

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A COPIOUS ACCOUNT,

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

OF THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER, LABORS AND ACTIONS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN

ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, CONDITIONS AND PROFESSIONS,

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

By J. LEMPRIERE, D.D.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.

1808.

UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;



Strahan and Prefton,
Printers-Street, London.

TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE
CHARLES ABBOT,
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Ec. Ec. Ec.

SIR,

THE attempt to delineate the character of those who have distinguished themselves by their genius, their services, or their virtues may modestly claim the notice of the learned, and of the great. In the pages which I have the honor of presenting to you, among the many who are entitled to the praises and gratitude of posterity, there are not a few whom integrity as well as talents, and perseverance as well as success, have raised to high eminence. While we view with interest and with respect, the glorious achievements, and the honorable labors of the departed great, we can dwell with pleasing satisfaction on the survivors, and rejoice that the present times have not sunk in comparison with the heroic exertions, the virtuous deeds, and the patriotic efforts of our forefathers. It will be the office of biography hereafter, to celebrate the superior virtues of these exalted characters, and among them your name will shine with peculiar lustre. Your contemporaries may admire the disinterestedness of your conduct, the zeal, the abilities, the moderation, and the firmness with which you guide the debates of the most illustrious of all assemblies, they may re-echo the unanimous applauses of the whole empire, who have seen you

repeatedly and honorably raised to the chair of the House of Commons, but it will be for the future biographer to appreciate your real merits, to separate the person from the office, and to view you distinguished by unshaken integrity, by wisdom of counsel, by independence of character, by sincere devotion to the greatness and glories of the nation, actuated by the purest principles of senatorial impartiality, and respected not more for dignified public consistency, than for the amiable and endearing virtues of private life.

Long may you enjoy the distinction to which your merits have elevated you. Long may you adorn the chair of the Commons, and, as you are the first in rank, so may you continue the first in the high pre-eminence of virtue and of public services, and contribute the powerful assistance of your abilities, and of your example, to support the spirit, and animate the loyalty of the nation, and prove to the world that Britain, though surrounded with unparalleled dangers, has not degenerated from the patriotism, and the independence of former ages.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

SIR,

Your most obliged

and devoted Servant,

J. LEMPRIERE.

P R E F A C E.

THE advantages which a biographical work offers to the reader, are so numerous and so important, that it is hoped every endeavour to enlarge the knowledge of mankind, and impartially to develope the character of those who have contributed to the happiness or to the calamities of the world, will be received by the public with indulgence and candor. More minute than history, biography regards the person, the acquirements, and the conduct of the individual, and cursorily passes over those more general details of public transactions which are more properly the object of the historian's research. While in the history of nations, and in the political changes of states, the reader views the consequences of successful intrigue, of diplomatic dexterity, or of military prowess, it is in the details of private and of domestic life where he seeks for instruction, and for the minute documents which may conduct his footsteps, and hold out the lamp of experience to warn him against the dangers of ill-directed passions, or of misguided ambition.

In the following work, every character, it may generally be said, has been included which might have strong claim on the notice of posterity, either from public notoriety, or from lasting celebrity. Those who have benefited their fellow creatures by their exertions either in the walks of science and literature, or in the improvement of the polite arts, in the extension of commerce, or in the useful labors of industry; or those who, in the field of honor, have fought with superior valor for the glories and for the independence of their parent state, all are strongly intitled to the gratitude of mankind. These likewise, whose vices and crimes

crimes have rendered them too celebrated in the annals of time, have a claim to the notice of the biographer; and though to pass over the foibles as well as the enormities of his fellow-creatures might be a pleasing omission, yet the sacred character of truth requires that the irregular passions of men should be curbed, by observing the fatal effects and the everlasting disgrace which misapplied talents have produced, and the many calamities which the indulgence of criminal desires in public life, as well as in domestic society, has always entailed on the world. To be useful, we must paint impartially the conduct of individuals, whether laudable or reprehensible; and those who have caused the miseries of their fellow-men, are to be held up to public notice, and to public detestation, that, in their history, if we cannot find consolation, we may at least discover those striking lessons of instruction and of precaution which experience never fails to afford to the sober and the contemplative mind.

While, however, the desire of gratifying curiosity has been fully permitted to prevail, it must be observed, on the other hand, that great and remarkable characters only can be entitled to more minute details. In this particular, the assistance of judgment, and the rules of proportion, are, in a composition of this nature, materially essential. It is within the general observation, that voluminous works have been written to develop the history, and to pourtray the character of many who, as public men, have, by their intrigues, their labors, or their virtues, commanded the general attention for a long course of years; and it is equally known, that even not a few of those whose great merits have but shone upon the world, and, like the momentary dazzling of a meteor, have rapidly disappeared, have formed the subject of long and desultory literary investigation. To examine, therefore, and to select the most prominent features, to compress the materials copiously scattered around him, and to assign to each, to the mighty conqueror, to the vigilant politician, to the popular writer, to the persevering philosopher, and to the humble but ingenious mechanic, his due proportion of attention and of respect, forms not the least difficult of the labors of the biographer. He may indeed be forgiven if he is more diffuse in painting the struggles of virtue and of innocence against the inventive powers of oppression and of persecution; if he expresses with warmth his detestation against successful vice, and prosperous profligacy; and if he is alive to all the keen sufferings which learning has often to endure from the sneers of pride, and the clamors of ignorance and prejudice. It is frequently not a little

con-

consolatory to the virtuous and to the truly great, to reflect that their labors will not be in vain. Posterity, though late, may replace in their native dignity, and honor, with perpetuated fame, the merits and services which the jealousy or the malice of contemporaries may have endeavoured to blot out of the historic page. It is pleasing to contemplate the different destinies which accompany merit, and its attendant envy. The man whose genius, whose industry, whose talents, or whose honorable labors in the cause of science, of literature, and of humanity, have been often exposed to ridicule and contempt; who has pined in the shade of indigence or ill-deserved obscurity, rises gradually in the good opinion of the public, and ranks with the dignified benefactors of mankind; while those who treated him with supercilious indifference, who prided themselves in the transitory advantages of rank, of birth, or of opulence, no longer occupy the attention of the world, and in the course of a few years, sink into merited, into everlasting oblivion.

In the composition of his biographical work, the author acknowledges himself indebted to those, at home and abroad, whose labors have been directed to the same pursuits. He has freely drawn his materials from the researches of former historians and biographers, and the accuracy and the impartiality of their statements, which concurrent testimonies fully prove and corroborate, are entitled to no small share of praise. From this mingled mass, and from various sources of information, he has endeavoured to form one general whole, and to exhibit, with the judicious brevity which so numerous a class of objects requires, rather "characteristic sketches, in pleasing miniature, than a series of finished and full-sized portraits." However anxious he may have been to notice every one who has risen to temporary or to lasting eminence in the long lapse of so many ages, he may, perhaps, in the opinion of some, have selected the subjects of his biographical labors with too sparing a hand, while by others he may be charged with tedious prolixity. He trusts, however, that in whatever he has done, he has been actuated by the purest motives of impartiality; and in delineating the life, and in enumerating the productions of men of various countries, he has sacrificed nationality at the altar of truth. He trusts that he has spoken of the Christian and the Pagan, of the Catholic and the Protestant, of the Churchman and Sectary, with the bold language of an unprejudiced narration, which would not condescend to flatter

flatter the great and the powerful, when in the height of authority, at the expence of historical veracity, and which disdains to insult their memory after they have descended to the tomb.

With these sentiments he commits, to the judgment of the public, his biographical labors, as a companion to the CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, in anxious confidence, that they will not be deemed unworthy of the same flattering patronage, and of the same extensive circulation, with which that work has so long and so liberally been honored.

ABINGDON,
March 8th, 1808.

BIOGRAPHY,

©c. ©c. ©c.

A A R

A A, *Peter Vander*, a bookfeller of Leyden, who, under the title of *Galerie du Monde*, published in 66 vols. fol. an atlas of 200 charts, as explanatory of the various voyages made between the 13th and the close of the 17th century. These, though accompanied with prints to represent the customs, edifices, and curiosities of different nations, display rather the labor and perseverance of the compiler, than either his judgement or accuracy. Aa made a continuation of Grævius' *Thefaurus* of Italian writers in six other volumes. He was still living in 1729.

AAGARD, *Nicholas and Christian*, two brothers, born at Wiburg in Denmark in the beginning of the 18th century. The eldest, who was distinguished for the acuteness of his philosophical writings, died 1657, and the other, known for his poetical talents, died 1664.

AALAM, an astrologer of the ninth century at the court of Adado Daula.

AALST, *Everard*, a Dutch painter born at Delft 1602. His talents were displayed with peculiar success in the representation of shields and military accoutrements, of dead birds and inanimate subjects, and his paintings, few in number, are now highly valued for superiority of execution. He died in 1658. His nephew *William* became the rival of his uncle, and in his travels through France and Italy he deserved and obtained the friendship and patronage of the great, and particularly of the grand duke of Tuscany, who liberally rewarded his merit. His fruit and flower pieces were most admired. He died in Holland in 1679 aged 59, leaving several children by his servant maid, to whom he was married after his return from Italy.

AARON, elder brother of Moses, son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, was born A. M. 2434. He was the friend and the assistant of his brother, and as being more happily gifted with the powers of eloquence, he attended him in all his interviews with Pharaoh in Egypt, and in his conferences with the people of Israel. Though he grievously offended God by making a calf of gold, as the representative of the divinity, which had conducted his nation safe through the Red Sea from the perils of Egypt, he was permitted to become the first high priest. This sacred office bestowed upon him excited discontent among the friends of Korah and his associates, but Aaron exercised it with honor and fidelity, and after investing his son Eleazar as his successor, he died in his 123d year, without being permitted to enter the promised land.

A A R

AARON RASCHILD, a caliph of the Abassides, distinguished by his conquests, and the eccentricity of his character. Valiant in battle, he showed himself inhuman and perfidious towards the conquered, and ever made the sacred duties of the sovereign subservient to caprice, intemperance, or resentment. At once master of the finest provinces of Asia and Africa, his power extended from Spain to the banks of the Ganges, and exacted a tribute from Nicephorus the Roman emperor of the East. He deserves our admiration for the patronage which he afforded to literature and to the arts. He was eight times victorious in battle and eight times paid his adoration at the tomb of the prophet. Charlemagne respected his character, and Aaron in token of friendship presented to the European prince a clock the mechanism and construction of which were regarded among the prodigies of the age. He died A. D. 809 in the 23d year of his reign.

AARON SCHASCOU, a rabbi of Thessalonica, celebrated for his writings.

AARON, a British saint, put to death with his brother Julius, during Dioclesian's persecution of the christians, and buried at Caerleon in Wales.

AARON, a presbyter and physician of Alexandria in the eighth century, who wrote 30 books or pandects on medicine in the Syriac language. He is the first author who makes mention of the small-pox and of the measles, diseases which were introduced into Egypt by the conquests of the Arabians about 640. He was particularly explicit on the symptoms and on the progress of these disorders; but as his compositions are lost, and only scattered fragments are to be seen in the collections of Mohammed Rhazis, the moderns must ever remain in ignorance of the origin and probable causes of these dreadful scourges of the human race.

AARON, Harifcon, a Carait rabbi who was known as a physician at Constantinople in 1294, and who wrote a learned commentary on the pentateuch, besides annotations on some of the books of the old testament, a Hebrew grammar, &c.

AARON, Hacharon or Posterior, another learned rabbi, whose writings are highly esteemed by the Carait Jews. He was born in Nicomedia 1346. He wrote on the law of Moses, and particularly on the customs of his nation, in a treatise entitled the garden of Eden.

AARON, Isaac, an interpreter of languages at the court of Constantinople under the Comneni. He abused the confidence reposed in him, and with unparalleled inhu-

manity recommended to Andronicus the usurper of his master's throne, to put out the eyes and cut off the tongue of his enemies, a punishment which was afterwards inflicted on himself by Isaac Angelus 1203.

AARON-BEN-CHAIM, the chief of the Jewish synagogues at Fez and Morocco in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote commentaries on Joshua, the law, the prophets, &c.

AARON BEN-ASER, a learned rabbi in the fifth century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points and accents is attributed. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, printed 1515.

AARON, a levite of Barcelona, who wrote 613 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice 1523. He died 1292.

AARSSENS, *Francis*, a celebrated statesman, son of the register of the United Provinces. He was early initiated in politics, and at the court of France, where he was the first honored and recognized as the ambassador of Holland, he enlarged his understanding, and acquired the knowledge and the arts of negociation under Henry IV. and his ministers Villeroi, Rosni, Silleri, &c. Flattered by the people, esteemed by the monarch, and raised to the honors of nobility, he continued 15 years the representative of his nation, till either the popularity or the jealousy of the court procured his recall. He afterwards was employed in the same capacity at Venice, and in other Italian states, and he was one of those who negotiated in England for the marriage of William of Orange with the daughter of Charles I. A persuasive eloquence and the arts of dissimulation and intrigue were united in Aarsens with an imposing appearance of bluntness and rustic simplicity, and rendered him at once dangerous and successful, so that Richelieu, who knew and employed his abilities, acknowledged that he shared with Oxenstiern of Sweden and Viscardi of Montferrat the honor of being the most consummate politician of his age. He died in an advanced age, and his son had the singular reputation of being the most opulent citizen of Holland. He left behind him an account of all the embassies in which he was engaged, and from the accuracy, the judgement, and the exactness in which his papers are drawn up and arranged, we derive a further proof of his genius and his perseverance. Memoirs of him were published by Du Maurier.

AARSSENS or AERTSEN, *Peter*, surnamed Longo from his tallness, was born at Amsterdam 1519, where he also died in his 66th year. Though brought up like his father to the profession of a stocking maker, he was at last permitted, by the entreaties of his mother, to follow the bent of his genius, and at 18 he began to study painting, architecture, and perspective. At Antwerp where he married, and where he was admitted a member of the academy of painters, he gave proofs of his superior talents, and in his first pieces particularly excelled in representing the utensils of a kitchen. A painting of the death of the Virgin for an altar piece at Amsterdam was highly esteemed, and another equally deserved the warmest admiration, in which he represented the crucifixion with the executioner in the act of breaking with an iron bar the legs of the two thieves. This last was torn to pieces in a public insurrection 1566, and so unguarded was the painter in his complaints and reproaches on the occasion that the ferocious populace were with difficulty

prevented from murdering him. He left 3 sons who also engaged in his profession.

AARTGEN or AERTGEN, the son of a woolcomber at Leyden, who, after following his father's occupation, turned his thoughts to painting, in the prosecution of which he acquired reputation and consequence. Regardless of the conveniences of life he was visited by Floris of Antwerp, and rejected the patronage and society of this amiable and disinterested friend, declaring he found greater gratification in his mean cottage than in the enjoyment of opulence. He was habitually intemperate, and as he never touched his pencil on Mondays, he devoted those days with his pupils to festivity and drunkenness. He was drowned in the canals of the city in the night as he amused himself according to his usual custom in playing through the streets on the german flute.

ABA brother-in-law to Stephen the first christian king of Hungary defeated Peter who had succeeded his uncle on the throne, and after he had banished him to Bavaria he usurped the crown 1041 or 1042. He disgraced himself by his cruelties, and after being conquered in a battle by the emperor Henry III. he was sacrificed to the resentment of his offended subjects, 1044.

ABAFFI, *Michael*, son of a magistrate of Hermanstad, rose by his abilities and intrigues, to the sovereignty of Transylvania, in 1661. He bravely assisted the Turks, and became formidable to the emperor of Germany.

ABAGA or ABAKA, a king of Tartary whose ambassadors were introduced in 1274 to the ecclesiastical synod of Lyons. He conquered Persia, and proved a powerful and formidable neighbour to the Christians who had settled at Jerusalem. He died 1282.

ABANO, *vid. Apono*.

ABARIS, a Scythian philosopher, the history of whose adventures as mentioned by Herodotus and others appears more fabulous than authentic.

ABAS, *Schah*, was seventh king of Persia of the race of the Sophis. He was brave and active, and enlarged the boundaries of his dominions. He took conjointly with the English forces 1622 the island of Ormus which had been in the possession of the Portuguese 122 years. He died 1629 in the 44th year of his reign, and obtained from his grateful and admiring subjects the surname of great, and of restorer of Persia. He had made Ispahan his capital.

ABAS, *Schah*, the great-grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1642 in his 13th year. He took Candahar from the Moguls, and valiantly resisted the attacks of 300,000 besiegers. Blessed with an enlarged understanding he patronised the Christians, and promised by deeds of benevolence and liberality to rival the greatest heroes of antiquity, when he was cut off by the lues venerea in his 37th year, Sep. 25, 1666.

ABASSA, an officer who revolted against Mustapha I. emperor of the Turks, and afterwards was employed against the Poles 1634 at the head of 60,000 men. The cowardice of his troops robbed him of a victory which his courage, his abilities, and his ambition seemed to promise, and he was strangled by order of the Sultan.

ABASSA, a sister of Aaron Raschid, whose hand was bestowed by her brother on Giasar on condition that she obtained from the marriage rights. The promise was forgotten, the birth of a son that was secretly sent to Mecca.

Mecca to be brought up incensed the emperor, and the husband's life was sacrificed by the tyrant, and Abassia reduced to poverty. There are still extant some Arabic verses which beautifully celebrate her love and her misfortunes.

ABASSON, an impostor, who, under the character of the grandson of Abas the great, obtained the patronage of the court of France and of the grand seignior by whose orders he was at last beheaded.

ABATE, *Andrew*, a painter born at Naples and engaged in the service of the Spanish king. He died 1732. His fruit pieces and landscapes were admired.

ABAUZIT, *Firmin*, born at Uzès 11th November 1679, fled from the persecution which attended his parents on account of their profession of protestantism, and retired to Geneva where he found protection and peace. As he had early lost his father, his education was promoted by the care of his mother, who had the happiness to discover that the small remains of her shattered fortune were amply compensated by the improvement of her son. Geneva was the seat of literature as well as of freedom, and Abauzit was soon distinguished for his superior progress in every branch of polite learning, but particularly mathematics and natural history. In Holland he became the friend of Bayle, of Jurieu, and Basnage; in England he was honored with the friendship of St. Evremond and the correspondence of Newton; and William III. invited him by offers of liberal patronage to settle in his dominions; but the remembrance of Geneva, the asylum of his infant years, made him decline the generosity of the monarch. The fruits of his literary labors were few, unambitious to appear before the public, he chose rather to assist his friends than solicit fame in his own person. He however applied himself to antiquities, and as he was now enrolled among the citizens of Geneva and appointed public librarian, he showed his gratitude by republishing Spon's history of this favorite city, which he enriched with two dissertations, and other valuable explanations. As he grew in years, he continued to encrease in fame, and it must be mentioned to his praise that he was flattered by Voltaire and complimented by Rousseau. He was an Arian in religion, but his sentiments were liberal and humane. He died March 20th 1767.

ABBADIE, *Jomer D.D.* a celebrated protestant minister born at Nay in Berne 1654, or according to others 58. After improving himself in France and Holland, he visited Prussia and settled at Berlin, at the solicitation of the elector of Brandenburg, where, as minister of the French church, he enforced the duties of religion and morality, and gained by persuasive eloquence the favor of the prince and people. After his patron's death, he accompanied the duke of Schomberg to Holland and to England, and after the battle of the Boyne, he was patronized by king William, whose cause he ably supported by his pen, and was made minister of the Savoy, and afterwards advanced to the deanry of Killaloe in Ireland. He died in London soon after his return from a tour to Holland Sept. 23, 1727. Well informed as a writer, eloquent as a preacher, and as a man virtuous and charitable, he was universally respected and beloved. His writings were mostly on divinity, and they acquired unusual popularity, especially his treatise on the Christian religion. He also published a defence of

the revolution, and, at the request of William, an account of the late conspiracy in England, compiled from the materials furnished by the earl of Portland, and secretary Trumbull.

ABBAS, *Halli*, a physician, and one of the Persian magi, who followed the doctrines of Zoroaster. He wrote A.D. 980, a book called royal work at the request of the caliph's son, to whom he has dedicated it, in the pompous and bombastic language of the East. It was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch 1127, which is now extant.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, opposed the ambitious views of the impostor, but when defeated in the battle of Bedr, he was not only reconciled to his nephew but he warmly embraced his religion, and thanked heaven for the prosperity and the grace which he enjoyed as a musfulman. He acquired fame as the interpreter of the verses of the koran, and more powerfully served the cause of Mahomet at the battle of Honain by recalling his dismayed troops to the charge, and inciting them boldly to rally round their prophet who was near expiring under the scymetars of the infidel Thakefites. His son, of the same name, became still more celebrated by his knowledge of the koran. Abbas was regarded with so much veneration that the caliphs Omar and Othman never appeared before him without dismounting from their horses, and saluting him with the most profound humility. He died in the 32d year of the hegira; and 100 years after, Abulabbas Saffah his grandson, investing himself with sovereign power, laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Abbassides, which continued to be transmitted in his family from father to son 524 years, during an uninterrupted succession of 37 caliphs, till they were dispossessed by the Tartars. Abbas Abdallah, the grandson of Abbas the uncle of the prophet, was also distinguished as a teacher of the sacred book; as, before he was 10 years of age, he was said to have received inspiration from the angel Gabriel, whose communications with Mahomet were frequent and numerous. He died in the 68th year of the hegira, and was universally lamented as the most learned doctor of musfulmanism.

ABBASSA, *vid.* ABASSA.

ABBATEGIO, *Marian d'*, an ecclesiastic of the 14th century, who rose by his abilities to be governor of Aquila.

ABBATISSA, *Paul*, a famous Sicilian poet, born at Messina 1570. He translated into Italian verse Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Ovid's Metamorphoses.

ABBIATI, *Philip*, an historical painter of Milan, who died 1715, aged 75.

ABBON, a monk of St. Germain des Près, who was present at the siege of Paris by the Normans at the close of the 9th century. He wrote an account of this event in 1200 verses in execrable Latin, but, however, valuable for its fidelity and impartial minuteness. It is in Duchesne's collection, and it has since been edited by Duplessis, 1753.

ABBON, *de Fleury*, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, who after displaying his superior abilities in every branch of polite literature at Paris and Rheims, became abbot of Fleury, and supported with vehemence and energy the rights of the monastic order against the intrusions of the bishops. He was employed by king Robert to

appease pope Gregory V. who wished to place the kingdom of France under an interdict, and he proved successful at Rome. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and Gascons 1503, whilst he endeavoured to introduce a reform in the abbey of Reole in Gascony. Besides canons in which he explained the duty of kings and subjects, here is a volume of his letters extant, printed 1687, in folio.

ABBOT, *George*, son of a clothworker and archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guildford in Surrey 29th Oct. 1562. After receiving his education at the grammar school in his native town he became a member and fellow of Baliol College in Oxford, where he soon after distinguished himself as a preacher. His popularity recommended him to favor; he was chosen master of University College in 1599, installed dean of Winchester, and after serving three times with dignity and moderation the office of vice chancellor, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1609. His learning was universally respected, as before his elevation to the episcopal chair, he was the second of the Oxford divines whom king James appointed to translate the new testament, except the epistles; and as a negotiator he was employed to establish and cement an union between the churches of England and Scotland, where his address, his eloquence, and moderation were particularly conspicuous. After a rapid translation to the see of London he was, on the death of Bancroft 1610, raised to the primacy, and in this high situation he maintained his character unspotted, and neither submitted to the arbitrary mandates of despotic power, nor exercised the ecclesiastical authority in the establishment of unmeaning ceremonies, or in shackling the judgment or devotion of the people. In his zeal for the protestant faith he promoted the union of the princess Elizabeth with the elector palatine, and he strenuously withstood the influence which James exerted to make him declare in favor of the divorce between the daughter of the earl of Suffolk, and the royal favorite Robert earl of Essex. He refused to sanction the mandate by which James permitted sports and pastimes on the Lord's day, and he forbade it to be publicly read at Croydon, where he then was. The evening of his life was darkened by a melancholy event, which his enemies wished to convert to his disgrace and degradation; as he amused himself with a crossbow in the grounds of lord Zouch at Branfill in Hampshire, where he retired for recreation every summer, he accidentally killed the park keeper by an arrow which he aimed at a deer. This homicide was attended with a settled melancholy in the archbishop, who as an atonement for the accident granted an annuity of 20l. to the widow, and ever after once a month observed the fatal day, Tuesday, in penitence and prayer. His conduct however was misrepresented, and though James remarked that "an angel might have miscarried in this sort," a commission of 10 persons was directed to enquire whether he was incapacitated from performing the duties of his office. He was honorably restored to his functions, the king passed a pardon and a dispensation by which he was cleared from all scandal, irregularity, or infamation. From infirmity he was unable to attend the councils, though he was present at the last illness of the king, and he assisted at the

coronation of Charles I. But his influence now began to decrease at court; the intrigues of Buckingham poisoned the ears of the young monarch; and when the archbishop in 1627 refused to license a sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe, which justified, by unconstitutional means, the raising of a loan, he was disgracefully dismissed from the powers of primate, and ordered to withdraw to Canterbury, while the episcopal authority was exercised by commission by five prelates. He was however soon after restored to his full prerogative; but neither the threats of his powerful enemies, nor the enmity of Laud and Buckingham, could prevail against his determinate zeal in support of the rights of the subject, and the liberty of conscience. He did not long preserve the royal favor, he died at Croydon on the fifth of August 1633, in his 71st year, and was buried according to his direction in the church of Holy Trinity at Guildford, where a stately monument was erected over his grave by his brother Maurice. In his general character Abbot was moderate and inoffensive; though a rigid calvinist, he recommended to his clergy rather to gain the public esteem by morality than claim it as due to their office. He was benevolent and humane, and among other acts of charity he endowed with an income of 300l a year, a hospital at Guildford for the support and maintenance of the poor. His publications were chiefly divinity, besides some treatises occasioned by the situation of the times.

ABBOT, *Maurice*, youngest brother of the archbishop, acquired consequence in commercial affairs, and was employed in the direction of the East India company's concerns, respecting the Molucca Islands, which were in the hands of the Dutch. He was employed in 1624 in establishing the settlement of Virginia, and he was the first person on whom Charles I. conferred the honor of knighthood. Raised by industry to opulence and distinction, he was elected representative for London, and in 1638 was raised to the mayoralty of the city, a high office, which he adorned by the amiableness of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. He died Jan. 10th, 1640. His son *George* was of Merton college, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1630, and he distinguished himself during the civil wars in defending Caldecote Hall in Warwickshire, against the attacks of prince Maurice and Rupert. He died 1648, Feb. 4. aged 44. He published a paraphrase on Job 1640, — *Vindiciæ Sabbati* 1641, — brief notes on the Psalms 1651.

ABBOT, *Robert*, D.D. eldest brother of the two preceding, was born at Guildford, and educated at Baliol college. After a short residence at Worcester, and at Bingham in Nottinghamshire, he was elected master of his college 1609, where he supported the respectability of his station by enforcing obedience, regularity, and temperance in the society. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to further patronage; he was appointed chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and in this office he neglected no opportunity to support the reformation, and warn his audience against the insinuations of popery. Laud was one of those who felt the severity of his oratory, and in a discourse in which the preacher inveighed against the arts of the puritans and the friends

friends of the Romish church, the eyes of the audience were fixed upon the future archbishop, and created confusion and shame. On the vacancy of Salisbury, 1615, the king rewarded the labors of Abbot by nominating him to the see, and he was consecrated by his brother at Lambeth. The infirmities of a sedentary life however checked the intended improvements and reformation of the new prelate. He died March 2d, 1617, in his 58th year, and was one of the five bishops who in six successive years were installed at Salisbury. He was buried in his cathedral. His writings though few were principally controversial, and some of his manuscripts were presented to the Bodleian Library, by Dr. Corbet, who had married one of his daughters, and who was rector of Haseley, Oxfordshire.

ABBT, *Thomas*, the German translator of Sallust, and the admired author of a treatise "on merit," and of another "of dying for one's country," was born at Ulm and died at Buckeberg 1766, aged 28.

ABDALLADER, a Persian, who was greatly revered by the mussulmans for his learning, his piety, and the sanctity of his manners. His prayers breathed the spirit of Christianity; Almighty God, said he, in his devotions, I never forget thy bounty; my adoration is perpetually directed to thee, deign therefore sometimes to remember and pity my infirmities.

ABDALLAH, father of Mahomet, was a slave and a driver of camels, who however possessed such merit, according to the followers of the prophet, that his hand was solicited in marriage by the fairest and the most virtuous of the women of his tribe. He was then in his 75th or 85th year, but so universally admired that on the night of his nuptials, 100 young females expired in despair. His wife, though long barren, at last became mother of Mahomet.

ABDALLAH, son of Zobair, was proclaimed caliph of Mecca and Medina, after the expulsion of Yefid. After enjoying the sovereignty for four years he was besieged in Mecca by the successor of Yefid in Syria, and he was sacrificed to the ambition of his rival, 733.

ABDALLAH, a son of Yefid, celebrated as a mussulman lawyer in the 7th century.

ABDALLAH, son of Abbas, endeavoured to raise his family on the ruins of the Omniades. He was defeated by his rivals, and afterwards, on pretence of reconciliation, he was perfidiously murdered 754.

ABDALMALEK, son of Marvan, was 5th caliph of the Omniades, and began to reign 685. He surpassed his predecessors in military exploits, and extended his power as far as Spain in the west and India in the east. His avarice however was unbounded. He was called Abulzebab, because his breath was so offensive that it killed the very flies that settled on his lips. He reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by Valid the eldest of his 16 sons.

ABDALMALEK, the last of the caliphs of the race of the Samanides, was dethroned and murdered by Mahmoud 999, after a short reign disgraced by effeminacy and weakness.

ABDALRAHMAN or ABDERAMES, *vid.* ABDERAMES. **ABDAS**, a bishop in Persia, who, by inconsiderately demolishing a pagan temple of the sun, excited the public indignation against himself and his religion. He

was the first victim of a persecution which called for the interference of Theodosius the younger in favor of the Christians, and which during 30 years produced war, carnage, and desolation, between the Roman and Persian empires.

ABDEMELEK, king of Fez and Morocco, was dethroned by his nephew Mahomet, but, by the assistance of the troops sent him by the Sultan Selim, he defeated Sebastian king of Portugal, who had landed in Africa to support the usurper. The two African monarchs and Sebastian fell on the field, 1578.

ABDERAMES, a caliph of the race of the Omniades. He was invited into Spain by the Saracens who had revolted from Joseph, and after he had conquered the whole kingdom he assumed the title of king of Corduba, and the surname of Just, though his cruelties and ravages were unequalled in the Spanish history. He died 790, after reigning 32 years.

ABDERAMES, a Saracen general of the caliph Hesham, who after conquering Spain penetrated into Aquitaine and Poitou, and was at last defeated by Charles Martel near Poitiers, 732.

ABDERAMES, a petty prince in the kingdom of Morocco. He murdered Amadin his predecessor and nephew, and was himself after a long reign assassinated by a chieftain whose death he meditated because he presumed to court his daughter, 1505.

ABDIAS, a native of Babylon, who pretended to be one of the 72 disciples of our Saviour. He wrote a legendary treatise called *Historia certaminis Apostolici*, which was edited and translated into Latin by Wolfgang Lazius, Basil 1571, and is full of contradiction and absurdity.

ABDISSI, a patriarch of Assyria, who paid homage to pope Pius IV. 1562, and extended the power of the Romish church in the east.

ABDOLONYMUS, a Sidonian of the royal family, taken from the obscure occupation of gardener and placed on the throne by Alexander the Great.

ABDON, a Persian, who suffered martyrdom in support of christianity under the persecution of Decius, 250.

ABDULMUMEN, a man of obscure origin, but of superior talents, who seized the crown of Morocco, by destroying the royal family of the Almoravide race, and who extended his dominions by the conquest of Tunis, Fez, and Tremecen. He meditated the invasion of Spain, when death stopped his career 1156. His son Joseph II. carried his views of ambition into effect.

ABEILLE, *Gaspard*, a native of Riez in Provence, 1648. His wit procured him the friendship of the marshal de Luxembourg, who at his death recommended him to the prince of Conti, and the duke de Vendome. His animated conversation proved agreeable to his patrons, and his witticisms were attended with peculiar effect when delivered with all the grimace of a wrinkled and deformed countenance, artfully distorted, to express the most ludicrous and comic ejaculations. He was at the head of a priory, and had a place in the French academy. Besides odes and epistles he wrote several tragedies, one comedy, and two operas, in a stile languid, puerile, and uninteresting. He died at Paris 21st May. 1718.

ABEILLE,

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the preceding, was surgeon in the regiment of Picardy, and he published an excellent history of the bones, 12mo. 1685, besides some poetry and a treatise relative to the employment which he held in the army, in 12°. 1669. He died 1697.

ABEL, second son of Adam, was cruelly massacred by his brother Cain, because his sacrifice was accepted by the Almighty with greater favor than that of his murderer. This remarkable portion of sacred history has been beautifully enlarged upon in the elegant and interesting performance of Gesner the German poet.

ABEL, king of Denmark, and son of Valdimar II. quarrelled with his eldest brother Eric, and when he had invited him to a reconciliation he ferociously murdered him and usurped his throne 1250. He was killed in battle two years after, during an insurrection of the Frisians, occasioned by his extortions and the severity of his taxes.

ABEL, Frederick Gottfried, a native of Halberstadt, who abandoned divinity for the pursuit of medicine, and took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg 1744. He published a poetical translation of Juvenal in German 1788, and after practising with great success in his native town died there 1794 aged 80.

ABEL, Charles Frederick, an eminent musician whose performances on the viol digamba were much admired. He died 20th June 1787.

ABELA, John Francis, a commander of the order of Malta, known by an excellent work called Malta illustrated, in four books, in folio 1647, in which he gives an account of the island.

ABELARD, Peter, a native of Palais near Nantz in Britany; born 1079, who became celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes. Blest with a retentive memory and great acuteness of genius he made unusual progress in logic, and wielded the weapons of subtle disputation with admirable dexterity. After being the pupil and friend of William de Champeaux, a famous professor of philosophy at Paris, he declared himself his rival, and opened a school at Melun, which he afterwards removed to Cabel, where the display of his abilities drew numbers of pupils, and added stability to his reputation. Illness, however, interrupted his career, and after two years spent with his family in Britany he returned to Paris, and by the superiority of his mental powers he had the interest to gain the professorial chair which the successor of Champeaux resigned to become the pupil of this famous logician. But envy soon drove him from his elevation, and after violent struggles with Champeaux and his partisans, Abelard abandoned the field and retired to Laon, where he applied himself to the study of divinity. Here he brought on himself the resentment of Anselm, who delivered lectures on theology, and he again retired to Paris, where his explanations of Ezekiel gathered around him the respect and the attention of a crowded audience. Naturally vain of his person, which was elegant, graceful, and engaging, and not unconscious of the reputation which his learning had acquired, he listened to the applauses of one sex, and received with avidity the admiration and the praises of the other. His success had rendered him opulent; but amongst those whose favors he boasted he could gain, he selected Heloise, whom her uncle Fulbert, a canon of Paris, was

ambitious to render as superior to her sex in learning as she was in personal charms. With this view the artful Abelard was easily persuaded to board in the house, and he was now entrusted with the education of the object of his heart, whose improvement he was exhorted by the unthinking Fulbert to promote by compulsion, and even by stripes. The moments intended for mental instruction were soon devoted to love, and, as he says himself, our studies now furnished us with that privacy and retirement which our passion desired. In this enjoyment of unlawful pleasures Abelard forgot the duties of his public life for the company of Heloise; his lectures were delivered with unconcern and remissness, and soon his pupils ceased to frequent his school. The passion of the lovers however was unveiled to the public eye, but Fulbert alone remained unconscious of the guilt of the preceptor until the situation of the unfortunate Heloise at last filled him with remorse and repentment. Abelard fled from the house, and persuaded soon after Heloise to retire to his sister's house in Britany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabus. The indignation of the uncle was pacified by offers of marriage from Abelard, who wished probably to recover the public esteem rather than to regain the confidence of Fulbert; and Heloise, though actuated by the singular wish of being the mistress rather than the wife of the man she loved, with difficulty consented. The nuptial blessing was pronounced in private; but whilst Fulbert wished the union to be publicly known, Heloise disdained to acknowledge it, and even solemnly denied it with an oath. Her conduct irritated Fulbert, and Abelard removed her from his pursuit to the convent of Argenteuil, where she assumed the religious habit but not the veil. This however incensed the resentment of her family, who seemed to dread further treachery from the lovers, and ruffians were hired by their intrigues, who in the dead of night introduced themselves into the unsuspecting husband's chamber and inhumanly deprived him of his manhood. Abelard fled upon this to a cloister, where he concealed his confusion from the public eye by assuming the habit of St. Dennis. Here the immorality of the monks roused his indignation, and after he had wandered on the territories of the count of Champagne, and been exposed to the persecution of an ecclesiastical council at Soissons, he retired to a solitary place in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory; to which he gave the name of the Paraclete. His reputation and his misfortunes here drew around him a number of pupils, and by his eloquence the solitude of his residence was converted into a popular assemblage of theologians and philosophers. New persecutions however again awaited him; St. Bernard attacked him with such virulence and envy, that he left Troyes and fled to the abbey of Ruis in the diocese of Vannes, where the monks had elected him their superior. It might however be some consolation to him in his misfortunes to dedicate the Paraclete to the residence of Heloise and her sister nuns, who had been driven from Argenteuil. He had scarcely entered upon his office at Ruis than the monks, whose dissipated morals he wished to reform, began to persecute him, and even to attempt his life by poison. His writings on the Trinity likewise brought upon him the accusation of heresy from the archbishop

archbishop of Sens, and as he demanded to make his defence, a council was assembled, in which Lewis VII. assisted, and St. Bernard appeared as the accuser. Abelard was terrified at the solemnity of the scene, and, instead of defending himself, he declared, that he appealed to Rome, and immediately left the assembly. His conduct was considered as irreverent, and as a proof of his guilt; and pope Innocent II was solicited by the council to condemn his writings to the flames, and his person to perpetual imprisonment. The sentence however was delayed by the intercession of Peter the venerable abbot of Clugni. Abelard was received again into the bosom of the church and even reconciled to his persecutor St. Bernard. In the peaceful retreat of Clugni, in the company and friendship of Peter, who had received the melancholy wanderer with hospitality and compassion, the husband of Heloise forgot his misfortunes, and in his intercourse with the monks he exemplified the virtues of humility and resignation, which he frequently enforced to them with the eloquence of youth. He died soon after at the abbey at St. Marcellus on the Saon near Chalons, April 21st, 1142, in the 63d year of his age, and his remains were claimed by the unfortunate Heloise, who deposited them in the Paraclete, and who, while she paid honor to his memory as the founder of her house, still remembered him with the keenness of anguish as the former object of her love. She survived him till the 17th May 1163, and was buried in the same tomb, where her bones still repose, though removed to a different part of the church; and an inscription and monument, raised by madame de Courcy, the abbess, in 1780, point out the venerated spot. The loves of Abelard and Heloise have been immortalized by the pen of Pope; but the genius of the poet however brilliant cannot throw a veil over the failings of the man. If we execrate the conduct of Abelard to Heloise while in the house of Fulbert, we cannot but contemplate with encreased indignation the coldness and indifference with which he treats in his letters the affections and the friendship of the abbess of the Paraclete. Whilst he languished during the decline of life under the unmanly vengeance of Fulbert, he forgot that Heloise once virtuous had sacrificed her name, her honor, and happiness to his passion. The writings of Abelard are mostly on divinity or logical subjects, but his letters excite interest from the sensibility, the animation, and the elegance which Heloise has infused into them. A voluminous life of these two lovers has been published in English by Berington.

ABELL, *John*, an English musician, known for a fine countertenor voice, and for his skill on the lute. Charles II. in whose service he was, intended to send him to Venice, to convince the Italians of the musical powers of an Englishman, but the scheme was dropped, and Abell at the revolution was dismissed from the chapel royal for his attachment to popery. He quitted England, and after various adventures in Holland and Germany, in the midst of opulence and of poverty, he at last reached Warsaw where he was invited to court. He evaded the invitation, till obliged to attend in consequence of a second order, he found himself in the midst of a large hall, seated in a chair which was suddenly drawn up opposite a gallery where the king appeared with his

nobles. At the same instant a number of bears were let loose below, and the terrified musician was ordered by the king to chuse either to sing or be let down among the ferocious animals. Abell chose to sing, and afterwards declared he never exerted himself with such successful powers before. He returned to England, where he published a collection of songs dedicated to king William 1701. He visited Cambridge in queen Anne's reign, but did not meet with the patronage he expected. The time of his death is unknown. He is supposed to have had some secret by which he preserved the natural powers of his voice to his last moments.

ABELLA, a female writer born at Salerne, in the reign of Charles of Anjou. Among other books on medicine she wrote a treatise de atra bili.

ABELLI, *Lewis*, a native of Vexin Francois, who was made bishop of Rhodes. After three years' residence he abdicated his episcopal office, and chose rather to live in privacy at St. Lazare in Paris, in the bosom of literary ease. He died there 1691 in his 88th year. He published among other works *Medulla theologica*, and his works are often quoted by the protestants against the eloquence of Bossuet and of the catholics, in the support of their worship of the virgin. The style of Abelli was harsh and inelegant.

ABENDANA, *Jacob*, a Spanish Jew who died 1685, prefect of the synagogue in London. He wrote a *Specilegium*, or Hebrew explanation of select passages in the scriptures, much esteemed, and published at Amsterdam.

ABENEZRA, *Abraham*, a Spanish rabbi, surnamed the wise, great and admirable, for the extent of his learning. Though skilled in geometry, astronomy, and poetry, he preferred the explanation of the scriptures, in which his zeal was often manifested by the boldness of his conjectures. His commentaries are highly valued, and also his *Jesud mora*, in which he recommends the study of the Talmud. He died 1174, aged about 75, after having acquired and deserved the reputation of one of the greatest men of his age and nation.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, who wrote a treatise de virtutibus medicinarum & ciborum, little known, folio Venice 1581.

ABENMULEK, a learned rabbi who wrote in Hebrew a commentary on the bible which he called the perfection of beauty, Amsterdam 1661 in folio, translated into Latin in 4to and 8vo.

ABERCROMBIE, *Sir Ralph*, an English general celebrated for his bravery. He early devoted himself to the military service, and in 1760 obtained a lieutenantcy in the third of dragoon guards, and two years after he became captain of the third regiment of horse, and in 1773 lieutenant colonel of that corps. As his ambition was to distinguish himself in the service of his country he studied the duties of the military profession, and when he rose to the title of major general in 1787, the rank was due to his merits and to his experience. When, in the revolutionary war of France, England determined to support the cause of Austria and of humanity, Sir Ralph was one of the gallant officers employed, and in the famous action on the heights of Cateau he conducted himself with such bravery that he was particularly noticed in the dispatches of the royal commander in chief. Ever
foremost

foremost in feats of danger or glory, Sir Ralph was slightly wounded at the affair of Nimeguen; and in the winter of 1796, when the treachery of the Dutch rendered the continuance of the English troops no longer necessary in Holland, he had the care of the retreat of his brave countrymen. So much valor did not pass unrewarded with the ministry; after supporting the honor of the British arms in the West Indies as commander in chief and reducing several of the enemies colonies, he was made a knight of the bath, governor of the Isle of Wight and forts George and Augustus, and raised to the rank of lieutenant general. When Ireland was distracted by faction, and a prey to seditious leaders, no officer seemed better calculated to restore order and confidence, and to suppress rebellion than Sir Ralph; and during his residence in the sister island his whole time was laudably devoted to the health and discipline of his troops, and to the re-establishment of concord and mutual attachment among the native Irish. In the attack made on Holland by the English Sir Ralph bore a conspicuous part, and the landing at the Helder and the subsequent actions evinced not only the bravery of his troops, but the judicious arrangement and military skill of their heroic leader, whose abilities even the French themselves were eager to admire and commend. In the Egyptian expedition, the popularity of the veteran chief marked him as destined to gather fresh laurels for his country. After a long delay on the shores of the Mediterranean, which seemed to argue almost timidity, Sir Ralph soon convinced the enemy that every noble exertion in the field of honor and glory can be expected from a British army. He landed at Aboukir, in spite of the obstinate opposition of the French, eighth March 1801, and advanced boldly towards Alexandria. On the 21st March a bloody battle was fought between the two armies, and the French, who had attempted to seize the English by surprise, found themselves unable to withstand the impetuosity of their opponents, and retired dismayed and conquered. This brilliant victory however was dearly bought; Sir Ralph, whilst animating his troops, received a musket ball in the hip, and died seven days after on board the fleet. His remains were conveyed to Malta, and there interred in the great church, where a noble monument with a becoming inscription records his meritorious services. This illustrious hero, whose character was so well delineated by his brave successor Lord Hutcheson, received in his descendants the noblest marks of respect which a grateful people can pay. The applauses of the nation were seconded by the approbation of the king and the parliament; and the honors of the peerage were granted to his widow and to his children. Sir Ralph was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Scotland, and one of his brothers, likewise engaged in the military service of his country, fell at the melancholy affair of Bunker's hill in the American war. Another brother has also acquired high distinction in the army. Sir Ralph was member of parliament for Kinross from 1774 to 1780.

ABERCROMBY, Thomas, M.D. a native of Forfar, who after studying medicine in the universities of Saint Andrews and Leyden, became physician to James II. by renouncing the protestant religion. The revolution soon after dismissed him from the court, and he applied

himself to celebrate the martial achievements of Scotland in 2 vols. fol. in the 1st of which he is fabulous and disgusting, but in the 2d. learned and instructive, and well acquainted with the history of the 14th and 15th centuries. He wrote besides a treatise on wit, no longer known; but he never distinguished himself in his profession. He died 1726 aged 70, and was buried in Holyrood-house Abbey.

ABERNETHY, John, a dissenting minister, born at Coleraine in Ireland, October 19th, 1680. He was early removed to Scotland where he escaped the miseries which his family endured at the siege of Derry; and after he had finished his studies at the university of Glasgow and obtained the degree of M. A. he returned to Ireland, and was soon after appointed minister of the dissenting congregation of Antrim. His attempts to convert the catholics in his neighbourhood met with success; but the concerns of religion were for awhile disregarded whilst he pursued with more zeal than prudence the views of the Belfast nonconformists, a society whose measures would have eventually proved dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the country. Unpopularity was the consequence of these rash proceedings, and Abernethy, abandoned by his congregation and forsaken by his friends, retired to Dublin, where he became the pastor of a small society in Wood Street, and for ten years displayed moderation in opinions and exemplary manners. He died of the gout December 1740 in the 60th year of his age. He left several volumes of sermons much esteemed, which were published 1748, and to which an account of his life was prefixed.

ABGARUS, a king of Edeffa, famous for the letter which he is said to have sent to our Saviour, and for the answer he received. This legend, first divulged by Eusebius, who asserted that he copied it from the public records of Edeffa, has been sufficiently refuted by Spanheim, Du Pin, and Lardner, though supported by Cave and Pearson as founded on fact.

ABGILLUS, son of the king of the Frisii, was surnamed Prester John. He was in the Holy land with Charlemagne, and afterwards it is said went to Abyssinia where he made extensive conquests. He is the reputed author of a history of his journey and of that of Charlemagne into the East.

ABIATHAR, son of Abimelech, was the high priest of the Jews, and the friend and fellow sufferer of David. After that monarch's death he espoused the cause of Adonijah, in consequence of which he was deposed from his office by the successful prince Solomon and sent into banishment 1014 B. C.

ABIGAIL, wife of Nabal, averted by her submissive demeanor the vengeance which her husband's insolence towards David had brought upon him. The monarch struck with her beauty, married her after Nabal's death 1057 B. C.

ABIJAH, son of Rehoboam, was king of Judah after his father 958 years before Christ. He made war against Jeroboam king of Israel, and defeated him, and was succeeded by Aia one of his 22 sons.

ABIOSI, John, an Italian physician and astronomer, at the beginning of the 16th century. His dialogue on astrology was in great esteem.

ABLANCOURT, vid. PERROT.

ABLE,

ABLE or **ABEL**, *Thomas*, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII. His attachment to the cause of queen Catherine, whose innocence he ably supported, brought upon him the resentment of the tyrant. He was accused as concerned in the affair of the holy maid of Kent, and afterwards by the king's order he was sentenced to die on pretence of denying his supremacy. He was executed July 30th, 1540. His writings are now lost.

ABNER, son of Ner, was Saul's uncle, and his faithful general. After the monarch's death, he wished to place Ishboeth on the throne, but afterwards followed the cause of David, whom he served with fidelity and honor. He was perfidiously slain by Joab, and buried with great magnificence by his master, who honored his remains with an epitaph, 1048 B.C.

ABOUBEKER, *vid.* **ARUBEKER**.

ABOUGEHEL, one of the enemies of Mahomet and of his religion. Though his son Acramas became a convert to the tenets of the impostor, yet the father was forever shut out from the blessings of paradise; and so violent is the resentment of the mussulmans against this first enemy of their prophet, that they call the fruit *colocynthida*, or *cucumis asininus*, in contempt, the melon of Abugehel.

ABOU HANIFAH, surnamed *Al-nooman*, a celebrated doctor among the mussulmans, born in the 80th year of the hejira. Though he was imprisoned at Bagdat by the violence of a caliph, and though he died in his confinement, yet his learning, his virtues, and moderation found partizans in the east, and 335 years after his decease the sultan Melikshah erected a noble mausoleum in the city where his remains were deposited; and there were not wanting enthusiasts who declared that his name was enrolled in the old testament, and that his birth had been foretold as well as that of the prophet. Whatever honors however Abou-hanifah received from this zeal of posterity and from his admirers who assumed the name of Hanifahites, they were due to his temperance to his exemplary life and the mildness of his character.

ABOU-JOSEPH, a learned mussulman, appointed supreme judge of Bagdat by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raschid. He supported the tenets of Abou-hanifah, and maintained the dignity of his office by impartiality. When he was one day reproached for his ignorance of one of the causes brought before him, for the decision of which he received an ample allowance, he jocosely replied, that he received in proportion as he knew; but, says he, if I was paid for all I do not know, the riches of the caliphat itself would not be sufficient to answer my demand.

ABOULAINA, a mussulman doctor, celebrated for his wit. When Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek, put to death one of his friends, and afterwards spread a report that he had escaped, Aboulaina, on hearing the circumstance, said in the words of the lawgiver of the Hebrews, Moses smote him and he died. The sentence was reported to the prince, and Aboulaina was summoned to appear. Instead of dreading the threats of the oppressor of his friend, he boldly replied in the words of the following verse in Exodus, Wilt thou kill me to-day as thou killedst the other man yesterday? The ingenuity of the expression disarmed the anger of Moses, who loaded him with presents.

ABOU-LOLA, an Arabian poet, born at Maora in 973.

Though he lost his sight in the 3d year of his age by the small-pox, yet his poetry was animated, and his descriptions beautiful and interesting. He became a brahmin, and devoted himself faithfully to the abstinence and mortifications of that sect, and died 1057.

ABOU-NAVAS, an Arabian poet, whose merit was protected and encouraged at the court of Aaron Raschid.

ABOU-RIHAN, a geographer and astronomer, who employed 40 years of his life in travelling through the Indies. Though highly esteemed by the mussulmans, he has few pretensions to superiority of merit.

ABRABANEL, *Isaac*, a Jew of Lisbon, who pretended to be descended from David king of Israel. He was employed in offices of importance by Alphonso V. king of Portugal; but on the accession of John II. he shared the disgrace of the ministry, and either, from the consciousness of guilt or the apprehension of persecution, he fled to Spain, where he applied himself to literature. His fame recommended him to Ferdinand and Isabel, but when the Jews were banished from Castille, he yielded to the storm which neither his intrigues nor his influence could avert. He found an asylum at the court of Ferdinand king of Naples, but upon the defeat of the next monarch Alphonso, by the French armies under Charles VIII. he retired to Corfu, and at last to Venice, where he died in 1508 in his 71st year. He was buried with great pomp at Padua without the walls of the city. Though engaged during the best part of his life in the tumult and the intrigues of courts, Abrabanel cultivated literature in his hours of privacy and retirement. Blessed with a strong mind, he wrote with facility, but the persecutions which his nation had suffered, and which he himself had shared in all their bitterness, envenomed his pen, and scarce any thing was composed which did not breathe the most violent invectives against christianity, and the most vehement desire of revenge. His writings are chiefly commentaries or explanations of scripture.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was born at Ur in Chaldea, A. M. 2004. He lived at Haran in Mesopotamia with his father Terah who was an idolater, and there he was informed by God that he should become the progenitor of a great nation. He left Haran and went with his wife Sarah and his nephew Lot to settle at Sichem, and from thence in consequence of a famine passed into Egypt. On his return to Bethel he separated from Lot, as their flocks were too numerous to continue in the same company, and he afterwards rescued him when violently seized and plundered by the princes of the country. Despairing of raising children by Sarah he had a son, Ishmael, by Hagar his Egyptian slave, and afterwards was promised by the message of an angel that his wife, though 90 years old, should bear him a son, and his name was by divine command changed from Abram, into Abraham, or the father of a great multitude. The promised son, Isaac, was born in due time, and the rites of circumcision established; but no sooner had Isaac reached his 25th year than God, to try the fidelity of the father, demanded the sacrifice of his favorite son. Abraham obeyed, and seized the knife to slay his son, when an angel from heaven stopped his hand, and substituted a ram for the burnt sacrifice. After Sarah's death Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died in his 175th year.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit in the diocese of Toul in Lorraine, who was for 17 years divinity professor at Pont a Mousson, where he died September 7th, 1655, in his 66th year. His writings were on theological subjects, besides some commentaries on the Classics.

ABRAHAM, Ben-chaila, a Spanish rabbi skilled in astrology. He prophesied that the coming of the Messiah expected by the Jews would be in 1358. He died 1303. He was author of a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, Usque, a Jew of Portugal, though Arnaud considers him as a christian. He undertook with Tobias Athias to translate the bible into Spanish in the 16th century; but though accuracy seems to pervade the whole, yet it is justly viewed as a compilation from preceding Chaldee paraphrases and Spanish glossaries. Another edition was published for the use of the Spanish christians, and the difference of the two translations is particularly observable in those passages which appeal to the faith and belief of the readers.

ABRAHAM, an emperor of the Moors of Africa in the 12th century. He was dethroned by his subjects, and his crown usurped by Abdulmumen.

ABROSI, John, an Italian physician. He wrote a dialogue on astrology, 4to, Venice 1494, which is to be found in the index expurgatorius.

ABRUZZO, Balbafar, a Sicilian, known for his abilities as a philosopher and a civilian. He died 1655, aged 64.

ABRUZZO, Peter, a Neapolitan architect, in the 17th century. His taste and genius were displayed in the beautiful edifices he erected in several cities in Italy.

ABSALOM, son of king David, was distinguished for his personal acquirements, his popularity, and his vices. He became the murderer of his brother Ammon who had defiled his sister Tamar, and he afterwards headed a rebellion against his father. He was slain by Joab, and his death was bitterly lamented by David, about 1030 B. C.

ABSALOM, archbishop of Lund in Denmark, is celebrated as the minister, the favorite, and the friend of Waldemir. He displayed his abilities not only in the cabinet but in the field as a general, and at sea as the commander of the fleet. To these great qualities he added the virtues of a most humane and benevolent heart. He died universally regretted 1202.

ABSTEMIUS, Laurentius, a native of Macerata, in the march of Ancona, who lived at the time of the revival of learning in Europe. His abilities recommended him to the duke of Urbino who patronized him. His writings were chiefly explanations of difficult passages, besides a collection of 100 fables after the manner of AEsop, Phædrus, Avienus, &c. in which he frequently lashes the vices of his age, especially the immorality of the clergy.

ABUBEKER, father-in-law of Mahomet, was elected his successor, in opposition to Ali the son-in-law of the prophet. He supported with energy the fabric erected by the arts of the impostor, and reduced by conquest several of the Arabian tribes who wished to abandon the new doctrines to return to the religion of their fathers. Afterwards Abubeker turned his arms against foreign nations, and by the valor of his active general Khaled at the head of 36,000 men, he defeated an army of 200,000 men whom the Greek emperor Heraclius had sent to ravage the borders of Syria. His

vicories however were of short duration, a slow fever wasted his vigor, but before he died he appointed for his successor Omar a valiant chieftain, and after a reign of two years and six months he expired in his 63d year. He was buried in the tomb of Mahomet.

ABUCARA, Theodore, the metropolitan of Caria, who abjured the tenets of Photius, to which he had some time adhered, and obtained a seat in the synod held at Constantinople 869. He wrote several treatises against the Jews and Mahometans, which have been published.

ABUDHAHER, the father of the Carmatians in Arabia, spread his doctrines by his eloquence as well as by the sword. He not only opposed the religion of Mahomet, but plundered and insulted the temple of Mecca, and carried away the black stone which was superstitiously believed to have fallen from heaven. His violence was not checked by the Mussulmans, and he died in peaceful possession of his extensive dominions 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, Gregory, son of a Christian physician, was born at Malatia near the source of the Euphrates. He followed his father's profession but afterwards applied himself to the study of the eastern languages and of divinity, and so great was his progress that he was ordained bishop of Guba in his 20th year, from whence he was afterwards translated to Lacabena and Aleppo. Though he gave way to the superstitions of his time, he is to be remembered with gratitude for the Arabic history which he wrote, divided into dynasties. This excellent book, which is an epitome of universal history from the creation to his own time, has been published with a Latin translation 1663 by Dr. Pococke, who has added a short continuation on the history of the east. Abulfaragius died in his 60th year 1286, and his memory was deservedly honored with the highest encomium which his nation could bestow.

ABULFEDA, Ismael, succeeded his brother as king of Hamath in Syria 1342. When a private man he distinguished himself by his researches in geography, and published in Arabic an account of the regions beyond the Oxus, which was first edited by Grævius with a Latin translation, London 1650, and more recently by Hudson, Oxford 1712. Abulfeda, who had passed some part of his life in England, died in 1345 in his 72d year.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, khan of the Tartars, was descended from the great Zingis, and as his youth was spent in the school of adversity, misfortunes and experience fitted him for the government of a state. After a reign of 20 years, during which he was respected at home and abroad, he resigned the sovereignty to his son, and retired to devote himself to literature. He wrote a genealogical history of the Tartars, which though occasionally disfigured by conceited terms, and various interpolations from the Koran, is truly valuable, as the only Tartar history known in Europe. It has been translated into German and French. He died 1663.

ABULOLA, vid. ABOULOLA.

ABU-MESLEM, a mussulman governor of Khorasan, who in 746 transferred the dignity of caliph from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abbassides, and by that revolution occasioned the death of above 600,000 men. The caliph Almanfor, whom he had supported by his services, cruelly seized him and threw him into the Tigris, 754.

ABUNDIUS,

ABUNDIUS, a bishop of Come in Italy, who assisted at the council of Constantinople, as the representative of Leo, and died 469.

ABUNOWAS, an Arabian poet, deservedly patronised with other learned men by Aaron Raschid. He died 810. His works are still extant.

ABU-OBEDAH, a friend and associate of Mahomet. He extended his conquests over Palestine and Syria, and died 639.

ABU-SAID-EBN-ALJAPTU, a sultan, the last of the family of Zingis khan. After his death 1335, the empire was torn by civil discord and ambitious chieftains.

ABUSAID MIRZA, a man of enterprize, who, during the civil dissensions between Uleg Beg and his sons, placed himself at the head of an army, and declared himself independent. He fell at last in an ambush, and was killed 1468, aged 42.

ABUTEMAM, a poet in high repute among the Arabians, and said to be inferior only to Almotanabbi. The liberality of the caliphs who patronised him was the constant theme of his muse. He was born at Yafem between Damascus and Tiberias about 846. The time of his death is unknown.

ABYDENE, wrote an history of Chaldea and Assyria, of which valuable composition only a few fragments have been preserved by Eusebius.

ACACIUS, surnamed *Luscus*, from having but one eye, was the founder of the sect of the Acaciani. When elevated to the episcopal dignity, he opposed Athanasius, and hastened the banishment of Liberius from Rome. He was himself deposed by the council of Sardica, and died 365. He wrote, among other works, the life of Eusebius whose pupil and successor he was at Cæsarea.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople after Gennadius 471, established the superiority of his see over the eastern bishops, by his adulation and his intrigues with the emperor Zeno. He was opposed by pope Felix, but secure in the imperial protection he derided the thunders and the excommunications of Rome. He died 489.

ACACIUS, a bishop of Berea in Syria, who, though distinguished by learning and piety, persecuted Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria. He assisted at the council of Constantinople 381, in which were present 150 bishops. He died 432 in a very advanced age.

ACACIUS, a bishop of Amida on the Tigris, who sold the sacred vessels of his churches to ransom 7000 Persian slaves, which generous action produced a peace between the Persian king and Theodosius the younger.

ACCA LAURENTIA, a woman celebrated in Roman history as the nurse of Romulus and Remus. She was the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, or according to others she was a common prostitute.

ACCA, bishop of Hexham, was author of treatises on the sufferings of the saints, and other divinity works. He was a great patron of learned men, and contributed much to the embellishment of his cathedral. He died at Hexham 747.

ACCARISI, *James*, a native of Bologna, professor of rhetoric at Mantua. He published some learned works and died October 1654.

ACCETTO, *Reginald*, an Italian, author of a thesaurus of the Italian tongue, died at Naples 1560.

ACCIAIOLI, *Donatus*, a native of Florence, who dis-

tinguished himself by his learning, and by his political services to his country. Besides several treatises, he wrote commentaries on the ethics of Aristotle, and translated some of the lives of Plutarch. He died 1478 in his 50th year at Milan in his journey to France as ambassador from the Florentines to Lewis XI. to implore his assistance against the ambitious views of pope Sixtus IV. His fortune was discovered to be so small that his daughters were portioned for marriage at the public expence, as a mark of the gratitude of the country to the virtues of the father.

ACCIAIOLI, *Renatus*, a noble Florentine who conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia in the beginning of the 11th century. As he had no male issue by Euboia his wife, he divided his conquests, and gave Athens to the Venetians, Corinth to Theodorus Palæologus who had married his eldest daughter, and Bœotia to his natural son Antony, who afterwards seized Athens, of which his successors were dispossessed by Mahomet II. 1455.

ACCIAIOLI, *Zenobio*, a learned ecclesiastic of Florence, who for 19 years was librarian to Leo X. at Rome. Besides several treatises and sermons he published a collection of Politian's epigrams. He died 1537.

ACCIAIOLI or **ACCIAVOLI**, *Angelo*, a learned cardinal, archbishop of Florence, who wrote in favor of Urban VI. He retained by his influence the Florentines faithful to Rome against the opposition of De Prata, who wished to seduce them to the side of Clement VII. He died 1407.

ACCIAIOLI, *Magdalen*, a native of Florence, celebrated for her beauty, but more for the powers of her mind. She was in great favor with Christina duchess of Tuscany, and wrote verses in a very pleasing and elegant stile. She began a heroic poem on the persecutions of David, but died before its completion 1610.

ACCIUS, *Lucius*, a Roman Latin poet about 170 B. C.

ACCIUS ZUCCHUS, an Italian poet of the 16th century, who has paraphrased some of the fables of Æsop. He is highly commended by Jul. Scaliger, but perhaps undeservedly.

ACCOLTI, *Benedict*, a lawyer of Florence, but originally of Arezzo, secretary to the republic. Besides an account of the great men of his time, he has written an elegant account in three books of the war of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of the Holy Land, from which Tasso has drawn the foundation of his Jerusalem delivered. His memory was so retentive that he repeated verbatim the Latin harangues of the Hungarian ambassador, on his introduction to the Florentine senate. He died 1466 aged 51.

ACCOLTI, *Francis*, brother to Benedict, acquired an extensive reputation by the clearness of his judgment, the graces of his eloquence, and his knowledge of jurisprudence. He aspired to the purple, but Sixtus VI. in refusing it, flattered him with the compliment that such a promotion would deprive his pupils and the world of the advantages of his instruction. He died in 1470, leaving a large property accumulated by excessive parsimony. He wrote some ill digested law books, and incorrect translations of St. Chrysostom. As he was a native of Arezzo he is sometimes called Aretin. *Vid. ARETIN.*

ACCOLTI, *Peter*, a son of Benedict, patronised by the popes, and raised to the dignity of cardinal. He defended in his treatises the right of the pope over the crown of

Naples, and died at Florence 1549, in his 52d year. His brother Benedict, duke of Nepi, distinguished himself as a poet; and his *Virginia* a comedy, and some small poems, are mentioned as deserving celebrity.

ACCOLTI, *Benedict*, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. on pretence that he was not lawfully elected. The frequent audiences that he demanded of the pope rendered him suspected; he was seized, and with his companions suffered capital punishment, 1564.

ACCORDS, *Stephen Tabourot, Seigneur des*, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon, who distinguished himself by writing some sonnets, and other light pieces of poetry. His "*Bigarrures*" and "*les Touches*," though filled with wit and humor, yet contain indelicate passages, under the name of acrostics, rebuses, leonine verses, &c. His title was imaginary, and borrowed from the arms of his ancestors, which was a drum, with the motto of "*a tous accords*." He died July the 24th 1561, in his 46th year.

ACCURSE, *Francis*, a native of Florence who became a professor of law at Bologna. Though furnished the idol of lawyers, his glossary, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. fol. 1627, is both inelegant and incorrect. He died about 1229, in his 78th year. His son also distinguished himself as a lawyer at Toulouse.

ACCURSE, *Marius Angelo*, a native of Aquila in the 16th century, eminent for his critical and literary abilities. His *Diatribæ* on ancient and modern authors, are a monument of his extensive erudition, and of the delicacy of his taste. He also published *Ammianus Marcellinus*, besides notes on Ovid, Solinus, Ausonius, and other classics; and he made a valuable collection of MSS.

ACERBO, *Francis*, a native of Nocera, who published some inferior poems at Naples 1666, to soothe the pangs of his indisposition.

ACESIUS, bishop of Constantinople, rigidly maintained at the council of Nice, that those who had committed any sin after being baptized, ought not to be again admitted into the church, though they might repent. Constantine felt the severity of the remark, and told the austere prelate, Acesius, Make a ladder for yourself and go to heaven alone.

ACH VAN OR ACHEN, *John*, an eminent historical painter born at Cologne. He died 1621, aged 55.

ACHARDS, *Eleazar Francis des*, a native of Avignon, distinguished as much by his learning as by his piety and great humanity to the poor during a plague. He was nominated bishop of Halicarnassus by Clement XII. and soon after sent to China as apostolic vicar to settle the disputes of the missionaries. After four years of labors and danger, he died at Cochin in 1741, aged 62. A tedious account of his mission had been published in three vols. 12mo. by Fabre his secretary.

ACHALEN, a British sovereign in the sixth century. When driven from his dominions he took refuge in Wales. He is mentioned with some commendation by Owen in his *Cambrian biography*, for having with his brother Arthanad performed a difficult journey on horseback up the Maelwg hills in Cardiganshire to avenge their father's death.

ACHERY, *Dom Luc d'*, a native of St. Quintin in Picardy, who displayed his learning as an ecclesiastic

and an antiquary by several valuable publications, particularly editions of the Fathers. In private life he was respected and admired. He died at Paris 1685 aged 76.

ACHILLINI, *Alexander*, a Bolognese physician known by his useful publications on anatomy and medicine, published at Venice 1568 in folio. He gave the name of hammer and anvil to two of the auditory bones, and distinguished himself as the follower of Averroes. He died in his 40th year 1512.

ACHILLINI, *Philothæus*, a relation of the preceding, who wrote "*il viridario*," a respectable poem, to honor the memory of Italian genius, and recommend morality. He died 1538.

ACHILLINI, *Claude*, grand nephew of Alexander, was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. As a professor of law he acquired reputation and honor at Parma, Ferrara, and Bologna, and gained the applauses of the sovereign pontiff. In poetry he shone among the learned of his age, and his well known sonnet on the conquests of Lewis XIII. in Piedmont, procured from Richelieu the liberal present of a chain of gold worth 1000 crowns. He died at Bologna 1640 in his 66th year.

ACHMET I. emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III. made war against the Hungarians, and afterwards was engaged in quelling the commotions of insurgents and of rivals. He died 1617 in his 30th year, and 14th of his reign.

ACHMET II, succeeded his brother Solyman II. 1691, on the throne of Constantinople. He was unfortunate in his wars against the Venetians and the Austrians, but his private character was amiable. He died in 1695.

ACHMET III. son of Mahomet IV. was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother Mustapha II. After he had artfully destroyed those dangerous subjects, he endeavoured to encrease the revenues of his empire by new taxes and by an alteration of the value of the current coin. He granted a friendly asylum to Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and the kindness and the hospitality which marked the whole of his intercourse with that unfortunate monarch are entitled to the highest encomiums. Achmet made war against the Russians and Persians, and conquered Morea from Venice, but his armies were less successful against Hungary; and he was defeated by prince Eugene at the battle of Peterwaradin. He was preparing another expedition against Persia, when an insurrection hurled him from his throne, and exalted his nephew Mahomet V. from a prison to assume the sovereign power. He died of an apoplexy 23d June 1736, in his 74th year.

ACHMET GEDUC OR ACOMET, a celebrated general of the Ottoman empire, who assisted Bajazet II. in obtaining the throne 1482, by whom he was afterwards inhumanly assassinated.

ACHMET BACHA, a general of Solyman, who, when appointed governor of Egypt, revolted from his sovereign 1524, and assumed the dignity of independent emperor, which he deserved by his popularity, the firmness of his government, and the amiableness of his character. He was soon after defeated by Ibrahim the favorite of Solyman, and his head sent to Constantinople.

ACHMET an Arabian, who wrote on the interpretation

tion of dreams. The original of this puerile performance is now lost, but a translation of it was made in the ninth century, and it was published in Greek and Latin by Rigault 1603 in 4to.

ACIDALIUS, *Valens*, a native of Wistock in Brandenburg, who distinguished himself by his extensive erudition, and published learned notes on Q. Curtius. He died of a fever before his 30th year 1595.

ACOLUTHUS, *Andrew*, a learned professor of languages at Breslaw. He published a treatise de aquis amaris, 4to, besides a Latin translation of the Armenian version of Obadiah, 4to Leipzig, and died 1704.

ACONTIUS, a native of Trent, eminent as a philosopher, divine, and civilian. He became a convert to the protestant religion, and found an asylum in the court of England, which he repaid by fulsome adulation to queen Elizabeth. His books met with great popularity, especially his works of the Stratagems of Satan, in which he wished to reduce to a small compass the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, and introduced an universal toleration in religious tenets. He possessed extensive abilities and deep penetration, but as he carried his ideas on religion too near scepticism, he drew upon himself the odium of the clergy. The time of his death is unknown. He was still living in 1566. He wrote other works besides, but his best performance is a treatise on the method of studying, printed, Utrecht 1658.

ACOSTA, *Gabriel*, divinity professor at Coimbra, wrote a Latin commentary on the old testament, published in folio, and died 1616.

ACOSTA, *Joseph*, a provincial of the Jesuits in Peru, was born at Medina del Campo, and died at Salamanca 1600, in his 60th year. Among his writings, his history natural and moral of the West Indies in Spanish, and translated into French, is particularly celebrated. As a missionary he labored assiduously and successfully in the conversion of the Americans.

ACOSTA, *Uriel*, a native of Oporto, educated in the Romish religion, which his family though of Jewish extraction had embraced by compulsion. Naturally of a timid and superstitious mind, he directed his enquiries to comprehend the means by which he might escape eternal death, but finding himself bewildered in the writings and the spiritual creeds of professors, he sunk under his apprehensions, and despaired of salvation. He was at that time only in his 22d year, when the passions often mislead the judgement; but instead of pausing in silence and meditation, he flew to Judaism, and expected to find in the law of Moses what the religion of Christ seemed to deny. With this view he prevailed on his mother and brothers to leave Portugal, where the inquisition paralysed the powers of the mind, and to accompany him to Holland. Here he was circumcised and admitted into the synagogue, but soon found that the rabbis were followers of Moses more in appearance than reality. He exclaimed against their profanation of the law, and his complaints were answered by excommunication. Under this dreadful sentence, in which he was not even permitted to salute his brothers, Acosta maintained an unyielding character, and even published a treatise against the immortality of the soul, and attempted to prove that the laws of Moses were not derived from God, but were a mere

political institution. His infidelity was resented by the Jews, he was accused before the magistrates, and the payment of a fine of 300 florins at last delivered him from the horrors of imprisonment. Reflection now operated upon his mind, and after an exclusion of 15 years, he was again reconciled to the synagogue, and renounced his errors. Fresh imprudences however tarnished his sincerity, he was accused by his own nephew of not conforming to the rites of Moses, in his eating and other particulars, and a second time excommunicated. Seven years of persecution at last re-opened the door of the synagogue; but while he was promised forgiveness, he was artfully drawn into a submission to the severest discipline, which produced not only a public recantation of past errors, but the infliction of the 39 scourges of the law. This disgraceful treatment probably roused his passions to the commission of suicide. He attempted to shoot one of his principal enemies as he passed through the street, but missing in his aim, he immediately shot himself in the head with another pistol 1640, or according to others 1647. A few days before his death it is supposed that he wrote his exemplar humanæ vitæ, a bold incoherent composition.

ACQUAVIVA, *vid. AQUAVIVA*.

ACRON, a physician of Sicily who relieved Athens during a plague by burning perfumes. He lived about 440 B. C.—One of the commentators on Horace. His scholia were published in the edition of Basil in 8vo 1527.

ACRONIUS, *John*, a mathematician of Friesland, who wrote on the motion of the earth. He died at Basle, 1563.

ACRONIUS, *John*, a Dutch writer of the 17th century, who wrote against the Romish religion.

ACROPOLITA, *George*, one of the Byzantine historians in the 13th century, celebrated for his knowledge of poetry, mathematics, and rhetoric. He was employed as ambassador and as governor at the court of Constantinople, and was the means of a reconciliation and reunion of religion between the two churches of the east and west, to which he gave his solemn sanction in the name of the emperor, at the second council of Lyons 1274. His history was discovered in the east by Douza, and published 1614. It is a faithful narrative of the public transactions from 1205 to 1265. Acropolita is generally called Logothete, the name of the place or chancellorship which he held. He died about the year 1283, aged 62. His son Constantine distinguished himself also by the public offices he filled at the court of the Palæologi.

ACTIUS or AZZO, Visconti, sovereign of Milan, distinguished himself by his valor, and the integrity of his government. He died in his 38th year after a reign of 16 years, in 1355.

ACTUARIUS, a Jew physician, who practised at Constantinople in the 13th century. His treatises in Greek are chiefly drawn from Galen, Paulus, and preceding medical writers. He is the first who recommended the mild purgative medicines of manna, senna, cassia, &c. used by the Arabians about 300 years before his time. His works on therapeutics, on urines, and on the animal spirits, &c. are inserted in Stephens' medicæ artis principes, fol. 1567. It is said that in honor of him the name of Actuarius is still given to the physicians of the court.

ACUNA,

ACUNA, Christopher, a Jesuit of Burgos, employed as a missionary in America. He published an interesting account of the Amazon river on his return to Madrid 1641, and the work has been translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

ADAIR, James, an English lawyer of eminence, son of an army agent. He was in parliament for Cocker-mouth in 1780, and afterwards for Higham Ferrers. He succeeded serjeant Glynn as recorder of London, and afterwards resigned that situation, in which he had displayed integrity as well as ability; but his expectations of superior preferment were disappointed. He was one of the lawyers employed in the prosecution of the persons accused of high treason in 1794, and conducted himself with great candor and liberality. He died 1798. Two extracts were published by him called thoughts on the dismissal of officers for their conduct in parliament, and observations on the power of alienations of the crown, before the first of queen Anne.

ADALARD, or ADELARD, son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, was related to Charlemagne. On the divorce of Ermengarda by the emperor, Adalard left the court in disgust, and assumed the religious habit at Corbie. He was however still patronised by the great, and made prime minister of Pepin king of Italy; but he preferred solitude to the turbulence of an elevated station, and founded the abbey of New Corbie, or Corwey, in Saxony. He died 2d Jan. 826, in his 72d year greatly lamented, as his virtues had procured him the respect of the world, and his learning the title of the Augustine of his age. Only fragments of his writings remain.

ADALBERON, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France, was known for his great services as an ecclesiastic and as the minister of Lothaire. He died 938.

ADALBERON, Ascelin, bishop of Leon, meanly betrayed into the hand of Hugh Capet, Arnoul archbishop of Rheims, and Charles of Lorraine, the king's rival, who had taken refuge under his episcopal protection. He died 1030. He published a satirical poem in 430 verses containing some curious historical facts.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, preached the gospel among the Bohemians, and afterwards among the Poles, by whom he was murdered 29th April 997.—Another of the same name, bishop of Magdeburg, converted the Slavonians, and penetrated far into Pomerania, as a Christian missionary. He died at Presburg 20th June 981.—Another archbishop of Bremen, who became very powerful in Denmark, and even obliged the king to divorce his wife Gutha, because she was somewhat allied to him. Though intriguing and violent, he possessed some good qualities, and in 1072, he formed some wise regulations for the conduct of the clergy and for the government of the kingdom in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

ADALGISE, son of Didier king of Lombardy, opposed the power of Charlemagne after the defeat of his father, but was at last conquered, though supported by the troops of Constantinople, and he was put to death 788.

ADALGALD, a king of Lombardy, who was deposed by his subjects for his oppression, as well as his incapacity,

and was succeeded by his sister's husband Ariovald. He died 629 in a private station.

ADAM, the father of the human race, was formed from the dust, on the sixth day of the creation, and placed in the garden of Eden, from which he was banished for his disobedience. This era is fixed 4004 years B. C. Adam lived 930 years after his expulsion from paradise; and besides Cain, Abel, and Seth, he had several other children whose names are not mentioned in scripture. The name of Adamites was assumed in the 13th century, by some enthusiasts of Antwerp, who appeared naked in their meetings, and pretended that since the death of Christ men were restored to the original innocence of Adam. These tenets, which opened the door to every lasciviousness, were also followed in Bohemia in the 15th century, and from thence passed into Poland, where it is said they still exist.

ADAM, Melchior, a protestant of Grotkaw in Silesia, remarkable for his learning and his perseverance. After being appointed rector of a college at Heidelberg, he published in four volumes the lives of illustrious men, who had flourished in Germany and Flanders, during the 16th and 17th century. Though the lives are not numerous, yet the execution was laborious. He is however accused of partiality by the Lutherans, who consider him as too insignificant to pass judgement on the merit and demerits of the literati of Germany. He died in 1622.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, an ingenious sculptor born at Nanci. He improved himself at Berlin, but the labors of his chisel were reserved for the admiration of his countrymen, and to adorn the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles. His Prometheus, and Mars caressed by Love are most admired. He died 1759 aged 59.

ADAM, Nicolas, brother of Lambert, imitated and equalled him. He executed the mausoleum of the queen of Poland at Bonsecours, besides other works equally admired. He lost his sight some years before his death, which happened 1778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, younger brother of the two preceding, excelled also like them as an artist. He resided for some years in Prussia, and died at Paris 1757, aged 49.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, born at Leeds in Yorkshire, and educated in his native town and at Wakefield school. He was of Christ college Cambridge, but removed to Har-hall Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. He afterwards obtained the living of Wintringham, Lincolnshire, where he resided for 58 years, an active, pious, and benevolent parish priest, and where he died 1784 aged 83. He published lectures on the church catechism,—sermons,—a paraphrase of the 11 first chapters of the Romans, and after his death appeared a collection of thoughts, to which his life is prefixed.

ADAM, Billaut, a joiner of Nevers, better known by the name of Master Adam. He wrote poetry while employed at his tools, and his effusions were often elegant and happy. He was flattered by the great, and patronised by Richelieu, but he had the greatness of mind to refuse the pomp of Versailles for the tranquil obscurity of Nevers where he died 1662. His poems though once very popular, are now seldom perused.

ADAM,

ADAM, *Robert*, an architect, born at Kirkaldy in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He was possessed of a strong genius, and he improved himself by study and application, and acquired in Italy a taste for whatever is great, bold, and magnificent. He was patronised by George III. but resigned his employment of royal architect in 1768, on being elected member for Kinross. The breaking of a blood vessel put a period to his labors March 3d, 1792, and he was buried in Westminster abbey. His talents had been happily called into action by the public voice, and not less than eight great public works and 25 private buildings were designed the year preceding his death, to remain as monuments of his superior powers.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen in the 17th century, who published an ecclesiastical history of Bremen and Hamburg, in four books, from the reign of Charlemagne to that of the emperor Henry IV. edited 1670, in 4to.

ADAM, *St. Victor*, an ecclesiastic at Paris, who published some theological treatises. He died 1177.

ADAM, *Scottus*, a monkish writer born in Scotland and educated at the monastery of Lindisferna now Holy Island, south of Berwick, at that time famous for the learning of its professors. He went to Paris and taught divinity at the Sorbonne, but afterwards became a resident monk at Melros and Durham, where he wrote besides an account of David I. of Scotland, the lives of Columbus and of some of the saints of the sixth century. He died 1180. His works were published at Antwerp, fol. 1659.

ADAM, *John*, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, who wrote several treatises against the new disciples of St. Austin. He died 1684.

ADAM, *d'Orleton*, a native of Hereford, who became bishop of Winchester. He was intriguing and turbulent, and it is said that the life of Edward II. was sacrificed to this ambiguous expression which he used: *Edwardum regem occidere nolite timere bonum est*, which, with and without punctuation after *nolite*, will admit of two very different meanings.

ADAM, *John*, a Jesuit of Limosin, professor of philosophy. He wrote several works on theological subjects, little esteemed, and died at Bourdeaux 1684.

ADAMS, *Sir Thomas*, a native of Wem in Shropshire, who after receiving his education in Cambridge, became a draper in London, and rose to the high honor of lord mayor of London 1645. He was well acquainted with the privileges of the city, which he maintained with the spirit of independence. His partiality however to the royal cause rendered him suspicious, and the republicans searched his house for the unfortunate Charles. His affection was afterwards transferred to the son, to whom during his exile he sent as a present 10,000l. He accompanied Monk to Breda, to congratulate the monarch on his restoration, and for his loyalty he received the honor of knighthood and a baronetcy. His liberality in public and private life was unbounded; he erected and nobly endowed a school at his native place, founded the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and at his sole expence printed the gospel in Persian, which he distributed in the east. He died in his 81st year, 24th Feb. 1667, of the stone, and after death his body was opened and a calculus of the extraordinary weight of 25 ounces ex-

tracted, which is still preserved in the laboratory of Cambridge. His honors were enjoyed by his descendants till the late sir Thomas who died captain in the navy.

ADAMS, *Thomas*, a fellow of Brazen Nose, distinguished for his learning. He was tutor to persons of rank and respectability during Cromwell's usurpation, and officiated as chaplain to sir Samuel Jones of Shropshire, and to lady Clare of Northamptonshire. He published "protestant union, or principles of religion," a valuable work, and died Dec. 11th, 1670.

ADAMS, *Richard*, a member of Brazen Nose, minister of St Mildred, Bread Street, from which place he was ejected 1662. He wrote a few sermons, and assisted in the completion of Pool's annotations, and in the editing of Charnock's works. He died 1698.

ADAMS, *William*, D.D. fellow and afterwards master of Pembroke College, Oxford, was the friend of Dr. Johnson, and distinguished no less for the urbanity of his manners than the extent of his learning. He wrote some tracts and sermons, and acquired celebrity by the manner in which he attacked the tenets of Hume. It was during this controversy that the historian observed that he was the only opponent who maintained the dispute with the spirit and the manners of a gentleman. He died 1789, beloved and respected by the society over which he presided for fourteen years.

ADAMSON, *Patrick*, a native of Perth, who, after studying at St. Andrews, travelled into France, as tutor, and with difficulty escaped the persecuting spirit which, at the massacre of Paris, doomed to torture and to death the unfortunate protestants of every age and of every station. On his return to Scotland he was appointed minister of Paisley, and afterwards, by the favor and interest of lord Moreton, he was raised to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. In this elevated situation he was surrounded with dangers and difficulties, and the virulence of the presbyterians was successfully directed against him as the firmest pillar of episcopacy. James VI. however patronised him, and sent him as his ambassador to England, where his eloquence and his address gained him admirers, and raised such a tide of popularity in favor of the young king his master, that the jealousy of Elizabeth forbade him again to ascend the pulpit while at her court. In 1584 he was recalled home, and so violent was the irritation of the presbyterians against him, that, at a provincial synod, he was accused and excommunicated; and neither appeals to the king and to the states, nor the protestations of innocence, would have saved him from this disgraceful sentence, if he had not yielded to the storm, and implored for pardon by the most abject submission. His life continued a scene of persecution; even the monarch grew deaf to his petitions and alienated, the revenues of his see in favor of the duke of Lenox, so that Adamson had to add to the indignities offered to his office, the more poignant sufferings of indigence and wretchedness, in the midst of a forlorn, a deserted, and starving family. He died 1591, in his 48th year. A 4to volume of his works was published, containing translations of some of the books of the Bible in Latin verse, frequently composed to alleviate his grief, and disarm the terrors of persecution.

ADDISON, *Lancelot*, D.D. son of a clergyman of the same name, born at Maulds Meaburne in Westmoreland, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where his satirical reflections on the pride, ignorance, and hypocrisy of his superiors in an oration 1658, caused such irritation that he obtained forgiveness only by a public recantation on his knees. He was afterwards engaged as chaplain at Dunkirk and at Tangier, and in consideration of his services, and of what he had suffered for his loyalty, he was deservedly preferred to the living of Milston and a Sarum prebend, and in 1683 to the deanry of Lichfield and the archdeaconry of Coventry. He died April 20th 1703, aged 71, and was buried at Lichfield. He wrote several valuable treatises, among which were his historical observations, while resident in Africa, an account of the present state of the Jews, &c.

ADDISON, *Joseph*, son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, was born May 1st, 1672, at Milston near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector. He appeared so weak and so unlikely to live that he was christened the same day. After passing through the rudiments of his education under Mr. Naish of his native place, Mr. Taylor of Salisbury, and Mr. Shaw of Lichfield, he was placed at the Charter-house under Dr. Ellis, where an intimacy began with Sir Richard Steele, which genius and reciprocal friendship have immortalised. At Oxford he entered at Queen's college, but the accidental perusal of some Latin verses recommended him to Dr. Lancafter, by whose patronage he was two years after, 1689, elected demy of Magdalen. His academical hours were not here devoted to bacchanalian orgies, or disgraceful intrigues; but the powers of the mind were cultivated and improved, and the frequent composition of Latin verses produced such correctness of stile and elegance of diction that the *Musæ Anglicanæ* alone would give celebrity to the name of Addison. He next, in his 22d year, displayed his powers in English poetry, by some verses addressed to Dryden, and by a translation of part of Virgil's fourth georgic on the bees; and as the number of his friends increased with his popularity, the student was gradually converted into the courtier, and introduced by Congreve to Montague chancellor of the exchequer, a man who in discerning merit did not wish it to be forgotten that flattery is a tribute paid to power. By the advice of Montague, Addison laid aside his intention of taking orders; and, studying the temper of the times, he published a poem addressed to king William, and two years after celebrated the peace of Ryswick in Latin verses, which paved the way to a pension of 300l. a year, and claimed the still more honorable merit of being, in the opinion of Smith, the best Latin poem since the *Æneid*. Raised now to easy circumstances, he travelled to Italy, and with the eyes and the genius of a classical poet surveyed the monuments and the heroic deeds of ancient Rome, which he described in his famous epistle to lord Halifax, the most elegant if not the most sublime of his productions. He wrote here also his dialogues on medals, and according to Tickell, some acts of his *Cato*; and after a residence of two years returned to England 1702, with a meanness of appearance, which proclaimed aloud that he labored under pecuniary distresses. He now published his travels, with a dedication to lord

Somers, and so great was its popularity that the book rose to five times its original price before it could be reprinted. When the victory of Blenheim was obtained, Godolphin looked out for a poet equal to celebrate the glory of his country, and Addison was recommended by Halifax; and soon after, when he had read to his patron what he had written, as far as the simile of the angel, he was appointed commissioner of appeals. On the following year he accompanied Halifax to Hanover, and was the next year made under secretary of state. About this time he tried the opera of *Rosamond* on the stage, but the audience were regardless of the poet's fame, and it was condemned only because it was an English performance. When the duke of Wharton went as viceroy to Ireland, Addison accepted the place of his secretary, and, with a salary of 300 pounds a year as keeper of the records of Birmingham, he made a rule, as Swift observes, of never returning to his friends, out of politeness, the fees due to his office. During his residence in Ireland the first paper of the *Tatler* was published by Steele, April 22d, 1709, unknown to him, though he soon discovered by the insertion of a remark on Virgil, which had originated in himself, who the author was. The *Tatler* was succeeded in about two months by the *Spectator*, a series of essays of the same nature, but written with less levity, and upon a more regular plan, and published daily. In 1713 the *Cato* was produced on the stage, and was the grand climacteric of Addison's reputation. The last act was composed with haste, and a house was assembled by the intrigues of Steele to judge of the merits of his friend's performance. As the nation was at that time heated by party spirit, the production of an historical play was considered as political craft. The whigs applauded every line which extolled liberty, as a satire on the tories; and the tories echoed every clap to show that the satire was unfelt. When the play was printed, the queen expressed a wish it might be dedicated to her, but as Addison had promised it elsewhere, as a man of honor he could not retract, and *Cato* appeared without a patron; but such was its popularity, that it was translated into several languages, and introduced upon some of the other theatres of Europe. During the representation of *Cato*, Steele published another daily paper called the *Guardian*, to which Addison contributed much of his assistance. In this publication his papers were distinguished by a hand; in the *Spectator* they are marked by one of the letters which compose the name of the muse Clio. Success in literature did not render Addison indolent or conceited, and Steele has attributed to him the comedy of the *Drummer*, which he said he carried for him to the play-house, and of which afterwards he sold the copy for 50 guineas. These circumstances are denied by Tickell; but as no writer has claimed the *Drummer*, it is deservedly considered as the production of the author of *Cato*. Political discussions occasionally engaged the attention of Addison, and on temporary topics he wrote the present state of the war,—the whig examiner,—the trial of count Tariff; pamphlets which disappeared with the subjects which gave them birth. Some time after, an attempt was made to revive the *Spectator*, and 80 numbers were published, of which a fourth part was by Addison; and these papers, perhaps more valuable than the others, for the religious and moral topics which they discuss,

discuss, were collected to form an 8vo. volume. On the death of queen Anne, Addison, who had been appointed secretary to the regency, was officially required to announce to the elector of Hanover his accession to the English throne. He was however so overpowered by the greatness of the event, that the Lords grew tired while waiting for the niceties of his expressions; and Southwell, one of the clerks of the office, was directed to close the dispatches, which he immediately completed in the common style of business, not a little elated that he could do what seemed so difficult for the gigantic powers of Addison. Never losing sight however of his public character, he published the *Freeholder* twice a week, from December 23d, 1715, to the middle of the following year, in support of the government, full of the most convincing arguments, and with humor forcible, singular, and matchless. In August 1716 he married the countess dowager of Warwick; but if it added to his elevation, it diminished his happiness, for it neither found them nor made them equal. She remembered her rank, and treated with so little ceremony a husband who had been tutor to her son, that the example of Addison can hold no great encouragement to ambitious love. In 1717, he was raised to his highest dignity, being made secretary of state, a place to which he was unequal, as he possessed not either boldness or eloquence to defend the measures of government in the house of Commons, but rather wasted away his time in his office in quest of fine expressions. He therefore soon solicited and obtained his dismissal with a pension of 1500 pounds a year. His friends indeed palliated this relinquishment, but they as well as his enemies knew well that it was not on account of declining health or from the necessity of relaxation and repose. In his retirement he now laid plans for literary labors, he wrote a defence of the Christian religion, part of which was published after his death, and he proposed a tragedy on the death of Socrates, besides an English dictionary, and a version of the psalms. It is painful to relate that in the decline of life, this illustrious man gave way to the suggestions of malice, and treated with unkindness Steele, whose friendship had been cemented by the lapse and trial of a long series of years. Lord Sunderland attempted to introduce a bill to limit the creation of peers, and this supported by Addison was vehemently opposed by Steele, so that various pamphlets replete with rancor and acrimonious expressions were issued from the press, and a perfect reconciliation could never be effected. But now he felt his end approach from shortness of breath, aggravated by a dropsy, and, like a christian, determined to die at peace with all the world, he sent for Gay, and told him that he had injured him, for which he would recompense him. Of the nature of this offence Gay was ignorant, and Addison did not mention it, though it was supposed that some preference had by his influence been withheld from him. Anxious still to do another kind office, he sent for Lord Warwick whose morals were dissipated, and whose principles were most licentious; and as he had often endeavoured in vain to reclaim him by advice, he now wished to raise in him reflection and repentance. When he begged to know his last injunctions, I have sent for you, said the expiring man, that you may see how a christian can die. The effect of this on the conduct of the earl is not known, as he died shortly after. When he had given directions to Tickell

about the publication of his works, and on his death-bed dedicated them to his friend Mr. Craggs, he expired June 17, 1729, at Holland house, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried 1797. Of Addison's character as a poet and a moral writer little more can be added, he was not only the ornament of his age and country, but he reflects dignity on the nature of man. He has divested vice of its meretricious ornaments, and painted religion and virtue in the modest and graceful attire which charm and elevate the heart. In Dr. Johnson's and Dr. Anderson's lives, from whom the above is extracted, a fuller account may be found.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Rodolphus king of Burgundy, married Lotharius II. king of Italy, and after his death the emperor Otho I. Her manners were exemplary, and her judgment and benevolence were exerted for the good of her subjects. She died aged 69, in 999.

ADELAIDE, wife of Frederic prince of Saxony, conspired with Lewis, marquis of Thuringia, against her husband's life, and married the murderer, 1055.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Humbert count of Maurienne, was queen to Lewis VI. of France, and mother of seven sons and a daughter. After the king's death she married Matthew of Montmorency, and died 1154.

ADELAIDE, wife of Lewis II. of France, was mother of Charles III. surnamed the simple, who was king 898.

ADELARD, an English monk who, in the 12th century, visited Egypt and Arabia, and translated into Latin Euclid's elements, before the Greek manuscripts of the work were known in Europe. Several other translations by him from mathematical as well as medical writers, are still preserved in Corpus Christi and Trinity College libraries at Oxford.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, and author of a life of the emperor Henry II. died 1207.

ADELER, *Curtius*, called also *Servisen*, a native of Norway, who served in the Dutch navy, and then went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and made knight of St. Mark, with a pension for his meritorious services against the Turks. He married a woman of rank at Amsterdam, and spent the latter part of his life at Copenhagen, where he died 1575 aged 53, universally respected.

ADELGRIFF *John Abrecht*, natural son of a priest near Elbing, was known for the eccentricity and madness of his conduct. He pretended to be the vicegerent of God on earth, an office which he said he had received from seven angels, and he was at last condemned to death at Koningsberg for blasphemy and magic in 1639. He ridiculed his judges, and asserted that his body would rise again in three days.

ADELMAN, a bishop of Bresci in the 11th century, who wrote a letter on the eucharist to Berenger, in a style argumentative and dispassionate, and printed at Louvaine 1561 in 8vo. He died 1062.

ADELPHUS, a philosopher of the third century, who mingled the doctrines of Plato with the tenets of the Gnostics. He was opposed by Plotinus.

ADEODATUS or GODSGIFT, a Roman priest, elevated to the papal throne 672. He died four years after universally respected for piety and many virtues.

ADER, *William*, a learned physician of Toulouse in the 17th century, who wrote a book to prove that the diseases and infirmities which our Saviour cured could not have been removed by human art. Vigneul Marville says,

D this

this book was written to disprove what the author had before asserted, when he maintained a contrary opinion.

ADHAB-EDDOULAT, an emperor of Persia, after his uncle Amad-Eddoulat. He was not only warlike but humane, and a great patron of letters and of arts. He embellished Bagdad and other places which he had conquered, by magnificent public edifices, and died 982 aged 47.

ADHELME, *William*, nephew to Ina king of the West Saxons, was the first bishop of Sherborne, and so learned that he is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote Latin, and introduced poetry into England. His life was written by William of Malmesbury. He died in 709. His works were edited 1601 at Mentz.

ADHEMAR, *William*, a native of Provence, who dedicated his book on illustrious ladies to the empress Beatrix wife of Frederic Barbarossa, whose patronage and esteem he experienced. He died about 1190.

ADIMANTUS, a Manichæan sectary at the close of the third century, who denied the authenticity of the old testament, in a treatise which was ably combated by St. Augustine.

ADIMARI, *Raphael*, an Italian historian, born at Rimini in the 16th century, not so highly esteemed as Clementini. He wrote the history of his country in 2 vols. 4to, 1616.

ADIMARI, *Alexander*, a Florentine, admired for his poetical genius. He died in his 70th year, in 1649.

ADLERFELDT, *Gustavus*, a learned Swede, who was in the suite of Charles XII. of whose battles he has given a faithful and minute account. He was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Pultowa 1709, and on that fatal day his history concludes. The work was translated into French by his son, four vols. 12mo, 174c.

ADLZREITTER, *John*, chancellor of Bavaria, in the 17th century, wrote in Latin the annals of his country, printed, Leipzig, folio, 1710.

ADO, *vid.* **ADON**.

ADOLPHUS, count of Nassau, was crowned king and emperor of the Romans 1292. He showed himself violent and oppressive, and was killed six years after in a battle near Spire by his rival Albert of Austria, who succeeded him July 2d, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, a count of Cleves, who instituted an order of chivalry in 1380, which has long since been abolished.

ADOLPHUS, bishop of Merzburg, opposed the doctrines of Luther, but afterwards favored their establishment. He died 1526 aged 68.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC II. king of Sweden, showed himself the patron of learning and science, the dispenser of justice, and the friend of merit. He founded the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, at Torneo, and died 12th Feb. 1771, in his 61st year, and in the 20th of his reign.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Sleswick, refused the crown of Denmark after the death of Christopher III. and placed it on the head of his nephew Christiern I. He died in 1459, after a life of benevolence and wisdom.

ADON, archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiné, died 16th December 875 at the age of 76, after a life devoted to the care of his diocese and the regulation of his clergy.

He wrote a useful chronicle, printed at Paris, fol. 1522, and at Rome 1745, fol. besides a martyrology, published 1613.

ADORNE, *Francis*, a Jesuit of a Genoese family, wrote on ecclesiastical discipline at the request of Charles IX. He died 13th January 1586 aged 56.

ADORNE, *Antony*, a Genoese of a plebeian family, raised to the dignity of doge in 1383. His reign was in the midst of tumults and insurrections, which the Genoese attempted to appease by resigning their independence into the hands of Charles VI. of France in 1396. Adorne was appointed governor, but Genoa regained her liberty afterwards.

ADORNE, *Gabriel*, a Genoese, who during the tumultuous times of his country became doge, 1336. He was driven from power four years after by Fregose a more successful rival.

ADORNE, *Prosper*, a Genoese, made doge after the expulsion of the French in 1460. He afterwards betrayed his power into the hands of the duke of Milan, to avenge himself against his rivals in the state; but the love of independence prevailed, the Milanese were banished, and Prosper declared the defender of Genoese liberty. His enemies at last prevailed, and at the end of a life chequered by popularity and by misfortunes he fled to Naples, where he died 1486.

ADORNE, *Jerome*, a Genoese of the same family, who opposed the party of the Fregoses, who aspired to the supreme power. His abilities were of great service to his country, and Genoa placed by his means in 1522, under the protection and in the alliance of Charles V. enjoyed peace and prosperity. He was much respected as a negotiator, as an admiral, as a politician, and as a public magistrate.

ADORNI, *Catherine Fieschi*, a Genoese lady who married her countryman Julian Adorni, a dissipated youth, whom by her modest and virtuous conduct she reclaimed. After his death she retired to Geneva, where she devoted herself to acts of piety and benevolence. She died there 14th December 1510 aged 63. She wrote several works on divinity subjects.

ADRETS, *Francis Beaumont des*, a descendant of an ancient family in Dauphiné, possessed a bold enterprising spirit. He embraced the cause of the Huguenots in resentment to the duke of Guise, and glutted his vengeance by inflicting the most barbarous punishments and tortures on those who fell into his hands. It is said that he often compelled his prisoners to leap from the battlements on the pikes of his soldiers. One of these wretched victims being severely reproved for having twice shrunk from the fatal leap, answered, As bold as you are, I defy your leaping in the third attempt. The reply saved the devoted man. Even his friends feared him, and Coligny palliated his licentiousness by comparing him to a lion whose fury was accidentally converted to the good of his party. He died despised and neglected in 1587, leaving two sons and a daughter in whom the family became extinct. One of the sons was engaged in the murders of St. Bartholomew, and he shewed himself as cruel and vindictive as his father. The life of Adrets was published by Guy Allard, Grenoble 1675, in 12mo.

ADRIA, *John Jamer*, a physician in the service of Charles

Charles V. He wrote some treatises on his profession, and died in his native town of Mazara 1560.

ADRIAN, *Publ. Ælius*, emperor of Rome after the death of Trajan, died in the 63d year of his age, and the 22d of his reign, A. D. 139.

ADRIAN, a Greek author in the 5th century, who wrote an introduction to the scriptures in Greek, printed at Augsbourg 1602, in 4°. and in Latin 1650, fol.

ADRIAN, a learned Carthusian, who like Petrarch wrote an admired treatise called *de remediis utriusque fortunæ*, published at Cologne 1471 in 4°.

ADRIAN, I. a Roman patrician raised to the pontificate in 772. He highly embellished St. Peter's church, and shewed himself very benevolent and humane, during a famine occasioned by the inundations of the Tiber. He died 26th December 795.

ADRIAN II. was raised to the popedom 867. He was in his character artful and intriguing, and was deeply engaged in making the patriarch of Constantinople bow before the chair of St. Peter, and in subjecting under the papal power the kings and princes of western Europe, by the threats of excommunication. He died 872.

ADRIAN, III. was elected pope 884, and enjoyed his dignity only one year. He died as he was going to the diet to be held at Worms.

ADRIAN, IV. a native of Langley in Hertfordshire, the only Englishman raised to the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Brekepsere. In his youth he was employed in mean offices in the abbey of St. Alban's, and after his being refused admission in a superior order, he travelled though in obscure circumstances into France, where his orderly behaviour and his engaging appearance recommended him to the monks of Paris, and procured him an acquaintance with the most essential branches of literature. He afterwards retired to the abbey of St. Rufus in Provence, where he was made superior, but the turbulence of the monks carried accusations to Rome against him, and the pope, Eugenius III. who admired the eloquence of Adrian, removed him from his persecutors, and created him cardinal and bishop of Alba, 1146. Under this patronage he was sent as legate to Norway and Denmark, and his popular preaching and his influence were successful in spreading the light of the gospel in these uncivilized countries. On the death of Anastasius he was elected to the papal chair November 1154, and he received on his elevation by the embassy of three bishops and an abbot, the congratulations of Henry II. of England, who thus paid homage to a man who a few years before had left his kingdom as a mendicant. Henry was the favorite of the pope, and he received the papal permission and apostolic blessing, when he undertook the conquest of Ireland. In his government of Rome, Adrian was jealous of his power, he repressed the insurrections of the consuls who aspired to the independence of antient times, and by the terrors of excommunication he rendered the king of Sicily submissive to his temporal authority. The emperor of Germany likewise acknowledged his power, and after holding the stirrup whilst his spiritual master mounted on horseback, he owned his dependence on the see of Rome, and humbly received consecration in the church of St. Peter. Yet in the midst of prosperity, Adrian felt the oppressive

weight of greatness, and in a familiar conversation with his friend and countryman John of Salisbury, he bitterly complained that an elevated situation is not always the parent of happiness. He died September 18, 1559, in the fourth year and tenth month of his pontificate, and was buried in St. Peter's church. He shewed himself an able and prudent pontiff, and his short reign added much to the security and to the happiness of the Roman state.

ADRIAN, V. a native of Genoa, raised to the pontificate in 1276. He died 38 days after. He had been employed in 1254 and in 1265 as papal legate in England, to settle the disputes between the king and his rebellious barons.

ADRIAN, VI. a native of Utrecht, of obscure birth. His abilities gradually raised him to consequence; he was preceptor to the emperor Charles V. and procured in the Spanish dominions the highest honors in church and state which could gratify his ambition. He was elected pope in 1522, and died after a short and turbulent reign of one year, in which like his predecessor Adrian IV. he lamented the misery of greatness.

ADRIAN *de Castello*, born at Cornetto in Tuscany of obscure parentage, was employed by the popes as legate in Scotland and England. His great abilities recommended him to the friendship of Morton the primate and to the patronage of Henry VII. by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards of Bath and Wells. He chiefly resided at Rome, while the care of his diocese was entrusted to Wolsey, and in this place of intrigue and treachery he forgot the dignity of his character, by conspiring against pope Leo X. from the ambitious expectation of being raised to the pontificate, according to a prophecy which declared the name of the successor to be Adrian. He was fined 12,500 ducats, and forbidden to leave Rome; but afterwards, upon the discovery of the plot, Adrian fled from the city, and in consequence was solemnly stripped of all his ecclesiastical honors 1518. The place of his retreat, and the time of his death are unknown, though some imagine that he concealed his disgrace among the Mahometans of Asia. Polydore Virgil, who shared his friendship and his liberality, has bestowed the highest encomium upon his character, as a man of taste and judgment, and as the first since the age of Cicero, who has revived the classical style of chaste latinity and pure diction. According to Polydore, he died at Riba in the bishopric of Trent.

ADRIANI, *John Baptist*, a noble of Florence, who was secretary to the republic, and distinguished himself as a statesman and a man of letters. He died 1579 in his 68th year. He wrote an history of his own times, which is a continuation of Guicciardini's, valuable for its candor and authenticity, and highly commended by the indefatigable Thuanus. He composed, besides, six funeral orations upon the first characters of the times, and was the author of a letter on antient painters and sculptors prefixed to Vasari.

ADRIANI *Marcellus*, a native of Florence, who left a manuscript translation of Plutarch, and of Demetrius Phalereus. This last was published by the able Gozi at Florence 1738. He died 1604.

ADRICOMIA *Cornelia*, a nun in Holland of the Augustine

gustine order, who published a poetical version of the psalms in the 16th century.

ADRICHIOMIUS, *Christian*, a native of Delft, who died at Cologne in 1585 in his 52d year. He was for some time director of the nuns of Barbara; and afterwards when civil commotions drove him from his country, he presided in the same capacity over the canonessees of Nazareth. He published a description of Judæa, called *Theatrum terræ sanctæ*, with a chronicle of the old and new testament, fol. 1593, in which he depends too much on the authority of Annius of Viterbo.

ADSON, an abbot of Luxeuil, in 96c, author of the miracles of Saint Vandalbert, third abbot of the place, a work full of superstitious and legendary tales.

ÆDESIUS, succeeded Jamblichus, as teacher of platonic philosophy in Cappadocia in the 4th century.

ÆGEATES, *John*, a priest of the Nestorian sect, who flourished 483, and wrote a treatise against the council of Chalcedon, and an ecclesiastical history from the reign of Theodosius to that of Zeno.

ÆGIDIUS, *Peter Albiensis*, a writer sent by Francis I. to examine and to give an account of the most celebrated places of Asia, Greece, and Africa. He was seized by pirates, but made his escape, and died of a surfeit in his 65th year, 1555. He published an account of his travels besides other works.

ÆGIDIUS, *Atheniensis*, a Grecian physician in the 8th century, who became a benedictine monk, and published several learned treatises, especially de pulsibus, & de venenis. Some imagine there was another author of the same name.

ÆGIDIUS, *de Colonna*, divinity professor at Paris, was general of the Augustines, and for his learning received the appellation of Doctor fundatissimus. His works are now deservedly forgotten. He died 1316.

ÆGINETA, *Paulus*, a physician of Ægina in the 7th century, who first was acquainted with the cathartic powers of rhubarb. His works appeared at Paris in fol. 1532.

ÆGINHARD, a German, educated by Charlemagne of whom he became the faithful secretary. He retired from the active scenes of life after the loss of Imma his beloved wife, whom some have falsely called daughter of the emperor, asserting that she conveyed her husband on her shoulders from her house through the snow, that his escape might not be traced by the jealousy of her father. Æginhard is the author of a valuable life of Charlemagne, besides annals from 741 to 839, and letters. He died 840. His works were first edited at Paris, 2 vols. fol. 1576.

ÆLFRED, *vid. ALFRED.*

ÆLIAN, *Claudius*, an historian born in Italy in the 1st century. He wrote in the Greek language an history of animals, a various history, &c. published by Gesner 1556.

ÆLIANUS, *Meccius*, a physician before Galen, the first who used treacle against the plague, and with success.

ÆLST, a Dutch painter, *vid. AALST.*

ÆMILIANI, *Jerome*, a noble Venetian, one of the founders of the regular clerks of Saint Maicul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIANUS, *C. Julius*, a Moor who, from the lowest

station, rose to the imperial dignity, which he enjoyed only four months. He was succeeded by Valerian.

ÆMILIUS, *Paulus*, a Roman general, celebrated for his victory over Perseus king of Macedonia. He died aged 64, B. C. 164.

ÆMILIUS, *Paulus*, a native of Verona, invited into France by Lewis XII. by the advice of Poncher bishop of Paris, and engaged to write a Latin history of the French monarchy. The work, which employed 18 or according to others 30 years of his life, was left unfinished at his death, is divided into ten books, from the reign of Pharamond to the fifth year of Charles VIII. in 1488. The whole is written with judgment and precision, and though the author was delicate even to a fault in the choice and collocation of his words, yet his stile is elegant and correct, if we except a studied affectation of antiquity in the names of men and of places. This history was continued by Arnoldus Ferronius who completed it by the addition of nine books to the death of Francis I. Æmilius died in 1529, and left behind him the amiable character of a man of learning, virtue, and integrity. He was buried in the cathedral at Paris.

ÆNEAS, *Gazeus*, author of a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection, printed Greek and Latin, 1560, Basil, and Leipzig 1655, was a platonic philosopher of the fifth century converted to christianity.

ÆNEAS, *Sylvius*, a native of Corsigny in Sienna, of the family of the Piccolomini. After struggling with poverty in his younger years, he rose to consequence by his abilities, and was employed as secretary to cardinal Capranica, at the council of Basil in 1431. He came to Scotland to mediate a peace between that country and the English crown, and at his return was promoted to the dignity of secretary to the council of Basil, an assembly which he defended against the usurpation of Rome by his eloquence as well as by his writings. He was afterwards engaged in several embassies to Trent, Frankfurt, &c. and in one of these, at Stralsburg, he had an intrigue with a lady, by whom he had a son; a circumstance which he endeavours to palliate and ridicule in a letter to his father, with more affectation than vivacity. About 1439 he was sent as ambassador to the imperial court, and so high was his reputation that the emperor Frederic not only received him with kindness, but crowned him with the poetical laurel, promoted him to the highest dignities, and honored him with his friendship and confidence. During the schism which distracted Rome, he wished to stand neuter; but he at last followed the example of Frederic, and espoused the cause of Eugenius, to whom, after a recantation of his errors, he was reconciled. His elevation to the rank of cardinal as a reward for his services, was followed in 1458, by his election to the papal chair, on the death of Callixtus, and by the publication of a bull which condemned and renounced all that he had said or written in the defence of the council of Basil, and exhorted the members of his church to reject Æneas Sylvius and submissively to receive Pius II. the name which he assumed. The character of firmness and dignity which he had maintained in private life, he displayed at the head of the church. He expelled tyrants, supported the election of princes, and everywhere established and confirmed

firm the temporal power of Rome over the christian world. He died in his 59th year, 14th of August 1464, after a reign of nearly seven years, during which he deserved the eulogium which was passed upon him in the conclave by the cardinal of Pavia, by his zeal for religion, his integrity of manners, his solid judgment and profound learning. His works, which consist of letters,—of memoirs of the council of Basil—of two books on Cosmography—of Euryalus, and Lucretia a romance,—of a poem on the crucifixion,—of a history of the Bohemians,—of memoirs of his own life, &c. were printed at Basil in fol. 1551, and at Helmstadt 1709, fol. His life was published by Gobelin his secretary, at Rome 1584 and 1589, and at Frankfort 1614.

ÆNEAS, *Tacitus*, author of a Greek treatise on the art of war, flourished 336 B.C.

ÆERTZEN, *vid.* ARSENS.

ÆRIUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, who is supposed by some to be the founder of the presbyterians. He separated from the church, because Eustathius was raised to the bishopric of Sebastia in preference to himself, and in asserting that presbyters and bishops were the same in rank in the Christian church, he established a sect which was branded with the name of heresy, and his supporters expelled from towns and villages to the fields and woods, where their doctrines were propagated. He flourished about 385.

ÆSCHINES, a disciple of Socrates, author of some dialogues, of which only three are extant.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator known particularly as the rival of Demosthenes. He flourished 342 B.C. and died at Samos or Rhodes.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, of whose plays only seven are extant. He died in the 69th year of his age, 456 B.C.

ÆSOP, a Phrygian, well known as a fabulist. He lived in the age of Solon and Croesus, about 600 B.C.

ÆSOPUS, *Clodius*, a famous actor at Rome in the age of Cicero.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter of celebrity.

ÆTHERIUS, an architect in the sixth century, raised to the confidence of Anastasius I. He is supposed to have built the wall which extended from Selembria to the sea to check the inroads of the barbarians of the north.

ÆTIUS, an able general under Valentinian III. He devoted himself to military affairs, and at one time weakened the Roman power by espousing the cause of the barbarians. His valor at last however was exerted nobly in the defence of the tottering empire, and he obliged the victorious Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. He was stabbed by Valentinian 454, who was jealous of his military glory, and suspected that he aspired to the imperial throne.

ÆTIUS, a Syrian, who from a menial servant rose to consequence, and was made bishop by Eudoxus the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the founder of a sect called Ætians, which adopted the tenets of the Arians, and besides maintained that faith alone without good works was sufficient for salvation. He flourished 336.

ÆTIUS, a physician of Amida in the fifth century. His work called *Tetrabiblos*, in Greek, is divided into 16 books, containing the opinions of preceding phy-

sicians, with occasional observations of his own. He studied at Alexandria.

ÆFER, *Domitius*, an orator born at Nîmes. He was in consequence of his flattery noticed by Tiberius and by Caligula; and raised to the consulship. He died A.D. 59.

ÆFLITTO, *Matthew*, an able civilian, born at Naples 1443. He wrote various books on the civil and canon law, and died 1553. His family produced other men of celebrity.

ÆFRANIUS, a Roman comic poet, who flourished 100 B.C.

ÆFRICANUS, *Julius*, wrote a chronicle of which some fragments remain, besides a letter to Origen, censuring the history of Susannah as a romance, and another to reconcile the apparent contradictions of the genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke.

AGAPETUS, I. was made pope 535. He died at Constantinople the following year. The second of that name was elected pope 946, and died 965.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a valuable letter to the emperor Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince.

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of mount Athos, in the 17th century. He wrote a treatise in modern Greek in favor of transubstantiation called the salvation of sinners, printed at Venice 1611.

AGARD, *Arthur*, an English antiquary, born at Toston in Derbyshire. He held the respectable employment of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer office, which afforded him the means of consulting valuable books and records, and his enquiries on political and constitutional subjects were afterwards made public by Mr. Hearne, among the papers of the antiquarian society, to the establishment of which he himself contributed. He died August 22d, 1615, in his 75th year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Some of his papers were bequeathed for the use of his successors in the exchequer, but 20 volumes of his excellent collections were left by his will to his friend Sir Robert Cotton.

AGATHARCIDAS, a Cnidian, 180 B. C. author of a Greek history of Alexander's wars.

AGATHARCHUS, a Samian, engaged by Æschylus as a stage painter.

AGATHEMER, *Orthonis*, wrote a Greek compendium of geography, edited by Hudson, Oxford 1703.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, author of an account of Justinian's reign, published in Greek and Latin, Leyden 1594, and Paris 1658.

AGATHOCLES, a Sicilian, who rose from the obscurity of a potter to the sovereign power of all Sicily. He died 289 B. C. aged 72.

AGATHON, a tragic poet, crowned at the Olympic games, B. C. 419.

AGATHON, a native of Palermo, elected to the papal chair 679. In his time the Eutychians or Monothelites were condemned at the council of Constantinople. He died 682.

AGELIAS, *Anthony*, bishop of Acerno in Italy, published commentaries on the psalms, and some of the prophets. He died 1608.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to crown Harold king, though he had enjoyed the patron-

age of his father Canute. He died 1038, after being seventeen years in the see of Canterbury.

AGESILAUS, a king of Sparta, celebrated for his victories against the Persians. He died B. C. 362.

AGGAS, *Robert*, called Augus, a landscape painter, one of whose pieces is still preserved in the hall of the paper-stainers' company. He died 1679, in London, in his 60th year.

AGILA, king of the Visigoths in Spain, was murdered by his nobles in the fifth year of his reign, 554.

AGILULF, duke of Turin, was appointed on the death of Antharic king of Lombardy, his successor, and married his widow Theudelinda. He abandoned arianism for the catholic faith, and displayed great abilities as a warrior and a statesman. He died 616 after a reign of 25 years, and was succeeded by his son Adalwald.

AGIS, the name of some Spartan kings. The most famous are the second of that name who was engaged in the Peloponnesian war, and died 427 B. C. and the fourth who, in consequence of his attempts to restore Lacedæmon to her ancient discipline and glorious independence, was put to death 241 B. C.

AGLIONBY, *John*, D. D. a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and known for his great learning and his knowledge of school divinity. He was head of St. Edmund's Hall, chaplain to James I. and one of those who translated the new testament. He died at Ilip, where he was rector, 1610, February 6th, in his 43d year, and was buried in the chancel there. His son of the same name, was dean of Canterbury, an honor which he enjoyed but a few months, and died 1643.

AGNELUS, an abbot of Ravenna, in the ninth century, often confounded with a bishop of Ravenna of the same name in the sixth century. Agnellus wrote an history of the lives of the prelates of Ravenna, which is often quoted by Jerome Rubens, and is full of uninteresting matter but deserved sarcasm upon the debauchery of the monks.

AGNESI, *Maria Gaetana*, a learned Italian lady, born at Milan, and made in consequence of her great merit, and her many virtues, mathematical professor in the university of Bologna by Benedict XIV. She died about 1770, aged 52, universally respected. Her analytical institutions appeared at Milan, 2 vols. 4°, 1748, and were translated into French by Confin 1775, and lately into English 2 vols. 4°, with her life from Montucla.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, supported the revolt of Lothaire against Lewis the debonnaire. In consequence of this violent opposition he was deposed at Thionville, but afterwards restored to his ecclesiastical honors, on being reconciled to Lewis. He died, 840. His works were edited by Baluze in 1666, 2 vols 8°. They contain able arguments against image worship, against witchcraft, and against duelling.

AGOSTINO, *Paolo*, a musical composer, master of the papal chapel at Rome. His chorusses are much commended. He died 1629, aged 36.

AGOULT, *Guillaume d'*, a poet of Provence in 1198. His ballads were most esteemed in those times of chivalry and hospitable rusticity.

AGREDA, *Mary d'*, superior of a convent at Agreda in Spain, wrote a fanatical book on the life of the virgin

Mary, which she said had been revealed to her from heaven. A translation of this nonsensical book, which was censured by the Sorbonne and prohibited at Rome, was published at Brussels 1717 in 8 vols 12°. She died 1665, aged 63.

AGRESTI, *Licio*, an historical painter, whose abilities were employed by Gregory XIII. in adorning the Vatican. He died 1580.

AGRESTIS, *Julius*, a Roman general under Vespasian, who destroyed himself.

AGRICOLA, *Cn. Julius*, an illustrious Roman, known for his humanity when governor of Britain, and immortalized by the pen of his son-in-law the historian Tacitus. He died A. D. 93, aged 56.

AGRICOLA, *Rodolphus*, a native of Groningen who travelled into France and Italy, where he was honored with the patronage of Hercules d'Est duke of Ferrara. He died at Heidelberg 1485. His works on historical subjects were published at Cologne in 4° 1539; but though flattered by the compliments of Erasmus, and called in prose and poetry the Politian and Virgil of his time, they are not possessed of superior merit. He had the singular merit of first introducing the study of Greek into Germany, and he himself gave lectures at Worms and Heidelberg.

AGRICOLA, *George*, a physician of Glaucen in Misnia, known for his learning and his works on metallic substances, and minerals. He died 1555, November 21, aged 61.

AGRICOLA, *Michael*, a minister of Abo in Finland, the first who translated the new testament into the language of the country, and thus greatly favored the doctrines of Luther.

AGRICOLA, a learned bishop of Chalons-sur-Saone. He died in his 83d year, 530.

AGRICOLA, *John*, a German divine, born at Isleb. He was the friend and the disciple of Luther, but afterwards violently opposed him, and became the head of the Anomeans, a sect which regarded faith as the whole of the duties of man. He was also engaged in a dispute with Melancthon, but with the most laudable motives he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the catholics and protestants. He died at Berlin 1566 aged 74. His commentaries on St. Luke 8vo, his historia passionis J. C. fol. and his collection of German proverbs, have been printed, and possess merit.

AGRIPPA, *Menenius*, a Roman patrician, known in history for appeasing a sedition by the fable of the belly and the limbs, B. C. 492.

AGRIPPA, *Marcus Vipsanius*, a Roman general celebrated for his military exploits, but more for his intimacy with Augustus. He died 12 B. C.

AGRIPPA, *Herod*, grandson of Herod the Great, was noticed by the Roman emperors, and made king of all Judæa and some other neighbouring provinces. He persecuted the christians, and was the person represented in scripture as struck with death on his throne by an angel for his impious vanity, A. D. 44.

AGRIPPA II. son of the above, and his successor on the throne, and last king of Judæa, was the monarch before whom Paul appeared as a prisoner, and whom he persuaded almost to be a christian. He died at Rome A. D. 64.

AGRIPPA,

AGRIPPA, *Henry Cornelius*, a native of Cologne descended from a noble family. He was in the armies of the emperor Maximilian, and distinguished himself so much by his courage and military abilities, that he was knighted after seven years' service in Italy. Eager to add to his laurels the honors of learning, he applied himself to the study of the more abstruse sciences, and took degrees in law and medicine. The fickleness of his temper, however, and his irritable passions, prevented him from acquiring that distinction which is due to superior genius and virtue. His writings, often severe, drew upon him the resentment of the monks, and though liberally patronized by the great, he led a fugitive and solitary life. After reading lectures in several places in France, and at Pavia, where his eloquence commanded admiration, he retired to Metz by the solicitations of his friends; but his engaging in the puerile disputes about St. Anne, whether she had one or three husbands according to the opinion of the ecclesiastics of the times, rendered him so unpopular that he fled to Cologne, and afterwards to Switzerland. Fortune here seemed to favor him, Francis I. granted him a pension, and he was made physician to the queen mother; but his unwillingness to apply his knowledge of astrology to foretell success to the arms of France, incensed the court, and he was dismissed in disgrace. He retired with difficulty to Antwerp, and after receiving invitations from Henry king of England and from other powerful princes, he preferred the protection of Margaret of Austria, governess of the low countries, and as historiographer to the emperor, he began the history of the government of Charles V. The death of his patroness occasioned a change in his affairs, and though he was permitted to pronounce her funeral oration, he found that his enemies were inveterate against him, and that from their malevolence the favors of the emperor were for ever forfeited. After being persecuted and imprisoned at Brussels, and at Lyons, he at last retired to Grenoble, where he died 1535 in his 49th year. By his first wife, who died in 1521, he had one son; and by his second, whom he married in 1522 and who died 1529, he had five sons. It is worthy of remark that he has been lavish of his praises on the merits and virtues of these two amiable women, and if he met persecution, enmity, and ingratitude in the world, he had the singular happiness to find peace, support, and consolation in the bosom of his family. He lived and died in the Romish church, according to Bayle, though others suppose that he favored the cause of Luther. Of this celebrated reformer he speaks with harshness, sometimes even with contempt, and only once with respect in the 19th chapter of his apology. He opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from queen Catherine, and ridiculed the meanness of his contemporaries, whose religious opinions yielded to the gold and the lust of a tyrant. The most celebrated of his writings were, his treatise on the excellence of women, which recommended him to the favor of Margaret; his commentary on St. Paul's epistles, written in England; his occult philosophy, and his key to it; a dissertation on original sin, his letters, &c. His great learning and extensive information probably procured him in these ages of darkness and barbarism the fame of magician and astrologer, and hence his enemies

have been fond of recording his frequent intercourse with departed spirits, and with all the demons of the infernal regions. His works were published at Lyons 1550, in 3 vols 8°.

AGRIPPINA, the virtuous wife of Germanicus Cæsar, was banished, after her husband's death, by Tiberius, and died in exile, A D. 33.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of the preceding, took as her third husband the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned, to raise her son Nero to the throne. She perished by the order of that ungrateful son.

AGUESSEAU, *Henry Francis d'*, the descendant of a noble family of Saintonge, was born at Limoges 1668, and after completing his education, which was begun under the direction of his father, he cultivated poetry with taste and elegance, and acquired the esteem and friendship of men of letters, particularly of Boileau and Racine. In the office of advocate-general of Paris in 1691, and, nine years after, of procureur general, he displayed all the energies of his nature; he gave vigor and support to the laws, banished corruption from the tribunals, and distributed justice with an impartial hand. His attention was particularly directed to the management of the hospitals; and in the enlarged views of a benevolent heart, he often resisted with boldness and success the intrigues of favorites and even the prejudices of Lewis XIV. After this monarch's death he was appointed by the duke of Orleans, the regent, to succeed Voisin as chancellor, and by his eloquence and firmness he opposed and rejected the schemes of Law, which were afterwards too fatally adopted, and hurled the whole kingdom into ruin and despondency. The machinations of enemies were however too powerful against integrity of conduct, and Aguesseau was twice obliged to resign the seals, and retire in disgrace to his seat of Fresnes, and twice again he was solicited by the regent to resume a situation which he adorned and dignified. The wishes nearest to his heart were, to be useful to his country, to maintain her liberties, and not to accumulate wealth by oppression or dishonorable measures. On the tribunal, his moderation and his equity were ever apparent, and in his retirement at Fresnes where, as he says, he passed the fairest days of his life, the chancellor of France was employed in the education of his children, in literary pursuits, and often amused himself in digging the ground. Temperance and cheerfulness added to the pleasures of science, and contributed to the health of the body and vigor of the mind, and till his 80th year he enjoyed a robust constitution. At this advanced age infirmities came upon him, he resigned the office of chancellor, and died soon after, on the ninth of February 1751. He married 1694 Anne le Fevre d'Ormesson, who died at Auteuil 1735, mother of six children, and leaving him disconsolate for the dissolution of mutual tenderness. D'Aguesseau was humane and religious from his childhood, he never spent a day without reading the scriptures which he called the balm of his life. From the vast conceptions of his genius, France derived new regulations, which tended to strengthen the liberties of the subject, check the rapacity of the nobles, and unite the whole kingdom in paying reverence to the laws, which he wished to see administered with impartiality and without unnecessary delay. His memory was quick and retentive, and

and besides a perfect knowledge of the dead languages, he spoke with ease the Arabic, Portuguese, English, Italian, and Spanish. His works have been published in 9 vols 4°. M. Thomas has written his eulogy, which obtained the prize of the French academy in 1760, and from it this article is extracted.

AGUI, a king of Bantam in Java, at the end of the 17th century, who, after succeeding to the throne on the resignation of his father Agouin, extended his power by means of the Dutch, and imprisoned the old monarch, who wished to check the career of his ambition.

AGUILLON, Francis, a mathematician of Brussels, who published a treatise on optics, and another on spheric projections, and died 1617 at Seville in his 50th year.

AGUIRRE, Joseph, a learned Benedictine, a native of Spain who was raised to the rank of cardinal by Innocent XI. His writings were on theological subjects, besides a collection of the councils of Spain 6 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1699 in his 69th year.

AGYLAUS, Henry, a native of Bois-le-Duc, who made an inelegant translation of Photius' Monocanon. He died 1595 in his 62d year.

AHAB, son and successor of Omri as king of Israel, was remarkable for his impieties, his oppression, and his wickedness, which were increased by the influence of his wife Jezebel. He was killed in a battle which he fought against the Syrians, and, according to the prophecy of Elijah, the dogs licked his blood on the very spot where he had cruelly shed the blood of the innocent Naboth, whose vineyard he had unjustly seized, about 898 B. C.

AHAZ, son and successor of Jotham on the throne of Judah, B. C. 742, defeated Rezin king of Syria, but afterwards was routed by him, and became tributary to Tiglath-pileser king of Assyria, whose assistance he had implored. He afterwards defaced the holy vessels of the temple, and forbade the people to assemble there for the offering of prayers and oblations; and such was his impiety that, at his death, his remains were deemed unworthy to repose in the tomb of his ancestors.

AHAZIAH, succeeded his father Ahab on the throne of Israel, and reigned two years, in which he followed the impious examples of his rebellious house.—Another Ahaziah, son of Jehoram, was king of Judah, and reigned but one year, and was killed by Jehu, who succeeded him 889 B. C.

AHLWARDT, Peter, a native of Griefswalde in Germany, who, though but the son of a shoemaker, rose by his abilities, and became an eminent professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote some treatises on the human understanding, on the immortality of the soul, and thoughts on thunder and lightning, and died 1791 aged 81.

AHMED KHAN, son of Hulagu, succeeded his brother Abaka on the throne of the Moguls, and was the first emperor who embraced the Mahometan religion. This change, so displeasing to his family, excited an insurrection against him, which proved victorious, and in dooming him to death placed his nephew Argoun on his throne 1284.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', a native of Carthagen, who, though of obscure birth, distinguished himself by his abilities, and served Charles V. at the council of Trent.

He was promoted to two bishoprics, and was at last made archbishop of Valencia, where he died universally respected 1566, in his 62d year. He wrote a Latin treatise in 10 books on apostolic traditions.—There were of the same name *Gabriel* a physician of Louvain, who wrote popularia epigrammata—& de lue pestilenti, &c.—and *Balthazar* of Antwerp, author of a treatise de jure & officiis bellicis ac militari disciplina. These two were brothers, and lived in the 16th century.

AIDAN, bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island in Northumberland, was a prelate humane, mild, and benevolent, who by his exemplary zeal converted many of the northern heathens of Britain to christianity. He died 651.

AIKMAN, William, son of an advocate of Scotland of the same name, was brought up to the profession of his father. A natural bias for the arts, however, prevailed upon the son to relinquish the honors of the Scotch bar for distinction in the cultivation of painting, and an absence of five years in visiting Italy and Constantinople and Smyrna, served to improve and adorn his mind, and enlarge and correct his taste. As his fortune was independent he did not court the patronage of the great by flattery, and to his merit alone he was indebted for the esteem of John duke of Argyle, and of the earl of Burlington, and for the affectionate friendship of Allan Ramsay, Thomson, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, Somerville, and the other wits of the age. His genius was exerted in portrait painting, and many of those who then shone in rank and fashion will receive more celebrity from his pencil, than from the possession of beauty destroyed by incontinence, and of riches wasted in riot and effeminacy. A picture of the royal family of England, now in possession of the duke of Devonshire, and several portraits of the earl of Buckinghamshire's family, were among the last of his pieces. He died in Leicester Fields 1731, the 7th of June, in the 49th year of his age. His son, aged 17, had died the January preceding. He left two daughters. His abilities and the virtues of his heart had the singular honor of being celebrated by his poetic friends, Thomson, Somerville, Smollet, and Ramsay.

AILHAUD, John, a French surgeon of Cadenet in Provence, who acquired some celebrity and fortune by the selling of a purgative powder, which he, with all the art of an empiric, declared capable to cure all diseases. He died in a good old age 1756.

AILLY, Peter d', born of an obscure family, rose by his merit to the highest honors in the service of Charles VI. and was made chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards bishop of Puy and Cambray. His eloquence was exerted to heal the wounds which existed in the Romish church, though he presided over the council of Constance, and shared their guilt when they condemned John Huss to the flames. He was rewarded by John XXIII. with a cardinal's hat, and the office of legate to the holy see. He died the eighth of August 1419. His works on theological subjects were published at Strasburg.

AILRED, or ETHELRED, author of a genealogy of English kings,—of a life of Edward the confessor, &c. was abbot of Revesly in Lincolnshire, and flourished about the middle of the 12th century.

AIMON,

Aimorn, a benedictine of Aquitaine, author of an inelegant and puerile history of France in five books found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection. He died about the beginning of the 11th century.

Ainsworth, Henry, a nonconformist, known for his learning and for the commentaries which he wrote on the holy scriptures. As he embraced the tenets of the Brownists, he shared their persecutions and fled to Amsterdam, where, with Johnson, he erected a church of which he became the minister. This union however was soon productive of a quarrel, Johnson was violent, and he was banished by the congregation; and Ainsworth afterwards shared his fate, and retired to Ireland. He soon after returned to Amsterdam, where he died, as it is supposed, a violent death. He had found a diamond of great value, and he asked of the Jew to whom it belonged, no other reward but a conference with the rabbis of his synagogue, concerning the prophecies relating to the Messiah. The Jew had not interest sufficient to fulfil his wishes, and in his disappointment he caused Ainsworth to be poisoned, in the beginning of the 17th century. His treatises were admired for their ingenuity as well as their profound learning, and so great was his name that Dr. Hall bishop of Exeter wrote against him and refuted his arguments in favor of the Brownists. Dr. Lightfoot is said to have derived much assistance from his writings.

Ainsworth, Robert, was born at Woodyale, four miles from Manchester, in September 1660, and educated at the grammar school in Bolton, founded by Robert Lever, of which he afterwards became master for a few years. From thence he retired to London, and opened a school at Bethnal Green, at Hackney, and other places, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. His great application procured him a comfortable competence, and he some time after retired from his laborious occupation to the enjoyment of literary ease. In 1714 a plan was proposed to the booksellers for the compilation of an English and Latin dictionary, after Faber's plan, and Ainsworth was invited to the undertaking, as his abilities were known, and his judgement mature and correct. The task, however, was soon discovered to be more difficult than was expected, his labors were suspended for some years, but at last application succeeded, and the book was published in 4to. in 1736, dedicated to Dr. Mead. The second edition was improved by Patrick, and published 10 years after. The other publications by Ainsworth, were a treatise on grammar, and other small classical compositions, besides some specimens of English and Latin poetry. He died at London on the fourth of April 1743, in his 83d year, and was buried, according to his desire, in Poplar churchyard, under an inscription written by himself.

Airault, Peter, an advocate of Paris, born at Angers, where he also died 1601, July 21st, in his 65th year. As a magistrate he behaved with firmness and integrity, and was deservedly called the rock of the accused. He left ten children, the eldest of whom, René, was entrusted to the Jesuits for his education, and induced to enter into the order, from which he never could extricate himself, though his father procured the interest of the king of France and of the pope. René

died at la Fleche, December 18th 1644, in his 77th year. His father wrote some treatises, especially on the power of fathers, &c.

Airay, Henry, a native of Westmorland, patronised by Bernard Gilpin, who was named the northern apostle. He became member of St. Edmund Hall, and afterwards of Queen's, Oxford, of which he was elected provost 1598. He was vice chancellor of the university, and published some tracts and sermons. He died 10th of October 1616, aged 57, and was buried in the college chapel. He was a strict Calvinist, and was author of some theological pieces.

Airay, Christopher, a native of Clifton, Westmorland, student of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards vicar of Milford, Hants. He published a logical treatise and other pieces, and died at Milford 19th Oct. 1670, aged 61.

Aistulf, a king of the Lombards, after his brother Rachis. He laid siege to Rome, from which he was driven to Pavia in disgrace, by Pepin king of France, at the solicitation of the pope Stephen III. He was killed in hunting, 756.

Aiton, William, a native of Lanarkshire, first recommended by the friendship of Philip Miller, and known as a botanist and gardener in the royal gardens at Kew, to which he was appointed 1759. The high patronage which he received was due to his merit and taste, for, under his attentive eye and directing hand, Kew soon exhibited the most curious and valuable plants, collected from every part of the world by the munificence of his patron. He published in 1789 an useful catalogue of the plants of the gardens, called Hortus Kewensis, and died of that dreadful distemper a schirrous liver, Feb. 1st, 1793, after enjoying the friendship and esteem of men of rank, of virtue, and literary eminence. The King, with that liberality which distinguishes and rewards merit, appointed his son successor in the care of the gardens.

Aitzema, Leovan, a noble of Dordrecht in Friesland, employed as representative of the Hanseatic towns at the Hague. He wrote in Dutch in seven volumes fol. an history of the United Provinces, and an history of the peace of Munster, valuable for the public acts and authentic records which it contains, but otherwise inelegant and injudicious. The work was continued by other hands to 1692. He died at the Hague 1669, in his 69th year.

AKAKIA, Martin, a native of Chalons, professor of medicine at Paris. He was surnamed Harmless, which he altered to the Greek word Akakia. He published translations of Galen's writings, and died 1551. His son of the same name was physician to Henry III. He wrote medical treatises de morbis mulieribus, conilia medica, &c. and died 1583, in his 89th year. There were other persons of the family who gained distinction by their talents in various professions.

AKBAR, a sultan of the Moguls, after his father Hemayun, 1556. He enlarged his dominions by the conquest of Bengal, Cashmere, and Scindi, and showed himself a wise and powerful monarch. Selim his son rebelled against him and was pardoned. He died by ignorantly taking poison which he had prepared for the destruction of his enemies, 1605.

AKENSIDE, Mark, M.D. son of a butcher of Newcastle upon Tyne, was educated in his native town, and, at the age of 18, went to Edinburgh to study divinity and enter into holy orders. Here, however, his intentions changed; but he no sooner applied himself to medicine, than he honorably replaced the contribution which he had received from the fund established to promote the education of dissenting ministers. In 1741 he went to Leyden, and in taking his degree three years after he published a much admired dissertation on the growth of the human foetus. His genius unfolded itself in his early years, and his greatest work, the pleasures of the imagination, was published in 1744. Doddsley, to whom it was offered for sale at a high price, seemed reluctant till he had consulted Pope, who admired the composition, and advised the bookseller not to make a niggardly offer, as it was no every day writer. The publication was attacked by Warburton, as a note on the third book maintained, after Shaftesbury, that ridicule is the test of truth, and though defended anonymously by Dyson, Akenfide had the sense or timidity to omit the objectionable passage in another edition. He published some odes afterwards, and virulently attacked lord Bath under the title of Curio, as the betrayer of his country; but the philippic was afterwards expunged. He first practised as physician at Northampton, afterwards at Hampstead, and then at London, where his friend Dyson supported his appearance by an allowance of 300l. a year. His abilities began now to recommend him; he published several medical treatises, especially on Dysenteries &c. read the Gultonian lectures, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to the queen. His hopes however were cut short by a putrid fever which terminated his life 23d June, 1770, in his 59th year. He was buried in St. James's church, Westminster. Akenfide possessed great powers of mind; his poem was published before he was 23 years old, and afterwards altered and revised; but so excellent was the original considered, that it is printed separately with the corrections, to show that whatever comes from the hand of a master is never devoid of elegance or dignity. It is an embellishment of Shaftesbury's characteristics, and he has done for him what Lucretius did for the founder of the Epicurean sect.

AKIBA, a learned rabbi, who quitted the obscure life of a shepherd, and at the age of 40, through his love for his master's daughter who esteemed learned men, devoted himself to literature. He joined himself to Barchonebas the false Messiah, and was, with his son Pappus and his family, slayed alive by the Romans, 135. He was one of the first who began the compilation of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.

ALABASTER, William, a protestant, born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity, Cambridge. He went to Cadiz with Essex, and after embracing the Catholic doctrines, returned to the English church, and was canon of St. Paul's. He wrote a Hebrew lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, and some theological tracts, besides Roxana, a Latin tragedy performed at Cambridge. He died 1640.

ALAGON, Claude, a native of Provence, who foolishly attempted to introduce the Spaniards into Marseilles, for which he was put to death in 1705.

ALAIN, de Lisle, a divine of Paris, surnamed the universal doctor. His works were printed folio, 1653. He died 1294.

ALAIN, John, a Dane, author of a treatise on the origin of the Cimbri, and other works. He died 1630 aged 61.

ALAIN, Chartier, secretary to Charles VII. of France, was born 1386. He distinguished himself by his writings, particularly his chronicle of Charles VII. valuable for the elegance of the composition, and the important and interesting details which it contains. He has been compared to Seneca for the beauty of his sentences.

ALAIN, Nicholas, son of a cobbler at the beginning of the 18th century, known as the writer of some comedies. His *Epreuve Reciproque* is still admired on the stage.

ALALEONA, Joseph, a native of Macerata, professor of civil law in the university of Padua. He wrote some admired treatises, and died 5th April 1749, aged 79.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, a native of Florence, who opposed the power which Julius de Medici, and his partisans exercised at Florence. The conspiracy into which he had entered was discovered; one of the accomplices was punished with death, and he himself saved his life by flight. The election of Julius to the popedom by the name of Clement VII. seemed to forbid his restoration to his country; but the success of Charles V. at Rome, and the confinement of the pontiff in the castle of St. Angelo, encouraged the Florentines to break their chains; the Medici were banished, and Alamanni recalled. The leader of a party, however, is always in danger, and whilst Alamanni wished to solicit the patronage and alliance of the emperor, he became unpopular, and he again fled before the general odium of the city. His good offices, in the mean time, were not wanting to his ungrateful countrymen, but in vain, as after a few struggles the power of the Medici was re-established. Alamanni found an asylum in the French court, and was employed as ambassador by Francis I. to the emperor. Charles V. received him with coldness, and in answer to his fulsome but eloquent address repeated the ludicrous verses which he had written against him. Alamanni vindicated himself, and by his firmness and the dexterity of his speech he changed the emperor's displeasure into admiration and esteem. After being employed in another embassy to Genoa, he died at Amboise, 18th April 1566, in his 66th year. His poems and other compositions in Italian are highly commended. His son *Baptist* was almoner to the queen, and also bishop of Bazar and Maion, and died 1581, author of some letters and other pieces.

ALAMOS, Balbazar, a Spanish writer in the service of Anthony Perez, the secretary of state under Philip II. He shared his master's disgrace, and was imprisoned for 11 years, till his abilities were called into action by Olivarez the favorite of Philip IV. He was made counsellor of the council of the Indies, and honored with knighthood. He died in his 88th year. He published an excellent translation of Tacitus 1614, besides aphorisms much admired, written during his confinement. Some of his works are still unpublished.

ALAMUNDIR,

ALAMUNDIR, a king of the Saracens 509, whom the bishops of his age endeavoured to convert to Christianity.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, William, a native of Rossall in Lancashire, educated at Oriel College, and made principal of St. Mary Hall in his 24th year. As he was a warm defender of the pope, he left his preferment in England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to the English college of Louvaine, where he supported the tenets of his religion by his writings. The intemperance of his application, however, endangered his health, and his physicians advised his return to England. There, with more zeal than prudence, he publicly avowed his principles, and attempted to make converts; but neither Lancashire, nor Oxford, nor London could long conceal the author of virulent attacks against the established religion of his country, and he fled with difficulty to Douay. Here preferments were heaped upon him by the Guises, as he was considered the champion and martyr of the Catholic cause, and he was soon after raised to the dignity of cardinal, and the archbishopric of Mechlin. His resentment kept pace with his elevation; in 1586 he published a book to explain the pope's bull for the excommunication of Elizabeth, and to excite the people of England to revolt against their lawful sovereign, and espouse the cause of Philip of Spain, and of the invading catholics; and several thousand copies of this unnatural composition were sent on board the Armada, but were happily destroyed with the projects of the tyrant. Elizabeth indeed complained of the indignity by Dr. Dale sent as ambassador to the Low Countries; but the duke of Parma received the messenger with supercilious indifference. Alan died at Rome, 26th Oct. 1594, in his 63d year. His old age was not free from disquietudes; his person was surrounded by the spies of the English court, he grew unpopular among the Jesuits, who are even suspected of poisoning him; and to his sufferings must be added that inward torment, which persecutes and harrows up the heart that has formed the homicidal design of making his country bend to the yoke of foreign usurpation. His publications were mostly on controversial or political subjects, one particularly in answer to Lord Burleigh.

ALAN, of Lynn in Norfolk, a divine known as the author of useful indexes to the books he read. He wrote a book called *Moralia Biblicorum*, &c. He flourished in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, was descended from Sir John Fortescue lord chancellor under Henry VI. Naturally endowed with strong powers of mind, he cultivated his understanding with successful industry, and after being honored with a degree at Oxford, and called to the bar, his abilities were further distinguished by being made solicitor to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to George I. and the next year 1716-7, raised to the dignity of a baron of the exchequer. In his judicial capacity, he displayed integrity of heart and firmness of conduct; but his services were neglected, and either from private resentment, or the spirit of misrepresentation which too often poisons the ears of kings, he was the only judge whose patent was not renewed on the accession of George II. This apparent disgrace however was momentary, he was restored the following year

to his profession, and he continued to dignify the bench and to benefit the public by his wisdom till 1746, when he resigned, and as a reward for his long and laborious services as a judge for 30 years, he was created a peer of Ireland. Sir John had assumed the surname of Aland in compliment to the virtues of an amiable wife, of the Aland family at Waterford, and he maintained through life the dignity of character which had been so much admired in his great ancestor, and which received fresh lustre from the merits and eminent services of his descendant. He was remarkable for a small, short, flat nose, which however was made to disappear in his portrait, either by the adulation or the dexterity of the pencil of Sir Godfrey Kneller. This deformity exposed him once to the sarcasm of a barrister, whom he censured for treating his cause rather obscurely:—My lord, replied the undismayed lawyer, if you will have patience I will make it appear as plain as the nose in your lordship's face. His writings, which were on judicial subjects, have been published, and are held in esteem. He was born 7th of March 1670, and died 1746. The family is now extinct.

ALANKAVA, daughter of Gioubiré, married her cousin Doujoun king of the Mongouls in the North of Asia, by whom she had two sons. Some miraculous report concerning her conception are related among the nations over which she reigned, and tend to prove that in all ages and countries the throne is supported by the fiction of supernatural events, and by imposture, if it rests not on the love of the people, and the happiness of the subject.

ALARD, a priest of Amsterdam, author of some learned works, especially selectæ similitudines, or collationes, ex bibliis, 3 vols 8°, Paris 1543. He died at Louvain 1531.

ALARIC I, a celebrated king of the Visigoths who made war against Arcadius, and after spreading his devastations over Greece, entered Italy and laid siege to Rome. Though his retreat was repeatedly purchased with gold, he at last plundered the imperial city 400. A.D. and extorted the heaviest contributions from the inhabitants of Italy. He died soon after at Cosenza.

ALARIC II, made king of the Visigoths 484, was slain in a battle by the hand of Clovis king of France at Vouge in Poictou 509.

ALASCO, John, a Roman Catholic bishop, uncle to the king of Poland. He became afterwards a convert to the protestant principles, and came to England under Edward VI. and took care of a Dutch congregation in London. His piety and his virtues rendered him popular, but the reign of Mary drove him to the continent, where he died 1560. He was much esteemed by the learned of the times, and particularly by Erasmus, whose library he bought.

ALAVA, Diego Esquivel, a learned bishop, born at Vittoria in Biscay. He was at the council of Trent, and published a valuable work on councils and the regulations necessary to reform the Christian religion. He died March 17th. 1562.

ALAVIN, a chief of the Goths who settled on the banks of the Danube, by permission of Valens, and afterwards rose against the imperial troops, and defeated them near Adrianople 378.

ALBAN, St. a native of Verulam, the protomartyr of England. He travelled in his youth to Rome, and served as a soldier in Dioclesian's army for seven years. On

his return to England he renounced the pagan religion by the advice and influence of his friend Amphibalus, a monk of Caerleon, and during the persecution of Dioclesian, he was martyred for the Christian faith 286 or 296, or seven years later according to Usher. Nearly 500 years after his memory was honored by Offa king of the Mercians, who built a stately monastery over him, from which the modern town of St. Albans receives its name.

ALBANI, *Francis*, son of a silk merchant at Bologna, forsook his father's profession for painting, in which nature had formed him to excel. He was the school-fellow and afterwards the pupil of Guido, by whom he was introduced to the Caracchis; and after he had studied amongst the monuments of Rome for some years he returned to Bologna, where he married for his second wife Doralice a woman of matchless beauty, and of superior understanding. In her he found a most perfect model, and the Venus, the Nymphs and the Graces, which came from his pencil, possessed all her charms, and though remarkable for too much uniformity yet they were universally admired. She became mother of twelve children, who equally inherited her personal accomplishments, and were made by the fond father the originals of his cupids in the most playful and enchanting attitudes. Albani particularly excelled in expressing the graces of the fair sex; in his imitation of men he was less fortunate; but into every thing which he drew he transfused the happiness and serenity of his disposition, and all the mild virtues of an amiable character. He died in his 82d year, October 4, 1660, and the whole city of Bologna testified their grief for the loss of a man who during life had been honored with the esteem not only of the most eminent of his fellow-citizens but even of monarchs. Charles I. of England was one of those who invited him to his dominions. His pieces are highly esteemed, and are dispersed in the cabinets of Europe. His brother, *John Baptist*, was his pupil, and excelled as a landscape painter. He died 1668.

ALBANI, *John Jerome*, a learned civilian, made cardinal after the death of his wife 1570. He wrote treatises on ecclesiastical affairs, &c. and died 1591.

ALBANI, *Alexander*, a Roman cardinal, who died 2d December 1779, aged 87. He was a man of great merit, well acquainted with the records and monuments of antiquity, and a liberal patron of men of letters.

ALBANY, *John duke of*, a Scotch nobleman in the service of Francis I. king of France. He was entrusted by that monarch with an army of 10,000 men to attack Naples, but the fatal battle of Pavia obliged him to return to France, where he died, 1536.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian astronomer, who died 929. He wrote a treatise on the knowledge and the obliquity of the zodiac of the stars, printed 4°. at Nuremberg 1537, and at Bologna 1545.

ALBEMARLE, *Monk duke of*, vid. *MONK*.

ALBEMARLE, *Anne Clarges, duchess of*, daughter of a blacksmith, was brought up as a milliner, and retained the vulgarity of her manners in her highest elevation. She was first the mistress of general Monk when confined in the tower, and afterwards his wife; but so clear was her understanding, that she was often consulted in the greatest emergencies; and there is little doubt, but that

by favor and bribery, she filled up the list of privy counsellors which was presented to the second Charles on his landing. Her animosity was so great against Clarendon that she prevailed upon her husband to join in the ruin of his former friend; and as the virulence of her temper was unbounded, the general was often forced to comply under her threats, as he dreaded her invectives more than the cannon's mouth.

ALBEMARLE, *Keppel Lord*, a native of Guelders, one of the favorites of William III. by whom he was raised to an earldom. In the last of queen Anne's wars he was made commander of the Dutch forces, and was defeated by marshal Villars at Denain, 1712, and made prisoner. He died six years after.

ALBERGATI, *Capacelli Marquis*, a native of Bologna, who devoted the first years of his life to dissipation and licentiousness, and at the age of 34 began to make amends for ill spent hours, by the severest application to literary pursuits. Nature had endowed him with great talents, and the knowledge of the world had enriched his mind with salutary reflections, so that at the age of 40 he burst upon the public not only as a dramatist, elegant, correct, and sublime, but as an actor lively, interesting, and judicious. Honored with the appellation of the Garrick of Italy, he displayed his abilities with effect, and acquired deserved reputation by the wit and facetiousness of his compositions. He died 1802. His works were published together 1783. in 12 vols 8°.

ALBERGOTTI, *Francis*, an ancient civilian born at Arezzo, where he practised till his removal to Florence. At Florence he was raised to the honor of nobility, and deserved for his abilities the name of "the teacher of solid truth". His treatises on the Digest and the Code were much read in his time, but are now little known. He died at Florence 1376.

ALBERIC or ALBERT, a canon of Aix in Provence, who not being able to accompany the first Crusaders, wrote from the best authorities an account of their adventures from 1095 to 1120 under the title of *Chronicon Hierosolymitanum*, published in two vols 8vo, 1584.

ALBERIC, a French monk of Cluny, bishop of Ostia and a cardinal, was legate in England, Scotland, France, &c. and died 1147.

ALBERIC, of Rosata, a learned lawyer of Bergamo, who wrote commentaries on the six books of the Decretals, in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, a monk in the abbey of Trois-fontaines near Chalons, wrote a chronicle from the creation to the year 1241, soon after which year he died. The work was edited by Leibnitz, 4°. 1698.

ALBERINI, *Rodiana*, a lady born at Parma 1530, distinguished for her poetical works both in Latin and in Italian, as well as for her many amiable and virtuous qualities.

ALBERONI, *Julius*, son of a gardener in the suburbs of Placentia, worked with his father till his 14th year, but afterwards being admitted to the meaner employments of the cathedral, he was ordained priest, and preferred to a benefice. At that time the poet Campitron, the favorite of the duke of Vendome, was plundered in his way to Rome, and in his distress he found a hospitable asylum in the house of the new ecclesiastic, who supplied him with clothes and money for his journey. The kindness was not

not forgotten; Campistron mentioned the generous treatment to the duke, and Alberoni soon after gained his protection and confidence, by discovering to him in the wars of Italy, the places where the inhabitants had concealed their corn from the plunder of the soldiery. Obligated therefore to fly from a neighbourhood whose secrets he had betrayed, he followed the army, and when Vendome was placed at the head of the military forces in Spain, his abilities were employed to negotiate between the duke and the princefs of Ursino, whose wit and whose intrigues had gained an ascendancy over the Spanish monarch. He behaved with such dexterity, that he became the favorite of the princefs; and to appear with greater dignity he assumed the character of agent of the duke of Parma to the court of Madrid, and employed his influence to fix a daughter of that house on the throne of Spain. The task was dangerous, but the princefs of Ursino was soothed and flattered into compliance with the artful representation that the intended queen was given to gaiety and pleasure, and of a weak insignificant character which could easily be governed. Alberoni used all possible dispatch in this delicate affair, the princefs of Ursino had already changed her mind, and a courier was sent to stop the negotiation, but the minister forbade his appearance on pain of death, the treaty was signed, and Philip V. received his new queen. The consequent disgrace of the princefs of Ursino made room for Alberoni, the beauty and the wit of the queen were made, with the king, subservient to the elevation of the favorite, who became prime minister, and was raised to the purple. His abilities deserved the honors he held; he gave vigor to the nation, and in a little time infused such a spirit of activity and enterprize into the indolent Spaniards, that after a lethargic repose of a century they rose to the hardihood and heroic deeds of their forefathers. Madrid became the center of negotiation, and of intrigue, and the gigantic mind of the cardinal formed the design of seizing Sardinia and Sicily, of replacing the pretender on the English throne by the hands of Charles XII. and the czar of Russia, whilst in the east the Turks were to arm against Germany, whose sceptre in Italy was to be broken, whilst the duke of Orleans was to be deprived of the regency of France. These vast projects however were defeated by the arts of Orleans, who with George I. declared war against Spain 1719, and made it one of the conditions of peace, that the cardinal should be banished from the court. Alberoni yielded to the storm, and retired to Rome, where he was basely accused of intrigues and correspondence with the infidel Turks, and confined for one year. He however still retained some share of influence at Madrid; but his old age was tarnished by the attempt to destroy the independence of the little republic of St. Marino. He died at Placentia 26th June 1752, in his 89th year, with the character of a great and ambitious statesman. He left his estates to the college of Lazarus. His testament politique was published at Laufanne 1753, though some consider it as a literary fraud imposed on his name. His life was published by J. Rouffet in 1 vol. 12°.

ALBERT I. son of the emperor Rodolphus, was chosen emperor of Germany, after the defeat of his competitor Adolphus of Nassau. He was frequently guilty of injustice in his attempts to extend the power of his

family; and to his oppressions the Swifs were indebted for the assertion of their independence. He was killed by his own nephew John duke of Swabia 1308, leaving five sons and six daughters,

ALBERT II. emperor of Germany, was called grave or magnanime, and he possessed the milder virtues which render a prince popular and beloved. He married the daughter of Sigismund king of Hungary, and thus succeeded to that kingdom. He died 27th October 1439, in the second year of his reign, aged 45.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian, was at first a cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; but in 1583 he was made governor of Portugal, and some time after governor of the Low Countries. He here distinguished himself by the reduction of Calais, Ardres, and other towns; and afterwards he undertook the siege of Ostend, which lasted three years, three months and three days, and which, when taken, 22d September 1604, was only a heap of ashes, after the slaughter of more than 100,000 men. The archduke had resigned the purple in 1598 to marry Elizabeth daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and he obtained as her portion the sovereignty of the Netherlands. He made a peace with the Dutch in 1609, and the last years of his life were usefully devoted to the happiness of his people, and to the encouragement of the arts. He died 1621, in his 62d year.

ALBERT I. son of Otho prince of Anhalt was made elector of Brandenburg 1150, and he immortalized himself by converting vast forests into cultivated lands, where he built churches and towns for the comfort and security of grateful subjects. He died universally regretted 18th November 1168.

ALBERT V. duke of Bavaria deserved and obtained the surname of the Magnanimous. He was a wife, humane and enlightened prince, the liberal patron of literature and of the arts, and himself a pattern of every amiable virtue. He died 1579 aged 50.

ALBERT VI. duke of Baravia was known for his learning. He died at Munich 1666.

ALBERT, *Charles d'*, duke of Luynes, was the descendant of a noble family of Florence who settled in France. He was much noticed by Henry IV. and rose by degrees from inferior offices to be the favorite and the counsellor of Lewis XIII. His power over the monarch was so great that the kingdom obeyed him as their sovereign; but his tyranny became so odious that, when he died of a fever in the camp of Longueville 1621, the soldiers plundered his tent, so that there could not be found a cloth to cover the remains of the royal favorite.

ALBERT, *Joseph d'*, of Luynes, was ambassador from the emperor Charles VII in France, and distinguished himself as a man of letters. His different pieces, amongst which are *Le Songe d'Alcibiade* — *Timandre instruit par son genie*, &c. have been collected and published 1759 in 8°.

ALBERT, *Honore d'*, duke of Chaulnes, was indebted for his greatness to the favors and intrigues of his elder brother the duke of Luynes, as well as to the partiality of Richelieu. He died 1649 in his 69th year.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. by his rebellious nobles 1363.

1353. Though for some time he weathered the storms of opposition, he was at last taken prisoner 1387 by Margaret queen of Norway and Denmark, who had listened to the intrigues of his disaffected barons; and though he recovered his liberty, it was to see his attempts to regain the sovereign power utterly fail, and himself an exile at Mecklenburgh, where he ended his days 1412.

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, first duke of Prussia, was for some time engaged in a war with Sigismund king of Poland, but at last he consented to hold Prussia as a fief of Poland. He married a Danish princess, and declared himself a protestant. He died 1568, aged 78.

ALBERT, of Brandenburg, surnamed the Alcibiades of Germany, was son of Casimir margrave of Culmbach, and he distinguished himself by his opposition to the views of Charles V. against whom he made war with other confederated states. A reconciliation at last was effected, but it was of short continuance, as he provoked the resentment of his late allies, even of his friend Maurice elector of Saxony, by retaining in his hands the plunder of the ecclesiastical states. A battle was fought by the rival powers, and Maurice was slain and Albert severely wounded. He was afterwards deprived of his possessions by the decree of the diet of the empire, and died 1558. To the intrepidity and manliness of his character were united arrogance, violence, and licentiousness of manners.

ALBERT, *Erasmus*, a native of Frankfort preacher to Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg. He was the pupil of Luther, and he assisted his cause by collecting the greatest absurdities of the conformities of Saint Francis with Jesus Christ, which he published in German and Latin under the name of the Alcoran of the Cordeliers. This satirical work, to which Luther wrote a preface, highly promoted the cause of the reformation. Albert was at Magdeburg during its siege, and died at New Brandenburg, 1551. The last edition of his work is that of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12° 1734.

ALBERT, *Krantz*, author of the history of Saxony and of the Vandals, and of a chronicle of Charlemagne up to 1504, was divinity professor at Hamburgh, and died 1517.

ALBERT, of Stade, author of a chronicle from the creation to 1286, was a benedictine monk of the 13th century.

ALBERT, of Straßburg, author of a chronicle from 1270 to 1378, flourished in the middle of the 14th century.

ALBERT, archbishop of Mentz, revolted against his friend and benefactor the emperor Henry V. He died 1137.

ALBERT, called the Great, was born at Lawingen in Swabia, and put on the Dominican habit after visiting Pavia, Cologne, and Paris, where he read lectures with credit and reputation. He was called to Rome by pope Alexander IV. and appointed master of the sacred palace, and afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Ratibon. A life of ease was, however, his delight, and the crosser was soon resigned for the monastic habit. His studies were eagerly pursued in his retirement, and the great knowledge which he possessed in an age not famous

for inquisitiveness or information, soon passed among the vulgar and illiterate for magic and enchantment. Albert not only labored in quest of the philosopher's stone, but he was said to have formed a human head of brass, which like an oracle guided all his actions. His works were voluminous, without containing much information. They were published at Lyons 1615 in 21 vols. folio; but some treatises of an unchaste or licentious tendency have been falsely ascribed to him, such as the master of sentences—*de natura rerum*,—*de secretis mulierum*, &c. He died at Cologne, November 15th, 1280, in his 87th or according to others his 75th year. Matthæus has improperly attributed the invention of fire-arms to him.

ALBERT, *Jane d'*, daughter of Margaret of Navarre, was married at the age of 17, to the duke of Cleves, but this union was annulled by the pope, and in 1548 she gave her hand to Antony duke of Vendome, and five years after gave birth to a son who became Henry IV. of France. In 1555 she was made queen of Navarre on her father's death, and she became zealous to promote the reformation there. She was present at Paris at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, and died there suddenly, as it is supposed, in consequence of poison, 1572, in her 44th year. She had written some works which are still preserved.

ALBERTI, a mathematician and poet in the 13th century, whose amorous verses were perfidiously published after his death by one of his friends, to whom he had entrusted the care of committing them to the flames.

ALBERTI, *Cherubino*, an Italian painter and engraver of eminence, who died 1615 aged 63.

ALBERTI, *Giovanni*, brother of the preceding, was equally eminent in the perspective, and in historical pieces. He was born near Florence, and died 1601, aged 43.

ALBERTI, *Dominico*, a native of Venice, whose musical powers were displayed in London in the suite of the Spanish ambassador, and also at Rome, and other places on the continent. In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's *Endymion*, and published other things. As a performer on the harpsicord he was particularly admired.

ALBERTI, *Andrew*, was author of an admired treatise on perspective, printed in folio at Nuremberg 1670.

ALBERTI, *John*, a German lawyer surnamed Widman Stadius. His knowledge of the oriental languages enabled him to abridge the alcoran, and illustrate it with learned notes; a work which procured him the chancellorship of Austria. He also published a beautiful edition of the new testament in Syriac at the expence of the emperor, in which the apocalypse was omitted and Saint Peter's second epistle, Jude's, and Saint James' second and third. Of this work 1000 copies were printed, half of which were kept by the emperor, and the others sent into the east.

ALBERTI, *Leander*, a dominican of Bologna, who wrote some interesting works, especially a history of Italy 4°,—biographical memoirs,—the history of Bologna,—and that of illustrious Dominicans, &c. He died 1552 in his 74th year.

ALBERTI, *Leon Baptista*, a Florentine, author of a valuable work on architecture in 10 books. He was well acquainted with painting and sculpture, and was employed

employed with commendation by pope Nicolas V. in ornamenting the buildings which he erected. He died 1485.

ALBERTI-ARISTOTILE, called also Ridolfe Fioravente, a celebrated mechanic of Bologna in the 16th century, who is said to have removed one of the steeples of his native city, with all the bells, to the distance of 35 paces. He extended his fame in Hungary, where he built a remarkable bridge, and where he received the highest honors. He was also employed in erecting churches in Russia.

ALBERTINI, *Francis*, a Calabrian Jesuit, author of some theological works in 2 vols fol. and a treatise, in which he asserts that brute animals have their guardian angels. He died 1619.

ALBERTINO, *Edmund*, a Calvinist minister, born at Chalons-sur-Marne, who wrote a treatise against the eucharist, which excited violent opposition, and was ably refuted. He died 5th April 1652.

ALBERTINO, *Francis*, a Florentine, author of a book on the wonders of ancient and of modern Rome, &c. at the beginning of the 16th century.

ALBERTINUS, *Nuffatus*, an Italian, author of a history of the emperor Henry VII. and of some poetical pieces, &c.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, was known for a conspiracy which he formed against the emperor Henry V. whose favors and liberality he had repeatedly experienced. He was imprisoned for four years, but he was so popular that the inhabitants rose up in arms against the emperor, and restored him to liberty. He died June 23d, 1137.

ALBI, *Henry*, author of an uninteresting history of illustrious cardinals, besides several lives, was a Jesuit of Bolene in the Venaisin, and died at Arles 1659.

ALBICUS, was made archbishop of Prague by Sigismund king of Bohemia. His partiality to John Huss, and the followers of Wickliff, have exposed him to the severe censures of the catholics. He wrote three treatises on medicines, printed, Leipzig, 1484.

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet in the age of Ovid. Only two of his elegies are extant.

ALBINUS, *Dec. Clodius*, a Roman, who assumed the imperial purple in opposition to Severus. He was slain in battle, A. D. 197.

ALBINUS, *A. Posthum.* a Roman, author of an history of his own country in Greek, flourished about 150 years B. C.

ALBINUS, *Bernard*, a celebrated physician, born at Dessau in Anhalt. He studied at Leyden, and after travelling over the Low Countries and France for improvement, he was raised to a professor's chair, at Frankfurt on Oder, and 22 years after enjoyed the same dignity at Leyden. He died 7th Dec. 1721, in his 69th year. He was a great favorite of the elector of Brandenburg, who gave him ecclesiastical preferment which he soon resigned. The list of his numerous medical treatises, is in the Bibliotheque de M. Carrere.

ALBINUS, *Bernard Sigfred*, son of the preceding, was professor of medicine at Leyden, and surpassed all former masters in the knowledge of anatomy. He published three volumes folio in 1744, 1749, and 1753, with elegant and accurate plates of the muscles, ligaments, and

bones of the human body. He married in his 73d year a young girl, and died 1771 aged 88. His brother, *Christian Bernard*, who was professor at Utrecht, equally distinguished himself by his history of spiders and insects, with engravings.

ALBINUS, *Eleazar*, was author of a natural history of birds, with 30 copper-plates colored, of which a French translation appeared at the Hague 1750 in two vols. 4to. The work is in less estimation than that of Edwards.

ALBINUS, *Peter*, an historian and poet of the 16th century, professor at Wittemberg, and afterwards secretary to the elector at Dresden. He was author of some esteemed historical treatises, especially the chronicles of Misnia his native country.

ALBIS, *Thomas*, or White, a catholic priest and eminent philosopher of Essex. He was intimate with Hobbs of Malmesbury, and in their dissertations it was often acknowledged that White was superior. He died 1676, aged 94.

ALBIZI, *Bartholomew*, a native of Rignano in Tuscany, distinguished by his preaching, and the works of his pen. He is author of the conformity of Saint Francis with Jesus Christ, a performance in which he equals the saint to the Son of God. He died at Pisa in 1401, in the convent of the Cordeliers, an order to which he belonged.

ALBOIN or ALBOVINUS, succeeded his father Audoin as king of Lombardy. From Pannonia, where he had first settled, he advanced towards Italy and carried every thing before him, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of the country in 570, and made Pavia the capital of his new dominions. He was assassinated by order of his wife Rosamond, whom he had insulted by sending her wine in the skull of her father Gunimond. He had slain in battle Gunimond, who was king of a neighbouring horde; but while he took his captive daughter for his wife, he wished to retain a monument of his victory by converting the head of her father into a drinking cup.

ALBON, *James d'*, a famous French general, known as marshal Saint Andre. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1552 and 1554, at the retreat of Quefnoy, and at the battles of Renty and St. Quintin. He was a Calvinist, and at last favored the party of the Guises. He was shot at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBON, *Camille*, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1788 aged 35. He published various treatises, &c. which possess some merit, but with many good qualities he united some disagreeable singularities, and an affectation of misanthropy.

ALBORNOS, *Giles Alvarez Carillo*, a native of Suena, archbishop of Toledo. He resigned his preferment when raised to the rank of cardinal, and taking up arms, he reduced Italy to the obedience of the church, and recalled the pope from Avignon to Rome. When questioned about the money with which he had been supplied, he brought to the pope's palace, a waggon loaded with locks, keys, and bars, and declared that the money had been expended in obtaining possession of the cities to which those belonged. This truly great man founded the splendid college of Barcelona, and retired to Viterbo, where he died 1367.

ALBORNOS, *Diego Philip*, an ecclesiastic of Carthage

gena in Spain, author of a Spanish book called *Elements of politiqne*, which attracted the notice of Ferdinand son of Philip V. though a youth only ten years old, and drew on the author the patronage of the court.

ALBRET, a noble and illustrious family in France, which has given generals and statesmen to the kingdom. Charles commanded the French forces at the battle of Agincourt against Henry V. of England, and he perished in the field.

ALBRICUS, a native of London, known as a learned philosopher and physician. He studied at Oxford about 1217. and travelled for improvement. Bayle has given a catalogue of his writings, which however were never made public.

ALBUCASA or ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician of the 11th century, who wrote some valuable tracts on medicine, ornamented with cuts of chirurgical instruments in use of that time.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician of the ninth century, known also as an astrologer. His works,—*de magnis conjunctionibus, annorum revolutionibus, ac eorum perfectionibus*, appeared at Venice 1526. 8vo.—and his *introductio ad astrononiam*, 1489.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Alfonso*, a native of Lisbon, whose great genius laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in India. He was sent by Emmanuel king of Portugal, in 1503, with his brother Francis, to form an establishment in the east; and by his spirited bravery, he supported his allies, and maintained the superiority of his nation. He gained large possessions on the coast of Cochin, which was secured by strong and impregnable fortifications. His return to Europe was attended by the death of his brother, who perished in the voyage; but private sorrow gave way before public concerns, and Albuquerque in 1508, invested with new power by his sovereign, sailed back to India. In his way he plundered the coast of Arabia, and with unparalleled boldness, with a corps of only 470 men, he undertook the siege of Ormuz, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, subject to a king of its own, and defended by numerous forces; and after some months' obstinate resistance, the place submitted to the conqueror, and the king in despair became tributary to Portugal; but when the Persian monarch demanded the tribute which Ormuz paid to his superior power, Albuquerque threw down bullets and arms before the ambassadors, and exclaimed, to their consternation, *Those are the tributes which my master consents to pay.* His arms were now directed against Goa, which he subdued; but the dissensions of his officers, who, in sharing his victories were yet jealous of his glory, disturbed for a while the career of his triumphs. He retired from his new conquest, but unbroken by misfortune, and the ingratitude of his countrymen, now he soon returned to Goa, which after the loss of 3000 of its defenders, again submitted to his superior valor. His power was now extended over the whole coast of Malabar, and therefore he sailed towards the east, and made the island of Sumatra, Malacca, and the neighbouring cities tributary to the Portuguese government. On his return to Goa, he meditated fresh conquests, when he suddenly fell sick, and died 1515, in his 63d year. In him were happily united the valor of a hero, and the more amiable virtues of mildness and humanity; but this great, this

illustrious character, whose genius reared the power of Portugal in the east, and whose memory was cherished even to adoration by the native Indians, felt the persecution of envy, and on his death-bed he had the mortification to learn, that the monarch whom he had so faithfully served had the ingratitude to recall him by the appointment of a successor.

ALBUQUERQUE, *Blaise*, son of Alphonso, was born in 1500. The merit of his father, and the regret of Emmanuel for the loss of the conqueror of the east, raised him to the first honors of the state, and to the rank of nobility. He published an account in Portuguese of his father's victories, Lisbon, 1576.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, *Edward*, a nobleman in the service of Philip IV. of Portugal, who wrote a journal of the war of the Brazils begun in 1630, printed at Madrid 1654. He died at Madrid, 1658.

ALBUTIUS, *Caius Silus*, a Roman orator in the age of Augustus, who starved himself to death.

ALBUTIUS, *Titus*, a Roman philosopher, banished by the senate for corruption.

ALCÆUS, an ancient poet of Lesbos, who flourished 600 before Christ.

ALCASAR, *Louis d'*, a Jesuit of Seville, author of a commentary on the apocalypse and other works. He died 1613, aged 59.

ALCENDI, *James*, an Arabian physician about the year 1145, supposed to be the same as Alchindres a peripatetic philosopher, in the reign of Almanzor king of Morocco. His works are mentioned in the *Biblioth. de medicine de M. Carbere*.

ALCHABITIUS, author of treatises on the judgement of the stars,—on optics,—on the conjunction of the planets, printed Venice 1491, and Seville 1521, was an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century.

ALCHINDUS, an Arabian physician and astrologer, considered by Jerome Cardan as one of the 12 men who possessed superior genius and learning. He flourished before the twelfth century, and was accused of magic. He wrote several tracts often quoted.

ALCIAT, *Andrew*, a native of Milan, who after studying the law at Pavia and Bologna was advanced to the professor's chair at Avignon. Francis I. knew his merit, and prevailed upon him to remove to Bourges, where his lectures on law were frequented and admired. His abilities however were too great to be lost in a distant country, and therefore the duke of Milan invited him back to his native town, and welcomed his return by the grant of a large salary and the dignity of senator. These honors were not bestowed in vain, Alciat labored with indefatigable zeal in the service of science, and at Pavia, at Bologna, and afterwards at Ferrara, his lectures were delivered to crowded and applauding auditors. The pope, Paul III. treated him with kindness, but he modestly refused the preferment which he offered. The emperor also raised him to the rank of count palatine and senator, and Philip king of Spain gave him a gold chain as a mark of his favor. He died at Pavia 12th January 1550, in his 58th year. It was his intention with his immense wealth, to found and endow a college; but the insolence of some students to his person irritated him, and he adopted for his heir his distant relation Francis Alciat. His publications were chiefly on law, besides

notes on Tacitus, and some emblems which have been justly commended for their elegance, purity, and the flow of genius which they display. He was succeeded in his professorial chair at Pavia, by his heir, whose law lectures were equally learned and equally admired. Francis was recommended to the patronage of pope Pius IV. by his pupil cardinal Barromeo, and he was raised to a bishopric, the chancellorship of Rome, and the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome, April 1580, in his 50th year.

ALCIBIADES, an illustrious Athenian, disciple of Socrates. He for a while enjoyed popularity, and afterwards felt the oppressive hatred of his fickle countrymen, and was at last assassinated in Persia about 404 B. C. in his 46th year.

ALCIDAMAS, a Greek rhetorician about 420 years B. C.

ALCIMUS, called also Jachim, was made high-priest of Judea by Antiochus Eupator. He rendered himself unpopular by his oppression and avarice, and died two or three years after his elevation, about 165 B. C.

ALCIMUS, *Alethius*, an historian and poet of Agin, in the 4th century, who wrote the history of Julian, and of Sallust, prefect of Gaul. This work is lost, and only an epigram on Homer and Virgil preserve his name in Maittaire's Corpus Poet. 1714.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher in the second century.

ALCIPHON, a Greek philosopher in the age of Alexander the Great.

ALCMÆON, a disciple of Pythagoras, who dwelt at Crotona.

ALCMAN, an ancient Greek poet, about 672 B. C. There was another of the same name who wrote lyrics about 612 B. C.

ALCOCK, *John*, an English divine born at Beverley, and raised in 1471 to the see of Rochester, and afterwards translated to Worcester and Ely. His great learning recommended him to the king's favor, by whom he was appointed president of Wales, and chancellor of England. He was the founder of Jesus college, Cambridge. He wrote several theological tracts, and died 1st Oct. 1500. He was buried at Kingston upon Hull in the chapel, which, besides the grammar school, he had erected there and liberally endowed.

ALCUINUS or **ALBINUS**, *Flaccus*, a native of York-shire, educated by venerable Bede and Egbert archbishop of York. He was made abbot of Canterbury, and afterwards passed to the continent on the invitation of Charlemagne, whose favors he experienced, and whose confidence and friendship he fully enjoyed. He instructed his royal patron in rhetoric, logic, divinity, and mathematics, and labored to diffuse through Europe the learning and the genius which he so eminently possessed. With difficulty he obtained permission from the fondness of the emperor to retire from court, to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where he devoted the rest of his life to study, and the duties of religion. He died on Whitsunday 804, and was buried at Tours, and a Latin epitaph of 24 verses of his own composition was placed on his grave. His writings, most of which are extant, are numerous; his style is elegant and sprightly,

and his language sufficiently pure for the age; and he may be considered as one of the learned few, whose genius dissipated the gloom of the eighth century. Andrew du Chesne published his works in one volume folio, 1617.

ALCYONIUS, *Peter*, an Italian, for some time corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, and author of some learned publications. He translated some of Aristotle's treatises, and was severely censured by Sepulveda for inaccuracy. In his work on banishment he displayed such a mixture of elegant and barbarous words, that he was suspected of largely borrowing from Cicero's treatise de Gloria; and it is said that to avoid detection of this illiberal deed, he burnt the only extant manuscript of Cicero, which had been given by Bernard to the library of a nunnery, of which Alcyonius was physician. At Florence he was promoted to a professor's chair, but the ambition of rising to higher eminence drew him to Rome, where he lost all his property, during the insurrection of the Columnas. When the imperial troops took the city 1527, he espoused the cause of the pope, and though wounded he joined him in the castle of St. Angelo, and afterwards in bold and elegant language he arraigned, in two orations, the injustice of Charles V. and the barbarity of his soldiers. When the siege was raised, he abandoned the pope, and, with a fickleness that deserves the name of ingratitude, he retired to the house of cardinal Pompeius Columna, where he fell sick and died a few months after. Alcyonius has been in some instances highly applauded for his many accomplishments, though his vanity, selfconceit, and abusive language, have tarnished his private character.

ALDANA, *Bernard*, a Spaniard, governor of Lippa on the confines of Turkey, which, in a fit of panic, he set on fire 1552. He was pardoned for his cowardice by the interference of Mary queen of Bohemia, and afterwards behaved with great valor at Tripoli.

ALDEBERT, an impostor in France, who, by bribes and pretended visions, raised himself to a bishopric. He asserted that he had a letter written by our Saviour which had been brought to him by St. Michael. His opinions were condemned by two general councils in 744 and 746, and he died in prison.

ALDEGRAEF, *Albert*, a painter and engraver of Zoufft in Westphalia, born 1502. His nativity was highly admired. He made, however, engraving his principal pursuit.

ALDERETTE, *Bernard* and *Joseph*, Jesuits of Malaga at the beginning of the 17th century, in their features and voice very much alike. They were authors of antiquities of Spain, 1614, in 4to.—a book on the Castilian language, 4to. 1666.

ALDEROTTI, *Thadæus*, a Florentine, known for his great abilities as a physician. He set so high a value upon his skill, that only princes and prelates could be admitted as his patients. He died 1295, aged 80. His life has been written by Villani.

ALDEHELM, or **ADELM**, *Saint*, an English divine during the heptarchy. He was related to the king of the West Saxons, by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Shireburn, over the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Wilts. He travelled in France and Italy; and he

is said to be the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin, and introduced poetry into the island. He led a most exemplary life; and in those times of barbarism and ignorance, he often gained auditors by stopping on the bridges and in the highways, and commanding their attention to his religious discourses by mixing ballads and songs to grave and serious exhortations. He died May the 25th 709.

ALDRUN, a bishop of Holy island, who left his habitation because infested by the Danes, and retired with the body of St. Cuthbert to Durham, where he became the first bishop of that see. He built the cathedral, and died 1018.

ALDINI, *Tobias*, a physician of Cesena, author of a botanical work printed at Rome 1525, in folio.

ALDOBRANDIN, *Sylvester*, a native of Florence, professor of law at Pisa. He was banished for his opposition to the Medicis, and he died at Rome 1558, aged 58. His son *Hippolytus* became pope.—Another son, *John*, was made cardinal 1570, and died at Rome three years after.

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, 1046. He was a great favorite of Edward the confessor, and his influence produced a reconciliation between that monarch and Griffith king of Wales, and also with Swaine son of Godwin, who had invaded the kingdom. He was the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem, and after his return he was raised to the see of York; an elevation which, when he appeared at Rome, the pope refused to ratify, on account of his ignorance and simony. Aldred's solicitations however prevailed, and he received the pallium from the pontiff. On the death of Edward he crowned Harold, and afterwards the conqueror, whose esteem he enjoyed, and whose power he made subservient to the views of the church. When he had received some indignities from a governor of York, he flew to London, and with all the indignation and haughtiness of an offended prelate, demanded vengeance, and pronounced a curse on the head of William. His wrath was with difficulty pacified by the entreaties of the sovereign and his nobles, and the curse was recalled, and changed into a blessing. It is said that he died with grief in seeing the north of England desolated by the ravages of Harold and Canute sons of Swayne, 11th Sept. 1064.

ALDRIC, *Saint*, bishop of Mans, distinguished himself by his learning, and collected the decrees of the popes, &c. He died 856, after enjoying the favors, and feeling the persecutions of the nobles, in the court of Charlemagne, Louis, Clothaire, and Charles II.

ALDRICH, *Robert*, a native of Burnham in Buckinghamshire, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was elected master of Eton and provost, and afterwards, in 1537, raised to the bishopric of Carlisle. Leland, who enjoyed his friendship, has commended his learning and piety. He wrote epigrams, &c. and died March 25th, 1555, at Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

ALDRICH, *Henry*, a native of Westminster, educated under Busby, and admitted at Christ Church, where he distinguished himself as a tutor. He was made canon in 1681, and at the revolution he replaced Massey the popish dean of Christ Church. In this dignified situation he supported discipline, promoted religion, and encouraged learning. He published, with Dr. Sprat, Clarendon's history, not however without being charged by

Oldmixon with improper interpolations; an accusation which Atterbury proved to be false and invidious. He was fond of music, and collected materials for the history of it, which are still preserved; but as an architect he gained deserved praise, and to his liberality as well as to his taste, Christ Church is indebted for the erection of three sides of Peckwater quadrangle, Trinity College for its elegant chapel, and the parish of All Saints for its beautiful church. Dr. Aldrich was author of a compendium of logic, and several other useful publications; but he particularly distinguished himself by editing several of the Greek classics, which generally appeared annually for the benefit of the students of his society. He also passes as the composer of those popular catches, "Hark the bonny Christ Church bells," and a smocking catch. He was rector of Wem in Shropshire, and died at Christ Church, Dec. 14th 1710.

ALDRINGER, a native of Luxembourg, who from a common soldier was raised by merit to be a general of Ferdinand II. His abilities were exerted in raising the siege of Constance, but avarice and cruelty tarnished a great and illustrious military character. He fell at Landshut in Bavaria 1634, and it has been doubted whether he died by the hand of his own soldiers or of the Swedes.

ALDROVANDUS, *Olyffer*, a native of Bologna, professor of physic and philosophy. His inquiries into the history of nature were so ardent that he visited the most distant countries in search of minerals, plants, metals, animals, and birds, and he spared no expence that he might procure exact figures taken from the life. It is to be lamented that so noble a spirit of liberality should have been checked; but the resources of Aldrovandus failed, and he ended his days in a hospital at Bologna, at the great age of 80, and after surviving the loss of his sight, 1605. About six large volumes folio, containing the history of birds and insects, were published during his life, and the work was continued on the same scale after his death and under his name, as it certainly derived a high recommendation for the illustrious undertaker of the plan.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, is celebrated in Italy for her courage and her eloquence. When Ancona was besieged by the arms of the Venetians, and of the emperor Frederic I. in 1172, she pitied the situation of the distressed inhabitants, and with heroic intrepidity flew to their relief, at the head of her dependants and friends, and supported by William Degli Adelardi, of Ferrara. Her troops were animated by her eloquence and her example, and the enemy fled at her approach; and though on her return home she was attacked by some parties of the enraged besiegers, she routed them in every encounter, and added fresh laurels to her fame. The history of that memorable siege has been published by Buon-Compagnono of Florence.

ALDUS, *Manutius*, a native of Bassano, illustrious as a correct printer, and as the restorer of the Greek and Latin languages to Europe. He is the inventor of the Italic letter, and was alone permitted by the pope the use of it. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published learned notes on Horace, Homer, &c.; and his editions of the classics are admired for neatness and elegance. He died at Venice 1516, in a good old age. For his son &c. *vid.* MANUTIUS.

ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER, Jerome, was born in a small village of Istria, and recommended himself by his great abilities and his learning to pope Alexander VI. and Lewis XII. under whose patronage he taught belles lettres at Paris. He was afterwards in the service of Leo X. at Rome, and as nuncio of the holy see he acquired great reputation by the eloquent harangue which he delivered in the diet of Worms, against the doctrines of Luther, the burning of whose books he procured, though he could not silence his preaching. On his return to Rome he was made archbishop of Brindisi by Clement VIII. and his services were again employed in Germany against the protestants, whose opinions he attacked with virulence, not however without being loaded in his turn with sarcastic reflections and invectives, but all his intrigues were unable to prevent the truce which Charles V. at last made with these persecuted men. Alexander was made a cardinal by Paul III. and died 1st February 1542, by a mistake, as some some say, of his physician.

ALEXANDER, Jerome, great nephew of the preceding, was born at Friuli. He distinguished himself as an antiquarian, a poet, and a lawyer, and died at Rome 1631, in consequence of an excess of eating, at the table of one of his friends. He was one of the original members of the academy of Humorists, and enjoyed the friendship of pope Urban VII. by whose means he passed from the family of the Bandini into that of the Barberini, who honored his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, a native of Brussels, who attended the duke of Ossuna, when Spanish viceroy of Sicily, and entered into the society of the Jesuits at Palermo. After studying divinity at Rome, he retired to Gratz, where his good conduct and his abilities raised him to the professorial chair. He afterwards, as tutor to the prince of Eggenberg's son, travelled for five years through Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and obtained offices of trust and respectability near his patron, and in the college of the Jesuits. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 6th Sept. 1652. The few books which he wrote were in high estimation.

ALEGRE, Yves d', an officer of an antient family in the service of the kings of France. He was killed at the battle of Ravenna, 1512 — Another of the same family, died marechal of France 1733, aged 80.

ALEGRINUS, John, a native of Abbeville, made a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, and employed as legate in Spain and Portugal. His works were once in public esteem. He died 1210.

ALEMAN, Lewis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, born 1663, author of two volumes of an historical journal of Europe, and other works.

ALEMAN, Lewis, archbishop of Arles, and a cardinal, was born at the castle of Arment, 1390. His abilities were employed as legate to Sienna, to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to Sienna; but at the council of Basil, where he presided, his opposition to Eugenius IV. was followed by his degradation from the purple, and his excommunication. He was restored to his honors by Nicholas V. and sent as legate into Germany. He died 1450, and was canonized.

ALEMAN, Matco, a Spaniard, born near Seville. He was nearly 20 years in the service of the court of Philip II. and then retired to privacy, and employed himself in writing the history of Guzman d'Alfarache, a romance, which has been through more than 30 editions in Spain, and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

ALEMBERT, John le Rond d' an illustrious philosopher, born at Paris 16th Nov. 1717. He was exposed as a foundling, and from the church, near which he almost perished, he received the name of le Rond. His father, however, listened to the cries of nature and humanity, and to reward the necessary comfort which he provided for his son, he had the satisfaction soon to learn that his abilities were brilliant, and his improvement unusually rapid. As the flashes of his genius were early displayed, he was encouraged by his friends to seek reputation and opulence in studying the law; but that pursuit as well as the study of medicine was quickly abandoned, and retirement and geometry seemed the only ambition of the young philosopher. In the house of his nurse, whole ignorance and poverty did not diminish the flow of his affections, he passed 40 years, and refused to quit this humble and peaceful dwelling for the splendor of a palace. Frederic of Prussia, whose friendship he enjoyed through life, wished to invite him to Berlin, with the most liberal offers of patronage and literary ease, but he refused; and when the empress Catherine solicited him to take the care of the education of her son, with the promise of a pension of a hundred thousand livres, besides the most distinguished honors, he declined the princely offer in firm but respectful terms, and devoted the strong powers of his mind to the service of the country which gave him birth. His labors were usefully exerted on philosophical subjects. He examined the power of fluids on the motion of bodies, he wrote a discourse on the general theory of the winds, which obtained the prize medal at Berlin in 1746, he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis; and in these and other numerous philosophical works, he enriched science with new facts, produced original ideas, and explained the various phenomena of nature in the most interesting and satisfactory point of view. Few but select were the friends to whom this great man was known; and it must be considered as not the least striking part of his character, that he who was flattered by the learned, courted by the great, and admired by princes, did not pay his adoration to power; but with a gratitude, which deserves the highest encomiums, he dedicated his work to the count d'Argenson and his brother, two men who had been banished from the court, but who in their prosperity had seen and respected the philosopher, and rewarded his genius by the grant of a small pension. D'Alembert is to be considered also in a different light from that of a mathematician. Besides geometrical calculations, his mind was stored with all the powers of literature, and of a refined taste, and it has been said, with exactness and truth, that what he expressed on every subject, could by no other man have been expressed with greater elegance, more precision, or stricter propriety. To his gigantic powers, and those of Diderot and others, we are to ascribe the plan of the Encyclopedie; and he adorned

this stupendous work, by writing the preliminary discourse prefixed to it, so deservedly admired for the masterly record which it unfolds, concerning the rise, progress, connexions, and affinities of all the branches of human knowledge, and the gradual improvement of the arts and sciences. Every thing which tends to meliorate the condition of man, is entitled to the blessings of posterity; but the best friends of d'Alembert could not perceive in the philosopher and in his coadjutors in the encyclopedie, the supporters of virtue and morality; and latter times have too fatally, too bitterly proved that a work which, in explaining the mysteries of philosophy, disarms providence of her powers of benevolence and government, and obscures the views of salvation, which religion holds forth to her votaries, but ill deserves the applauses of mankind. Besides his contributions to the encyclopedie which were very large and numerous, d'Alembert published a dissertation on the fall of the Jesuits, which in adding to his fame increased the number of adversaries which ever depreciate the merits of literary labors. Hisopuscules or memoirs, in nine volumes, contained among other things the solution of problems in astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy. After enjoying the highest honors in the French academy, and the friendship of the literati of the age, and the veneration of Europe, this great man died, 20th Oct. 1783, still in the full possession of all his faculties, leaving behind him a high character for learning and disinterestedness, in which however it must be confessed were united profound dissimulation, affected candor, and imposing moderation. His eulogium as an academician, and after the manner that he had honored 70 of his predecessors, has been drawn up by Condorcet, Hist. de l'Academie Roy. des Sciences, 1783.

ALEN, *John Van*, a Dutch painter of Amsterdam, eminent in representing birds, landscapes, and still life. He died 1698, aged 47.

ALENIO, *Julius*, a Jesuit of Brescia, who went as a missionary to China, where, for 36 years, he preached the christian religion and built several churches. He died August 1649. He left several works in the Chinese language on theological subjects.

ALEOTTI, *John Baptist*, an Italian, who, from the mean occupation of carrying bricks and mortar to workmen, rose to eminence as an astrologer and geometrician, by the strength of his genius, and even wrote books on the subject. He was concerned in the hydrostatic controversies about the inundations so frequent at Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. He died 1630.

ALES, or HALES, *Alexander d'*, a native of England, who taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, where he was much admired, and called the irrefragable doctor. His voluminous works, however, are now little known. He died 1245.

ALES, *Alexander*, a native of Edinburgh, who warmly opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards as eagerly embraced, when he had suffered persecution for his religion, and seen the firmness with which his countryman Patrick Hamilton was burnt to death by Beaton archbishop of St. Andrews for protestantism. He came back to London from Germany, when Henry VIII. abolished the papal power in England, and he there enjoyed the friendship of Cranmer, Cromwell, and Latimer.

He afterwards retired to Germany, and was appointed to a professorial chair at Frankfort upon Oder, and afterwards, when persecuted by the court of Brandenburg, at Leipfic, where he died March 17th 1565, in his 65th year. His works were on controversial subjects.

ALESIO, *Matthew Perez d'*, a native of Rome, skilful in the exercise of the pencil as well as of the graver. His most curious piece is the colossal Saint Christopher in fresco, in the great church of Seville, the calf of whose leg is an ell in thickness. He died 1600.

ALESSI, *Galeas*, an architect of Perugia, whose plans were the result of great abilities, and a fertile genius. He decorated many of the towns of Spain, France, and Germany with palaces, churches, and extensive baths; but the noblest monuments of his taste and judgment are the public edifices of Genoa, and the monastery of the Escorial. He died 1572, in his 72d year.

ALETINO, *Benedetto*, a professor in the Jesuits' college at Naples, who, in 1688 in elegant language, refuted the Cartesian system, and undertook to re-establish the philosophy of Aristotle, as more congenial to the catholic faith, but not with the success he expected. He died 1719.

ALEXANDER the Great, son of Philip of Macedonia, was born at Pella 355 years B.C. After extending his power with unusual rapidity over Greece, and destroying Thebes, he invaded Asia. The defeat of the Persian forces at the three celebrated battles of the Granicus, of Issus, and of Arbela, rendered him master of the country; and after he had laid the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt as the future capital of his extensive dominions, and after he had wandered over Asia in quest of more enemies, he returned to Babylon, where he died of intemperance B.C. 323, in his 33d year. His vast empire, which his wisdom and the great energies of his mind, if not corrupted by flattery and success, might have consolidated, was divided at his death among his generals.

ALEXANDER, *Balas*, an impostor who pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. He was slain 146 B.C. by Demetrius Soter.

ALEXANDER, *Severus*, a Roman emperor, by birth a Phœnician. He was distinguished by great virtues in public and private life. He was cruelly murdered by his mutinous soldiers A.D. 235, after a glorious reign of 13 years.

ALEXANDER, *Jannæus*, a king of the Jews, warlike but cruel and oppressive. He died of intemperance B.C. 79.

ALEXANDER II. son of Aristobulus, was carried to Rome prisoner by Pompey. When afterwards restored to liberty and made king of Judæa, he proved ungrateful to the Romans, and was put to death B.C. 49.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Hierapolis in the fifth century, maintained after Nestorius that there were two natures in Christ. He was banished, and died an exile.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Alexandria, who opposed the tenets of Arius, and displayed in his office the most exemplary piety with every christian virtue. He died about 325.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, known for his virtues and his sufferings. He was exposed to the persecutions of Severus and also of Decius, and died in prison in consequence of ill treatment about 251. He wrote some letters, now lost, and founded a library at Jerusalem.

ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER, of Lycopolis, strongly opposed the Manichaean system in a work edited at Paris 1672 in folio. Some call him a pagan and others a christian.

ALEXANDER, *Trallianus*, a philosopher and physician in the sixth century, whose works were edited at Paris 1543, and at Lausanne 1772, in two vols 8°.

ALEXANDER, *Polyhistor*, a Latin historian about 80 B. C. His works are all now lost. He was burnt to death at Laurentum.

ALEXANDER, *Aphrodisæus*, a peripatetic philosopher, called also the commentator, in the second century. His work "de fato" appeared at London 1688, and his commentaries on Aristotle were edited at Venice by Aldus.

ALEXANDER of Ægea, a philosopher, preceptor to Nero. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's meteorology.

ALEXANDER, the Paphlagonian, an impostor who gained the respect of his credulous and ignorant countrymen, and thus acquired such celebrity that Marcus Aurelius himself, deceived by his artifice, honorably invited him to Rome A. D. 174. He died at the age of 70.

ALEXANDER, an abbot of Sicily in the 12th century, author of a history of Roger king of Sicily, edited 1578 at Saragossa.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who boldly supported the rights and honors of his master Henry II. at the court of Rome, for which he was tyrannically excommunicated by Pandolph the papal legate 1217. He wrote *victoria a Proteo,—de ecclesiæ potestate,—de cessatione papali,—de potestate vicariâ,* &c.

ALEXANDER succeeded his brother John Albert as king of Poland 1501. He died five years after, aged 45, and left behind him the respectable character of a man of courage, virtue, piety, and benevolence.

ALEXANDER I. king of Scotland, ascended the throne 1107 after his brother Edgar, and merited by his severity the appellation of "the fierce", though in private life he had been distinguished for meekness, benevolence, and moderation. He had the good fortune to suppress all the insurrections raised against his tyranny, and died 1124.

ALEXANDER II. king of Scotland 1214, after his father William the Lion, was engaged in war with John of England, whose dominions he boldly invaded. Peace was restored to the two kingdoms in 1221, by the marriage of Alexander with the sister of Henry III. He died 1249, aged 51.

ALEXANDER III. king of Scotland, son of the preceding by a second wife, succeeded his father 1249, when eight years old. He married Margaret daughter of Henry III. He was successful in the defeat of the Norwegians who had invaded his kingdom, and he assisted his father-in-law against his rebellious barons. He was killed in hunting 1285, and left behind him a high character for courage, for benevolence, and magnanimity.

ALEXANDER I. bishop of Rome, 109, after Saint Evaristus, died 3d May 119. He is mentioned as a saint and a martyr in the catholic calendar, and according to Platina, he first introduced the use of holy water in the Roman church. The epistles attributed to him are spurious.

ALEXANDER II. pope, succeeded 1061: His elevation was opposed by the imperial court, and Cadalous, bishop of Parma, was appointed, under the title of Honorius II. Alexander, however, though of dissolute manners, prevailed, and banished his rival from Rome, and then employed himself in securing his power, and in extending the papal authority over the neighbouring princes. His humanity towards the Jews, whom he protected against their persecutors and murderers, is deservedly commended. He died 21st April 1073.

ALEXANDER III. pope, was a native of Sienna, and was raised to the papal chair after Adrian IV. 1159. His election, though acknowledged by England and France, was disputed by the emperor Frederic, who caused Victor to be nominated in his room at Pavia. Alexander for awhile yielded to the storm; but after the death of Victor, his imperial persecutor elected another successor, cardinal Guy, under the name of Paschal III. Alexander, who had fled into France, and who had hurled the thunders of excommunication against Frederic, and even absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, now determined to maintain his cause by force, and to arm the Venetians in his favor. These bold measures might have succeeded, but Frederic either tired of the contest, or terrified by the preparations, acknowledged Alexander as the lawful pontiff, and was reconciled to him at an interview at Venice. Alexander died at Rome 30th Aug. 1181, beloved by his subjects and respected by the world.

ALEXANDER IV. bishop of Ostia, was raised to the papal chair at the death of Innocent IV. 1254. He opposed the settlement of the emperor's natural son as king of Sicily, and bestowed the crown on Edmund son of the king of England. He wished to reunite the Greek and Latin churches, but did not seriously attempt it. He died at Viterbo 25th May 1261.

ALEXANDER V. pope, was born of mean parents at Candia near Milan. While begging his bread from door to door, an Italian monk noticed his engaging manners, and procured his admission into his order. Thus enabled to cultivate his mind, he devoted himself laboriously to study, and after distinguishing himself at Oxford and Paris, he obtained preferment by the patronage of the duke of Milan, was made bishop of Vicenza, and then archbishop of the Milanese, and raised by Innocent VII. to the purple, and named legate in Lombardy. He was elected pope at the council of Pisa 1409, but died the next year, 3d May, not without suspicion of poison administered by his favorite, cardinal Coscia. He was a man of great firmness, and in his character liberal and munificent.

ALEXANDER VI. pope, a native of Valencia in Spain, originally called Roderic Borgia. The elevation of his uncle Calixtus III. to the pontificate paved the way to his greatness; he was made cardinal, and afterwards archbishop of Valencia. On the death of Innocent VIII. his intrigues ensured him the papal chair, though he was then infamous for his debaucheries, and offensive to the purity of the holy conclave, as the adulterous father of four sons and one daughter, by a Roman lady of the name of Vanozia. These children followed the example

of their dissolute father, and became monsters of profligacy. The two eldest, the duke of Candia and Cæsar, disputed about the incestuous favors of their sister Lucretia, and the hoary father himself is said to have encreased the abomination by a horrid commerce with his own daughter. Though thus devoted to the grossest licentiousness, Alexander found the time and the means to raise cabals, and to create intrigues in the courts of Europe, and to convert their dissensions to the advantage of the holy see, and the enriching of his favorite Cæsar. His death, which happened 8th Aug. 1503, was such as might be expected to conclude an infamous life. The great opulence of cardinal Corneto and others, were strong temptations to the avaritious pope and his profligate son Cæsar. These innocent victims were invited to a banquet, but by some mistake the poison intended for them was taken by the guilty pontiff and his son. The pope immediately expired, but Cæsar survived the accident some years to perish by the hands of an assassin. This account of the manner of his death is doubted by some. His life has been written in English by Alexander Gordon 1729 folio, and by Burchard in Latin.

ALEXANDER VII. pope, a native of Sienna, whose name was Fabio Chigi. He gradually rose through the offices of inquisitor, legate, bishop, and cardinal, to the papal chair 1655, on the death of Innocent X. Thus elevated by dissembled humility to the head of the church, he confirmed by a bull his predecessor's measures against the Jansenists 1656. But while much was expected from him, he showed himself, as has been observed by a biographer, little in great things, and great in little ones. In his conduct towards men of letters he was liberal and munificent, and he embellished Rome with some splendid buildings. He died 22d May 1667, aged 68.

ALEXANDER VIII. pope, *Mark Ottoboni*, was a native of Venice, and became bishop of Brescia and Fiescati, and cardinal, and in 1690 succeeded to the papal chair, on the death of Innocent XI. He died two years after, 1st Feb. 1691, aged 82.

ALEXANDER, *ab Alexandro*, a native of Naples, who applied himself to the law, but afterwards left it that he might more seriously devote his time to polite literature. He possessed genius and abilities, and his remarks on mankind are judicious and interesting. The particulars of his life are related in his *Genialium Dierum*, a work in the manner of Gellius' *Attic nights*, which was published with a learned commentary by Tiragueau 1587. Alexander died in the beginning of the 16th century, and was buried in the monastery of the Olivets.

ALEXANDER, *Neckam*, a native of Saint Albans, who, after studying in England, France, and Italy, gave public lectures at Paris, which at that time was the most celebrated university in Europe. He returned to England, where his genius and learning recommended him to preferment. He died 1227 abbot of Exeter. His works, which were written in elegant language for the time, have never been published, but remain in manuscript in public libraries.

ALEXANDER, *Noel or Natalis*, an eminent writer born at Rouen in Normandy. For 12 years he taught philosophy at the great convent at Paris, and as a dominican friar, propagated the doctrines of his order from the pulpit, but as he did not possess in a high degree the flu-

ence and eloquence required in a popular preacher, he afterwards devoted himself to ecclesiastical history, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1675. Colbert saw his abilities, and patronised them, by intrusting him with part of the education of his son. The life of Alexander spent in seclusion contains no particular events; his studies were laborious, and his works many. His ecclesiastical history is chiefly admired for its accuracy, moderation and fidelity. It was published in 24 vols. 8vo. or 8 vols. fol. Though for a little while persecuted by the pope for some of his opinions, yet he was beloved and respected. He bore with infinite resignation the loss of his sight in the latter part of his life, and died of a decay of nature in his 86th year 1724. A catalogue of his works was printed at Paris 1716.

ALEXANDER, *William*, a native of Scotland, who, after his return from the continent, where he had attended the duke of Argyle, as tutor, celebrated in a poem called the *Aurora*, the charms of a lady to whom he had unsuccessfully paid his addresses. When this unkind mistress was married, he extinguished his former flame by imitating her example, and in the retirement and patronage which James VI. granted him, he devoted himself to more serious pursuits by writing plays on the ancient models of Greece and Rome. After being flattered by the poets of the age, he became a regular attendant on the court, was knighted, and in 1621 received a grant of Nova Scotia, which he proposed to colonize at his own expence, and that of those who wished to embark on the enterprize. The death of James prevented the creation of baronets to the number of 150, who were to contribute to support the views of the favorite; though Charles I. in some degree pursued the intentions of his father by granting patents of knight baronet to the chief promoters of the settlement. The original scheme was defeated, and Sir William sold his property in Nova Scotia to the French. Sir William served Charles with fidelity as secretary for Scotland, and was created Lord Stirling. He died 12th February 1640 in his 60th year. His poetical works appeared in one vol. fol. three years before his death.

ALEXANDER, *de Medicis*, first duke of Florence in 1530, was the natural son of Lorenzo de Medicis, and nephew to pope Clement VII. He owed his elevation to the arts of his uncle and the influence of Charles V. but his power however weak, became odious by his cruelty, the debauchery of his manners, and his incontinence. He was at last murdered by his relation Lorenzo, who had gained his confidence by promising him an interview with a woman of whom he was enamored. He died in his 26th year 1537, and the duchy passed into the hands of Cosmo de Medicis.

ALEXANDER, *Farnese*, duke of Parma, distinguished himself in the 16th century by his military valor. He was engaged in the wars of Flanders and of France, and died of a wound which he received at the siege of Rouen, 2d Dec. 1592.

ALEXANDER, *Farnese*, uncle to the preceding, was a cardinal, and the favorite of pope Clement VII. He was engaged in different embassies in France, Germany, and Flanders, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he lived in great splendor, the friend of the indigent, and

and the patron of the learned. He died 1589, aged 69.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, nephew to Roger bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Henry I. and Stephen. By the interest of his uncle he was made bishop of Lincoln, and he rebuilt his cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire, and added to its security by making the roof of stone. Like the barons in those turbulent times, he raised the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark for his defence, and founded two monasteries which he liberally endowed. After visiting the pope three times on the continent, he returned to England where he died 1147 in the 24th year of his prelacy.

ALEXANDER, a native of Asia Minor, who retired from the emperor's court, and became the founder of the sect called Acemetes (non-Sleepers) because one of the community was always awake to sing. He died about the 430th year of the christian era, near the shores of the Euxine.

ALEXANDER, *St. Elpide*, a hermit of St. Austin, archbishop of Amalfi, author of an incorrect and partial treatise of the papal power, &c. in the beginning of the 14th century. His book was printed 1624.

ALEXANDER, *Dom. James*, a benedictine of St. Maur, born at Orleans, author of a treatise on elementary clocks, printed 8vo 1734. He died 1734, aged 82.

ALEXANDER, *of Paris*, a poet of the 12th century, who introduced in a poem on Alexander the Great, verses of 12 syllables, which from him have been called Alexandrines.

ALEXANDER, *Nicholas*, a benedictine of St. Maur, known for his charitable character, as well as his extensive knowledge of simples. He is author of two useful works, "Physic and Surgery for the poor," published 1738, "and a Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary," 8vo. He was born at Paris, and died at St. Denys 1728, in an advanced age.

ALEXANDER, *Neuskoi*, grand duke of Russia, born 1218, signalized himself by a victory which he obtained over the northern powers on the banks of the Neva. His military and political character, which procured him the title of saint, was, five centuries after, more highly honored by the policy of Peter the Great. The spot where the victory had been won was consecrated for a monastery, where the bones of the saint were deposited with religious pomp, and which is become the mausoleum of the sovereigns of Russia. There is an order of knighthood instituted in honor of the saint, which consists now of about 135 knights.

ALEXANDRINI, *Julius de Neustain*, a native of Trent, physician and favorite of Maximilian II. He died 1590 in his 84th year. He was author of some medical treatises in prose and verse, which display his genius, sense and erudition.

ALEXIS, *William*, a benedictine monk of Lya, author of some poems of considerable merit. He was prior of Buffiau Perche, and was living in 1500.

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, who applied himself to study, but with the determination of not revealing the discoveries he might make in philosophy. After 57 years of travels, he saw a poor man die of a disorder which might have been removed, if he had imparted his knowledge to the surgeon, and with such remorse was he visited, that he retired from the world, and set in order for the

benefit of mankind, the result of his researches, which were afterwards published under the name of his secrets at Basil 1536, and dispersed through Europe.

ALEXIUS, *Michaelovitch*, son of Michael, Czar of Russia, succeeded to the throne at the age of sixteen, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, the Swedes, and Poles. Respected abroad, he was beloved at home, as the improvement of his barbarian subjects was the sole wish of his heart. The laws of the empire were printed for public information, and no longer trusted to the incorrectness of manuscripts; commerce was encouraged, and manufactures of silk and linen were introduced; and the munificence of the emperor was supported by economy, and by the prosperity of the state. Alexis died in his 46th year 1677, and was succeeded by his son the famous Czar Peter.

ALEXIUS, *Petrovitch*, only son of Peter the Great and Eudocia Lapukin, was born 1690. His early youth was neglected in the hands of women, and of ignorant priests; but when in his eleventh year, he was intrusted to the care of baron Huyfen, the instructions of this able and meritorious man were counteracted by the intrigues and infernal policy of Mentshikof one of the Czar's ministers. The young prince, permitted to indulge every passion by the example and encouragement of the meanest and most debauched of the vulgar, who were his constant associates, grew unprincipled and vicious, and soon converted the contempt he felt for restraint upon the conduct and the character of his father. This mutual hatred between the Czar and his son was fomented by the arts of enemies, and at last Alexis renounced all his rights to the succession, that he might spend in the retirement of a convent the remains of a life already shortened by drunkenness and intemperance. Persecution however attended him; though protected by the emperor of Germany, he was betrayed by his Finlandish mistress, whom he is said to have married, and conveyed to Petersburg, where he was tried by secret judges and condemned to death 1719. This cruel unfeeling conduct of the father, which not all the imprudencies and provocations of a licentious son could justify, has been palliated by his panegyrists, who attribute the death of the prince to an apoplectic fit, brought on by his violent irregularities.

ALEXIUS or ALEXIS I. *Comnenus*, born at Constantinople 1048, was nephew to the emperor Isaac Comnenus. He usurped the throne in 1081, after banishing Nicephorus, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, and other northern invaders. He received with coldness the crusaders; but, intimidated by their numbers and consequence, he signed a treaty of peace with them, and promised them support. He died in his 70th year 1118. His daughter Anna Commena, has written a Greek account of his reign; but her history is a panegyric on the virtues of her father, and not the record of truth.

ALEXIUS II. *Comnenus*, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople 1180, in his 12th year. His tender age was the cause of dissension and tumult, and he was murdered with his mother Mary two years after by Andronicus who usurped the throne.

ALEXIUS III. *Angelus*, dethroned his brother Isaac Angelus 1195, and put out his eyes. An effeminate life rendered him despised at home and abroad; he was de-
feated

feated by the Turks and Bulgarians, and his capital was soon beleagued and taken 1203, by an army of Venetians and French crusaders, headed by Alexius the son of the deposed monarch, who had fled to the court of Vienna. Alexius received from Theodore Lascaris the same cruel punishment which he had inflicted on his brother, and the young conqueror placed his blind father from the dungeon on the throne, and reigned with him as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, because he wished to raise great contributions upon his subjects, and his life was sacrificed to the fury of the people 1204.

ALEXIUS IV. *vid* ALEXIUS III.

ALEXIUS V. *Ducas Murtzuphle* or *Mourzoufle*, from his black eyebrows, an officer at the court of Isaac Angelus and Alexius IV. who dethroned and murdered his master, and usurped the throne of Constantinople. He was attacked by the crusaders, who took his capital, and after putting out his eyes threw him down from the top of Theodosius' pillar, 147 feet high, and killed him, 1264, after a reign of only three months, of extortion, arrogance, and cruelty. The conquerors elected two emperors; Baldwin was appointed by the Latins, and Theodore Lascaris by the Greeks.

ALEXIUS, an impostor, who for some time assumed the name and character of Alexius son of Michael Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, and raised an army in Asia, with which he ravaged the country and spread terror to the gates of the capital. He was murdered by a priest as he unguardedly retired from a banquet, at a time when he might have overturned the empire and seated himself on the throne.

ALEYN, *Charles*, an English poet who published in 1631, in stanzas of six lines, two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and seven years after another poem on Bosworth Field, besides the history of Euryalus and Lucretia, translated from Æneas Sylvius. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and was assistant to Thomas Farnaby in St. Giles' Cripplegate London, and afterwards tutor to the son of Edward Sherburne esquire, who was clerk of the ordnance to Charles I. He died in 1640, and was buried in St. Andrew's church Holborn.

AL-FARABI, a muslim philosopher in the 10th century, remarkable for the generality and greatness of his talents. He was killed by robbers in Syria in 954. His works on various subjects are said to be in the Leyden library.

ALFARGAN, *Ahmed Ebn Cothair*, or Alfraganus, an Arabian astronomer of the ninth century, author of an introduction to astronomy, printed by Golius in 1669 at Amsterdam, with curious notes.

ALFENUS VARUS PUBLIUS, a native of Cremona, who rose from the mean occupation of a cobbler to the dignity of consul.

ALFES, an eminent rabbi, who epitomized the Talmud. He died 1103.

ALFONSO, *vid* ALPHONSUS.

ALFORD, *Michael*, author of "Britannia illustrata" — "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum", and other works, was an English Jesuit, born in London, and educated at Rome and in Spain. He resided in England as Jesuits' missionary for above 30 years, and died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65.

ALFRED, *the Great*, fifth and youngest son of Ethelwulf, king of the west Saxons, was born at Wantage in Berkshire 849. His father sent him early to Rome, where he was confirmed, and according to some privately anointed king by pope Leo IV. who saw and admired his manly character. After the death of his brother, Alfred mounted the throne of England in his 22d year in 871, at a time when the kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasion of the Danes. His valor was soon called into the field, battles were followed by battles: but the slaughter of thousands seemed not to heal the wounds of the country or to remove the rapacious foe from the coasts. After a dreadful overthrow Alfred concealed his misfortunes for a year, under the dress of a peasant, till the success of one of his chiefs, Odun earl of Devon, in defeating a body of the Danes, drew him from his retirement. With unusual boldness he examined the false security of the enemy's camp, he was admitted into the presence of the chief under the disguise of a harper, and returned to his friends to inspire them with courage and lead them to victory. The Danes were totally routed at Eddington: and Guthrum their chief despairing of further opposition, consented to renounce paganism, and was presented at the font by his conqueror. From that period the kingdom became more settled, and though the Danes occasionally repeated their predatory attacks, the mind of Alfred was not shaken from its noble purpose of enlightening his subjects, and giving stability to their independence, and protection to their property. He published laws to the number of 51, which were partly collected, as he himself said in the preface, from those of his predecessor king Ina, and from the Trojan and Grecian codes. He not only divided his dominions into counties, and other smaller subdivisions, but he made each householder responsible for the behaviour of his family, and as the tythings consisted of ten families, each became a pledge for the peaceful conduct of the rest, so that the whole kingdom was but a large family eager to preserve the public security, while they ensured domestic concord. As a man of letters, Alfred gained reputation, he not only translated and wrote several books, particularly Boethius' consolations of philosophy; but that learning might find an asylum in England, he endowed several schools in the kingdom, and founded, or according to others restored, the university of Oxford, and filled the professorial chairs with men of taste, genius, and erudition. In his own conduct he was a pattern of regularity, so that he divided the 24 hours of the day into three equal portions, one of which was set apart for religious duties, the other for repose, recreation, and literature, and the third for the affairs of the state. To his wisdom and foresight, England may look back with gratitude for the first beginning of her naval greatness. Alfred not only built ships, and enured his subjects to the toils and dangers of the sea, but he had the boldness to attempt to discover the north-east passage. Though by profession and the circumstances of the times a soldier, the humane monarch, who had been personally engaged in 56 battles for the defence and independence of his country, viewed with detestation the scenes of carnage which ambition or the love of plunder might exhibit, and considered his glory as better cemented by the peaceful occupations of his subjects than by war, and by the promotion of industry

affrity and mutual confidence than by the use of arms. After a reign of above 28 years, in which every moment had been devoted to the happiness of his people, this magnanimous prince died on the 28th of October 900, and was buried in Winchester cathedral. History does not present a man more amiable in his public and private character, or whose virtues entitled him to a throne more than this great and benevolent hero. He left by his queen Elfwitha two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward, surnamed the elder.

ALFRED or **ALURED**, son of Ethehard by Emma daughter of Richard duke of Normandy, was sent by his father with his brother Edward to the Norman court, during the invasions of the Danes. After Canute's death he landed in England with a force, and might have succeeded in the expulsion of Harold, if not thwarted by the arts of Godwin. He fell into the hands of his enemies, who cruelly put out his eyes, and confined him in Ely monastery, where he was murdered, as it is supposed, 1037, in his 34th year.

ALFRED, a learned benedictine monk of Malmesbury, made bishop of Exeter in the 10th century. He was intimate with St. Dunstan, and wrote several learned books, particularly the life of Adelmus,—the history of Malmesbury abbey,—*de naturis rerum*.

ALFRED, of Beverley, an historian. *Vid.* **ALREDUS**.

ALFRED, an Englishman, surnamed the Philosopher, much respected at Rome. He died 1270, and left four books on the meteors of Aristotle,—one on vegetables,—and five on the Consolations of Boethius.

ALFRIDE, or **ELFRID**, the natural son of Oswy king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland, or as some suppose to Scotland, to avoid the persecution of his brother Egfrid, whom he had succeeded on the throne. In his exile he still felt the virulence of his enemies, and at last the two brothers met to decide their fate by arms. Egfrid was slain, and Alfride ascended the vacant throne 686, and deserved the love and the applauses of his subjects by his benevolence and mildness, and the liberal patronage which he afforded to literature. He died 705.

ALGARDI, *Alexander*, an architect and sculptor of Bologna, pupil to Lewis Carracci, and intimate with Dominichino. He died at Rome 1654. There is at Bologna, a group of the beheading of St. Paul by him much admired, besides a bas-relief in the Vatican representing St. Leo in the presence of Attila.

ALGAROTTI, *Francis*, son of a Venetian merchant, who, after improving himself at Rome and Bologna, came to Paris where he published his *Newtonianism for the ladies*, in Italian, a work which was translated into French by Du Perron, but was of inferior merit to Fontenelle's plurality of worlds. From thence Algarotti visited England and Germany, and received repeated marks of esteem and honor from the kings of Poland and Prussia. After some residence in the Polish court as privy counsellor for the affairs of war, he returned to Italy, and died unexpectedly at Pisa 23d of May 1764, in his 52d year. As a connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, he possessed taste and judgment, and his genius as a poet is fully proved in the elegant trifles which he wrote in Italian. His works were published in 4 volumes 8vo, in 1765, and translated into

French at Berlin 1772, 8 volumes 8vo. They consist chiefly of historical and philosophical dissertations, essays, and poetry.

ALGAZALI, an Arabian, born at Thous in Khorassan, author of a treatise on the different classes of science which concern religion. He made the pilgrimage of Mecca, and died in the 504th year of the hegira.

ALGER, a monk of Liege, author of a book on the sacraments. He died at Cluny, 1131.

ALGHISI, *Thomas*, an eminent surgeon and lithotomist of Florence. He died in consequence of being severely wounded by the bursting of his gun 1713. He published *Lithotomia* in 4to, 1708, &c.

ALGIERI, *Peter*, a Venetian, whose talents in painting were usefully employed in the decorations of the opera at Paris. He died 1760.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian who wrote on optics, about the year 1100.

ALI, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, was opposed in his view to succeed the prophet, by Othman and Omar, and retired into Arabia, where his mild and enlarged interpretation of the Koran increased the number of his profelytes. After the death of Othman he was acknowledged caliph by the Egyptians and Arabians, but in less than five years after he was assassinated in a mosque 660. Ali, after the decease of his beloved Fatiha, claimed the privilege of polygamy, and left 15 sons and 18 daughters. His memory is still held in the highest veneration by the Persians, who pronounce with contempt the names of Othman and Omar, whilst the Turks despise and pay adoration to his opponents.

ALI-BASSA, a distinguished general of the Ottoman empire, to whom Achmet IV. gave his sister in marriage. He died 1663 in his 70th year.

ALI BEG, a Pole, born of Christian parents. When young he was made prisoner by the Tartars and sold to the Turks, who educated him in the Mahometan faith. He rose to consequence in the Turkish court, and was appointed interpreter to the grand signior. He employed himself in translating the bible and the English catechism into the Turkish language; but his great work is on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, and other religious ceremonies. This work was translated into Latin by Dr. Smith. Ali died 1675, at a time when he intended to abjure the Mahometan tenets for Christianity.

ALI BEY, a native of Natolia, son of a Greek priest. In his 13th year he was carried away by some robbers as he was hunting, and sold to Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the Janissaries, at Grand Cairo, who treated him with kindness, and from a slave raised him to power and consequence. Ali distinguished himself against the Arabs, and his military valor rendered him feared and respected; but when his friend and patron was basely assassinated 1758, by Ibrahim the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This violent measure raised him enemies, and his flight to Jerusalem and to St. John of Acre with difficulty saved him from the resentment of the Ottoman porte, that had demanded his head. Time, however, paved the way to his elevation to the supreme power of Egypt. Those who had espoused the cause of the Circassian were sacrificed to the public safety; and Ali recalled by the public voice, governed

verned the country with benevolence and equity. The chiefs of each village were declared responsible for the ill conduct of their neighbours, and whilst the general link was extended through every province, security was restored, and confidence revived. But the power of an eastern prince is always precarious; ingratitude was found among those on whom Ali had heaped favors, and when he assisted the Turkish government with 12,000 auxiliary troops in the Russian war of 1768, his conduct was viewed with a jealous eye, and his death determined at Constantinople. He however evaded the blow, and in declaring war against the Porte to avenge his wrongs, he entrusted the command of his armies to Abou Dahab, a perfidious mamaluke, who, in extending the conquests of Ali over Arabia and Syria, hoped to establish his reputation over the ruins of his patron. The traitor revolted and was followed by the beys, whose fidelity was shaken either by jealousy or by bribes; but Ali was not deserted though he fled from Cairo to Gaza, and he marched into the field at the head of a numerous army. But treason pervaded his ranks, and when the decisive battle was fought 13th of April 1773, Ali saw some of his troops desert, and, unwilling to survive a defeat, he defended himself with the fury of a lion, till he was cut down by a sabre and carried to the conqueror's tent, where eight days after he expired of his wounds. Ali died in his 45th year, and left behind him a character unrivalled for excellence, for courage, and magnanimity. As governor of Egypt he behaved with the tenderness of a parent; and to the love of his country were united humanity, a generous heart, and an elevated genius.

ALI-BERG, a learned Turk in the 17th century, acquainted with 17 languages. He translated the bible into the Turkish language.

ALICE, daughter of Theobald IV. count of Champagne, married Lewis VII. king of France, by whom she had, 1165, a son called Philip Augustus. During her son's absence in the holy land, she was appointed queen regent of the kingdom, and her government was marked by prudence, moderation, and justice. She died at Paris, universally respected 4th June 1206.

ALIGRE, *Etienne*, a native of Chartres, who rose by his merit to be chancellor of France. He did not however possess the firmness required for an elevated station. He died 1635 in his 76th year. His son, of the same name, was raised to the same dignity as his father, and enjoyed the character of a great and upright magistrate. He died 1677 in his 85th year.

ALIMENTUS, *Cneius*, a Roman historian B.C. 150.

ALIPPIUS, a bishop of Tagaste in Africa. 394. He was the friend of Augustine, and was baptised together with him at Milan, by the hands of St. Ambrose. He was an active and zealous prelate, and assisted at several councils, especially those of Carthage, where he opposed the Donatists. He died 420.

ALIPUS, a geographer of Antioch, commissioned by Julian to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. It is unknown whether he is author of the system of geography published under his name in Greek and Latin, Geneva 1628, in 4^{to}, by Jac. Godefrui.

ALKMAAR, *Henry D'*, an eminent German of the 15th century, author of the fable of Reynard, an ingenious

poem, which lashes the vices and foibles of mankind in the character of beasts, especially of the fox. Gottsched has given a magnificent edition of this valuable book. Some suppose that Alkmaar is the fictitious name assumed by Nicholas Baumann of Friesland, who died 1563.

ALLAINVAL, *Leonor Jean-Christine Soulas d'*, a native of Chartres, author of several comedies of considerable merit. His best piece was *l'embaras des richesses*. D'Allainval was, like most men of genius, indigent. He died of the palsy in the Hotel-dieu, where he had been admitted a patient, 2d May 1753.

ALLAIS, *Denys Vairasse d'*, a native of Allais in Languedoc, who served in 1665 in the duke of York's fleet, and afterwards taught the English language in Paris. His writings were not much esteemed, except his history of Sevarambia, a political romance, first printed 1677, in 2 vols. 12^o.

ALLAM, *Andrew*, born at Garfington in Oxfordshire, was of St Edmund-hall of which he became the vice principal. He translated the life of Iphicrates, and assisted Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. He died of the small-pox 17th June 1685, in his 30th year, and was buried in St. Peter's in the east.

ALLARD, *Guy*, was author of several scarce treatises on the history of Dauphiné valuable for provincial and genealogical anecdotes; and also of the history of prince Zizim, an amorous romance. He died 1715, aged 70.

ALLATIUS, *Leo*, a native of the island of Scio, who studied belles lettres and the languages at Rome. After visiting Naples and his native country he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to physic, in which he took a degree, but literature was his favorite pursuit, and as his erudition was great, he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Greek college at Rome. He was afterwards employed by pope Gregory XV. to remove the elector Palatine's library from Germany to the Vatican, in reward for which services, though for awhile neglected, he was appointed librarian. Though bred and employed among ecclesiastics, he never entered into orders, because, as he told the pope, he wished to retain the privilege of marrying, if he pleased. His publications were numerous but chiefly on divinity, and, though full of learning and good sense, remarkable for unnecessary digressions. In the controversy of the gentlemen of the Port Royal with Claude concerning the eucharist, he greatly assisted the former, for which he was severely abused by their bold antagonist. It is said by Joannes Patricius that he wrote Greek for 40 years with the same pen, and that when he lost it, he expressed his concern even to the shedding of tears. Allatius died at Rome in his 83d year, 1669.

ALLECTUS, prefect of Britain, murdered Carausius 294, and made himself emperor. He was defeated by Asclepiodotus three years after.

ALLEGRAIN, *Christopher Gabriel*, a French sculptor, admitted into the academy for the masterly execution of the figure of a young man. Among other pieces his Venus and his Diana were much admired. He was in his private character very modest and amiable. He died 1795. His father and grandfather before him had been members of the academy of painting.

ALLIGRI,

ALLEGRI, Antonio, an illustrious painter, better known by the name of Corregio, from the place where he was born. As he was born to poverty, his education was neglected, and he was not able to see and to study the beautiful models of antient times, or the productions of the Roman or Venetian schools. Nature however had formed him for a painter, and his genius burst through the shackles of ignorance and poverty. It is to be lamented that he never visited Rome, as his residence at Parma procured him neither patronage nor fame. His most celebrated paintings were the Virgin and Child, with Mary Magdalen, St. Jerome, and the *Notte or Night*, which is so well described by lady Millar in her letters from Italy; but in every thing that he did there was superior execution, great judgment, and infinite taste. The encomiums of Annibal Caracci who, fifty years after his death, admired and imitated him, are strong but just. "Every thing," says he, "that I see astonishes me, particularly the coloring and the beauty of the children. They live—they breathe—they smile with so much grace and so much reality, that the beholder smiles and partakes of their enjoyments." Corregio was employed by the canons of Parma to paint the assumption of the Virgin on the cupola of the cathedral; but when the work, which will ever immortalize his name, was completed, the artist was indignantly treated by the proud and ignorant ecclesiastics, who abused his execution, and refused to fulfil their agreement. The painter was meanly forced to accept the small pittance of 200 livres; and, to load him with greater indignity, it was paid in copper. Corregio hastened with the money to his starving family, but as he had six or eight miles to travel from Parma, the weight of his burden and the heat of the climate, added to the oppression of his breaking heart, and he was attacked with a pleurisy which in three days terminated his existence and his sorrows 1534, in his 40th year. Titian was the cause that this great work was not destroyed. As he passed through Parma, he visited and admired the cathedral, and told the ignorant priests who threatened speedily to efface the painting, that they ought to value it as most inestimable, for, added he emphatically, "were I not Titian, I would wish to be Corregio." Corregio was the first who happily introduced in his pictures fore shortenings, an attitude which expresses boldness of conception, and is attended with striking effect.

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, an eminent composer, whose works are still used in the pope's chapel at Rome. His "*miserere*" is always used on Good Friday, and is much admired. Clement XIV. sent a copy of this beautiful composition to George III. in 1773. Allegri died 1672.

ALLEIN, Richard, was born at Ditchet in Somersetshire, where his father was rector for 50 years. He studied at St. Alban and New Inn Halls, in Oxford, and afterwards obtained the living of Batcomb in Dorsetshire. As he favored the puritanical doctrines of the times, he was employed as commissioner by parliament for the ejecting of scandalous ministers, and on the restoration he was expelled from his living, as he refused to subscribe to the act of conformity. His peaceful behaviour, however, entitled him to respect and popularity; he preached frequently in private houses, and though sometimes

reprimanded as the holder of a conventicle, yet his learning and exemplary life shielded him against persecution and imprisonment. His writings were mostly on theological subjects. He died December 22d, 1681, in his 65th year.

ALLEIN, William, son of the above, was of Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards settled at Blandford, Dorset, from which he was ejected as a non-conformist. His millenium, among other curious theological tracts, was much admired. He died 1677.

ALLEIN, Joseph, son of Tobias Allein, was born at Devizes 1623. He was a member of Lincoln and Corpus Christi colleges, in Oxford, and took orders, and afterwards went to Taunton in Somersetshire, where he married, and where as minister he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to his office. His income was small, but it was increased by the industry of his wife, who kept a boarding school. At the restoration he was ejected as a non-conformist, but as he continued his ministry in private, he was committed to Ilchester gaol, and sentenced at the assizes by judge Foster to pay a fine of 100 marks, and to remain in prison till the payment. His confinement, which was extended to one year, ruined his constitution, and though the liberality of his friends enabled him to visit different places for the re-establishment of his health, all his care was ineffectual. He died in November 1668 in his 36th year, and was buried in St. Magdalen's church, Taunton. Anthony Wood has severely lashed him as a non-conformist; but his learning, his piety, his inoffensive manners, cast an amiable light on his character. His alarm to unconverted sinners has often been republished.

ALLEN, John, archbishop of Dublin, took his degree of LL.B. at Cambridge though educated at Oxford. He was nine years at Rome as commissioner from Wareham the primate, and at his return he entered into the service of Wolsey, who made him his chaplain, and the judge of his court as legate a latere. In 1528 he was raised to the see of Dublin, and made chancellor of Ireland. He was murdered six years after by Thomas Fitzgerald son of lord Kildare.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, illustrious as an English admiral, made the first hostile attack on the Dutch in 1665. Though with only eight ships he attacked their Smyrna fleet, killed their commander Brackel, took four prizes, and dispersed the rest into Cadiz. The next year he was at the memorable battle of the 25th July, when De Ruyter the Dutch commander, seeing his van defeated and three of his admirals killed, exclaimed, what a wretch I am, that, among so many thousand bullets, none can come and put an end to my misery.

ALLEN, Thomas, a divine educated at Worcester school and at Brazen Nose and Merton, Oxford, and intimate with Sir Henry Saville, by whose influence he was promoted to a fellowship at Eton. He wrote learned observations on Chrysostom's book on Isaiah, and died October 10th, 1638, aged 65, and was buried in Eton college chapel.

ALLEN, Thomas, a native of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, illustrious for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy. He was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, which he quitted 1570 for Gloucester hall, where he applied

applied himself with greater assiduity to his favorite studies. His abilities not only procured him the friendship of the greatest mathematicians of the age, but gained him the esteem of the earl of Northumberland. Robert earl of Leicester was also particularly attached to him; he gave him his confidence, consulted him on affairs of state, but attempted in vain to withdraw him from his retirement by the offer of a bishopric. Allen, who was employed in collecting the most curious manuscripts on history and astronomy, did not escape the suspicions of the ignorant, who accused him of using magic and conjuration to produce a marriage between the queen and Leicester. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy concerning the judgment of the stars, besides notes on Lilly's books, and on Bale's work *de Scriptoribus Britan.* He died in an advanced age at Gloucester hall in 1632, universally respected for his great learning, his piety, and the affability of his manners.

ALLESTRY or ALLESTREE, *Richard*, a native of Uppington in Shropshire, born in March 1619. He entered at Christchurch in Oxford, under the care of the famous Busby, and for his industry was presented with a studentship by dean Fell. During the civil war he joined the king's party under Sir John Byron, and was at the battle of Keinton-field in Warwickshire. At the conclusion of the war he took orders, and was afterwards one of those expelled when the parliament in 1648 sent visitors to Oxford to demand the submission of the university. He found an asylum in the family of lord Newport, in Shropshire, and after the battle of Worcester, he was fixed upon by the royalists as a proper person to convey dispatches, and have a conference with the king at Rouen. On his return from a second journey in 1659 he was seized at Dover by the parliament party, but he had the address to save his papers, and after six or eight weeks' confinement he was restored to liberty. Soon after the return of Charles, he was made canon of Christ Church, king's chaplain, Regius professor of divinity, and in 1665 promoted to the provostship of Eton, which he resigned 1678. He died of a dropsy in January 1680, and was buried in Eton chapel. He published 40 sermons, besides a small tract on the privileges of the university of Oxford.

ALLESTRY, *Jacob*, an English poet, nephew of the preceding, and son of James Allestry a London bookseller, who was ruined by the fire of 1666. From Westminster school he passed to Christ Church Oxford, where he distinguished himself as the author of some verses and pastorals, which were repeated before the duke of York when he visited the university. He died October 15th, 1686, and was buried in St. Thomas's churchyard.

ALLETZ, *Pons Augustin*, a native of Montpellier, who at first studied the law, but afterwards devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published various works of some celebrity in France, in the composition of which he showed indefatigable perseverance, and great judgment. He died at Paris seventh March 1785 aged 82.

ALLEY, *William*, a native of Wycomb, Bucks, who, after an Eton education, went to King's college Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Oxford, but as he was a zealous advocate for the reformation, he re-

tired during Mary's reign into the north, where he kept a school, and practised physic. Under Elizabeth he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, and in 1560 bishop of Exeter. He wrote the poor man's library, containing sermons, &c. besides a commentary on St. Peter's first epistle, and a translation of the pentateuch, in the bishop's bible. He died April 15th, 1570, and was buried at Exeter.

ALLEYN, *Edward*, founder of Dulwich college, was born at St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1st, 1566. As he possessed an elegant person, cheerful manners, and a retentive memory, he applied himself to the stage, and with so much success that he was flattered by Ben Jonson's muse, and applauded by crowded audiences. He was one of the original actors in Shakespear's plays, and his popularity procured him not only friends but opulence. He built at his own expence the Fortune playhouse near Whitecross-street, Moorfields, and still added to his income by being keeper of the king's wild beasts, with a salary of 500l. per annum. His erection of Dulwich college is attributed to a superstitious cause. Whilst with six others he was acting the part of a demon in one of Shakespear's plays he is said to have been terrified by the real appearance of the devil, and the power of imagination was so great, that a solemn vow was made, and the college in 1614 was begun under the direction of Inigo Jones, and in three years finished at the expence of 10,000. This noble edifice, which was to afford an asylum to indigence and infirmity, was nearly ruined by the opposition of chancellor Bacon, who refused to grant the patent; but Alleyn's solicitations prevailed, and the hospital, by the name of "the college of God's gift" was solemnly appropriated on the 13th Sept. 1619, in the presence of a numerous audience, to the humane purposes of the founder, who appointed himself its first master. The original endowment was 80l. per annum, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, always to be unmarried and of the name of Alleyn, four fellows, three of whom are in orders, and the 4th an organist, besides six poor men, and six women, and twelve boys to be educated till the age of 14 or 16, and then to be apprenticed. Alleyn married three wives, the last of whom survived him. He died Nov. 25th, 1626, in his 61st year, and was buried in the chapel of his college.

ALLIOT, *N.* a civil officer in the service of Stanislaus king of Poland. He wrote an account of the expences of his master in the buildings at Nancy, and a relation of the funeral pomp of Leopold II. 1730. He died 1779.

ALLIX, *Peter*, a native of Alencon, who became minister of the protestant congregation of Rouen, and afterwards of Charenton near Paris. On the cancelling of the edict of Nantes, he left his country and came to England, where he soon acquired the knowledge of the language, and distinguished himself by his zeal and learning, in defence of the reformed church. His reflections on the holy scriptures were dedicated to king James II. and his remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the churches of Piedmont to William. He was honored with the degree of D.D. and promoted to the place of treasurer of Salisbury. He died in London Feb. 21st, 1717, in his 76th year. His works, which

are numerous, and expressive of his piety and great erudition, are all on theological subjects, and consist of reflections on all the books of scripture, 1688, republished by bishop Watson in his theological tracts,—the ancient Jewish church vindicated against the Unitarians 1691, 8vo. mentioned with high commendation by Horsley in his letters to Priestley.—Remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the Piedmontese churches 4to. &c.

ALLOISI, *Balthazar*, an able historical and portrait painter, who studied under the Caraccis. He was born at Bologna, and died 1638, aged 60.

ALLORY, *Alexander*, a painter of Florence, famous for his skill in the representation of naked figures. As he was well acquainted with anatomy, his portraits are correct and graceful. He was nephew and disciple of Bronzino, and his pieces are preserved at Rome and Florence. He died 1607, in his 72d year.

ALMAGRO, *Diego*, one of the conquerors of Peru, was of so obscure an origin that he knew not his parents. He accompanied Pizarro in 1525, and every where showed the greatest valor mingled with the basest cruelty. He penetrated in 1525 to Chili, took Cuzco, and at last assassinated his friend Pizarro. His violent conduct armed the partizans of Pizarro against him, and he was, after experiencing some success, defeated, and condemned to be strangled 1538 in his 75th year. His son rose up to vindicate his character, and to avenge his death, but he was defeated by Vacca de Castro the viceroy of Peru, and with 40 of his adherents was beheaded 1542. Almagro's cruelty to the unfortunate Atahualpa, is deservedly censured as infamous.

ALMAIN, *James*, a professor of the college of Navarre at Paris, famous as a logician and a divine. He defended Lewis XII. against pope Julius II and wrote also against Cajetan, in support of general councils. He died 1515.

ALMAMON OR ABDALLAH III. son of Aaron al Raschid, caliph of the house of the Abbassides, after his brother Alamin, 813, was famous for his protection of learning and of learned men. He conquered part of Crete. He had the last Greek writers translated into Arabic, and made a collection of the best authors. He also calculated a set of astronomical tables, and founded an academy at Bagdad. He died 833.

ALMANSOR OR ALMANZOR, succeeded Albaca on the throne of Cordova in Spain, 976. He took Barcelona, and rendered himself very formidable to the Christians, whom he conquered in several battles. He died 1002.

ALMANZOR, *the Victorious*, second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, rose to the sovereignty 753. He was opposed by his uncle Abdallah-ebu-Ali, whom he conquered by means of his brave general Abu Moslem, a man whose services he repaid by mean assassination. He died as he was going to Mecca on a pilgrimage, aged 63.

ALMANZOR, *Joseph*, a king of Morocco, defeated by the Spaniards 1158.

ALMANZO, *Jacob*, son of Joseph, gained by his valor, possession of Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tremezen, and obtained the celebrated victory of Alarcos in Castile.

The Christian slaves in his army were ransomed 1199, by the interference of pope Innocent III. who addressed a bull to him.

ALMARUS, *Elmerus*, or *Elmarus*, was abbot of St. Augustin's monastery in Canterbury, when archbishop Alphage was murdered by the Danes 1011. He escaped, and 11 years after was made bishop of Sherborne, before the see was transferred to Sarum. After an active life he became blind, and resigned his episcopal dignity to resume the habit of a monk. His memory was held in the highest veneration.

ALMEIDA, *Francis*, a Portuguese, who distinguished himself in the wars of Grenada, and was sent out by Emanuel in 1505, as first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage he crossed the cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, where he spread conquest terror, and desolation. He took Quiloa and Mombassa, and made their inhabitants as well as those of Onor, Cananor, and Narsinga submit to the yoke of Portugal. With only 700 men he stormed the fort of Panama, which was defended by a strong rampart and a garrison of 4000 men of tried and desperate valor, and instead of sharing a booty which might have rendered his soldiers inactive and checked the torrent of his ambition, he destroyed it by fire. When his son was killed in an engagement with the Arabian, the father refused to mourn with his friends, but declared that he had obtained a short but glorious life. The fame of Albuquerque, and the malice of enemies at home, however, soon stopped his career; but he refused to accept the orders of his recall, and on pretence of avenging his son's death he failed to Dabul in quest of fresh laurels, and in an engagement with the enemy's fleet, he killed 4000 men. The animosities between the rival governors were appeased by the friendship and interference of Contigna; and Almeida, after resigning his power to Albuquerque, set sail for Europe. In his way he landed near the cape of Good Hope, and in an unfortunate quarrel with the natives he was wounded in the throat with a javelin, and immediately expired. Some of the Portuguese who were his companions, and had shared his toils and his glory, attempted to recover his body, but they shared his fate.

ALMEIDA, *Lawrence*, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to India, and was employed by him in many bold and hazardous enterprises. He destroyed the ships of Caulan, and in visiting Ceylon he made it tributary to Portugal, and brought away 250,000 lbs. of cinnamon as the first annual payment. He was sent with eight ships to attack the Arabians, who were supported by the sultan of Egypt; but the superiority of the enemy's vessels and the dangers of the coast proved fatal to his views. His ship ran aground, and whilst the other vessels attempted in vain to relieve him from the pressure of a more powerful adversary, he fought with undaunted courage, regardless of the wounds he had received. A ball at last struck him on the breast, and put a period to his brilliant career. His sailors, now reduced to 20 in number, unwilling to submit, were boarded and overpowered, and met from their conquerors that humanity and attention which their valor and fidelity deserved.

ALMEIDA, *Apollinarius de*, a Portuguese bishop of the order

order of the Jesuits, who went as missionary to Æthiopia, but was treated with great indignities there. Though banished by the inhabitants, he had the boldness to return, with two other ecclesiastics, who together with him were cruelly murdered by the barbarous natives, 1568.

ALMEIDA, *Manuel d'*, a Portuguese Jesuit who, after a residence of 40 years as missionary in the Indies, died at Goa 10th May 1646. He published historical observations on Æthiopia.

ALMELOVEEN, *Thomas Janßen d'*, a Dutch physician, author of the *Hortus Malabaricus*, and *Flora Malabarica*, descriptive of the Malabar plants, published in 13 vols. fol. 1678, & seq.

ALMELOVEEN, *Theodore Janßen d'*, a professor of Greek, of history, and physic at Harderwick in Holland. He wrote learned notes on antient authors, and published the *Fasti Consulares*,—*Amœnitates*,—*Onomasticon*,—*Vitæ Stephanorum*, &c. He died at Amsterdam 1742.

ALMICI, *Peter Camillus*, an ecclesiastic born at Brescia in Italy. He was well versed in classical literature, and published some critical reflections on Febronius, &c. He died 30th Dec. 1779 aged 65.

ALOMUYADAD, *Ismael*, an Arabian historian who gave a chronological account of the Saracen affairs in Sicily from 842 to 904. This is preserved in the *Escurial* with Marc. Dobelius Citero's Latin translation of it, and a further account of the Saracens to 1040. It is also inserted in Muratori's *Scriptores Ital.*

ALOADIN, a Mahometan, prince of the Arsacides or Assassins, was called the old man of the mountain. He lived in a castle between Damascus and Antioch, and was surrounded by a number of intrepid youths, whom he intoxicated with pleasures, and rendered subservient to his views, by promising still greater voluptuousness in the next world. As these were too successfully employed to stab his enemies, he was dreaded by the neighbouring princes. From the name and character of his followers the word Assassin is derived.

ALONZO, *John*, an eminent architect of Spain. The church of the Hieronymites at Guadaloupe, in Estramadura, is a beautiful monument of his genius and abilities.

ALPAGO, *Andrew*, an Italian physician, who visited the East, and some time resided at Damascus. On his return he was made professor of medicine at Venice, and died there 1555. He translated Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion, and enriched the work with notes, some of which now remain in manuscript.

ALPAIDE was the beautiful wife of Pepin Heristel, after his divorce from Plectrude his first consort. This union was censured by Lambert bishop of Liege, and Alpaide had the meanness to excite her brother Dodon to murder the bold ecclesiastic. Alpaide became mother of Charles Martel, and after her husband's death she retired to a convent near Namur, where she died.

ALP ARSLAN, second sultan of the race of Seljuk, after his uncle Togrul Beg 1063. He was successful against the Greek emperor Romanus Diogenes, and at last perished by the dagger of a Carizmian whom he had condemned to death 1072.

ALPHANUS, *Benedict*, archbishop of Palermo, better known as a physician and a poet. He died 1086, author of the lives of some saints in verse, &c.

ALPHERY, *Mekepper* or *Nicephorus*, a native of Russia, descended from the imperial family. During the civil dissensions of his country, he came to England with his two brothers, and by the care of Mr. Bidell, a Russia merchant, he studied at Oxford, where his brothers fell victims to the small-pox. In 1618 he succeeded to the living of Wooley in Huntingdonshire, and though he was twice invited to return to Russia with the certainty of being placed on the throne, he preferred the character of a parish priest in England to the splendor of the purple. He was ejected from his living during the civil wars, and ill treated by the republican soldiers, though his presbyterian successor behaved towards him with humanity. He saw the restoration, and was replaced in his living, but retired to Hammer-smith where his son had settled, and there died aged above 80. The last descendant of this fallen family married a Johnson a cutler at Huntingdon, by whom she had eight children. She was living in 1764.

ALPHESIUS, a rabbi who abridged the Talmud, and died 1103.

ALPHIUS, *Avitus*, a Roman poet in the third century.

ALPHONSO or ALPHONSUS, surnamed the Catholic, king of Asturias, was of a warlike character, which he displayed against the Moors, from whom he took upwards of 30 towns. He died in the 18th year of his reign, 757, aged 64.

ALPHONSO II. surnamed the Chaste, king of Asturias, was the friend of Charlemagne, and signalised himself against the Moors. He took Lisbon, and died 842, after reigning 50 years.

ALPHONSO III. or the Great, king of Asturias, succeeded his father Ordogno, 866. He waged successful wars against the Moors, but the insurrections of his subjects, headed by Froila count of Galicia, drove him from his throne. The usurper's tyranny became soon so odious, that he was murdered by the people of Oviedo, and Alphonso was recalled. Alphonso afterwards abdicated the crown in favor of his eldest son Garcias, who had some time before ungratefully raised an insurrection against him, and then been pardoned; but when the Moors threatened the kingdom, he quitted his retirement, and, at the head of his brave countrymen, he obtained a most signal victory over the enemy. He died soon after at Zamora, 20th Dec. 912, universally respected for valor and benevolence. He wrote a chronicle of the Spanish monarchs.

ALPHONSO VI. king of Leon and Castille, made war against the Moors, and took Toledo. He died 1109.

ALPHONSO VIII. or IX. king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the good or noble, came to the throne when only four years old, 1158. When of age he waged war against the Moors, and retook the places lost during his minority. He defeated his enemies at the great battle of Muradat where the Moors lost near 200,000 men. He died 1212 aged 60, universally mourned by his affectionate subjects.

ALPHONSO X. king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the

wife, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. He married Iolante daughter of the king of Arragon, whom he was going to divorce for a Danish princess, because she was barren; but the queen at last brought him nine children. He was elected emperor of Germany in 1258, but as he delayed visiting the empire, Rodolphus was chosen in his room, and all opposition proved fruitless. Though respected for his eloquence and political knowledge, he was not free from domestic dissensions. His son conspired against him and dethroned him; and though he fled among the Saracens for protection, and gained a victory over this unnatural child, yet he was not reinstated. He died of a broken heart 1284. As an astronomer and a man of letters, Alphonus obtained greater fame than as a monarch. He perceived the errors of Ptolemy's tables, and under his direction at Toledo, those tables, called the Alphonine tables, were drawn up by the skill of Hazan a Jew, and their epoch fixed on the 30th May 1232, the day on which he began his reign. It has been said of Alphonus that, in viewing the Ptolemaic system, he declared that if God had consulted him in the formation of the universe, he could have given him directions for a more perfect whole; a bold expression which, if it does not breathe the spirit of profane scepticism, at least conveys severe censure upon the ignorance of preceding astronomers.—Alphonus was the first Castilian king who had the public laws drawn in the vulgar tongue, and the scriptures translated into the same language.

ALPHONSO II. king of Leon and Castile, succeeded Ferdinand IV. in 1312. He defeated the Moors 1340, and killed not less than 200,000 of them. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar 27th March 1350, aged 38.

ALPHONSO V. king of Arragon, surnamed the magnanimous, succeeded his father Ferdinand the just 1416. He extended the Spanish influence over Italy, and made himself master of Naples and of Sicily, where he was acknowledged king 1442. He died 1458 aged 74, leaving the kingdom of Naples to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to Juan his brother, king of Navarre. He was not only a brave prince, but a man of learning, the patron of literature, and the father of his people. He gave a welcome asylum to the muses which persecution banished from Constantinople, and every where encouraged the cultivation of science. He walked with the greatest familiarity among his subjects, observing to his courtiers, who fancied dangers and conspiracies, that a father has nothing to fear among his children. Seeing once one of his vessels ready to perish, he hastened in a small boat to the assistance of the crew, exclaiming, I had rather die with you than see you perish. His most remarkable sayings have been published under the name of "Genie," by Meri de la Canorgue, 1765.

ALPHONSO I. king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy of France, by Theresa daughter of Alphonso king of Leon, was only three years old at his father's death. He defeated five moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 25th July 1139, though with a very inferior force; and thus he raised his country from a dependent state to a powerful monarchy, of which he was proclaimed the first sovereign by his victorious soldiers in

the field of battle. He was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner by Ferdinand II. of Castile, who nobly set him at liberty. He died 6th December 1185, aged 76.

ALPHONSO II. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Sancho 1211. He was engaged in war with the Moors, and his reign was unfortunately disturbed by a quarrel with his brothers. He died 25th March 1223, aged 38.

ALPHONSO III. king of Portugal, brother of Sancho II. succeeded 1248. His reign was disturbed by dissensions with his clergy and with the pope. He died 16th February 1279, aged 69.

ALPHONSO IV. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Denys, 1325. He was engaged in war with the king of Castile, but afterwards assisted him against the Moors. He was an able prince, popular and benevolent, and under him justice was administered with great impartiality. He died 28th May 1357, aged 66.

ALPHONSO V. king of Portugal, surnamed the African, succeeded his father Edward, though only six years old, 1438. He made war in Africa, and took Arzilla and Tangier from the Moors, and he was also engaged in a quarrel with Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile. He died of the plague at Sintra 24th August 1481, aged 49. During his reign the Portuguese discovered Guinea, and began to spread Christianity in that part of Africa. Alphonso was a great patron of learning, and in his character was very amiable.

ALPHONSO VI. king of Portugal, succeeded his father John IV. His intellects proved to be weak, and in his conduct he exhibited the tyrant and the madman. He abdicated the crown in favor of his brother Don Pedro, who presided over the state with the title of regent. He also married the queen, who asserted that her union with a madman was not legal. Alphonso died at Cyntra 12th September 1683, aged 41.

ALPHONSO, duke of Ferrara and Modena, died 1534.

ALPHONSUS, *Peter*, a Jewish writer of Spain. He was converted to Christianity, and had Alphonso king of Arragon for his sponsor 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, which was edited Cologne 1536.

ALPINI, *Prospero*, a native of Marostica in the Venetian territory, born 1553 November 23d. He left the profession of arms, and by the persuasion of his father applied himself to the study of botany and physic, and obtained preferment in the university of Padua. In 1580 he embarked for Egypt with his friend George Emo or Hemi, the consul of the republic, and for three years he was employed along the banks of the Nile in learned researches, and in examining the nature of plants. On his return he was appointed physician to Andrew Doria prince of Melfi, but his residence at Genoa was displeasing to his countrymen, who were unwilling to be deprived of his great services and abilities, and he was recalled in 1593, and honorably placed in the professorial chair of Padua, which he filled with dignity and credit. As his health had been injured by his travels he died at Padua, 5th of February 1617, in his 64th year, and was buried in St. Anthony's church without pomp. His works, which are in Latin, are chiefly on botanical and medicinal subjects, valuable for the curious information which they contain. They are, de medicina

medicinâ Ægyptiorum, libri 4,—de plantis Ægypti,—de balsamo,—de præfagiendâ vitâ & morte ægrotorum,—de medicinâ methodicâ,—de raphontico disputatio in gymnasio Patavino habita,—de plantis exoticis, &c.

ALREDUS, ALF EDUS, or ALUREDUS, a native of Beverley in Yorkshire, who after studying at Cambridge became a secular priest and treasurer of St. John's church in his own town. He is styled the English Florus, from the Latin history which he wrote of the Britons from King Brutus, and which he afterwards brought down to his own times. This work is highly esteemed for its elegance and perspicuity, and for the accuracy of dates and authorities. It was published by Hearne at Oxford 1716 with a preface. Alredus wrote besides an history of Beverley, not printed, but preserved in the Cotton library. He died 1126, or according to others two or three years later.

ALSAHARAVIUS, an Arabian physician, author of *Altafrit*, a treatise in 32 books on medical practice. He is supposed to be the same person as Abulcasem. He lived about 1085, or according to Dr. Friend, in 1404.

ALSOFF, *Anthony*, received his education at Westminster school and at Christ Church, where dean Aldrich noticed his superior abilities. After holding the offices of the college with credit, he was recommended to Trelawney bishop of Winchester, who with a prebend promoted him to a tranquil retirement in the rectory of Brightwell in Berks. In 1717 he was sued by Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, for a breach of marriage, and damages for 2000l. were given against him; so that he retired abroad to avoid the sneers of the censorious, as well as to elude contributing with his purse to the triumph of his fair one. The time of his absence is not known. His death was occasioned by a fall into a ditch from near his garden door June 10th, 1726. He possessed a poetical genius, which, however, was not frequently exerted. He published early Æsop's Greek fables, in the preface to which he attacked Bentley. Some of his poems are preserved in Doddsley's and Peach's collections, and in the *Gent. magazine*.

ALSOFF, *Vincent*, a native of Northamptonshire, who, after taking his first degree at St. John's, Cambridge, and entering into orders, became assistant in Oakham grammar school. He married Mr. King's daughter, by whose persuasion he left the church for the presbyterian tenets. In his writings he attacked Dr. Sherlock with humor and spirit, and after residing at Wilby and Wellingborough, and suffering imprisonment for six months during the prevailing persecution of the times, he settled in London, where his neighbourhood to the court exposed him to misrepresentation and unkindness. After the death of Charles II. he was reconciled to kingly power, when James pardoned his only son, whose life might have been forfeited for treasonable practices. His life was spent in the exercise of piety, and in the discharge of his ministry; but in his writings, which were all on theological subjects, he displayed, with a mixture of seriousness, powerful flashes of the wit with which nature had so strongly gifted him. He died in an advanced age, May 8th 1703.

ALSTEDIUS, *John Henry*, a protestant, public professor of divinity and philosophy at Nassau, and after-

wards at Alba Julia in Transylvania, where he died 1638 in his 50th year. He is best known for his *Encyclopedia*, which, though in many places not sufficiently accurate, yet obtained unusual popularity, and is become the foundation of all modern works of the same kind. His *Thesaurus Theologicus* and his treatise on arithmetic are equally esteemed, and show him to have possessed a mind well stored with all the treasures of literature. He defended the doctrine of the millennium, and fixed the beginning of Christ's reign on earth in 1694.

ALSTON, *Charles*, a Scotch physician, who studied at Glasgow, and after taking his degrees at Leyden, settled at Edinburgh, where he lectured on the *Materia Medica* and Botany. He is author of *Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense*, in which he censured Linne's sexual system, 1753.—*Lectures on the Materia Medica*, 2 vols 4to. 1770, besides some essays in the Edinburgh medical essays. He died 1760, aged 77.

ALTHAMNER, *Andrew*, a Lutheran minister of Nuremberg, author of notes on Tacitus' treatise *de German. Moribus*, 4to. 1529, and 8vo. 1609, besides controversial works. He died the latter part of the 16th century.

ALTHUSIUS, *John*, a German lawyer in the 17th century, who inveighed against kingly power, and proved the sovereignty of the people. His great opponent was Boecker.

ALTILIUS, *Gabriel*, a Neapolitan poet, preceptor to Ferdinand son of the king of Naples. He was a favorite of the court, and his learning recommended him to the bishopric of Policastro, in 1471. Though some imagine that he forsook the muses when raised to the episcopal throne, it is certain that he wrote after that the first of his poems, his epithalamium on the marriage of Isabella of Arragon, found in the *Deliciae italorum Poet.* Altilius died in 1484, or according to Bayle not before 1501.

ALTING, *Menson*, a burgomaster of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant, in folio 1697. He died Aug. 2d, 1713, aged 76.

ALTING, *Henry*, was born at Embden in 1583. He was the preceptor, the friend, and the minister of the elector palatine, and sat as one of the deputies of the palatinate at the synod of Dort. He nearly escaped being killed by a soldier at the taking of Heidelberg, in 1622. He filled the theological chair of Groningen from 1627 till his death in 1644. His works, which are on religious subjects, are numerous, but little read.

ALTING, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg 27th Sept. 1618. He studied at Groningen and Embden, and afterwards passed into England, where he was ordained by Prideaux bishop of Worcester. His determination to reside in England was altered by the offer of the Hebrew professorship at Groningen, which he accepted. In his new office it was his misfortune to quarrel with Samuel des Marets, divinity professor, who with obstinate zeal maintained the doctrines of the schoolmen, against the simpler method of teaching which his antagonist wished to introduce. Alting, who followed the scriptures, acquired popularity by his lectures; but he was soon impeached by des Marets as an innovator, and

and the 21 articles of his accusation, were carried before the divines of Leyden, who acquitted the accused of heresy, though not of imprudence, and passed a censure upon his accuser for want of moderation. These differences which had embittered his life, were at last, after some little difficulties and objections settled by the kind interference of their friends, on the deathbed of Desmarets, and though Alting saw some illiberal passages still preserved in the new editions of the works of his antagonist he might reflect with pleasure that he had obtained his reconciliation before he died. The three last years of his life were subject to constant pain and disease, and he died at last of a fever in Aug. 1679. His works were printed in five vols folio, Amsterdam 1687 containing practical, philosophical, and problematical tracts.

ALTON, *Richard count d'*, an Austrian general, who had the command of the Low Countries in 1787. Though a strict disciplinarian and a man of bravery, he betrayed weakness during the insurrections in Brabant 1789, for which he was sent for to Vienna, to clear his character. He died on the journey 12th Dec. 1789. His brother distinguished himself against the Turks, and also against the French at the siege of Valenciennes. He was killed near Dunkirk 24th Aug. 1793, much regretted as a good soldier and an amiable man.

ALTUVITI, *Marseille d'*, a Florentine lady, who settled at Marseilles, and devoted herself to the writing of Italian poetry. Her pieces have been published. She died 1609.

ALURED of Beverley, *vid.* ALREDUS.

ALVA, *Peter d'*, a Spaniard who travelled through Peru, and in different countries of Europe. He died in the Low Countries in 1667, leaving a curious life of Saint Francis, the saint whose order he had assumed.

ALVA, *Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of*, a famous general descended from a noble and ancient family in Spain. He early followed the profession of arms, and was noticed by Charles V. for his intrepidity at the battle of Pavia and at the siege of Metz. He was entrusted with the expedition against the holy see, and after he had obliged the pope to sue for peace, he repaired to Rome, and with superstitious mockery threw himself at the feet of the humbled pontiff, and implored his forgiveness. When the flame of liberty was kindled in the Low Countries, no general was considered as better calculated to repress the insurrection than Alva, and he was accordingly sent with full powers by Philip II, 1567. His measures were at first crowned with success, the undisciplined forces of his opponents sunk before his veterans, but the minds of the people, which mildness and humanity might have soothed and reconciled to a foreign yoke, were alienated by the carnage and devaluation that spread over their fields, under the direction of the governor and of his council deservedly denominated the bloody tribunal. Alva hated for his cruelties soon felt the tide of fortune, and of unpopularity set against him, and after rendering his memory execrable in the Low Countries for his inhumanity he solicited and obtained his recall 1573. His abilities were afterwards employed against Portugal, and he had the good fortune to drive Don Antonio from the throne 1581, and thus to add fresh laurels to his military fame. He

died 1582 aged 74, respected for his valor and presence of mind as a general, but despised and detested for his atrocities as a civil governor.

ALVARES, *Francis*, a Portuguese priest at the court of Emanuel. He was sent as ambassador to David king of Abyssinia, and, after a residence of six years in that distant country, he returned to Europe, and published an account of his adventures, and of the country which he had visited. This history was translated into French, and abridged also by Ramusius. Alvares died in 1540.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or *Alvaro*, natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna by a common prostitute, was born in 1388. He was in his 20th year introduced at the court of John II. king of Castille, and so great was the power which he gained over the mind of the monarch, that the whole empire was at his disposal. The nobles rose indignant against the favorite, and he was banished one year and a half, but such was the king's partiality that he was recalled and loaded with greater honors. For 30 years out of the 45 which he spent at court, he possessed such an ascendancy that the king could not change a minister, or even alter his diet or his clothes, without the approbation of the favorite. Acts of tyranny and extortion, however, hastened his ruin, he was artfully seized by his enemies, and though he tried by letter to soften the king to mercy, he was tried and sentenced to lose his head. His punishment was attended with every possible ignominy. On the scaffold observing a hook on a pole he asked the executioner what it meant, and being informed it was to suspend his head upon it, you may, says he, do what you please with my body after I am dead, death can bring no disgrace to a man of courage, nor is it untimely to a man who has enjoyed so many honors. He bent his neck to the axe with the coolest intrepidity 4th of June or 5th of July 1453, exhibiting in his life and death the danger and the uncertainty of royal favor improperly bestowed, and unworthily enjoyed.

ALVAREZ, *Emanuel*, a Portuguese jesuit, born at Madeira 4th of June 1526. He distinguished himself as a grammarian and philologist at the head of the colleges of Coimbra, Evora, and Lisbon. He died at Evora 30th Dec. 1582. His grammar is highly esteemed.

ALVAREZ de PAZ, *James*, a jesuit born at Toledo, author of some divinity tracts. He died Jan. 17th 1620.

ALVAREZ, *Diego*, a Spanish dominican, who engaged in the controversy of the Thomists against the Molinists. He was archbishop of Trani in Italy and died 1635. His writings are all on polemical divinity.

ALVAROTTO, *James*, a learned law professor at Padua, whose authority is frequently quoted by Italian lawyers. He died 1452 aged 68. His commentaria in libros feudorum, appeared, Frankfort 1587, folio.

ALVIANO, *Bartholomew*, an illustrious general in the service of Venice, who obtained some signal advantages over the arms of the emperor Maximilian. He died 1515 in his 60th year at Brescia, and so poor that his son was maintained and his daughters married, at the public expence.

AIYATTES, a king of Lydia, who died in the 57th year of his reign B. C. 562.

ALYPIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the fifth century, small in stature but gigantic in mind.

ALYPIUS a geographer, employed in Britain and at Jerusalem, by the emperor Julian. His description of the world was published 1628 at Geneva 4to.

AMADEDDULAT, the son of a fisherman, rose by his abilities to the command of the armies of Makan, Sultan of Decan, and at last obtained possession of Persia, Irak and Caramania, which he divided with his two brothers. He fixed his residence at Schiraz 933; and was the first of the dynasty of the Buides. He died 949 much regretted by his soldiers and his subjects.

AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, surnamed the great, bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, and for this celebrated exploit added to his arms the cross of Malta with these letters F. E. R. T. fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit. It is said that he besieged 32 towns and took them all. He died at Avignon 1323.

AMADEUS VI. count of Savoy 1343, assisted the French king John, against the arms of Edward III. of England, and afterwards distinguished himself in Greece, by supporting John Palæologus, against the king of Bulgaria. He presented the patriarch of Constantinople, to the pope Urban V. at Viterbo, and for his services was properly regarded as the arbiter of the affairs of Italy. He died of the plague 1383.

AMADEUS VIII. count of Savoy, surnamed the pacificator, succeeded Amadeus VII. in 1391. After he had erected Savoy into a duchy 1416, he retired from his family to a hermitage called Ripaille, where he instituted 1434, the order of the secular knights of the annunciation. In this retreat, in the midst of every luxury, with no appearance of seclusion from the world, except in name, he passed his time till 1439, when the council of Basil elected him pope, in opposition to Eugenius IV. He quitted his hermitage for this elevation, and cut off the venerable beard, which he had affectedly permitted to grow to a great length, and assumed the name of Felix V. but as he found his enemies determined to support his rival, he abdicated the tiara in favor of Nicolas V. the successor of Eugenius, and remained satisfied with a cardinal's hat, and the office of dean of the sacred college. He died 1451 aged 69, at Geneva.

AMADEUS IX. duke of Savoy succeeded Lewis 1465, and was as brave as well as a popular and charitable prince. His subjects, who knew the goodness of his heart, gave him the surname of the blessed. He had married Yolande of France, and he died 1472, universally lamented.

AMADEUS, a Franciscan monk, in Portugal. He drew the public attention upon him by his publication of some mystical revelations at Rome, and died 1482.

AMADEUS, bishop of Lausanne, died 1158. He is author of a panegyric on the blessed virgin, edited 1537 Basil.

AMAJA, Francis, a Spanish professor of civil law at Ossuna and Salamanca. He died at Valladolid about 1640. His commentary on the eight last books of the Code, printed Lyons 1639 folio, and his other treatises were highly valued.

AMAK, a Persian poet of the fifth century, at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who made him pre-

sident of the academy of poets, which he had established. His poem on the loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah was much admired. He lived to a great age.

AMALARIC or **AMAURY**, king of the Visigoths, son of Alaric II, succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda the daughter of Clovis king of France, whom he attempted to convert to arianism, at first by careffes, afterwards by threats and violence, but in vain. The injured queen at last conveyed, as a token of her misery, a handkerchief covered with her blood to her brothers, in consequence of which Childbert king of Paris marched against her oppressor, and defeated him near Narbonne. Amalaric was put to death either as he fled from the battle, or afterwards, by the hand of one of his soldiers, 531.

AMALARICUS, *Fortunatus*, archbishop of Treves, was ambassador of Charlemagne to Constantinople. He died 814, and left a treatise on baptism.

AMALARICUS, *Symphosius*, an ecclesiastic of Metz, author of a valuable book on the offices and antiquities of the church. He died about 837.

AMALASONTHA, daughter of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, was mother of Athalaric, by Eutharic. She inherited her father's possessions as the guardian of her son, but while, with the most enlightened views, she wished to educate him in the manners and learning of her polished neighbours of Rome, she offended her nobles, who conspired against her, and obtained the government of the young prince. Athalaric was now no longer instructed in the arts and habits of polished life, but inured to debauchery, and he sunk under the fatal power of licentiousness in his 17th year 534. The afflicted mother knew not how to support herself against her rebellious subjects, but by taking as her husband and her partner on the throne, her relation Theodatus, but such is the force of ingratitude, that this favored villain dispatched his unsuspecting queen, by causing her to be strangled in a bath. 534. She was universally regretted, as for learning and humanity she had few equals.

AMALEK, son of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, was the founder of a nation which settled in Idumea, and made war against the Israelites, under Saul and David.

AMALRIC, *Augeri*, author of a history of the popes, dedicated to Urban V. flourished in the 14th century.

AMALRIC, *Arnold*, archbishop of Narbonne, animated the princes of Spain against the Moors, and obtained a victory over them, 1212; of which, as an ocular witness, he has given an history. He died 1225.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the Sibyl of Cumæ, who sold her books to Tarquin.

AMALTHEUS, *Jerome*, *John Baptiste*, and *Cornelius*, three brothers born at Oderzo, in Italy, equally celebrated for their poetry. The first studied philosophy and medicine, the second was secretary at the council of Trent, and the last applied himself to literature, and translated the catechism of the council into latin. Among their poems printed at Amsterdam 1685, and 1728, in 8vo. is the following delicate epigram on two beautiful children who had lost each an eye.

Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro;

Et poterat formâ vincere uterque Deos.

Parve puer, lumen quod habes, concede forori,

Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

They

They are said by L'advocat to have died all three in 1574. There was an archbishop of Athens of the same name, Attilius, who died about 1600, illustrious for his learning and disinterested spirit. He went as nuncio from Paul V. to Cologne.

AMAMA *Sixtinus*, a Hebrew professor at Franeker, who refused the liberal offers of the university of Leyden which wished him to succeed to the vacant chair of Erpenius. He was long employed in the great design of refuting and censuring the vulgate translation which had received the sanction of the council of Trent. This learned work called "antibarbarus Biblicus" was to consist of two parts but only one was published before Amama died, and so powerful were his arguments, that some synods refused to admit candidates to holy orders except they perfectly understood Hebrew and Greek originals. His precepts and example were successfully employed in checking the dissolute and intemperate manners which prevailed in the university of Franeker, and after his death in 1629, the gratitude of the people of Friesland for his memory was shown in their generous conduct towards his children, as his son Nicholas acknowledges in a dedication to his *Dissertat. marinarum decas*. He was in 1613 at Oxford and taught for some time Hebrew in Exeter college.

AMAND *Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de St.* born at Rouen in Normandy 1594 distinguished himself as a poet on comic, burlesque, and amorous subjects. His father had the command of a squadron of ships under Elizabeth of England for 22 years, and he himself employed the greatest part of his life in travelling. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and instead of speaking a public oration he undertook to make a collection of burlesque terms and expressions for the Dictionary which that learned body intended to publish. His "Moïse Sauvé" and his "Solitude" were much admired, but have since been neglected or forgotten. In a poem on the moon it is said that he praised the skill of Lewis XIV. in swimming, a compliment which the monarch disdained, and which so affected the poet that he did not long sur vive the indifference with which his muse was treated. He died 1661 in his 67th year.

AMAND, *A.* a bishop of Bourdeaux 404.—another, bishop of Maestricht who converted the Low Countries to christianity. He died 679.

AMARAL, *Andrew d'*, a Portuguese of the order of Malta who betrayed Rhodes to Solymán. He was put to death 1522.

AMASEUS *Romulus*, a learned professor of Bologna, author of some orations, and of a translation of Pausanias. He died 1558. His son *Pompilius* published a translation of part of Polybius, and was professor of Greek at Bologna.

AMASIS, a king of Egypt who died about 525 B. C.

AMATUS *de Portugal*, a physician about 1550 whose real name was John Rod. de Castelbranco. He travelled through Europe, and wrote commentaries on Dioscorides, Avicenna, &c.

AMAURI, *de Chartres*, a professor of philosophy born at Bonne near Chartres in the 13th century. He formed a new system of religion on the metaphysics of Aristotle, and acknowledged three persons in the Godhead, which he considered as the primary cause of matter from

which all beings are created. He supposed that there would be three epochs in the government of the world as there were three persons in the trinity. The reign of God he limited to the extinction of the law of Moses, that of the son was to last as long as the christian religion, after which would succeed the empire of the holy ghost when men would offer only a spiritual worship to the supreme being. These opinions were violently resisted, and Amauri having appealed to the Pope was condemned by him, and for fear of punishment retracted his pernicious doctrines, and soon after died at St. Martin des Champs of disappointment. His most zealous disciple was Dizant.

AMAURI, king of Jerusalem after Baldwin in 1162, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Egypt and died 11th July 1173 in his 38th year. In his character he was brave and warlike, but avaricious and cruel.

AMAURI II. was king of Cyprus and of Jerusalem, after his brother Guy de Lusignan 1164, and he married Isabella the second daughter of the preceding, who had laid claims to his crown. He was unsuccessful in his wars against the Saracens, and died 1205, before succours arrived from the christian princes of Europe to support him against the infidels.

AMAZIAH, succeeded his father Joash, as king of Judah, in his 25th year. He made war against the Edomites, and with the assistance of Israel, conquered them in the valley of salt, but grown proud of his victory, he threatened his allies and attacked them. The invasion proved fatal to himself. He was taken prisoner, and at last put to death by his subjects, 810 B. C.

AMBOISE *François d'*, son of a surgeon of Charles IX. of France, rose to the rank of counsellor of state by his learning and industry. He published the works of Abelard, and wrote several pieces for the theatre, which he refused to print. One of these, however, the Neapolitans, was published by the interference of his friends, and was most universally applauded. He died in the beginning of the 17th century.—His brother *Adrian*, author of the tragedy of *Holofernes*, was bishop of Treguier, and died 1615.—*James*, another brother, studied medicine, and was rector of the university of Paris. Some of his orations are preserved. He died of the plague 1606.

AMBOISE, *George d'*, of the house of Amboise in France, was born in 1460 and educated for the church and at the age of 14 elected bishop of Montauban. After the death of Lewis XI. he favored the party of the duke of Orleans, and for a while shared his disgrace, but his abilities were, however, rewarded by the archbishopric of Narbonne, which he exchanged for Rouen. As deputy of Orleans he restored tranquility and confidence in the province of Rouen, and for his great services was promoted to the dangerous office of prime minister, when his patron, after the death of Charles the VIII. ascended the throne, under the name of Lewis XII. In this high situation he deservedly acquired popularity. Instead of raising the taxes, he diminished the burdens of the people, and, by mixing economy with prudence, he maintained the honor and glory of the French name. The Milanese was conquered, and added to the kingdom. Abuses were corrected, and the administration of justice was rendered more quick and impartial.

tial, so that no longer power or opulence, but equity, guided the decision of the judge. Amboise, who had obtained a cardinal's hat, aspired to the papal chair, but the intrigues of the Italian bishops were too powerful for his integrity, and he was disappointed. He died of the gout in his stomach at Lyons, in his 50th year 1510. He left behind him a popular character, and though his genius was not gigantic, nor his counsels guided by ambition, yet he possessed firmness and energy, and he exhibited a disinterestedness which awed cabal, and intrigue into admiration. His nephew *George* succeeded him in his archbishopric, and was raised also to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1550.

AMBOISE, *Michael d'*, of Chevillan, author of several epistles, complaints, ballads, epitaphs &c. flourished in the 16th century.

AMBOISE, *Aimery d'*, brother to the cardinal was famous for the naval victory which he obtained over the Sultan of Egypt 1510. He died in his 78th year 8th November 1512.

AMBOISE, *Frances d'*, a lady celebrated for the improvement which she introduced in the manners and the sentiments of the Bretons. She was wife of Peter II. duke of Brittany, whose great inhumanity towards her she bore with Christian resignation. After his death 1437, she refused to marry the duke of Savoy, and retired to the tranquility of a convent, where she died 1485.

AMBROGI *Antony Marie*, professor of eloquence at Rome, was eminent for his learning, his taste, and his eloquence. He published various works, and died at Rome 1788, aged 75.

AMBROSE, *Saint*, archbishop of Milan, died 4th April 397, aged 57. He is famous for his zeal in the cause of christianity, for his learning, and for the noble severity with which he censured and corrected the emperor Theodosius, who had barbarously ordered several innocent persons to be put to death at Thessalonica. He is said to have composed that pious hymn "Te deum".

AMBROSE, deacon of Alexandria, was of an opulent family. He was the patron of Origen by whose eloquence, he had been converted to christianity. He died 250 at Alexandria. His letters mentioned by St. Jerome, are lost.

AMBROSE, of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Portico in Romania, and distinguished himself by his fluency in the Greek tongue at the councils of Basil, Ferrara, and Florence. He translated several Greek authors, and died 21st October, 1439.

AMBROSE, de Lombez, *Pere*, a capuchin, author of a tract on inward Peace, and of letters spirituelles esteemed for their good sense, moderation and piety. He is extolled as a man of uncommon meekness and humanity. He died 25th October 1778 at St Saviour near Bareges, aged 70.

AMBROSE, *Isaac*, descended of the Ambroses of Ambrose-hall in Lancashire, was of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, 1621, and took orders, which however he renounced, to adopt the principles of the presbyterians in the civil wars. As he was in indigent circumstances he was often, says Ward, relieved by William earl of Bedford, and he became a preacher at Garstang and Preston,

and distinguished himself by his vehement zeal in ejecting the ministers of the established church. He published a few tracts, one of which "looking unto Jesus" was in high repute among Calvinists, and died of an apoplexy.

AMBROSINI *Bartholomew*, was professor of medicine and botany in his native city of Bologna, and published several learned books on the studies which he so much loved and adorned. The best known of his works are *Panacea ex herbis quæ a sanctis denominantur*, 8vo. 1630—*Historia capficorum cum iconibus*, 12mo.—*Theodorica medicina* 1632, 4to.—He died 1657.

AMBROSINI, *Hyacinth*, brother and successor of the preceding, in the care of the botanical garden of Bologna, wrote some treatises on the names and synonyms of plants discovered in the 17th century.

AMBROSIIUS, *Aurelianus*, a prince of Armorica who came 457 to assist the Britons in the expulsion of the Saxons, whom Vortigern had invited into the kingdom. After the death of Vortigern, he was placed on the throne of Britain, as the reward of his meritorious services, and he reigned with great popularity. He died at Winchester 508. Arthur is said to have been his eleve.

AMBROSIIUS, *Catharinus Politus*, a learned Dominican afterwards archbishop of Compsa, in the kingdom of Naples. In his works which are scriptural, some of his tenets are erroneous, and he is, therefore, according to Bellarmine, to be read with caution. He died at Naples 1552.

AMEDEUS, *vid.* AMADEUS.

AMELIUS, *Gentilianus*, a platonic philosopher in the 3d century, disciple to Plotinus.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSE, *Abraham Nicolas*, a native of Orleans 1634, sent as secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. His writings were numerous, but some of them gave such offence that he was confined in the Bastille. His most popular works were his translation of father Paul's history of the council of Trent, and his "Courtier" translated from Baltasar's Gratian's oraculo manual. He also translated Machiavel's Prince, and the six first books of Tacitus's annals, and wrote a preliminary discourse for the treaties of peace between the French kings and the princes of Europe, &c. He died at Paris 1706, aged nearly 73.

AMELOT, *Denis*, a French writer born at Saintonge 1606. In his life of Charles-de Gondren, one of the superiors of the Oratory founded by Philip of Neri, he spoke with severity of the abbé St. Cyran, and drew upon himself the hatred of the gentlemen of Port Royal. He however disregarded the sarcasms of their attack, and had influence enough in the Sorbonne, and with chancellor Seguier to prevent their obtaining the royal licence to print the translation of the New Testament, which they had just completed. Further, to thwart their views, he published a translation himself in 4 vols. 8vo. which though not free from error had yet its admirers. In his old age, Amelot solicited his friends in power for a bishopric, but though he had supported their cause against the society of Port Royal he was refused in his application. He became member of the oratory 1650, and died there 1678. He published besides, a harmony of the gospels 12mo—an abridgment of theology 4to.

AMERBACH, John, a native of Swabia, distinguished for his learning, and more as being one of the first printers, who, instead of the Gothic and Italian, recommended the round and perfect Roman letter. He settled with success at Basil with Froben, and died in 1515. His son *John* was professor of law at Basil, and Syndic, and the friend of Erasmus. He died 1562 aged 67.

AMERBACH, Vitus, a native of Bavaria, professor of philosophy at Ingoldstadt, where he died 1550, aged 70. He translated into latin, the orations of Demosthenes, and Isocrates, and wrote besides commentaries on Cicero, the trititia of Ovid, Horace's art of poetry, &c.

AMERICUS, Vesputius, a native of Florence, whose mind was early bent to mathematics and navigation. The fame of Columbus attracted his notice, and determined to rival his glory, he obtained from Ferdinand king of Spain a squadron of 4 Ships, with which he sailed from Cadiz 1497. During this voyage, which lasted 18 months, he visited the coast of Paria and Terra Firma along the Mexican gulph, and in a subsequent enterprize the following year with six ships, he extended his discoveries to the Antilles and the shores of Guiana and Vennezucla. On his return in 1500, he was received by the Spanish court with a coolness which his services ill deserved; but his discontent was forgotten under the patronage of Emanuel of Portugal, who furnished him with three ships in May 1501. In this third voyage, Americus discovered the Brazils from La Plata to the coast of Patagonia, and he returned to Lisbon September 1502. A fourth voyage was undertaken with six ships, with the intention of proceeding to the Molucca island in a southern direction along the American coast, but he was detained by contrary winds for five months near the river Curabado, and the want of provisions obliged him to return to Europe. Americus died in the island of Tercera in 1514, aged 63. He published an entertaining account of his voyages, but he is become illustrious as he obtained the singular honor of giving his name to the new world, and thus monopolized the glory which was due to the genius, and the enterprizes of the great Columbus. He has been accused by the Spanish writers of giving false dates to his writings, that he might establish a priority of discovery before his rival. The remains of his ship the *Victory*, were preserved by the king of Portugal in the cathedral of Lisbon.

AMES, William, a native of Norfolk, who, after being educated at Christ's college Cambridge, left his country where his calvinistical tenets were becoming unpopular, and settled as professor in the university of Franeker in Holland. Here he enjoyed fame and independence, but as the air of the place was too sharp for his asthmatic constitution, he removed to Rotterdam with the intention of passing into new England. He, however, died at Rotterdam Nov. 1633, aged 57. He was a learned divine, and his writings were voluminous, and all on controversial subjects, the principal of which is *Medulla Theologica*. His son *William* was ejected for nonconformity, from the living of Wrentham in Suffolk in 1662, and died 1689, aged 66. He published a sermon "the saint's security against the seducing spirits", &c.

AMES, Joseph, a ship-chandler of Wapping, who, in an advanced period of life, studied antiquities, and rose

by his genius and application to consequence, and to the secretaryship of the society of Antiquaries. He published an account of the earliest printers, with a register of the books which they printed, in 4to. 1749, besides the list of English heads engraved and mezzotinto, &c. in 8vo. He also compiled the "parentalia", from Wren's papers. He died Oct. 7, 1759, and the following year his curious collection of fossils, shells, medals, &c. was sold by public auction. His daughter married Captain Dampier in the East India sea service.

AMHERST, Jeffery lord, an English general of considerable celebrity, descended from an ancient family seated at Sevenoaks in Kent. He was born 1727, and at the age of 14 embraced the military profession. In 1741 he was an aid-de-camp to general Ligonier at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux, and in 1756 he obtained the colonelcy of the 15th regiment of foot. His abilities and experience were now called into action, he was employed 1758 at the siege of Louisbourg, and was made governor of Virginia, and commander in chief of the forces in America, and, in this part of the world, the fall of Niagara, Ticonderago, Quebec, and Montreal, with the submission of all Canada, marked the progress of his judicious and successful measures. His great services were honorably rewarded by the court; he was made a knight of the bath, in 1771 appointed governor of Guernsey, the next year lieutenant general of the ordnance, and in 1776 created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander in chief, and in 1782 appointed goldstick, and, though upon the change of ministry, these offices were withdrawn, he was again reinstated in 1793, when two years after, he resigned the command of the forces to the duke of York, and was raised to the rank of field marshal. He died 1798, and was buried at Sevenoaks. Though twice married, he had no issue, and his titles therefore have devolved to his nephew.

AMHURST, Nicholas, a native of Marden in Kent, educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and St. John's Oxford, from which last he was expelled on a charge of irregularity. This disgrace, which he attributed to the liberality and freedom of his opinions, and to his attachment to the Hanover succession, he severely resented, and all his powers of satire and abuse were exerted against the university and its members, in his "*Oculus Britannicæ*," and "*Terræ filius*," published in two vols. 12°. 1726. After his expulsion he settled in London as a professional writer, but his most successful undertaking was the conducting of the "*Craftsman*", a paper of which 10 or 12 thousand copies were daily dispersed, and which for a series of years guided the public taste in politics, and awed the administration into measures of popularity. In this he was occasionally assisted by lord Bolingbroke, and Mr. Pulteney, and others; but his own productions were little inferior to the papers of these celebrated leaders of opposition. When the act for licensing plays was passed, a letter in the name of Colley Cibber appeared in the *Craftsman*, July 2d 1737, to ridicule the check which the law had placed upon the effusions of poetry, and this so offended the ministry that the printer was seized, but Amhurst surrendered himself, and after being imprisoned, and refusing to give bail for his good behaviour, he obtained his release by bringing

bringing his habeas corpus, and the prosecution was dropped. On the reconciliation of the opposition to the court, his services, which for 20 years had been exerted in the cause of his parliamentary friends, were forgotten, and the neglect with which he was treated depressed his spirits, and probably hastened his dissolution. He died of a fever at Twickenham April 27th 1742, and was buried at the expence of Richard Franklin his printer. Though his morals were impeachable, and his integrity of a doubtful appearance, yet the ingratitude which marked the evening of his days, reflects dishonor on the name of Bolingbroke and Pulteney, and proves that virtue and honesty are seldom found with the great, unmixed with interested and ambitious views.

AMICONI, Giacomo, a Venetian who came to England in 1729, and was employed with success as a portrait and history painter. He adorned the staircase of Powis house, Ormond street, with the story of Judith and Holofernes, and the hall of More-park house in Herts with the fable of Jupiter and Io. In 1736 Amiconi went to Paris, and marrying an Italian singer, he returned three years after to his own country. He afterwards visited Spain, and was made painter to the king, and died at Madrid Sep. 1752.

AMICUS, Antony, an ecclesiastic of Palermo, historiographer royal to Philip IV. of Spain, and author of a chronological history of the bishops of Syracuse, of Siciliæ regum annales ab anno 1060, usque ad præsens seculum. He died at Palermo 1641.

AMIN-BEN-HAROUN, the sixth calif of the house of the Abbassides, was son of Aaron Raschid, to whom he succeeded. He was wantonly cruel, and imprudent in his general conduct, and was at last conquered and put to death by Thaher, his brother Almamoun's general, 822, after a short reign of five years.

AMIRAL Henry, a native of Auzelet in Auvergne, known during the French revolution for his attempt to assassinate Collet d'Herbois and Robespierre, and thus to rid France of her tyrants. He was seized in the fact and condemned to die. He suffered with great intrepidity 1792.

AMMAN, Paul, of Bresslau, was professor of medicine at Leipzig. He wrote some botanical tracts, and died 1600.

AMMAN, John Conrad, a Swiss physician successfully employed in teaching the deaf to speak in France and Holland. He published a curious account of the method he pursued in two tracts called *Surdus loquens*, and died at Amsterdam about 1730.

AMMANATI, Bartholomew, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. Many of the Italian cities, especially Rome, contained specimens of his labors and genius. He wrote a work called *Cita*, with designs for all the public and ornamental buildings necessary in a capital. He died 1586 in his 75th year, or according to some in 1592.

AMMANATI, Laura Battiferri, wife to the preceding, was daughter of John Antony Battiferri, and born at Urbino. She became celebrated for her genius and learning. Her poems which abound with excellent morality, are esteemed high among the productions of the Italian muse. She was one of the members of the *Intronati* academy at Sienna, and died at Florence November 1589, aged 76.

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, a Latin historian. He wrote in 31 books the Roman history from Nerva to the death of Valens, and died about 390.

AMMIRATO, Scipio, a native of Lucca in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the law, but he took orders, and, after a wandering and unsettled life through Italy, he fixed his residence at Florence under the patronage of the grand duke who gave him a canonry in the cathedral. He wrote the history of Florence in 2 vols folio, besides numerous other tracts in Italian both in prose and verse, and died there the 30th January 1600 in his 69th year.

AMMON, the progenitor of the Ammonites, the turbulent enemies of Israel, was son of Lot and lived about 1900 B. C.

AMMONIUS a peripatetic philosopher, preceptor to Plutarch.—Another philosopher in the 6th century, son of Hermias of Alexandria, disciple of Proclus, and author of commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry, and also of a *Lexicon* of Greek synonymes, printed Venice 1497.

AMMONIUS, Saccas, a philosopher in the 3d century, founder of the eclectic sect. He is said to have rejected the christian religion in which he was educated, and to have established a school at Alexandria, in which he attempted to reconcile the tenets of Aristotle and Plato. Longinus was in the number of his pupils. He died A. D. 243.

AMMONIUS, Livinus, a Carthusian monk of Flanders esteemed by Erasmus for his learning, piety, and other excellent qualities. He died at Ghent 1556.

AMMONIUS, a surgeon of Alexandria furnished Lithotomist because he first adopted the present mode of extracting the stone from the bladder.

AMMONIUS, Andrew, a native of Lucca who settled in England and lived for a while under the patronage and in the house of Sir Thomas More. He was intimate with Erasmus and corresponded with him. He was made secretary to Henry VIII. and employed in a public character by pope Leo X. He died of that dreadful disease the sweating sickness in 1517 in his 40th year, and was greatly lamented by Erasmus. He wrote some poetical trifles in Latin of considerable merit.

AMONTONS, William, an eminent mechanic born in Normandy 31st August 1663. When at school at Paris he was seized with such deafness that he gave up all pursuits of a public nature, and devoted himself to the study of geometry, and of the invariable laws which regulate the motion of the planets. He suggested some improvements in the structure of barometers and thermometers, on which he published a treatise, and he invented a method for the rapid communication of intelligence from one place to the other, which has lately been adopted under the appellation of telegraph. Much of his time was employed in constructing a new hour-glass for the use of the navy, which might not be subject to the irregularities of sudden and violent motion, and in his new theory of friction which he read to the royal academy in 1699, he evinced the penetration of his genius, the delicacy of his judgement, and the exactness of his experiments. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, 11 October 1705, aged 42.

AMORT,

AMORT, *Eusebius*, a learned ecclesiastic of Bavaria. His works are in Latin, and chiefly on theological subjects. He died 25 November 1775, aged 82.

AMORY, *Thomas*, D. D. in the university of Edinburgh, was son of a grocer at Taunton in Somersetshire, and distinguished himself as a preacher among the dissenters. After passing the greatest part of his life near the place of his nativity, as public teacher, and as instructor of youth, he removed to London where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the most respectable members of his persuasion. He was a bold assertor of toleration, and therefore, warmly, espoused the cause of those who solicited the repeal of the test act. In his general conduct Dr. Amory was exemplary, his discourses from the pulpit were excellent, but perhaps too serious and philosophical for the vulgar apprehension. His writings, which were mostly on theological subjects, have been enumerated by Dr. Kippis Biogr. Brit. i. p. 178. He died on the 24th of June 1774 in his 74th year, and was buried in Bunhill fields burial ground.

AMORY, *Thomas Esq.*, an eccentric character, son of counsellor Amory who went with king William to Ireland, and acquired considerable property in the county of Clare. Young Amory was not born in Ireland though he resided there, and frequently accompanied dean Swift in his walks and excursions round Dublin, without being known. He afterwards lived in Orchard street, Westminster, about 1757, with his wife and a son who acquired reputation as a physician during a residence of 27 years at Wakefield. The most remarkable of his publications are his "memoirs on the lives of several ladies", 8vo, 1755, and in 12mo 2 vols. and his life of John Bunce Esq. 4 vols 12mo. In this last he is supposed to give a description of himself. He is said by a person who knew him to have had a peculiar look, though not without the deportment of the gentleman. His application to his studies was intense, and his walks through the most crowded streets exhibited him wrapped in the deepest meditation and inattentive to what surrounded him. He died at the advanced age of 97, in May 1789.

AMOS, the third of the 12 minor prophets, was a shepherd at Tekoa. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram king of Israel and Uzziah king of Judah, and his prophecies contained in 9 chapters are written in a very plain unadorned stile. He died about 785 B. C. The father of the prophet Isaiah is also called Amos.

AMOUR, *William de St.*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Bourvais, was born at St Amour in Franche Comté. His book on the perils of latter times was condemned by pope Alexander IV, and he himself was banished to his native town. He was author of several other works, and died September 13, 1272.

AMOUR, *Louis Gorin de St.*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of a journal of what passed at Rome during his attendance there before the pope in favor of some French bishops of the persuasion of the Janenists. He was expelled from the Sorbonne for not signing Arnaud's condemnation, and died 1687.

AMOUREUX, *N. P.*, an eminent sculptor whose works are preserved in his native city of Lyons. He was unfortunately drowned in the Soane in the beginning of the 19th century.

AMPHIBILUS, a native of Britain, said to have been born at Exeter, and to have been bishop of Anglesea. He studied at Rome, and is said to have exerted his eloquence in the cause of christianity, and in making converts in England and in Scotland. According to some, he suffered martyrdom about 291.

AMPHILOCHUS, bishop of Iconium, was the friend of Gregory Nazianzen and Basil, and the opposer of the Arians. He offended Theodosius by pretending not to pay sufficient respect to his son Arcadius, upon which he observed that if he thus vindicated his son's character, surely God would vindicate that of his son and punish his blasphemers. This reproof was felt by Theodosius who favored the Arians, and laws were soon enacted to prevent their assemblies. Amphilocheus died 394.

AMPHINOMUS and **ANAPIUS**, two brothers of Catania, whose names are immortalized for saving on their shoulders their aged parents, during an eruption of *Ætna*.

AMPSINGIUS, *John Assuer*, a professor of physic at Rostock, in the beginning of the 17th century, author of several medical treatises, printed 1619.

AMRU EBN-AL-AS, a celebrated mussulman, at first the enemy and afterwards the friend of Mahomet. He extended his conquests in Egypt, and Syria, and Africa, and died governor of Egypt 663.

AMSDORF, *Nicholas*, a spirited follower of Luther and bishop of Nuremburg. He died at Magdeburg 1541, and the sect who adhered to his tenets, and supported in opposition to Melancthon, that good works are not necessary to salvation, were called Amstdorfians.

AMURATH I. an Ottoman emperor, who succeeded his father Orchan, and was known for his cruelties towards his son, and those who espoused his cause. He was a great warrior, and obtained 37 victories, in the last of which he perished, 1389, aged 71, by the hand of a soldier. He was the first who established the formidable force of the Janissaries.

AMURATH II. was son and successor of Mahomet, as Ottoman emperor, and his armies were directed against the falling empire of the East. He was the first Turk who used cannon in the field of battle. He resigned the crown in favor of his son Mahomet 1443, and retired to the seclusion of the dervises; but the invasion of the Hungarians, roused him from his solitude to conquer at the dreadful battle of Varna. He afterwards reduced the rebellious Janissaries to obedience, and defeated the famous Scanderbeg, and finding his son incapable to hold the reins of a turbulent empire, he abandoned his retirement again for the throne, and again routed the Hungarians. He died 1451, aged 75.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father Selim II. 1575, and to secure himself in the possession of the throne, he caused his 5 brothers to be assassinated. This act of cruelty so affected his mother that she destroyed herself. Amurath like the race of Mahomet was valiant, and he added several of the Persian provinces to his dominions. He died 18th Jan. 1595, aged 50.

AMURATH I. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622, and was like his predecessors given to cruelty, and engaged in war. He took Bagdad, 30,000 of whose inhabitants he put to the sword, though he had promised

mised them protection. He died in 1640 aged 31 of excessive intoxication.

AMY, *N.* advocate of the parliament of Aix, was author of some very useful works in natural science, particularly observations on the waters of the Seine, &c. 12mo—new filtrating fountains 12mo—reflections on lead, copper, and tin utensils 12mo, &c. He died 1760.

AMYOT, *James*, was born at Milan 1513, of an obscure family, but though of a dull understanding, he improved himself by indefatigable application, and after studying at Paris, he acquired independence and reputation, as tutor to the children of persons of respectability. His merit recommended him to Margaret of Berry, sister to Francis I. and he was promoted to a public professorship in the university of Bourges. His time was here usefully devoted to literature, and he published translations of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea, besides Plutarch's lives and morals. He visited Venice and Rome, and in his return to France, he was at the recommendation of cardinal de Tournon entrusted with the care of the king's two younger sons, and for his meritorious services he was raised by Charles to the bishopric of Auxerre, the abbey of Cornelius de Compiègne, the high office of great almoner and curator of the university of Paris, and commander of the order of the holy ghost. He died sixth Feby. 1593, in his 79th year. He also translated the seven first books of Diodorus Siculus, some tragedies from the Greek, the pastorals of Daphnis, &c.

AMYRAULT, *Moses*, a French protestant divine born at Bourgueil in Touraine 1596. He studied the law, but afterwards entered the church, and was divinity professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his zeal and activity so much, that he was deputed by the national council of Charenton, to present an address to the French king, concerning the inspection of edicts in favor of the protestants, without however paying homage upon his knees. Richelieu, who was present at this interview, saw and admired the bold character of Amyrault, and he wished to use his abilities to procure a reconciliation between the Romish church and the protestants, but in vain. His life was passed in the midst of theological disputes, in which he displayed much firmness and composure, and as he enforced by his writings as well as his discourses the obedience due to a lawful sovereign, and the impropriety of resisting the constituted authorities in matters not of conscience, he was esteemed by persons of different persuasions, and by the ministers of the king themselves. This humane, virtuous, and charitable man died the 8th Feb. 1664, leaving one son, who distinguished himself as an advocate at Paris, but retired to the Hague, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works, which are very numerous, are chiefly theological. The following quaint lines were written by M. du Bosc under his portrait:

A Mose ad Mosem par Mosi non fuit ullus,

More, ore, et calamo, mirus uterque fuit.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who was carried to Constantinople with David emperor of Trebizond, when that city was reduced 1461. He renounced the Christian faith for Mahometanism, and assumed the name of Mahomet Beg. He translated several books

into Arabic at the desire of Mahomet II. whose favor he enjoyed.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, who visited Athens in the age of Solon. On his return to Scythia he wished to introduce the laws and customs of the more polished Greeks into his country, but was thwarted in his views by the king, and at last perished by the hand of this cruel sovereign.

ANACLETUS, a bishop of Rome after Linus 79. He suffered martyrdom 13 years after.

ANACLETUS, an antipope, supported in his election by Roger king of Sicily, against Innocent II. the favorite of the emperor Lotharius II. The influence of Innocent at last prevailed, and his rival died in obscurity 1138.

ANACONA, queen of Xiragua in the island of St. Domingo, was cruelly put to death by Ovando, who owed her, agreeable to the promises of Bartholomew Columbus, both friendship and protection.

ANACREON, a lyric poet of Teos, who flourished about 532 years B. C. His morals were licentious, and his odes, therefore, exhibit the character of a man basely devoted to every intemperate indulgence, and who considers life as best spent in riot and debauchery.

ANAGNOSTA, *John*, one of the Byzantine historians, whose work, *de rebus Constantinopolitanorum Macedonicis*, was edited in Greek and Latin at Cologne 1653.

ANASTASIUS I. the Silentiary, emperor of the east, was born of obscure parents at Duras in Illyricum, but his engagements about the imperial family rendered him known, and by marrying Ariadne, the widow of the emperor Zeno, he was enabled to ascend the throne 491. He possessed merit and valor, and his reign might have been prosperous if he had not embraced the tenets of the Eutychians, and thus offended his subjects. He at last perceived his error, and withdrew his protection from these heretics. He died 518, aged 88.

ANASTASIUS II. was raised to the throne from a private station by the acclamations of the people 713. Three years after, however, he wished to abdicate the sovereign power for a religious habit, but with equal levity he sighed again for the imperial purple; and, assisted by the Bulgarians, he besieged Constantinople, where his rival Leo the Isaurian was seated on the throne. His hopes of success soon vanished, he was betrayed by the Bulgarians into the hands of Leo, and cruelly put to death 719.

ANASTASIUS I. pope, succeeded Siricius in the papal chair 398. He excommunicated the Origenists, and brought on a reconciliation between the eastern and western churches. He died 402, much respected for his sanctity and virtues.

ANASTASIUS II. pope, after Gelasius 496, died after a short reign of two years.

ANASTASIUS III. pope, after Sergius III. 911, was eminent for wisdom and moderation. He sat in the papal chair only two years.

ANASTASIUS IV. pope, after Eugenius III. 1153, died the following year Dec. 2. He showed himself very charitable and humane during a famine.

ANASTASIUS, an antipope, against Benedict III. 855. Though for awhile supported by the Imperialists, he at last

last gave way to his more fortunate rival, and died in obscurity.

ANASTASIUS, *Bibliothecarius*, a learned Greek of the 9th century, librarian of the church of Rome and abbot of St. Mary beyond the Tiber. He wrote, *liber pontificalis*, four vols. fol. 718, containing the lives of some of the popes; and assisted at the eighth general council of Constantinople, whose canons he translated from Greek into Latin. Bishop Pearson places him in the sixth century.

ANASTASIUS, *Sinaite*, a monk of mount Sinai, in the seventh century, author of some theological tracts, published at Ingoldstadt, 4° 16. 6.

ANASTASIUS, *Theopolitanus*, bishop of Antioch, was banished from his see 570, for supporting, against the sentiments of Justinian, the opinion of the incorruptibles, which asserted that the body of our Saviour was incapable of corruption, even before his resurrection. He was restored 593, and died 6 years after. His successor was of the same name, and was author of some religious discourses.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, yielded, after some dispute, with respect to the equality of the two metropolitan churches, superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, to Leo pope of Rome, and died 458.

ANATOLIUS, a bishop of Laodicea about 263, eminent for his knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and literature. His tract on the time of celebrating easter, is in the *doctrina temporum*, printed, Antwerp, 1634.

ANAXAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher of Clazomenæ, who had Euripides and Pericles among his pupils. He was accused of impiety at Athens and banished. He died at Lampacus 428 B. C. aged 72.

ANAXANDRIDES, a king of Sparta about 550, B. C. father of Cleomenes and Leonidas.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet of Rhodes about 350, B. C. starved to death for censuring the Athenian government.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, said to have been pounded to death by Nicocreon king of Cyprus.

ANAXILAUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, banished from Italy in the age of Augustus.

ANAXIMANDER, a philosopher of Miletus, successor to Thales. He was tolerably well acquainted with geography and astronomy for the times. He died 547 B. C. aged 64. There was also an historian of the same name.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander, flourished 550 B. C.

ANAXIMENES, an historian of Lampacus, who accompanied Alexander the great in his expedition. He wrote the history of Greece, besides the lives of Philip and of his son Alexander.

ANCHARANO, *Peter*, a native of Bologna, chosen in 1409 by the council of Pisa, to defend the rights of that assembly during the schisms of the popes. He wrote several books on civil and canon law, and on the decretals, and died 1417.

ANCHARANO, *James*, or Paladino, author of two curious books, on the temptations of the virgin Mary, and of Christ, by the devil.

ANCILLON, *David*, a protestant divine born at Metz, who in his youth refused to sacrifice his religion to the

solicitations of the Jesuits. He studied divinity and philosophy at Geneva under Du Pin, Spanheim, the Deodati, &c. and deserved to be recommended by the synod of Charenton to the church of Meaux. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Frankfurt, and settled at Hanau, where his discourses were heard and admired by the most crowded audiences. His colleagues in the ministry, however, were jealous of his popularity, and their little intrigues forced him to abandon the place. He came to settle at Berlin, where he was received with kindness by the court, and had the satisfaction to see his family promoted to places of honor and trust. He died in his 75th year 3d Sept. 1692. As his learning was very extensive, he published several useful works, and from the affluence of his circumstances, he made so judicious a collection of books, that it was frequently visited as a curiosity by foreigners who travelled through Metz. The best known of his works are a relation of the controversy concerning traditions, 4to 1657,—an apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1676,—the life of William Farel,—Conversations, two vols. 12mo published by his son.

ANCILLON, *Charles*, eldest son of the foregoing, was born at Metz, July 29th, 1659, and was made inspector of the French courts of justice in Berlin, and historiographer to the king. He wrote on the edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the protestants, &c. and died at Berlin July 5th, 1715.

ANCKWITZ, a Pole of considerable Abilities, after being employed by his country as ambassador at the court of Denmark, and negotiating a treaty with the Russians, he was, at the insurrection of Warsaw in 1794, seized and imprisoned. His enemies accused him of attempts to betray his country to the Russians, and they endeavoured to prove the assertion by the papers which they found in his possession. He was in consequence condemned and hanged at Warsaw with the greatest ignominy.

ANCOURT, *Florent Carton d'*, a French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau Octob. 1661. The Jesuits tried in vain to gain him into their society, but he preferred the study of philosophy and law to divinity, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage by marrying in his 19th year an actress. Not satisfied with the unbounded applause given to his popular exertions, he commenced writer for the stage, and obtained by his pieces credit to himself, and wealth to the actor. His conversation was so agreeable that he was universally courted, and Lewis XIV. bestowed many marks of his favor upon him, as also the duke of Bavaria, whose arrival at Paris was celebrated by the poet, by a particular entertainment written on the occasion. Ancourt, after being the hero of the stage, retired in 1718 to his estate at Courcelles le Roy, in Berry, that he might devote himself to religion. He there translated the psalms into verse, and wrote a sacred tragedy never printed. He died 6th Decemb. 1726, in his 65th year. His plays were 52 in number. His works appeared in 9 vols. 12mo, 1729.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, gained victories over the neighbouring states, and extended the confines of his kingdom to the sea shore, and built Ostia. He died after a reign of 24 years, B. C. 616.

ANDERSON, *Alexander*, professor of mathematics at Paris, and author in the 16th century of a book called

Supplementum Apollonii redivivi, dedicated to cardinal Perron, 1592.

ANDERSON, *Andrew*, a Glasgow printer, who obtained by clandestine means a patent from Charles II. to print every thing in Scotland for 41 years. After his death, his patent was disputed, and though restricted to the printing of bibles and acts of parliament, it sunk into contempt.

ANDERSON, *Adam*, a Scotchman, for 40 years employed as clerk to the South-sea house, and also trustee for the colonization in America, &c. He is known as the author of an historical and chronological deduction of trade and commerce, a most valuable book published in 1762, and since republished, four vols 4to. He was married three times, and died at his house, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Jan. 10th 1775.

ANDERSON, *James D.D.* brother to Adam, was minister of the Scots presbyterian church in Swallow-street, London, and editor of the *Diplomata Scotiæ*, and Royal genealogies. He was a thoughtless imprudent man.

ANDERSON, *James esq.* an advocate at the Scotch bar, and clerk of the Scotch parliament 1700. He was author of a masterly vindication of the independence of the Scotch parliament, for which he was publicly thanked by that body, and rewarded with a pension of 400 pounds per annum. He made a collection of records from king Duncan to Robert Bruce, which were beautifully engraved and published in one vol fol. by Kildiman. He died at Edinburgh 1712 aged 42.

ANDERSON, *John, A.M.* was born near Glasgow, and was educated at Saint Andrews. He was a popular preacher, and a nervous and spirited writer in favor of the presbyterians, against the episcopalians. He was much abused by his antagonists, especially Calder. He was minister of Dumbarton 1704, and in 1713 removed to Glasgow. He died aged 42, 1720.

ANDERSON, *Edmund*, a native of Lincolnshire, descended from a Scotch family. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, and was promoted to the dignity of judge under Elizabeth, 1578. He was advanced to the office of chief justice of the common pleas in 1582, and knighted, and four years after he sat in judgement upon the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, whose life was sacrificed to the jealousy and ambition of her rival. He afterwards presided at the trial of Davison, who had issued the warrant for the execution of that wretched queen. During the time that he served his country in the capacity of judge, he was esteemed for his firmness and impartiality. He maintained the dignity of the throne, and the rights of the people; but he never sacrificed his private feelings to influence and cabal, and he resisted Elizabeth herself, when she was advised to act contrary to the laws of the land. He was continued in his office under James, and died first of August 1605. His works, which are all on law, and which fully evince the integrity of his heart, and the depth of his judgment, were published by I. Colclough esq. 1653, in 4to.

ANDERSON, *John*, author of the natural history of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's straits, &c. was syndic of his native city, Hamburg, and acted as its commer-

cial agent and negotiator in various courts of Europe. He died 1743.

ANDERSON, *George*, a native of Weston, Buckinghamshire, who, though for some time engaged in the humble occupations of a day laborer, distinguished himself by the powers of his genius, and his self-taught knowledge of mathematics. A neighbouring clergyman saw and noticed the powers of his mind, and with friendly humanity enabled him to receive instruction at a grammar-school, and to enter at New College Oxford, where he took his master's degree and took deacon's orders. From Oxford he came to London, and obtained the appointment of clerk in the board of controul, under the present lord Melville; but so indefatigable was his application, that he brought on a disorder which proved fatal, 30th April 1796, in his 36th year. His widow received a pension, as the reward due to the merits of her husband. He was author of a general view of the variations in the affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the war of 1784 and he also translated Archimedes' treatise on measuring the sand.

ANDERSON, *Larz*, a minister of Gustavus Vasa, whose abilities and intrigues raised him from obscurity to the dignity of chancellor of Sweden. He was the means of the introduction of Lutheranism into Sweden.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS, *John*, a French engraver born at Lyons, known for his engravings after Corregio, and particularly for his portraits in busts of persons distinguished by birth or talents, amounting to upwards of 700, with descriptive verses at the bottom by Gacon. He was rewarded with a fine gold medal by the emperor Charles VI. for a portrait of his majesty. He died 1741, very advanced in years.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, four of whose orations are extant. He flourished B. C. 400.

ANDRADA, *Diego de Paiva d'*, a Portuguese, born at Coimbra. He was sent by king Sebastian to the council of Trent, 1562, and there in defending the canons against Chemnitius, he distinguished himself by his eloquence as a preacher, and his vivacity in reasoning as an author. Though a warm catholic he is universally quoted by the protestants, and deservedly admired for his great erudition, deep penetration, and uncorrupted judgment.

ANDRADA, *Fr. mis d'*, brother to the above, and historiographer to Philip III. of Spain, was author of an history of John III. of Portugal, printed 1533 in 4to.

ANDRADA, *Thomas d'*, reformer of the barefoot Augustines, was called Thomas of Jesus. He was with Sebastian in Africa, and being taken by the infidels, was confined in a cave, where he wrote his "sufferings of Jesus," translated into English by Welton. He refused to purchase his liberty according to the offers of his sister, but preferred consoling the captivity of his fellow slaves. He died 1682.

ANDRADA, *Anthony d'*, a Jesuit of Portugal, who when missionary discovered Thibet and Cathay, of which he has written an account. He died 1634.

ANDRE, *Nathaniel St.* a surgeon intimate with Pope. He was poisoned by drinking a glass with an unknown patient, 1725, but unexpectedly recovered. He died advanced in life 1776 at Southampton. He was imposed upon in the affair of Mary Tofts, but he afterwards discovered it, and publicly acknowledged his error.

ANDRE', *John*, a British officer, who from the compt-
ing

ing house, entered into the army, and embarked for the new continent under general Clinton, during the American troubles. He rose by his merits to the rank of major, and when general Arnold made an offer of surrendering a strong position to the British forces, André was entrusted with the delicate negociation. When challenged by the American out-posts, he had the imprudence to betray his commission by offering the sentinel his watch and money if permitted to return. The offer was indignantly rejected, and André examined before the American officers, and discovered by the papers which he had in his pocket, was regarded as a spy, and tried by a court-martial, by order of general Washington. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Though he requested to die like a soldier, the ignominious sentence was executed upon him 2d October 1780, and he fell with great intrepidity at the age of 29. The American general was censured for the severity of his conduct, and not only Englishmen, but the Americans themselves, murmured at the cruel conduct of the new government, and pitied the fate of a deserving officer. A monument was erected to his memory by the king, in Westminster Abbey, with every mark of respect which could honor his virtues and commiserate his misfortunes.

ANDREAS, *James*, an eminent Lutheran, born 1528, at Warbling in the duchy of Wirtemberg. His parents, who were poor, had bound him to a carpenter, but he was relieved from this humble situation by some persons of distinction, who had observed his promising genius, and in two years of close application he made himself master of Latin, Greek, and logic. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and was in 1546 made minister of Stuttgart, which soon after he resigned. In those turbulent times of theological contention he took a bold and active part, and was frequently employed either as a writer or as a deputed divine, at the public conferences held at Worms, Ratibon, Augsburg &c. In 1561 he was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen, and from his learning and eloquence he acquired the friendship of the dukes of Wirtemberg and Brunswick, and of the emperor Maximilian II. His works are numerous, and all on polemical divinity, the most famous of which is that on Concord. He died 7th January, 1590, 61 years and 9 months old. On his death-bed he made a solemn profession of his faith in protestantism, though the catholics have asserted falsely, that he expressed wishes of being reconciled to the Roman church.

ANDREAS, *John*, a native of Mugello near Florence, who studied the canon law at Bologna, and by his application obtained there a professor's chair. He gained great popularity by his learning, as well as by the austerity of his life, as much of his time was devoted to prayer and fasting, and he lay upon the ground for 20 years, covered only with a bear skin. Poggius, however, detracts from his merits, by mentioning a story highly subversive of his great continence. His daughter, called Novella, was carefully instructed in the learning of the times, and when her father was employed, she was introduced in his room to read lectures to his scholars; but that her great beauty might not draw off the attention of her audience, a curtain was placed before her. Novella married John Calderinus a learned canonist. The

works of Andreas were numerous and all on law. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after enjoying his professorship 45 years. In his epitaph he was styled "Rabbi doctorum, lux, censor, normaue morum;" and pope Boniface called him "lumen mundi."

ANDREAS, *John Valentine*, a German protestant divine, author of some mystical books in Latin. Some call him falsely the founder of the sect of the Rosicrucians. He died 1654.

ANDREAS, *John*, a Mahometan of Xativa in Valencia, converted to christianity on hearing a sermon in the great church of Valencia. He was instantly baptized and called John Andreas, from the calling of St. John and St. Andrew. He was afterwards admitted into holy orders, and exerted his abilities and his zeal in the conversion of the Moors, with wonderful success. He translated from the Arabic into Spanish the laws of the Moors, but his most valuable work was the "Confusion of the sect of Mahommed" in 12 chapters, in which he throws into view all the stories, fables, absurdities, and contradictions which the impostor has used as weapons to propagate his religion among the credulous Arabians. This work has been translated into several languages, and is frequently quoted by Christian writers.

ANDREÆ, *John Gerhard Reinhard*, a native of Hanover, son of an apothecary. He was brought up to his father's profession, and followed the bent of his inclination in travelling over different countries to ascertain their natural history and their productions, thus to enlarge his knowledge of chemistry and botany. He died 1793, aged 69. He wrote various works on his favorite studies, the best known of which are his Tour in Switzerland, 4to, 1776—a treatise on the several kinds of earth found in Hanover, 1769, &c.

ANDREINI, *Isabella*, a famous actress born at Padua 1562. She distinguished herself not only on the stage but also as a poetess, and the eulogiums passed upon her as well as her writings shew that she possessed, with great personal beauty, wit and genius in a superior degree. She visited France, where she was received by the court with particular attention. She died of a miscarriage at Lyons 10th of June 1604, in her 42d year, and her husband Francis Andreini praised her virtues in the following epitaph: "Isab. Andr. Patavina mulier magnâ virtute prædita, honestatis ornamentum, maritalisque pudicitie decus, ore facunda, mente fecunda, religiosa, pia, musis amica, et artis scenicæ caput, hic resurrectionem expectat." Her compositions were, sonnets, songs, madrigals, eclogues, &c. printed at Milan 1605. Her husband, who quitted the stage on her death, wrote some dialogues which possessed merit.

ANDRELINUS, *Publ. Faustus*, a native of Forli in Italy, professor of philosophy at Paris, and poet laureat to Lewis XII and to his queen. He was dissolute in his manners, but neither his life nor his satires against the clergy, as Erasmus observes, brought him into trouble. His epistles were learned, witty, and useful, and his verses elegant, especially those on Livia his mistress, which procured him the prize of Latin poetry from the Roman academy. He died 1518. His works consist of four books of love letters, miscellaneous elegies, about 200 distichs, and the 12 eclogues published by Oporinus in his collection of 33 Bucolic poets.

AND

ANDREW, St. a fisherman of Bethsaida in Galilee. After being for some time a disciple of John the Baptist, he was called with his brother Peter to witness the holy life and to learn the doctrines of our blessed Saviour. It is supposed that he preached the gospel in Scythia, and that there he was put to death on a cross of the figure of the letter X.

ANDREW, a native of Damascus, bishop of Aleria in Crete, and thence called of Crete; and of Jerusalem, because he retired there and died 720, or 723. He wrote commentaries on some books of scriptures, besides sermons, published at Paris 1644, folio.

ANDREW, a native of Pisa, known as a sculptor, architect, painter, and musician. He was highly honored by the Florentines, many of whose edifices were built on his plans, as also the arsenal of Venice. He died at Florence 1330, aged 60.

ANDREW, bishop of Samosata, ably defended Theodoret against Cyril, in the 5th century. Some of his letters are still extant.

ANDREW, John, secretary of the Vatican, and bishop of Aleria in Corsica, published editions of Livy, Aulus Gellius, Herodotus, Strabo, &c. and died 1493.

ANDREW, of Ratibon, was author of a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and of an history of Bohemia, in the 15th century.

ANDREW, Tobias, author of *Methodi Cartesianæ assertio*, printed 1653, was a bold defender of the Cartesian philosophy. He was professor of Greek and of history at Groningen, and died 1676.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, a painter born at Florence 1483, son of a taylor. He was a great favorite of Francis I. of France, who wished to retain him, but in vain, as his wife insisted upon his residence in Italy. He is particularly commended for the coloring of his pictures, and the correctness and elegance of his figures, though there is a coldness and uniformity in all. He possessed the happy talent of copying pictures to such perfection, that Julio Romano, who had finished the draperies of Raphael's *Leo Xth.* took a copy of that celebrated piece by Del Sarto for the original. He died 1530.

ANDREW, Valerius, a native of Brabant, born 1588, professor of civil law at Louvain, and author of *Bibliotheca Belgica*, or account of Belgic worthies, valuable for the information it contains, though occasionally inaccurate, published 1643. He was still living in 1652.

ANDREW, Ives Mary, a native of Chateaulin in Cornouailles, professor of mathematics at Caen for 33 years. He was a man of great learning and genuine vivacity. His poetry is admired, but his chief work is his essay *sur le beau*, as also his *traité sur l'homme*. He retired from his laborious office 1759, and died 1764, February 26th, in his 89th year. His works were published together 1766, five vols 12°.

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, eldest son of Ladislaus the bald, left his native country with Bela his brother in 1044, when Peter was raised to the throne. He was afterwards invited back by the people, who wished to restore the pagan religion, but when invested with the royal power he violated his promise, and obliged his barbarous subjects to embrace Christianity. He was attacked by his brother and slain in battle 1059.

ANDREW II. king of Hungary, succeeded his nephew

AND

Ladislaus 1204. He was in the crusades, and behaved with such valor that he obtained the surname of Ierosolymitan. He was successful in the wars in which he was engaged, and he endeavored to meliorate the situation of the middle ranks of his kingdom. He died 1235.

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, grandson of the preceding, succeeded on the death of Ladislaus, 1299. His elevation was opposed by Charles of Sicily, son of Ladislaus' sister, and a civil war and all its terrors were the consequence. The troubles continued till the death of both the rivals, who died the same year 1305.

ANDREW, son of king Charobert of Hungary, king of Naples, was called by the Neapolitans *Andreaffo*. He married Joan II queen of Naples his cousin, but such was the dislike which was kindled between these youthful sovereigns, that the queen was at last persuaded by her favorites to consent to the assassination of her husband in his 19th year 1345.

ANDREWS OR ANDREWE, Eusebius, a barrister of good family in Middlesex, secretary to lord Capel, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, a colonel in Charles' service. After the loss of Worcester, he attempted the recovery of the island of Ely, and being taken prisoner by the republican army he was prosecuted before Bradshaw and the high court of justice. He was condemned to be hanged and quartered, but on his petition the sentence was changed to beheading, which he suffered with great fortitude on Tower Hill, 22d August 1650.

ANDREWS, Lancelot, an English divine, born in London 1565. After being educated at merchant taylors', he entered on one of Dr. Watts' scholarships at Pembroke-hall Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a public lecturer in divinity. His abilities were made known to Walsingham secretary to Elizabeth, who procured for him, on the death of Fulke, St. Giles Cripplegate in London, and a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He was afterwards chosen master of his college, and on the decease of Elizabeth he gained the favor of James so much by his pulpit eloquence, that the monarch employed him to defend his kingly right against the attack of cardinal Bellarmine, under the name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews supported his cause with firmness and spirit in his *Tortura torti*, and the king rewarded his zeal with the rank of privy counsellor, and the place of almoner, the deanery of the royal chapel, and the bishopric of Chichester 1605. He was afterwards advanced to Ely, and then to Winchester; but though he enjoyed in the highest degree the favors of the monarch, he did not forget the dignity of his character, or his independence as an Englishman; and when James wished to know the sentiments of his courtiers with respect to raising money without parliamentary authority, he found Andrews decidedly severe against the unconstitutional measure. He died at Winchester-house in Southwark, September 27, 1626, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, where a neat monument is erected. Milton has written an elegant elegy on him. Besides the *Tortura torti*, he wrote a manual of devotions in Greek, translated by Stanhope into English; a volume of sermons printed after his decease, by Laud and Buckeridge, and he had a share in translating the Pentateuch and the books from Joshua to 1st Chronicles.

ANDRISCUS, an impostor who pretended to be the son of Perseus the last king of Macedonia. After reigning

ing some time over the country, he was defeated by the Romans, and put to death by order of the senate B. C. 147.

ANDROMACHUS, a Cretan, physician to the emperor Nero.

ANDRONICUS I son of Isaac Comnenus, was imprisoned for his rebellious conduct against the emperor Manuel, but after 12 years' confinement, he escaped into Russia, and on the elevation of young Alexis II. he had the art to cause himself to be received as a protector and a partner of the throne. Thus armed with power he strangled the unsuspecting youth, and seated himself sole emperor on the throne of Constantinople 1183, in his 71st year. His cruelties however rendered him odious, and he was two years after seized in an insurrection, and put to death in the most ignominious manner, and Isaac Angelus placed in his room.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS II. succeeded his father Michael VIII. in 1282. His feeble rule was unable to withstand the attacks of barbarians from without, and the dissensions of contending chiefs from within; and he was banished from the throne by his grandson of the same name, and finished his days in a monastery 1332, aged 74.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS III. grandson of the preceding, was warlike, bold and enterprising. He died of a fever occasioned by intemperance, universally regretted by his subjects, June 1341, in his 45th year.

ANDRONICUS IV. was associated to his father John V. on the Constantinopolitan throne, 1355. His perfidy irritated his father, who put out one of his eyes, and raised his brother Manuel in his place. He died in exile.

ANDRONICUS, founder of a sect of the same name, adopted the errors of the Severians, and supported that the upper part of a woman was the work of God, but the lower the work of the devil.

ANDRONICUS, a learned man of Thessalonica, who took refuge in Italy, after the fall of Constantinople; and taught Greek at Rome, Florence, and Paris. He died at Paris 1478.

ANDRONICUS, *Livius*, the oldest of Roman dramatists. His first piece was presented before the Roman people about 240 B. C.

ANDRONICUS, *Cyrestes*, an Athenian, said to be the inventor of weather-cocks, and the architect of the famous octagon temple built at Athens in honor of the winds.

ANDRONICUS, a Rhodian philosopher, who published the collected works of Aristotle. He flourished in the age of Sylla, about 63 B. C.

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU, *James*, an architect at the end of the 16th century, who furnished the designs for the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pontneuf, &c. He published some works on his profession, and died abroad, whither he had retired as a zealous disciple of Calvin.

ANDRY, *Nicholas*, a professor of philosophy and dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, was a native of Lyons, and author of several treatises now little known, except those on medicine, which preserve his fame, especially a treatise on the generation of worms in the human body,—on phlebotomy,—on orthopædia, or the method

of correcting deformities in children. He died 1742, aged 84.

ANEAU, *Bartholomeu*, a native of Bourges, principal of the college of Lyons. In 1565, during a procession, a stone was thrown from the college upon the priest who carried the consecrated bread, and immediately the place was stormed, and Aneau, whose calvinistical opinions were unpopular, being found alone and suspected, was dragged, and inhumanly murdered by the populace. He was author of some satires and other pieces in French and in Latin.

ANELLO, *Thomas*, called commonly *Massaniello*, a fisherman of Naples, born 1623. He felt for the wrongs of his country, when the Austrian government, to which Naples was subject, laid a fresh tax upon fruits which the already oppressed people were unable to bear. A number of boys, to the amount of 2000, between the age of 16 and 17, were armed with canes by the demagogue, the viceroy was attacked, and the government was suspended. Anello possessed firmness and popularity, and he was invested with the supreme power, and saw himself suddenly at the head of 150,000 people, who with the most implicit obedience bowed to his very nod. In his elevation he did not forget the right of the nation, he signed a solemn convention with the terrified government, and after he had secured the freedom of the subject, he nobly determined to lay aside his power, and to retire to a private station. The thought was heroic, but the solicitations of his wife and kindred, or the more powerful calls of ambition, forbade it; and he still continued his authority, lost in debauchery and intemperance, till the dagger of four assassins rid the world of a man whom the intoxication of splendor began to render cruel and vindictive, 1647.

ANEUIN, a British poet, celebrated as the king of bards, and also as the heroic leader of the Olidnian Britons at the battle of Cattraeth. The valor displayed on this bloody day was celebrated by the warlike bard in a poem which is still preserved among the records of Welch literature, as also his odes of the months. He died about 570. Some suppose that this famed poet was the same as the venerable historian Gildas.

ANGE DE ST. JOSEPH, *le Pere*, a carmelite of Toulouse, whose real name was la Brosse. He travelled into Persia as missionary, and translated the Persian pharmacopœia into Latin, printed 1631, 8vo. Paris, besides a treatise on the language of the country, a useful and very valuable performance, edited Amsterdam, 1684, folio. He died at Perpignan 1697.

ANGE DE STE. ROSALIE, a learned Augustine born at Blois. He died at Paris 1726, aged 71, before he had completed the new edition of the history of the royal family of France, &c. by Anselm. This valuable work was afterwards edited by Simplicien his associate, in 9 vols. fol. Ange had written before l'Etat de la France 5 vols. 12°.

ANGELA, *Bonaventure*, a native of Ferrara, and professor of the law, author of the history of Parma, printed 1591. He died 1576, at Parma, where he had set ed.

ANGELI, *Baldus*, an Italian physician of reputation, author of a Latin treatise on vipers 1589, 4to. He lived at the latter end of the 16th century.

ANGELI, *Peter*, a Latin poet of Barga in Tuscany. After

After teaching the learned languages at Reggio in Lombardy, he came to Pisa, where Cosmo I. patronised him, and seated him on a professorial chair. When the town was suddenly besieged by Strozzi in 1574, Angeli animated the students by his example, and withstood the enemy till succours came from Florence. He wrote two poems, *Cynegeticon*, or of the Chase, in six books, printed in 8vo. 1568, which cost him 20 years' labor, and *Syrius* or the expedition of Godfrey de Bouillon, in 12 books, 1591, 4to. He died 1596, aged 79.

ANGELI, *John*, a Dominican of Fiesola, known as the painter of pope Nicholas V.'s chapel, for which he refused the archbishopric of Florence. He is said to have left designedly some inaccuracies in his great works, that he might not draw too much the admiration of mankind. He died 1455, aged 68.

ANGELO, *Dominico de*, a native of Lecce in Otranto, whose learning procured him admission into the most celebrated academies, when he travelled through France and Spain. When Philip V. of Spain was master of Naples, he was appointed historiographer, and afterwards was made secretary to the duke of Gravina. He deserved every distinction, as his services in literature show. His compositions are 11 in number, mostly upon historical, biographical, or critical subjects, in Italian. He died at Lecce, 9th August 1719, in his 44th year.

ANGELO BUONAROTI, *Michael*, a great painter, sculptor, and architect. He was born 1474, at the castle of Chiusi in Tuscany, and was nursed by a woman of Settignano, whose husband was eminent as a sculptor, so that he was said to have sucked sculpture with his very milk. His genius was early displayed, and it raised such jealousy among his youthful rivals, that one of them, Torrigiano, struck him with such violence on the nose, that he carried the mark to his grave. The protection of Lorenzo de Medici raised him to consequence. An academy was erected, but the painter fled with his patron during the troubles of Florence, and retired to Bologna. It is said that, about this time, he made and buried an image of Cupid at Rome, which was soon after dug up, and considered by cardinal Gregory as a most valuable antique, till Michael Angelo proved it to be his own, by fitting to it the broken arm which it had lost, and which he had kept on purpose. The most celebrated of his pieces is his last judgment, painted for Paul III though it is perhaps to be lamented, that the artist's revenge had been cruelly immortalized, by his representation of a cardinal, who was his enemy, in the number of the damned. His architectural abilities are best displayed in the public buildings of Florence, and particularly of Rome, where he completed the building of St Peter's church, in the execution of which he spent 17 laborious years without salary. He was also an elegant poet, as his sonnets, canzonets, &c. published by his grand-nephew at Florence 1627, fully show. He died 1564, aged 90.

ANGLO, *Thomas de*, an ecclesiastic, author of an history of Sicily for the first five centuries, and of other works. He died in an advanced age at Messina, 1720.

ANGELON, *Francis*, born at Terni in Spolatto, was author of an history of his native town, and of a valuable Augustan history by medals, from J. Caesar to Constantine the great, the best edition of which is Rome 1683;

fol. He wrote also the history of Terni, and died 1652.

ANGELUS, *Christopher*, a learned Greek, driven from Peloponnesus by the Turks. He came to England, and studied at Cambridge under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. He afterwards went to Baliol college, Oxford, where he proved very useful in instructing the students in Greek. He died 1538. He was author of several works, the most valuable of which is his account of his sufferings, printed 1617 in Greek and English.

ANGIER, *S. muel*, a native of Dedham, in Essex, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was ejected for nonconformity from his living at Denton, Lancashire, in 1662, and died 1677 aged 72. He was author of a theological treatise called a help to better hearts for better times.

ANGILBERT, *St.* descended from a noble family of Neustria, studied under Alcuinus with Charlemagne, and not only became his minister and favorite, but married his daughter Bertha. He was made governor of the coast from the Scheld to the Seine, but he resigned his honors and the company of his wife for the monastery of Centula or St. Requier of which he became the abbot. He was often drawn from his religious retirement to affairs of state; he went three times to Rome, and saw Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West. Of his works few remain. He was so elegant a poet that Charlemagne called him his Homer. He died the 18th of February 814.

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, wrote in the Italian and Turkish tongue an history of Mahomet I. which he inscribed to him. He had been slave to Mustapha in an expedition to Persia 1473, and therefore his history is that of an eye-witness. He wrote also the history of Uffon Casson.

ANGLICUS, *Gilbertus*, physician to Herbert, archbishop of Canterbury, was author of a compendium of physic, the earliest extant, of which Dr. Freind has spoken at length. He lived according to some at the latter end of the 13th century.

ANGLICUS, *Ricardus*, an English medical writer, who studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. He was a very early author on medicine, and eminent in his profession. A list of his works is preserved in Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine. He lived about 1230.

ANGLUS, *Thomas*, an English priest, the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, known by the several names of Albius Candidus, Bianchi, Richworth, White, and Vitus, which he assumed in the different countries of Europe, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He distinguished himself by his learning and genius, but his fondness for the peripatetic philosophy, and his attempts to apply the principles of Aristotle to explain the mysteries of religion, created him many enemies, who procured the condemnation of his writings, both at Douay and at Rome. He died after the restoration of Charles II but the year is unknown.

ANGUIER, *Francis and Michael*, two brothers, natives of Eu, in Normandy, who adorned Paris by their beautiful sculptures. The former died 1609 aged 95, and the other, 1646, aged 74. The tomb of James Souvré at St. John de Lateran, the ornaments of St. Denis,

nis, &c. are among the most admired pieces of Michael; and of those of Francis, the large crucifix over the high altar of the church of the Sorbonne, the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency, at Moulins, of De Thou.

ANGUILLARI, *John Andre del*, an esteemed Italian poet, who wrote a tragedy on *Œdipus*, notes on the Orlando of Ariosto, and a valuable translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, printed Venice 1554 in 4to. He lived in the 16th century.

ANGUSCIOLA, *Sophonisba*, a native of Almona in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings. She bestowed such attention to her profession that she became blind. She died 1626 aged 93. Her sister Lucia and Europa, also excelled in the execution of the pencil.

ANICETUS, pope of Rome, after Pius, 157, suffered martyrdom under M. Aurelius, 168.

ANICH, *Peter*, son of a turner, was born at Oberperfuss near Inspruck 1723, and after being employed as a laborer and a shepherd, his genius for mechanics burst forth, and was improved and corrected by the friendly assistance of father Hill a jesuit. He was admired for his knowledge of astronomy, for the elegance and accuracy of the maps and charts which he drew; and the pair of globes which he made for the university of Inspruck were justly considered as of superior beauty and value. He died early in life 1766, seriously lamented, and the empress queen honored his memory by bestowing a pension of 50 florins on his sister.

ANICHINI, *Lewis*, a Venetian engraver, much celebrated for the delicacy and precision with which he engraved even the minutest objects. It was at the sight of his pieces that Michael Angelo exclaimed, that the art of engraving under his hand had reached the summit of perfection. His best pieces was a medal of Alexander the great, prostrating himself before the high priest at Jerusalem, the head of pope Paul III. and Henry III. of France on the reverse.

ANIELLO, *Thomas*, *vid. ANELLO*.

ANKERSTROM, *John James*, a Swedish officer who, in the war carried on by Sweden against Russia, suffered himself to be gained over against the interests of his country. He was discovered and sentenced to death, but the pardon of his king, instead of producing gratitude and loyalty, rendered his hatred more inveterate. He conspired against Gustavus, and as the unsuspecting monarch entered a room where a masked ball was assembled, the assassin discharged at him a pistol containing two balls and some nails. The wound was mortal and the king expired, 25th March 1792. The 27th of April following the bloody murderer was led to execution, but instead of contrition he gloried in his deed. His right hand and his head were cut off.

ANNA COMMENA, daughter of Alexis Comnenus emperor of Constantinople, and celebrated for the Greek history which she has written, in which, with great elegance and spirit, though often with partiality, she records the events which distinguished her father's reign.

ANNA IVANOVNA, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitich, emperor of Russia, married in 1710 Frederic William duke of Courland, and succeeded Peter II. on the throne 1720. At the death of her husband, 1711, she took for her favorite Biren, a person of low birth,

but great duplicity; and when raised to the throne her subjects were ruled by this capricious and cruel minion, who it is said banished no less than 20,000 persons to Siberia through pique, malice, and revenge. Anna died 1740 aged 47. She was succeeded by her grand-nephew Ivan, whose minority was entrusted to the care of the guilty Biren, now raised to the dignity of duke of Courland.

ANNAND, *William, A. M.* a native of Edinburgh, who was chosen one of the ministers and became a popular preacher there. He behaved with great kindness towards the persecuted presbyterians, and opposed James when he wished to dispense with the penal laws. At the revolution he was made dean of Raphoe in Ireland, where he died 1710 aged 64. He wrote a volume of valuable sermons, little known.

ANNAT, *Francis*, a native of Rouergue, of the order of the Jesuits, teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, and afterwards employed at Rome and in France, in the service of the pope. He was made confessor to the French king 1654, which office he held 16 years, and then solicited his dismissal from increasing infirmities. He is known for his great zeal in opposing the Jansenists, and for his uncommon modesty and disinterestedness, which never employed the influence he possessed at court to promote his family. His writings, which are controversial, are admired for great judgement, learning, and moderation. He died at Paris 1670, aged 80.

ANNE, of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain married Lewis XIII. 1615, and was mother of Lewis XIV. of France. The intrigues of Richelieu rendered her marriage state unhappy, but during the minority of her son, she was permitted to govern the kingdom by means of Mazarine; but though she offended the nation by means of this favorite, her power was rendered popular by the victories of the great Condé. When Lewis XIV. succeeded to the government in 1661, she retired to a convent, and died 1666, aged 64.

ANN, of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XII. of France, married the duke of Bourbon, and was regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. Her government was marked by prudence, firmness, and wisdom, though in her private character she was vindictive and violent. She died at Chantelle. 1522 aged 60.

ANNE, of Britany, was daughter and heiress of the last duke of that duchy. She was wife of Maximilian of Austria, and next married Charles VIII. of France, and after his death Lewis XII. She was celebrated for her beauty, her modesty, and her patronage of the learned and the indigent. She died 1514 in her 48th year.

ANNE, of Cleves, a daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. Her picture by Holbein was shewn by lord Cromwell to the licentious Henry VIII. and he demanded her for his queen. The painter had flattered the princess, and Henry, soon disgusted with the Flanders mare, as he called this ill treated woman, obtained a divorce from his obsequious parliament. Anne, without struggle, and indeed with unconcern, left England, and retired to Cleves, where she died 1557.

ANNE, daughter of James II. succeeded William III. as queen of England. Her reign forms a brilliant epoch in the English history from the victories of Marlborough; but she possessed not the firmness required to distinguish

the merits and virtues of her subjects; and while she suffered herself to be ruled by a cabal, she lost the power of destroying the dissensions which agitated her courtiers. Under her administration, Scotland was united to England. The queen possessed the peculiar felicity of having for her ministers the ablest statesmen that ever lived, and among her subjects the most learned, sublime, and eloquent writers in the walks of poetry, science, and general literature; and therefore with truth her reign has been denominated the Augustan age of England. In 1683 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children who all died young. She died August 17th 1714, aged 50.

ANNE, duchess of the Viennois, after the death of her brother John I. defended her rights with great courage and equal success against the claims of Robert duke of Burgundy. She died 1296.

ANNE, of Ferrara, daughter of Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, married 1549 Francis duke of Guise, and behaved with great spirit and courage during the unfortunate quarrels of the league. She was afterwards for some time imprisoned at Blois.

ANNE, of Russia, daughter of Jaraslaus, married Henry I. king of France 1044, after his death she married Raoul, who was allied to her first husband; in consequence of which she was excommunicated, and at last repudiated, and obliged to return to Russia.

ANNE, of Cyprus, married in 1431 Lewis duke of Savoy, and showed herself able, active, and discriminating at the head of public affairs. She died 11 Nov. 1462.

ANNE, of Hungary, daughter of Ladislaus VI. married Ferdinand of Austria, and placed him upon the throne of Bohemia. She died 27th Jan. 1577.

ANNE DE GONZAGUE, wife of Edward count Palatine, died at Paris 6th July 1684 aged 68, and was honored with an eulogium by the celebrated Bossuet.

ANNEBAUT, *Claude d'*, of an ancient family in Normandy, was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. He was afterwards marshal and admiral of France, and distinguished himself by his bravery and wisdom. He died 2d Nov. 1552.

ANNEUX DE SOUVENEL, *Alexis Francis*, a learned advocate of the parliament of Britany, known by an elegant epistle in verse to the shades of Boileau. He died at Rennes 1758 aged 69.

ANNESLEY, *Samuel LL.D.*, a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards chaplain of a man of war, and then minister of Blisse in Kent, where his services as a pastor were of the most benevolent nature. He afterwards, in consequence of his violent sermons against the monarchy, obtained St. Giles Cripplegate, London, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity 1662. He died 1696 Dec. 31, aged 77, author of several sermons. It is said John Wesley was his grandson by the mother's side.

ANNESLEY, *Arthur*, earl of Anglesey, a native of Dublin 1614, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, which he left to study the law at Lincoln's Inn. In the beginning of the civil wars he favored the royal cause, and sat in the parliament held at Oxford in 1648; but he afterwards espoused the republican side, and was employed with success as a commissioner in quelling the

disturbances of Ulster, and in withdrawing the command of Dublin from the hands of the duke of Ormond. The violence of his party, however, displeased him, and, after the death of Cromwell, he began to favor the re-establishment of regal authority, and on Charles's return he was made a peer for his signal services, as his patent mentions, in effecting the restoration. He was made treasurer of the navy 1667, and 1672 commissioner to examine the affairs of Ireland, and the next year privy seal; but his political quarrel with Lord Castlehaven and the duke of Ormond, with respect to the insurrections in Ireland, rendered him unpopular with the king, to whom, in 1682, he ventured to present a petition against the succession of the duke of York, and he resigned, and retired to his seat at Bleachingdon, Oxfordshire. He was marked out by James II. for the office of chancellor, but his death prevented his elevation to this dignity, April 6th, 1686, in his 73d year. He was a man of abilities, and great sagacity and learning. He wrote, besides political pamphlets, a valuable history of the troubles of Ireland, from 1641 to 1660, said to have been destroyed. He was the first of those spirited nobles, who considered a choice library as an ornament to their splendid equipage, and he made a valuable but expensive collection. On the sale of his books, a memorandum was found on a leaf, to mention that the *Εἰκὼν Βασιλέων* was not the work of the unfortunate Charles, but of Dr. Gauden, which circumstance produced a war of controversy. His interesting memoirs were published 1603, 8vo.

ANNIUS, *de Viterbo*, a Dominican, whose real name was John Nanni, master of the sacred palace of Alexander VI. He wrote commentaries, &c. besides 17 books of antiquities, a foolish and injudicious collection of the spurious works attributed to Xenophon, Archilochus, Philo, Fabius Pictor, Berosus, &c. a mean artifice, which for some time succeeded upon the unsuspecting judgement of the learned. He died 50 at Rome aged 70.

ANSCHARIUS, a Frenchman, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, celebrated for the success of his preaching in the conversion of the Danes to Christianity. He died 865, aged 64.

ANSEGISUS, abbot of Lobbes in the diocese of Cambray, made a collection of the capitularies of the emperor Charlemagne, and Lewis his son, in 2 vols. f. 110. He was a man of great learning and application, and died 833.

ANSEGISUS, a learned priest of Rheims, often confounded with the preceding. He was made archbishop of Sens and died 883.

ANSELM, a native of Aost in Savoy, who, after travelling through France, where he was prior of Bec, and abbot of Caen in Normandy, came over to England in 1092, and was with difficulty prevailed upon by king Rufus to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. Though gratitude might have influenced the conduct of a subject, Anselm looked with indifference upon the monarch, and refused to receive the metropolitan pall from his hands. A quarrel thus begun, was more strongly fomented, while the one wished to abridge, and the other wished to enlarge, the powers of the church, and therefore, Anselm had no sooner left the kingdom to repair to Rome, than the king seized the revenues and privileges of the archbishop. The prelate complained to Urban II. who, while he wished to defend the rights of his

his office, did not fail to listen to the more powerful arguments of his rival, accompanied by presents and promises, and the dispute remained undecided till the death of the monarch, and of the pope. On the accession of Henry I. Anselm, who had resided at Lyons, received an invitation to return, and his arrival was marked with the most extraordinary respect, both from the king and the people; but when re-investiture was demanded, and the homage generally paid to a new monarch, the haughty prelate refused, and found his conduct applauded at Rome. The king was firm in his determination, and Anselm was bound to obey the commands of the pope, who regarded the claims of the king as intrusive. The bishops, who had before espoused the cause of the king, now changed their sentiments, and Anselm, who had retired into Normandy, at last had the gratification to see the king come to solicit a reconciliation, which was effected in the abbey of Bec. Anselm returned to England before the final settlement of this dispute, and died 21st of April 1109 in his 76th year. He was author of several theological treatises. He was the first prelate who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy, in the synod of Westminster 1102. In his time, it is remarkable, that the archbishop of York attempted to throw off the dependency on the see of Canterbury, in which, however, he failed. Anselm was canonized under Henry VII. at the instance of his successor cardinal Morton. His works were published at Cologne 1612, and at Lyons 1630.

ANSELM, an Augustine monk, author of a chronological history of France, &c. 1694, continued afterwards and swelled, by Ange and Simplicien, to nine vols. folio 1726. He died at Paris 1694 aged 69.

ANSELM, *Anthony*, son of a surgeon of Armagnac, distinguished himself as a preacher and poet. His panegyrics and funeral orations were much admired. He died 1737 aged 86.

ANSER, a Latin poet, the friend of Antony, in the age of Horace and Virgil.

ANSON, *George Lord*, was son of William Anson esquire, of Hucksborough, the descendant of an antient family in Staffordshire. His fondness for naval history and bold adventures was perceived and encouraged by his father, and after receiving a becoming education he distinguished himself in the navy so much that he was sent with a squadron of five ships to annoy the Spaniards in the southern ocean, and he sailed from Portsmouth 18th Sept. 1740. He was 40 days in crossing Cape Horn, March 1741, in the most tempestuous season, but undismayed he proceeded and reached Juan Fernandez with only two ships and two smaller attendant vessels, and 335 men. From thence he set sail to attack Païta, and after he had destroyed his ships as unserviceable except the Centurion of 64 guns, he crossed the Pacific ocean, and after refreshing for some time in China, he returned towards the east, and took the famous Acapulco galleon, off the Philippine islands. He touched at Canton, where he supported the dignity of the British flag, and returning by the Cape of Good Hope, he passed during a fog through a French fleet, and arrived at Spithead the 15th June 1744, after a voyage of three years and nine months. His riches were conveyed to London in 32 waggons, with music playing, and amidst the shouts of the rejoicing populace,

and the booty was divided among those brave men who had shared his glory and his toils. Some years after his good fortune next led him among a French fleet of six men of war and four East India ships which he took. It was on this occasion that the French admiral said to him, in presenting his sword and pointing to two of his ships "mon sieur, vous avez vaincu l'invincible, et la gloire vous suit." His great services were rewarded by George II. with a peerage, and he was placed at the head of the admiralty, nominated vice admiral of England on the death of sir John Norris, and became the naval oracle of his country. He afterwards protected with a Squadron the descent made in 1758 at Cherbourg and St. Maloes, but his exertions were too great for the languid state of his health, and the last office he performed was the conveying of Charlotte, the consort of George III. to England. He died June 6th, 1762, at his seat Moor park Herts, lamented by the whole nation. He had no issue by his lady, who was daughter of earl Hardwicke, and who died before him. Lord Anson was a great and popular character, he possessed such inoffensive artless manners, that it was jocosely said of him by a person who observed how he was imposed upon by characters of whose company he was too fond, that he had been round the world, but never in it. His voyage round the world was a well executed performance, compiled by Benjamin Robins; and so popular that four large impressions were sold in 12 months, and it was translated into several languages.

ANSTIS, *John*, a native of St. Neots in Cornwall, born 28th Sept. 1669, and educated at Exeter college Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was in 1702 member for St. Germain's, and opposed the bill for occasional conformity, for which he was ridiculed among the Tackers. He was commissioner of prizes under queen Anne, and was garter king at arms from 1714 to his death, which happened March, 4th 1744. He was buried at Dulo in Cornwall. He was distinguished by his great knowledge of heraldry, a science which he enriched by many learned publications, as well as other genealogical treatises, &c. some of which were left in manuscript and purchased by All Souls college. The best known of his publications were a letter on the honor of the earl marshal, 8vo 1706—the form of the garter installation, 8vo 1720—the register of the noble order of the garter, 2 vols. fol. 1724—observation introductory and an historical essay on the knighthood of the bath, 4to. 1725. His eldest son *John* was also acquainted with heraldry. He was of Corpus Christi Oxford, where he took his degree of L.L.D. He was associated with his father as garter king 1725, and made genealogist and register of the bath. He died a bachelor Dec. 5th, 1754.

ANTAGORAS, a Rhodian poet, in the service of Antigonus of Macedon.

ANTELM, *Joseph*, a canon of Frejus in Provence, author of some theological tracts, among which is a dissertation on the church of Frejus, and an enquiry concerning the author of St. Athanasius's creed. He died 1697 aged 49.

ANTESIGAN, *Peter*, a native of Rabaiteins in the 16th century, author of a Greek and an universal grammar, and editor of Terence.

ANTHEMIUS, Procopius, of the family of the tyrant Procopius, married Flavia Euphemia, daughter of Marcian. His alliance as well as his valor procured him the title of Augustus 467. He gave his daughter in marriage to Ricimer a general, who soon after attacked Rome and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law 472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of Lydia, in the 6th century, who was also an able mathematician, and good experimental philosopher, and invented several machines to imitate thunder, earthquakes, &c. He was employed by Justinian in the erection of St. Sophia's church, Constantinople, and other edifices.

ANTHONY, Saint, the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma in Egypt, 251. He sold his possessions, which he distributed to the poor, and retired into the desert, where for 20 years, say the catholics, his virtues were exposed to the greatest temptations from the wiles of Satan, till he prevailed, and saw himself at last surrounded by a crowd of followers zealous to merit his blessings and to imitate his piety. He twice visited Alexandria to give assistance to the suffering Christians under the persecution of Arius. He died 356 in the 105th year of his age. St. Athanasius, to whom he gave his tunic, has written his life. Two orders of chivalry have been instituted under his name.

ANTHONY, Francis, was born in London April 16th 1550, and studied at Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge which enabled him to impose upon the credulous and the unwary, by selling his panacea of potable gold, on which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh 1598. His success as an empiric was great, but he was violently opposed by Drs. Gwinne and Cotta, and it was confidently asserted that his nostrum was poisonous, and many on their death-bed attributed their death to it. The inoffensiveness of his manners, his learning and his private virtues, however, stemmed the torrent of unpopularity, and though he was fined and imprisoned for practising without a licence, his reputation and his fortune encreased. He died in Bartholomew Close, May 26th, 1623, aged 74, and was buried in the church there, leaving two sons both physicians, one of whom, John, succeeded his father as the proprietor of his medicine, and the other practised at Bedford with deserved applause.

ANTHONY, John, son of the above, and vender of his Aurum Potabile, was author of "Lucas redivivus," or gospel physician, &c. printed 4to, 1656. He died April 28th 1655, aged 70. A monument is placed over him and his father in St. Bartholomew the great in London.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, was son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and married Joan d'Albret 1548, who brought him the principality of Bearne, and the kingdom of Navarre. He was a weak and irresolute prince. He abandoned the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, and then formed, with the duke of Guise and the constable Montmorency, the famous league called the triumvirate. During the civil wars in 1562, he took the command of the army; and Blois, Tours, and Rouen surrendered to his arms. He was wounded on the shoulder at the siege of this last place,

and died 35 days after at Andeli, 17th Nov. 1562. His son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV. of France.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, was son of Lewis the second son of king Emanuel. His pretensions to the throne were opposed by Philip II. of Spain, who sent the duke of Alva against him 1580, and obliged him to fly from his dominions. Anthony was a wretched fugitive in Holland, France, and England, and died at Paris, 2d May 1595, aged 64.

ANTHONY, illegitimate son of Philip duke of Burgundy, deserved by his valor the name of the Great. He was engaged in Africa against the Moors, and in Switzerland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nancy. Lewis XI. of France and Charles VIII. honorably rewarded his services. He died 1504 aged 83.

ANTHONY, a native of Andalusia. *Vid.* ANTONIUS called NEBRISSENSIS.

ANTHONY, Paul Gabriel, a learned Jesuit, born at Luneville. He was professor of philosophy and theology, and died at Pont-a-Mousson 1743. He wrote theologia universa dogmatica, 7 vols. 12mo. and theologia moralis, four vols. 12mo.

ANTHONY, a Sicilian, who when taken prisoner by Mahomet II. at the Negropont 1473, set fire to the arsenal of Gallipoli, for which he was ordered to be sawed in two by the vindictive Turk.

ANTHONY, M. an architect who settled at Paris, from Switzerland, during the revolution, and adorned the capital with several beautiful edifices. He died of an apoplexy 1801.

ANTHONY, of Padua, a Franciscan monk, born at Lisbon. He taught in the Italian universities, and died at Padua 1231 aged 36. His works appeared at the Hague 1641.

ANTHONY, of Pratovecchio, a lawyer of Tuscany, professor at Bologna. He published his course of feudal law 1428, besides other admired works on the same subject. He died about 1464.

ANTHONY, St. a native of Lisbon 1195, professor of divinity at Toulouse, Montpellier, and Padua, where he died 1231, aged 36. His memory is still so much venerated in Portugal, that he is looked upon as the general of the armies of the kingdom. Some of his works, especially his sermons, are extant.

ANTHONY, a native of Palermo, sent by Alphonso V. king of Naples to purchase the bone of the arm of the historian Livy, which the people of Venice pretended they possessed. He was known as a poet and writer. He died 6th Jan. 1471 at Naples, aged 78.

ANTHONY, of Messina, called also Antonello, was the first Italian who painted in oil, about 1430. He had received the secret from Van-eyck, and he was basely murdered by Andrew del Castagno, who wished to possess alone the valuable information.

ANTIGENIDES, a Theban musician who instructed Alcibiades, and others in playing on the flute.

ANTIGONUS I. a Macedonian general, who after Alexander's death obtained for his share Pamphylia, Lydia, Phrygia major, &c. He was slain at the battle of Ipsus 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS, Gonatas, grandson of the above, was remarkable

remarkable for his affection to his father Demetrius Poliorcetes. He fought against the Gauls and Pyrrhus, and died B. C. 243.

ANTIGONUS. *Dof n*, king of Macedonia after Demetrius II. took Sparta and defeated the Illyrians. He died B. C. 221.

ANTIGONUS, *Caryfius*, a Greek philosopher about 300 B. C. author of a collection of wonderful stories.

ANTIGONUS, *Socheus*, founder of the sect of the fadducees about 300 B. C. in opposition to the pharisees.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II. king of Judæa, was led in the procession when Pompey triumphed over Jerusalem. He attempted in vain to recover the kingdom by soliciting the favors of Cæsar, and then had recourse to Pacorus king of Parthia, who placed him on the throne of Jerusalem. He was afterwards driven from his power by the generals of M. Antony, and ignominiously put to death 37 B. C.

ANTIMACHO, *Mark Anthony*, a native of Mantua, author of some Latin poems, and of some Italian translations from the Greek. He died 1552 at Ferrara, where he was much respected as a Greek professor.

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, author of the Thebaid, or the War of Thebes. B. C. 408.

ANTINE, *Maur Francois d'*, a Benedictine who was born at Gouvieux in Liege, and died 1746, aged 58. He was highly admired for his piety, and the mildness of his manners. He published the first 5. vols of Du Cange besides other valuable historical works, especially the art of verifying dates, 1750 in 4to, reprinted folio 1770.

ANTIOCHUS I. succeeded his father Seleucus on the throne of Antioch, and died B. C. 261.

ANTIOCHUS II. surnamed Theos, lost a great part of his dominions by the revolt of the Parthians and other nations, and was poisoned by his wife Laodice, B. C. 246.

ANTIOCHUS III. or Great, son of Seleucus, succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus. He recovered some of the provinces which had been taken from him by the king of Egypt, but his war with the Romans proved disastrous, and he was conquered by the Scipios, and died soon after, about B. C. 187.

ANTIOCHUS IV. son of the Great succeeded B. C. 176, after his brother Philopater. He was successful against Egypt, and afterwards invaded Judæa, where he behaved with unparalleled cruelty to the inhabitants. He died B. C. 165.

ANTIOCHUS V. was slain by Demetrius in the 2d year of his reign aged 11.

ANTIOCHUS, *Sidetes*, obtained the crown of Syria by putting to death Tryphon. He was slain in a battle against the Parthians B. C. 130.

ANTIOCHUS, *Grypus*, son of Sidetes, caused his mother Cleopatra to drink a cup of poison which she had prepared for him. He fell by the hand of one of his subjects B. C. 97.

ANTIOCHUS, a stoic philosopher of Ascalon B. C. 100.

ANTIOCHUS, author of homilies on the scriptures, printed in the Bibl. Patrum, was a monk of Seba in Palestine in the 7th century.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, who ob-

tained for his share, at the division of the empire, the European provinces. He died B. C. 318, aged 80.

ANTIPATER, *Lalius Cæl*, a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the Punic wars, now lost.

ANTIPATER, a stoic philosopher of Sidon.

ANTIPATER, a Jew, minister to Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristobulus the high priest. By the friendship of the Romans he obtained the sovereign power over his country, but his conduct rendered him unpopular, and he died by poison B. C.

ANTIPATER, a bishop of Bosra in Arabia, who wrote against Eusebius' defence of Origen in the 5th century.

ANTIPHILUS, a painter of such eminence that he was the rival of the great Apelles.

ANTIPHON, the Rhamnusian, an orator of Athens, put to death B. C. 411. for his assisting in the establishment of the 400 tyrants.

ANTISTHENES, a philosopher of Athens, founder of the sect of the Cynics.

ANTOINETTE, queen of France, *vid.* MARIE.

ANTONI DE SCEAUX, a famous rope dancer on the French stage, who died 1732.

ANTONIA, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, married Drusus, by whom she had three children, and proved a virtuous wife in the midst of a dissipated city. She died in the reign of her grandson Caligula.

ANTONIANO, *Silvio*, a man of extensive learning, born of obscure parents at Rome 1540. When he was but 10 years old, he could compose verses with uncommon facility, and as a proof of this, he was produced at the table of the cardinal of Pisa, where Alexander Farnese gave him a nosegay, and desired him to give it with an appropriate address to the man whom he considered as likely to be pope, which he immediately did to the cardinal of Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. with a delicate poetical eulogium. These uncommon talents were improved by the patronage of the duke of Ferrara; and when Pius IV. was seated in St Peter's chair, he remembered the youthful poet, and gave him an honorable situation in his palace. Antoniano was professor of belles letters at Rome, and saw not less than 25 cardinals among his auditors; and afterwards as rector, and under Pius V. secretary to the sacred college for 25 years, he preserved the same dignity of character and the same popularity. He was at last made cardinal by Clement VIII. but he refused the honors of a bishopric, satisfied with literary ease and retirement. He died through excessive application 1603, in his 63d year, leaving several admired pieces both in prose and verse.

ANTONIDES, VANDER GOES, *John*, a poet born at Goes in Zealand, April 3d, 1647. The early part of his life was past at Amsterdam, and he was bred up as an apothecary; but the fondness which he had for the classics, proved more powerful than the pestle and mortar, and though he pursued his medical studies, and took a degree at Leyden, under the patronage of Bufero, he applied himself to cultivate poetry. His first attempt was a tragedy called Trazil or the invasion of China. His modesty would not permit him to make it public; but Vondel, who was engaged on a similar play, read it with raptures, and as it was to be devoted to

the flames, obtained the permission to adopt as his own some of the most striking and beautiful passages. On the conclusion of the war with England in 1697, the poet wrote his *Bellona chained*, and afterwards his beautiful poem called the river *Y*, in four books. In this he has displayed his genius as a poet. The river on which Amsterdam is built, is a fertile subject for superior talents, and as such it has been treated. The 1st books give a description of every thing worthy of admiration on the banks of the *Y*, on which the city stands. In the 2d, he contemplates the navies which repose on its bosom, and spread commerce and knowledge through the world. In the 3rd, in a masterly episode, he transports himself to the bottom of the river, and sees the divinities of the ocean going to celebrate the anniversary of Thetis's marriage with Peleus; and in the last he paints the wonders of the other side of the river; and concludes with a delicate compliment to the magistrates of the city. After Vondel, Antonides holds the palm of poetical excellence, and for his sweetness of expression and elegance of style, he is deservedly admired, though correctness and majesty are often sought for in vain. He married, 1678, Susanna Bermans, who was also fond of poetry, and died of a consumption 18th Sept. 1684. His works were edited at Amsterdam 1714 in 4to.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a celebrated Roman emperor, who succeeded Adrian 138, and died universally lamented 161.

ANTONINUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, surnamed the philosopher, succeeded the preceding, and married his daughter Faustina. His conduct on the throne was so universally popular that the gratitude of Rome placed him at his death among the number of the gods, 180. He was succeeded by his worthless son Commodus.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, whose age is unknown. His *Itinerarium* was edited by Gale, London, 4to. 1709.

ANONIO, *Nicolas*, a native of Seville, who, after studying at Salamanca, retired to his native town, where he composed his useful *Bibliotheca Hispanica*, in four vols. folio 1672, containing an account of all the Spanish writers. As he was an ecclesiastic, he was happily patronised both in Spain and at Rome, and the whole of his income was spent either in acts of charity, or in the purchase of books, which at last swelled his collection to 30,000 volumes. Besides his *Bibliothèque* he projected other works, and wrote a treatise on exile, &c. He died 1684 aged 67, leaving nothing behind him besides his valuable collection of books.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, a Roman orator of great celebrity, and much commended by Cicero. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius and Cinna, B. C. 67.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, a celebrated Roman, grandson of the orator. He distinguished himself in war, and, as the friend of Julius Cæsar, he obtained consequence at Rome and in the armies. On the death of Cæsar he conducted himself with great art, and by his dissimulation obtained a share of the Roman empire, in the triumvirate which he formed with Augustus and Lepidus. He had married Octavia the sister of Augustus,

but his partiality for Cleopatra the beautiful queen of Egypt, occasioned a civil war, and Antony, crushed at the battle of Actium, fled to Egypt, there to perish by his own hands B.C. 30.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus Junius*, son of the triumvir, debauched Julia the daughter of Augustus, and destroyed himself when his disgrace was made public.

ANTONIUS, *Liberalis*, a Greek author, of whom nothing is known. He wrote in Greek, *metamorphoses*, inserted in the *Mythologi Græci*, and printed, London 1676, and Amsterdam, 1688.

ANTONIUS, *Honoratus*, bishop of Constantine in Africa, author of a letter to Arcadius 435.

ANTONIUS, called Nebrissenfis, or Taxibra, his native village in Andalusia. He studied at Bologna, and was afterwards for five years professor at Salamanca, which he left to teach in cardinal Ximenes' university of Alcalá. He was concerned in the cardinal's polyglot, and in some commentaries, &c. and historical works. He died July 11th, 1522.

ANTONY, *vid.* ANTHONY.

ANVARI, called king of Khorassan, from the superiority of his poetical talents, was the favorite of the sultan Sangiar, and the rival of the poet Raschidi, who had espoused the cause of Alfitz. Whilst the two princes were engaged in war, the two poets assailed one another by rhymes sent on the point of arrows; but this amusement was of short duration. Anvari was accused for his predictions as an astrologer and fled to Balke, where he died 1200. He possessed genius, and to his correct judgment the Persians owed the repression of licentiousness among their poets.

ANVILLE, *John Baptiste Bourguignon d'*, a celebrated geographer, whose early genius tended to that superiority which he has so justly acquired. While at school he drew charts and globes for his amusement; he traced with indefatigable zeal the march of generals, and in his riper age he applied himself daily for 15 hours during 50 years to give correctness, accuracy, and perfection to his labors. His maps are highly and deservedly esteemed, as modern discoveries are carefully marked out. He is author of several very valuable works on geography and history, besides learned papers in the academy of inscriptions. The best known of his works are—a dissertation on the extent of ancient Jerusalem—some particulars of ancient Gaul from the remains of the Romans—an abridgement of ancient geography, 3 vols.—on ancient and modern Egypt, with a description of the Arabian gulph—the governments established in Europe after the fall of the Roman empire in the west—a treatise on itinerary measures ancient and modern—geographical analysis of Italy, &c.---He died at Paris 24th Jan. 1782, aged 80.

ANYTA, a Greek poetess.

ANYTUS, a rhetorician of Athens, who caused the condemnation and death of Socrates. He was afterwards stoned to death at Heraclea.

APELLES, the prince of painters, was born at Cos. He was patronized by Alexander the Great, and the genius of the painter was equal to the greatness of the hero.

APELLES, a heretic of Syria, in the 2d century, who, upon being disgraced for incontinence, became the tool of Philumena, a woman who pretended to be inspired.

He

He wrote the revelations which she dictated as oracles and by which she presumed to deny the resurrection of the body, to reject the law of Moses, and to disbelieve the authority of the prophets. He lived to a great age, and exercised much authority over his followers, who were called Apellites, or Apelleians.

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, who, by purchasing the works of Aristotle, was the means of their preservation, about 90 B.C.

APER, *Marcus*, a Roman orator, said to be author of the dialogues of orators, printed generally with Tacitus and Quintilian. He died A.D. 85.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch in the third century, author of some treatises, a system of rhetoric Upsal 1670, 8vo—fables printed with those of Esop, Frankfort 1610. 8vo.

APICIUS, the name of three Romans, infamous for their gluttony, the first of whom lived in Sylla's age the second under Augustus, and the last under Trajan. of these the 2d is best known.

APIEN, *Peter*, a mathematician of Ingolstadt, born at Misnia. He was author of a cosmography, published 1539, and other works, for which he was ennobled by Charles V. He died 1552.

APIEN, *Philip*, son of the preceding, was born at Ingolstadt, and died at Tubingen 1589, aged 58. He wrote a treatise on sun-dials, and other works, and applied himself to the study of medicine, which he practised with success. He was a great favorite of Charles V.

APION, an ancient grammarian of Oafis in Egypt, who proved a great enemy to Josephus, and also to the Jewish nation.

APOCAUCHUS, a Greek, of mean origin, who became the favorite and the master of the emperor Andronicus. He built prisons to confine his enemies, and he was at last cut off by some of those whom his cruelty had incensed, 1345. His son, who was governor of Thessalonica, perished in a sedition. There was a man of the same name of some consequence in letters in the 13th century, to whom Actuarius dedicated his works on medicine.

APOLLINARIUS, *C. Sulpit.* a native of Carthage, professor of grammar at Rome in the second century.

APOLLINARIUS, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century. His son, bishop of Laodicea, wrote a book against paganism, which he sent to Julian. Julian sent it back with "I have read, understood, and condemned;" to which the bishop answered "You have read but not understood, or you would not have condemned." His assertion that Christ did not assume human flesh, but passed through the body of the virgin as through a canal or pipe, was condemned by two councils. He wrote some learned works in poetry as well as prose, and died about 380.

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens B.C. 104.

APOLLODORUS, an architect of Damascus under Trajan. He built the bridge over the Danube, and was put to death by Adrian.

APOLLODORUS, a painter of Athens, the rival of Zeuxis, B.C. 408.

APOLLONIA, *St.* a martyr of Alexandria, who in her old age was threatened with death if she did not

renounce the Christian religion. She threw herself upon the funeral pile which was prepared to destroy her 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the poem on the argonautic expedition under the Ptolemies.

APOLLONIUS, a geometrician of Perga in Pamphylia, B.C. 240.

APOLLONIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the 2d century, author of a work on syntax.

APOLLONIUS, a Roman senator who suffered martyrdom for the Christian religion in the 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, a Stoic philosopher of Chalcis, who was preceptor to the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLONIUS, a grammarian author of a lexicon on Homer in the age of Augustus.

APOLLONIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tyana, in the first century, whose life was written by Philostratus.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, *Peter*, a priest of Navarre in the 15th century, who wrote an indifferent poem in four books on Vespasian's siege of Jerusalem, besides David's battle with Goliath, &c.

APOLLOS, a Jew of Alexandria, who became a convert to Christianity, and employed his eloquence with such effect, especially at Corinth, that his powers of preaching were more regarded and admired than those of Paul. Though a schism was almost formed by the adherents of these two holy men, they were themselves united by the firmest bonds of charity and friendship.

APONO, *Peter d'*, was born near Padua, and studied at Paris, where he took his degrees in medicine and philosophy. As his abilities were great, his advice was eagerly solicited; but he was high in his demands for attendance, and he refused to go to pope Honorius IV. without receiving 400 ducats for each day's visit. His learning and success in his profession procured him enemies, he was suspected of magic, and was said to possess the power of calling back to his pocket the money which he had spent, and to have enclosed in a crystal bottle the spirits of seven familiar demons, who were devoted to his wishes. These were serious crimes in a barbarous age, and before a sanguinary inquisition; but he died before the prosecution was completed, in his 80th year, 1316. His body was, however, ordered to be burnt, in Padua, but as it was removed by his friends, only his effigy was thrown into the fire. His remains were at last suffered to repose in the church of St. Austin without a memento. He published some works on medicine and necromancy, &c. particularly Heptameron, printed with the first volume of Agrippa's works—Elucidarium necromanticum,—liber experimentorum mirabilium de annulis secundum 28 mansiones lune—de medicina omnimoda, &c. His statue was afterwards honorably placed by the duke of Urbino between those of Livy, Albert, and Julius Paulus.

APOSTOLIUS, *Michael*, a learned Greek, author of a collection of apophthegms of wise men, and of proverbs, in the 15th century. Only extracts from these have been published; the first 1619, and the last 1538.

APPIAN, a native of Alexandria, author of a history of Rome, in Greek.

APPIAN,

APPIAN, *Peter*, a mathematician, *vid.* APIEN.

APRIES, a king of Egypt, after Psammis, 594 B. C. He is supposed by some to be the Pharaoh Hophra of the scriptures.

APROSIO, *Angelico*, an Augustine, born at Ventimiglia in the Genoese, 1607, a place which he greatly adorned by a beautiful and valuable collection of books, of which he published an account. He had disguised himself under various appellations in that book, from an excessive delicacy for his character as an ecclesiastic. After travelling through Italy, he settled at Venice, and was honored with a place in several academies, in reward for his learning and his services to literature. He has been greatly praised by authors, and his life is written in the Bibliotheca Aprosiana, which he printed 1673. He died about 1682.

APULEIUS, *Lucius*, a platonic philosopher of the 2d century, who settled at Rome, and was author, among other things, of the "Golden Ass"

AQUAVIVA, *Osavio*, cardinal, legate, and archbishop of Naples, was descended from an illustrious family. He is eminent as the friend and patron of science and learned men, and he was particularly attached to the famous Peiresc. He obtained from Clement VIII. the legation of Avignon, where his government was guided by justice, wisdom, and moderation. He died 5th December, 1612, aged 52.

AQUAVIVA, *Andrew Matth. d'*, duke of Atri, and prince of Teramo, a Neapolitan nobleman, who patronized literature. He was also fond of military glory, and served under Ferdinand of Arragon with great credit. He wrote an imperfect encyclopedia, besides commentaries on Plutarch's Morals, and died 1528, in his 72d year.

AQUAVIVA, *Claude*, son of Andrew, was governor of the Jesuits, and was eminent for his moderation and meekness. He wrote several letters and lectures on his religion, and also a tract on the cure of mental diseases. He died 1615, aged 72 years.

AQUILA, a mathematician of Pontus, employed by Adrian to rebuild Jerusalem. He embraced Christianity, and afterwards became a Jew, and was circumcised. He was engaged in translating the bible from Hebrew into Greek; and though he was in some instances very incorrect and partial, the work was generally approved by the Jews. Only a few fragments of it remain.

AQUILANO, *Serafino*, a native of Aquila, known by his sonnets, eclogues, and other poetical trifles, published at Rome 1503. He was the rival of Tebaldeo de Ferrara. He died at Rome, 1500, in his 35th year.

AQUILANUS, *Sebastian*, an Italian physician, whose real name is unknown. He was born at Aquila of Abruzzo, and was professor at Padua. He was a follower of Galen, and obtained reputation and success in his profession. Among his treatises is one de Gallico morbo. He died 1543, at Padua.

AQUINAS, *St. Thomas*, called the angelical doctor, was of the noble family of Aquine, descended from the kings of Arragon and Sicily. He was educated by the monks of Mount Cassino, and removed to Naples; but the inclination which he had to embrace an ecclesiastical life was opposed by his mother, who, after great difficulties, obtained him from the power of the monks, and confined him in her castle for two years. He however

escaped, and fled to Naples, and afterwards to Rome; and when improved by study, and the famous lectures of Albertus Magnus at Cologne, he appeared at Paris, and read public lectures to an applauding audience. On his return to Italy, he became divinity professor to several universities, and at last settled at Naples, where he led an exemplary life of chastity and devotion, and refused the archbishopric of the city, in the most disinterested manner, when offered by Clement IV. Gregory X. invited him to the council of Lyons to read the book which he had written against the Greeks; and he died on his way to join the pontiff at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 7th March 1274, in his 50th year. He was canonized 1323. His writings, which are numerous, and mostly upon theological subjects, prove him to have been a man of great learning, and extensive knowledge. They have often been published, in 17 vols. folio. His authority in religion became decisive in the Catholic schools, and he approached so near to the erudition of St. Augustine, that he was said, in the true spirit of the metempsychosis, to possess the transmigrated soul of that celebrated saint. It was in defence of Thomas Aquinas that Henry VIII. composed the book which procured him from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith.

AQUINO, *Philip*, a Jew of Carpentras, converted to Christianity, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He wrote a Hebrew talmudical, &c. dictionary, and corrected Le Jay's polyglot bible. He died 1650. His son, *Lewis d'Aquino*, was author of several valuable books in oriental literature. *Antoine*, son of Lewis, was physician to Lewis XIV. and died 1696.

ARABSCAH, author of a history of Tamerlane, and of a treatise on the unity of God, was a Mahometan historian of Damascus, who died there 1450.

ARAGON, *Jane d'*, wife of Ascanius Colonna, was illustrious for her virtues and her fortitude during the quarrels which her husband's family had with Paul IV. She died 1577, in an advanced age. Her memory was honored by the poets of the times, and the verses were published in one volume.

ARAM, *Eugene*, a native of Ramsgill, Yorkshire, son of a gardener. His genius displayed itself whilst he followed the humble occupation of his father, mathematical calculations and geometrical knowledge were quickly acquired, and, with the most indefatigable zeal, Lilly's grammar, though in unintelligible language, was learnt by heart, and afterwards Camden's Greek, till this self-taught classic unfolded the meaning of a few Latin lines, and then with rapid steps advanced to the comprehension of more difficult authors, till the whole stores of Latin and Greek literature were familiarized to his understanding. He also studied and made himself perfect in Hebrew, and with these great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in several schools in the south of England. In 1757, he came to the free school at Lynn, a perfect master of the most abstruse studies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections for radical comparisons between the modern languages and ancient tongues, and already more than 3000 words were selected to establish this surprising affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labors were arrested by the hands of justice. He was taken up at Lynn,

Lynn, 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clark, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, who had been murdered 13 years before; and, after a trial, in which he defended himself with coolness and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and, after attempting to commit suicide, he suffered death at York, August, 1759. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and attributed the crime to a suspicion of adultery between his wife and Clark.

ARANTIUS, *Julius*, an Italian physician and anatomist of eminence, the pupil of Vesalius and Bart. Magus, known by a learned treatise on the human fœtus, printed Venice, 1595. He was born at Bologna, and died there 1581, aged 61.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, author of *phænomena*, still extant, about 300 B. C.

ARATUS, a native of Sicyon, illustrious as the deliverer of his country, and as the heroic promoter of the Achæan league. He died about 216 B. C. and it is said that he was poisoned.

ARBOGASTES, a Roman general, who murdered Valentinian, and placed Eugenius on the throne. He was attacked and defeated by Theodosius, and destroyed himself. A. D. 394.

ARBRISSEL, *Robert d'*, a native of Britany, who founded the monastery of Fontevrault, and separated his male and female disciples. He has been accused of incontinency, but ably defended by his followers. He died 1117.

ARBUCKLE, *James, M. A.* a native of Glasgow, master of a school in the north of Ireland. He possessed genius, and his merit was acknowledged in his poems. He proposed a translation of Virgil, but did not finish it. He died 1734, aged 34. His poems were published in 1 vol. 12mo.

ARBUTHNOT, *Alexander*, son of lord Arbuthnot, was eminent for his learning as a scholar, and his piety as a divine. He was a zealous defender of the reformation, and published Buchanan's history of Scotland, besides some poetical trifles, and orations on the origin of law, printed 1572. He died at Aberdeen, 1538.

ARBUTHNOT, *John, M. D.* son of an episcopal clergyman, was descended from the noble family of the same name, and born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose. After finishing his education at Aberdeen, he came to London, where he acquired reputation by attacking "Woodward's essay towards a natural history of the earth;" and he soon rose in the medical profession, when he had successfully attended prince George of Denmark, who was taken suddenly ill at Epsom. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709; and, soon after, his acquaintance was formed with the most celebrated wits of the age, with two of whom, Swift and Pope, he engaged, in 1714, to compose, in the true cervantic stile, a satire on degenerated taste and the abuse of learning. Of this plan only the first book was published, under the name of "memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The queen's death in some degree overturned the hopes and fortunes of Arbuthnot. He felt the blow, and passed some time with his brother, the banker, at Paris. In 1727, he published, in 4to, his tables of ancient coins, &c. and afterwards employed his pen in medical tracts, one of which, "effects of air on human bodies," was unhappily suggested by the asthmatic complaint under which he labored. He died under this dreadful disorder, at his house, Cork-street, February

1735. His son George enjoyed a place in the Exchequer, and was one of Pope's executors; and his daughter Anne was a legatee in the poet's will. In praise of Arbuthnot, too much cannot be said. His benevolence was equal to his wit, and it is admitted that he was inferior to none in learning, vivacity, and genuine humor. The letter which he wrote to Pope on his deathbed is a strong instance of the goodness of his heart, the purity of his principles, and the constancy of his religious faith. His miscellaneous works have been frequently edited, but not in a correct form.

ARC, *Joan of*. *Vid.* JOAN.

ARCADIUS, succeeded his father, the great Theodosius, as emperor of the east, 395, whilst his brother Honorius became emperor of the west. He died 408.

ARCADIUS, an African bishop, put to death by order of Genferic, the Vandal king, 437, because he opposed with great violence the Arians.

ARCEBE, *Anthony*, a native of Marseilles, who was a priest of the oratory. As he was skilled in the oriental languages, he travelled into the east, where he made a valuable collection of manuscripts. He began a French and Turkish dictionary, the compilation of which was unfortunately prevented by a fever, which proved fatal, 1699, in his 35th year.

ARCEBE, *Lewis Etienne*, a priest of the oratory of Marseilles, known as a poet, but more as the historian of Rochelle and of Amiens, in a work published, 2 vols. 4to, in 1756. He died 1781, in extreme old age.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, who succeeded Crates in his school. He was born about 316 B. C.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the great, king of Judæa, disputed with his brother Antipas for the sovereignty, on his father's death. Augustus, as umpire, divided the dominions between the two brothers; but Archelaus showed himself so oppressive, that the emperor banished him to Gaul, A. D. 6, where he died.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedonia after Perdiccas II. was an able prince, and a great encourager of learning. He died about 398 B. C.

ARCHELAUS, a philosopher, successor to Anaxagoras at Lampacus. He afterwards settled at Athens.

ARCHELAUS, a bishop of Mesopotamia, 278, known for opposition against the Manichæans. A Latin translation of his work is extant.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer in the age of Alexander.

ARCHIAS, a native of Antioch, known for the oration which his friend Cicero spoke in his defence.

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta after Agesilaus, his father, B. C. 561.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician in the age of Trajan.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist of Paros, the inventor of iambics, B. C. 640.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse. He defended his country against the besieging Romans, and at last perished by the hand of a soldier, who would not respect his literary retirement and peaceful occupation, B. C. 268.

ARCHINTO, *Octavius*, descended of a noble family in the Milanese, is known for his "antiquities," in 1 vol. folio. He lived in the 16th century.

ARCHON, *Lewis*, a chaplain of Lewis XIV. born at Riom in Auvergne. He was patronised by the cardinal of

of Bouillon, and made himself known by his entertaining history of the French king's chapel, in 2 vols. 4to. 1711. He died at the abbey of St. Gilbert-neuf-fontaines, of which he was the head, 1717, in his 72d year.

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, and mathematician of Tarentum, known also as the general of his country, about 400 B. C.

ARCONS, *Caspar de*, a Gascon, advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He died 1681, author of some treatises on the flux and reflux of the sea, and longitude, dissertations on the scriptures, &c.

ARCO, *Philip Auguste de St. Foi d'*, an ingenious Parisian, said to have been the natural son of count Toulouse. He is known for his history of commerce and navigation—his temple of silence—letters of Osman, 3 vols. 12mo—his general history of war, 2 vols. 4to—his *Loisirs*, &c. The last years of his life were spent at Gentilly in great devotion. He died 1774.

ARCUDI, *Alexander Thomas*, a dominican of Venice, author of *Galatina literata*;—the history of Athanasius—and other historical and biographical works. He died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, *Peter*, a Greek ecclesiastic of Corfu, employed in Russia by Clement VIII. He was patronised by the pope's nephew, cardinal Borghese; and he distinguished himself as a writer on controversial works against the Greek and Protestant churches. He died of an accident at Rome, 1635.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine, who, in the 7th century, travelled to the holy land, of which he wrote an interesting account, published in 4to, at Ingolstadt, 1619.

ARCY, *Patrick d'*, an Englishman. *Vid.* DARCY.

ARDEN, *Edward*, a native of Warwickshire, of a respectable family, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, and lived a retired life on his estate, both from inclination and from his attachment to the catholic religion. He had frequent quarrels with his neighbour, the great earl of Leicester, whose pride looked down with contempt on the independence of a country gentleman, and his ruin was determined. Somerville, a rash, thoughtless young man, who had married one of his daughters, was drawn into a supposed conspiracy against the queen's life; and though no evidence appeared against him, except the report of a letter which had been thrown into the fire by his father-in-law, not only he, but Arden, his wife, his daughter, wife of Somerville, and Somerville's sister, were conveyed to the Tower, and after torture had been barbarously used to draw confessions from Arden and from Hale a priest, who was supposed to have been concerned, this unhappy family were condemned to suffer death. Somerville was found strangled the night before his execution, as was supposed, that he might not accuse his persecutors, and Arden expired by the hand of the executioner in Smithfield, December 20, 1583, in his 52d year, amidst the tears of pitying thousands. The rest were pardoned, but the mangled heads of the father and of the son in law were exposed on London bridge. The dignity of this respectable family was restored by the prudence and good fortune of the two next heirs, and became nearly allied to the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh.

ARDERN, *John*, an early medical writer, settled at Newark from 1348 to 1370, after which he came to

London. He was eminent in his profession, and thence his cures were attributed to magic and superstition. He wrote a treatise on the fistula in ano, published by Read, 1588, and left a MS. in the Sloane Library, *de re herbaria, physica et chirurgica*.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, at Rome, B. C. 269.

ARENA, *Anthony de*, a native of Soliers near Toulon, author of some inferior treatises on jurisprudence. He also wrote macaronic verses, a farago of barbarous language, partly French, and partly Latin, and partly provincial, first brought into fashion by Merlin Coccaio. His chief work is his war of Charles V. in Provence, reprinted in 1747. He was judge of St. Remi, near Arles, and died 1544. His other pieces appeared 1670, 12mo.

ARESI, *Paul*, a native of Cremona, bishop of Tortona, and author of some theological works, in Latin and in Italian. He encouraged learning, and distinguished himself in the order of Theatins. He died at Tortona, 1645, aged 71.

ARETEUS, a Greek physician, in the age of Vespasian, whose works were edited by Wigan, Oxford, 1723.

ARETAPHILA, a woman of Cyrene, who avenged the death of her husband, Phædimus, on his murderer, Nicocrates.

ARETE, daughter of Arisippus, of Cyrene, acquired reputation as a teacher of philosophy.

ARETHAS, a bishop of Cappadocia, in the 10th century, author of a commentary on the Revelations, still extant.

ARETIN, *Guy*, a benedictine monk, known for his discovery of a new method to learn music, which he published under the name of "Micrologus." He is the inventor of six notes in music, "ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la," borrowed, it is said, from the hymn to St John, by taking the first and sixth syllables:

ut queant laxis	resonare fibris
mira gestorum	famuli tuorum
solve polutis	labiis reatum.

Some attribute the word *gammut* to him, which he borrowed from the 3d letter of the Greek, in the marking of his notes, and with the idea that music originated in Greece. One of his letters was printed by Baronius in the annals under 1022.

ARETIN, *Leonard*, a native of Arezzo, from whence his name, better known than his family appellation of Bruni. He was one of the most learned men of the 15th century, and he may be considered as the restorer of the Greek language to Italy. He was employed as secretary of the briefs under five popes, after which he became secretary to the republic of Florence. He translated some of Plutarch's lives, and wrote some historical pieces, admired for their elegance and accuracy. His history of the Goths acquired him also fame and patronage; but his reputation suffered, when Christopher Perrona discovered it to be nothing but a compilation or translation of Procopius. He died at Florence, 1443, in his 74th year. Poggius, who had cultivated his friendship for 40 years, spoke his funeral oration.

ARETIN, *Francis*, a man eminent for his learning, and his knowledge in Greek. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards taught there with such success that he was called prince of subtleties, and his wit became proverbial.

In law, his opinion was considered of such weight, that whatever cause he previously condemned was generally lost. He read lectures also at Pisa and Ferrara; but he was disappointed in his expectations at Rome, though Sextus IV. declared he would have honored him with a cardinal's hat, which was due to his merits, were he not afraid that by so doing he should rob the public of a most incomparable professor. Aretin, whose temper was choleric, never kept his servants more than one or two months, as he expected better attendance from new ones. He was parsimonious, and as he lived in celibacy, his fortune became immense, and was divided among his relations. He died about 1470.

ARETIN, *Peter*, natural son of Lewis Bocci of Arezzo, became so celebrated for his satire, that he was called the scourge of princes. His friendship was courted by Charles V. and Francis I. who no doubt dreaded the venom of his pen more than they esteemed his merits; and he grew so arrogant, that he represented himself on a medal as a god, and on the reverse received the presents of obsequious monarchs. His lampoons, as it was observed, subdued more princes than the most powerful conqueror ever had done. It is to be lamented, that a genius, which so strongly possessed the powers of satire and genuine humor, was not fully employed in lashing the vices of men. The name of Aretin will be execrated by the modest and the virtuous, for the obscenities, the profane and immoral writings with which he has insulted the world. His comedies were highly applauded, his letters are valuable, and his works of devotion may be read with satisfaction and surprise. Some have said, but falsely, that he abandoned his lascivious principles. He ridiculed Peter Strozzi, who threatened revenge, not that of the pen, but that of superior manual strength, which so terrified the poet, that he confined himself whilst his antagonist remained at Venice. Aretin is said to have died by falling from a chair, and injuring his head, upon laughing immoderately at some indelicate conversation at which he was present. He died 1556, aged 65.

ARETIN, *John*, an able writer of Berne, in the 15th century. He is author of *examen theologicum*—a catalogue of comets—sermons, &c.

ARETIN, *Angelo*, a learned professor of law at Bologna and Ferrara. He wrote four treatises on his profession, and died 1480.

ARGALL, *John*, an eminent scholar, educated at Christchurch, and rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. He died suddenly at a feast at Chelton, one mile from his parsonage, October 1606. He published two tracts in latin.

ARGELLATA, *Peter*, a physician of Bologna, who died 1423. His treatise on surgery was printed, folio, 1480, at Venice.

ARGELLATI, *Philip*, an indefatigable writer, born at Bologna, and died at Milan, 25th January 1755, aged 70. He wrote a catalogue of Milanese writers, 2 vols. fol. and of Italian translators, 5 vols. 4to, besides editions of various Italian authors, &c.

ARGENS, *Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'*, a native of Aix in Provence. He followed for some time the military profession, and afterwards distinguished himself as a writer, and as the friend of the king of Prussia, with whom he lived 25 years as chamberlain. He returned to his native country, and died there, at the end of 1770,

aged 66. He was a man of strong sense, and great learning, as his *lettres Juives*, *Chinoises*, *Cabalistiques*, and his philosophy of good sense, &c. sufficiently prove, though it is to be lamented that he occasionally disgraced his pages by expressions of licentiousness and infidelity.

ARGENSOLA, *Leonard* and *Bartholomew*, two Spanish poets of merit. The conquest of the Moluccas was the admired work of Bartholomew.

ARGENSON, *Mark Rene le Voyer, Marquis d'*, celebrated as the first who introduced *lettres de cachet*, during his administration of the police at Paris, 1697, was born at Venice, where his father was ambassador from the French court. He was highly respected for his abilities, and the firmness of his character. He succeeded d'Aguesseau in the office of chancellor, 1719, but was disgraced the following year, and died of a broken heart in 1721, aged 69.

ARGENTAL, *Charles Augustus count d'*, a foreign minister at the French court, known as the friend of Lekain, Voltaire, and other learned men, and as the author of some elegant verses. He died 6th January 1788, aged 88.

ARGENTIER, *John*, born at Castlenovo in Piedmont, died at Turin, 1572, aged 58. He studied medicine, and acquired high reputation in the theory, but not in the practice, of his profession. He was called *cenfor medicorum*, because he censured Galen. His works appeared in 12 vols. folio, Venice, 1592.

ARGENTINA, *Thomas d'*, a learned head of the Augustines in 1345, author of commentaries on the master of the sentences, printed, folio, Strasburg, 1490.

ARGENTRE, *Bertrand d'*, a native of Vitre, eminent for his knowledge of jurisprudence and history. He died 1590, in his 71st year, of a broken heart, on account of the disasters brought upon his country by the plague. He wrote an account of Britany, &c.

ARGENTRE, *Charles Dupleffis d'*, a native of Britany, doctor of the Sorbonne, almoner to the king, and bishop of Tullies, and known for his valuable and interesting *collectio judiciorum de novis erroribus*, &c. 3 vols. folio, a work much resembling Bossuet's *histoire des variations*. He died in 1740, aged 67.

ARGENVILLE, *Anthon. Joseph Dezallier d'*, a French writer, son of a bookseller at Paris. He wrote several useful works, especially his *lives of painters*, in 3 vols. 4to, 1755, of which Horace Walpole does not speak with sufficient encomium—a valuable treatise on gardening, 4to, 1747—a catalogue of French fossils—and other curious and valuable works. He was also one of the compilers of the encyclopedia. He died November 30, 1765.

ARGOLI, *Andrew*, a native of Tagliacozzo in Italy, patronised by the senate of Venice, and made professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of chevalier. He died 1657, author of a book, *de diebus criticis*, 4to, 1652—ephemerides from 1640, after his death continued to 1700, 4 vols. 4to—*problemata astronomicæ*.

ARGOLI, *John*, son of the preceding, published an idyllium on the silk worm, at the age of 15. With the desire of attaining further applause, he shut himself up, and at the expiration of seven months, at the age of 17, he produced his *Endymion*, in 12 cantos, a poem so elegant that it was attributed to the abilities of the father, and

not of the son. He wrote other pieces, equally admired; and followed the profession of jurisprudence at Bologna, for five years, with great credit. He died about 1660.

ARGONNE, *Don Bonaventure d'*, a native of Paris, author of some useful works, especially miscellanies of history and literature, replete with entertaining anecdotes and valuable reflections, published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprinted, 3 vols. 12mo, 1725. He died a Carthusian monk at Gaillon, near Rouen, 1704, aged 64. He wrote also a method of reading the church fathers, 12mo, 1697.

ARGOU, *Gabriel*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, born at Vivarez. He died at the beginning of the 18th century, author of an excellent work, *l'institution au droit Francois*, 2 vols. 12mo.

ARGUES, *Gerard des*, a geometrician, intimate with Descartes. He was born at Lyons, 1597, and died there 1661. He wrote treatises on conic sections, on perspective, on stone cutting, on the practice of drawing, &c.

ARGYRE, *Isaac*, an eminent mathematician of the 14th century, author of some works on geography and chronology.

ARGYROPYLUS, *Joannes*, a learned man, who fled from Constantinople when taken by Mahomet II. and contributed to the revival of Greek literature in Europe. He was received with kindness by Cosmo de Medicis, duke of Tuscany, placed in the professor's chair at Florence, and made tutor in the prince's family. He retired from thence, during the plague, to Rome, where he lectured on Aristotle. He died of a fever, occasioned by eating melons, in his 70th year, about 1478. He translated several of Aristotle's works, in a manner which proved him to be an able Grecian, and a scholar of the most comprehensive erudition. He was said to be an intemperate epicure, so that the whole of his fortune was squandered in supplying the delicacies of his table. He treated the character of Cicero with contempt, because he had said of his favorite Greek, that it is a language *verborum inops*. He left some sons, equally learned. His commentary on Aristotle's ethics was printed 1541, folio.

ARIADNE, daughter of Leo I. married to Zeno, who succeeded as emperor, 474. She was so disgusted with the intemperance of her husband, and so eager to enjoy the company of her favorite Anastasius, that she forgot her dignity and character in barbarity. Zeno, when intoxicated, was shut up in a sepulchre, where he was suffered to die; and Anastasius, though of obscure origin, was placed on the throne. She died 515.

ARIARATHES I. a king of Cappadocia, engaged on an expedition against Egypt with Darius Ochus.

ARIARATHES II. nephew of the preceding, was defeated by the Macedonians, and put to death 321 B. C.

ARIARATHES III. son of the II. recovered his kingdom by the conquest of the Macedonians.

ARIARATHES IV. son of Ariamnes, married the daughter of Antiochus, and died B. C. 220.

ARIARATHES V. king of Cappadocia, died B. C. 166, after a reign of 62 years. He was learned and humane.

ARIARATHES VI. son of the preceding, perished in battle, B. C. 130.

ARIARATHES VII. son of the VIth. was murdered by his brother-in-law, Mithridates.

ARIARATHES VIII. son of the VIIth. was also murdered by Mithridates, who placed on the vacant throne his own son, whom he called the IXth Ariarathes.

ARIAS MONTANUS, *Benedict*, a native of Seville, eminent for his knowledge of modern and ancient literature. He was engaged by Philip II. of Spain to publish an edition of the polyglot bible, which he completed, and published at Antwerp, 1569-72, in 8 vols. fol. The monarch liberally offered the author a bishopric, but it was modestly refused, and only a pension of 2000 ducats accepted, and the honor of being chaplain to the king. Arias wrote some biblical and historical treatises, besides translating the psalter into Latin verse. He died 1598, in his 71st year.

ARIAS, *Francis*, a learned jesuit, author of several theological treatises. He died 1605, aged 72.

ARIBERT, son of Clotaire II. king of France, obtained part of Aquitaine as his patrimony from his elder brother, Dagobert I. He caused himself to be crowned king at Toulouse, and died two years after, 630.

ARIEH, *Jacob Juda*, a learned rabbi of Amsterdam, in the 17th century, author of a description of the tabernacle, which has been translated from the Hebrew into Flemish, Spanish, and Latin.

ARIOBARZANES I. king of Cappadocia, B. C. 91, was replaced on his throne by the Romans after his expulsion by ligranes.

ARIOBARZANES II. king of Cappadocia, was put to death by Cassius, as being the friend of the murdered Cæsar.

ARIOBARZANES III. brother of the preceding, was put to death by Antony, and his dominions seized by the Romans.

ARIOSTI, *Attilio*, a musician, born at Bologna. He was at first of the order of the Dominicans, but quitted the society with the permission of the pope, and distinguished himself as a composer at Bologna, and Venice, and in Germany. He afterwards came to England, where his abilities, especially his masterly execution on the viol d'amore, a new instrument, gained him applause and opulence. He published, by subscription, a book of cantatas, 1725; but how soon after he died is not ascertained.

ARIOSTO, *Lodovico* or *Lewis*, an illustrious poet, born at Reggio, 1474, of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. His early genius displayed itself in the composition of the play of Pyramus and Thisbe, which he acted with his brothers and sisters; but his father, like the father of Ovid, viewed his studies with a jealous eye, and bade him forsake the muses, for the bar. After his father's decease, he returned to his favorite pursuits, and, under the friendly patronage of Hippolito, cardinal d'Este, he began the plan of a poem, which was to immortalize the Italian muse. He was invited to write in Latin by cardinal Bembo; but, with the ardor of a poet, he replied, that he aspired to the first rank of Italian composition, and knew he must be placed only second as the votary of the Latin muse. He read with attention the works of Homer and Virgil, and, with a mind stored with all the learning of antient times, he borrowed a subject from Bojardo's Orlando Innamorato, and produced his

his incomparable poem of Orlando Furioso. Though peculiarly devoted to poetry, Ariosto was however employed in negotiations; and when, on the death of Hippolito, Alfonso duke of Ferrara succeeded as patron of the poet, he showed his regard for him, by appointing him governor of Grassano, a post which he discharged with honor and fidelity. For his retirement, he built a house at Ferrara; and when questioned why he, who shone in the description of magnificent halls and splendid palaces, had made it so small, he replied, that words were cheaper placed together than stones. He read his poems with so sweet a voice, that his friends were enraptured to hear him; and he possessed so delicate an ear, with so choleric a temper, that he once entered into a potter's shop, who had been repeating some of his verses, with an improper accent, and broke a great number of the pots exposed to sale. The man expostulated in vain at the violence of the stranger. I have not sufficiently revenged myself on thee, exclaimed Ariosto; I have broke only a few pots, and you have spoiled the most beautiful of compositions to my face. Ariosto was of a sickly constitution, and was frequently attended by physicians. He died at Ferrara, 8th July 1533, in his 59th year. A bust was erected to his memory, with an epitaph written by himself. He had two sons by a favorite, called Alexandra, whom he would have married, had he not been apprehensive of losing his benefices. The Orlando Furioso has been deservedly extolled, and it ranks high after Homer. Ariosto possesses all the fire of poetry; he passes with incredible rapidity and ease from the terrible to the tender, from the soft to the sublime; every character is interesting; his heroes are valiant without rashness; and his heroines are feminine without vulgarity; and nature appears in all her native majesty, adorned by all the graces of art, and recommended by the most enchanting language of poetry. Besides the Orlando, Ariosto wrote seven satires, five comedies, sonnets, ballads, &c. His life has been written by Sir John Harrington, prefixed to a translation of the Orlando Furioso, in 1634; and in 1783, Hoole gave a spirited and elegant version of this admired poem.

ARIOSTO, *Gabriel*, brother to the poet, was himself eminent as a Latin poet, in the style of Statius. His poems were published at Ferrara, 1582. He died 1552. His son *Horace* was born at Ferrara, and died there 1593, aged 38. He was author of a spirited defence of his uncle's poem against Pelegrino; and he himself composed besides comedies, a poem called *Alpheus*.

ARIOVISTUS, king of Germany, assisted the Gauls against the Romans, and was defeated by J. Cæsar.

ARIPERT, king of Lombardy, succeeded his father, Ragimbert, 702. He was cruel and vindictive in his conduct, and was drowned as he attempted to swim across a river, to escape from the pursuit of his enemies, 736.

ARISI, *Francis*, an able writer of Cremona, who died 25th January 1743, aged 86. Among his valuable works is *Cremona literata*, 3 vols. fol.

ARISTENETES, author of elegant love epistles in Greek, died at Nicomedia, 358.

ARISTANDER, a soothsayer in the army of Alexander the Great.

ARISTARCHUS, a philosopher of Samos, said first to have supported the diurnal revolution of the earth.

ARISTARCHUS, a grammarian of Samothrace, patronised by Ptolemy, B. C. 160.

ARISTARCHUS, a Jew of Thessalonica, the companion of St Paul.

ARISTEAS, a Greek historian, 550 B. C.

ARISTEAS, one of the 70 translators of the septuagint at the court of Philadelphus.

ARISTEUS, a Greek mathematician, 350 B. C.

ARISTIDES, a celebrated Athenian, the friend of Themistocles. His virtues and services were such, that he received the honorable appellation of just. He died in great poverty, about 467 B. C.

ARISTIDES, a philosopher of Athens, who was converted to Christianity, and wrote an apology for the Christians, A. D. 125.

ARISTIDES, a sophist of Myfia, who obtained from the emperor the rebuilding of Smyrna, which had been destroyed by an earthquake, 178.

ARISTIDES, a painter of Thebes, B. C. 340, one of whose best pieces represented the taking of a town by storm.

ARISTIDES, an historian of Miletus, who wrote an account of Italy, &c.

ARISTIPPUS, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates, died about 400 B. C. He placed pleasure as the chief good of man.

ARISTO, a stoic philosopher of Cos, B. C. 260. He maintained that virtue is the supreme good.

ARISTO, a peripatetic philosopher, B. C. 230.

ARISTO, *Titus*, a Roman lawyer of eminence, in the age of Trajan.

ARISTOBULUS I. high priest and king of the Jews, after his father, Hyrcanus. He died B. C. 104.

ARISTOBULUS II. son of Alexander Jannæus, was deposed by Pompey, and carried prisoner to Rome, where he was poisoned, B. C. 45.

ARISTOBULUS, an Alexandrian Jew, who united the peripatetic philosophy with the laws of Moses.

ARISTOBULUS, grandson of the preceding, was made high priest, but was afterwards put to death by Herod, who was jealous of his popularity, B. C. 36.

ARISTOGITON, an Athenian, celebrated for his union with Harmodius, by which the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, was abolished at Athens, B. C. 516.

ARISTOMENES, a Messenian, whose courage caused his countrymen to oppose and avenge the oppression of the Spartans, B. C. 685. He was successful in various battles.

ARISTOPHANES, a celebrated comic writer of Athens, in the age of Socrates. He united the greatest wit with the most biting satire, and, in those days when living characters could be attacked on the stage with impunity, his influence was very great. Socrates, among others, felt the bitterness of his sarcasms. Only eleven of his pieces are preserved.

ARISTOTLE, a celebrated philosopher of Stagira. He was employed as the tutor of Alexander the Great; but his fame is built on the works which he composed on ethics, poetry, politics, physics, logic, &c. He died about 323 B. C.; and it is said that he threw himself into the Euripus, because

because he could not explain satisfactorily the causes of the flux and reflux.

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher of Tarentum, the disciple of Aristotle, about 324 B. C.

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the Arians, was an African by birth. Disappointment made him a sectary. He propagated the opinion, that the Word was not a divine person; and the heresy, though condemned by various councils, gained followers, and excited schisms in the Roman empire. The Nicene creed was drawn up to combat his errors. He was the violent enemy of Athanasius. He died at Alexandria 386.

ARKEI, *Cornel. Van*, a Dutch divine of Amsterdam, educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He was eminent among the Arminian preachers, and died 1724, aged 54. He is author of *Hadriani Junii, Romani medici, animadversis, & de coma commentarius, &c.*

ARKENHOLZ, *John*, a native of Helsingfors in Sweden. He studied at Upsal, and obtained the place of registrar, which he lost for writing against cardinal Fleury, in his considerations sur la France par raport a la Suede, written at Paris. In 1743, he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and was appointed, in 1746, keeper of the cabinet curiosities of Cassel. He died 1777, author of some treatises on political subjects, memoirs of queen Christina, &c. He also published Grotius' letters to that queen, and began an history of Frederic, never completed.

ARKEWRIGHT, *Sir Richard*, a man who rose to opulence and reputation from the humble station of penny barber, in Bolton, Lancashire. He was the inventor of the spinning jenny, a system of machinery which, by his genius and perseverance, and by the assistance of Kay, a watchmaker of Warrington, and Atherton of Liverpool, was made to shorten and facilitate the labor of spinning cotton, and which has introduced plenty and independence among the lower orders of the community, by giving employment to the industry of many thousand families. This enterprising man, after trying his fortune at Preston with Smalley, and at Nottingham, raised extensive works at Cromford-bridge, Derbyshire, where he built a beautiful mansion, and a church, in which his remains were deposited. When sheriff for the county, he was knighted, and at his death, 3d August 1792, he left property to the amount of nearly half a million.

ARLAUD, *James Antony*, a native of Geneva, eminent as a painter. He came to Paris, where he was patronised by the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, and afterwards passed to London. His most celebrated piece was a copy of Leda, which at last, in a moment of superstitious devotion, he himself destroyed, by cutting it in an anatomical file, and dividing the limbs among his friends. A copy of this celebrated picture was sold in London for 600l. He died at Geneva, May 25, 1743, aged 75.

ARLOTTA, a beautiful woman of Falaise, daughter of a tanner. She was seen gazing at her door by Robert duke of Normandy, as he passed through the street; and he made her his mistress. She had by him the conqueror, William; and after Robert's death, the married Herluin, a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, for whom William honorably provided.

ARLOTTO, a native of Magello, in Tuscany, 1385, whose right name was Maynardi, though he is better

known as Arlotto. He was early brought up in the trade of the woollen manufacture, which formed the employment and the consequence of the Florentines; but he left it for the church; and he had the good fortune to obtain the rural deanry of St. Cresci in the diocese of Fiesole. The income of this was sufficiently large to maintain him in ease and independence; and as residence was not required, he indulged his partiality for foreign countries by travelling. He visited London, where he was noticed by Edward IV. and after a series of strange adventures, he returned to his native country. As he possessed an inexhaustible fund of genuine humor, he was the companion of the gay and the dissipated, and he frequently forgot the dignity of his ecclesiastical character, by descending, during the most solemn services, to the low buffoonery of a mimic, or the broad jest of a debauchee. On his return to his deanry, he swore that he would clear his church of mice; and accordingly the animals were caught and confined in great numbers in a glass cage for a month. Only one survived this dreadful punishment, it was restored to liberty, with a little bell about its neck, which served to scare away the whole race, and it was alive three years afterwards. Among the patrons and friends of Arlotto were Lorenzo Medici, and his brother Giuliano, who loved him for his levity and the witticisms of his conversation. He died at Florence, 1483, in his 98th year, and was buried in a tomb, which ten years before he had prepared in St. James's church there.

ARMAGNAC, *John d'*, of an ancient family in France, was raised to the highest dignities in the national church. He died about 1408.

ARMAGNAC, *Bernard count d'*, brother of the preceding, was placed at the head of the party of Orleans by the queen of Charles VI. of France. He quarrelled with his benefactress, and was some time afterwards assassinated, during an insurrection, 1418.

ARMELLINO, *Francis*, a banker, made cardinal by Leo X. who found him an able minister in the art of raising money. He became unpopular on account of the taxes which he recommended. He died 1527.

ARMENONVILLE, *Joseph John Baptist Fleurion d'*, a French statesman, keeper of the seals from 1722 to 1727, when he was dismissed. He died the following year.

ARMINIUS, a brave chief of the Catti, called the deliverer of Germany. Though noticed and honored by Augustus, he determined to avenge the wrongs of his enslaved country. The Romans were defeated under Varus, and Arminius at last, after various encounters with the enemy, was assassinated, A. D. 21.

ARMINIUS, *J. mes*, a native of Oude-water, in Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of the Arminians. As he lost his father early, he was supported at the university of Utrecht, and of Marburg, by the liberality of his friends; but when he returned home, in the midst of the ravages caused by the Spanish arms, instead of being received by his mother, he found that she, as well as her daughters, and all her family, had been sacrificed to the wantonness of the ferocious enemy. His distress was for a while inconsolable, but the thirst after distinction called him to the newly founded university of Leyden, where his industry acquired him the protection of the magistrates of Amsterdam, at whose expence he travelled to Geneva and Italy, to hear the lectures of Theodore Beza and

James

James Zabarella. On his return to Holland, he was ordained minister of Amsterdam, 1588; and so great was his popularity, and so powerful his eloquence, that he was everywhere followed by admiring auditors, and the enemies of his doctrines and of his success were silenced by the solidity of his arguments, by the perseverance of his mind, and the integrity of his heart. In theological disputes upon grace, and other contested points, he preserved his high reputation; and though not only his friends but the magistrates frequently interfered in the dispute, the force of his reasoning was never weakened, or his learning misapplied in indecent invectives. As professor of divinity at Leyden, to which office he was called 1603, he distinguished himself by three valuable orations on the object of theology—on the author and end of it—and on the certainty of it; and he afterwards explained the prophet Jonah. In his public and private life, Arminius has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens, and he seemed entitled to the motto which he assumed,—a good conscience is a paradise. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind, at last brought on a sickness of which he died, October 19, 1619. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects, and were published in 1 vol. 4to, Frankfort, 1631. The Arminians, in the number of whom appear Grotius, Episcopius, Courcelle, Le Clerc, &c. are still numerous and powerful in Holland. They maintain, that man is made by God a free agent, and that providence before-hand decrees his salvation or damnation, which, however, totally depend upon his own uninfluenced action; a doctrine directly opposed by the Calvinistical tenets of predestination. Of these important opinions Burnet has given an account in his exposition of the 7th article.

ARMSTRONG, Thomas, an active supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, for which he was honored with knighthood. Cromwell knew and dreaded his abilities, therefore he seized his person, and threatened to put him to death. After the restoration, Armstrong showed the most violent opposition to popery; and when Monmouth was determined on rebellion, he espoused his cause, and visited with him the guards, with the intention either of attacking them by force, or gaining them by artifice. These bold measures rendered him suspected to the government; and he fled from the country, and was in consequence outlawed. His persecutors, however, seized him abroad, and he was brought to London, and executed, without a trial, 20th June 1684.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. John, a celebrated poet, born at Castleton, Edinburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degrees of M.D. in the university of Edinburgh, 1732, but he did not meet with the success in his profession which his merits deserved. His first exertions for the amusement of the public, were some small medical tracts, which were followed by the economy of love, a poem after the manner of Ovid, objectionable for its licentiousness, though admired for the spirit of its lines, corrected and purged in the edition of 1768. In 1744, the art of preserving health was published, and on this great and highly finished performance the fame of Armstrong totally depends. By means of his friends, the poet was recommended to the notice

of the great. He was appointed physician to the lame and sick soldiers behind Buckingham-house, and, in 1760, he was made physician to the army in Germany. It was at this time that he wrote his poem called "Day," inscribed to John Wilkes; and the freedom of remark which he used in one passage upon Churchill not only drew the vengeance of the satirist upon him, but dissolved the friendship which had before cordially existed with Wilkes. He collected his scattered pieces, which he published in 1770, and the following year he wrote a short ramble through France and Italy by Lancelot Temple. He died in September 1779, leaving behind him about 3000l. a sum which surprised his friends, as they knew that his income was small, and that his heart was generous. Mr. Nicholls' anecdotes of Bowyer contain some further particulars of this great and ingenious man. His medical essays appeared collected in 1 vol. 4to, 1773. Of these the essay for abridging the study of physic was first printed 1735, and the synopsis of the history and cure of the venereal disease in 1737, 8vo. His sketches or essays on various subjects by Lancelot Temple were printed 1738.

ARMSTRONG, John, a native of Leith, educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. and where he published his juvenile poems, and an essay on the means of punishing and preventing crimes. He came to London about 1793, and earned a scanty subsistence by writing for the newspapers, and preaching among the dissenters. He died, after a short illness, in his 26th year, 1797.

ARMYNE, Lady Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, the fourth son of George earl of Shrewsbury, married Sir William Armyne, and rendered herself distinguished by her piety and benevolence, as well as her knowledge of history, of divinity, and of the languages. She was very liberal to the poor, and contributed largely towards the encouragement and support of the missionaries sent to North America. She also endowed three hospitals; and died 1675.

ARNALD, Richard, B. D. a native of London, educated at Benet's and Emanuel college, and presented to the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. He published several sermons, and besides a commentary on wisdom, on ecclesiastical, &c.; but his best known performance is his commentary on the apocrypha. He died 1756; and his widow, daughter of Mr. Wood, rector of Wilford, Nottingham, 11th April 1782. His son, Dr. Arnald, was patronised by Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester.

ARNALL, William, an attorney's clerk, who became a political writer in the pay of sir Robert Walpole. It appears from the report of a secret committee, that, in four years, he received 10,997l. 6s. 8d. for his pamphlets; and though so liberally rewarded, he died of a broken heart, and in debt, 1741, aged 26.

ARNAUD DE MEYRVEILLE, or MEREUIL, a poet of Provence, in the service of viscount Beziers, of whose wife he became deeply enamoured. He praised the lady in anonymous lines; and when at last discovered, he was not discarded, but received valuable presents from the hands of a woman who had the virtue to pity and not to enslave his passion. He died 1220.

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA, a physician, who improved himself by travelling through Europe, and created himself enemies by having recourse to astrology. He enjoyed some

some reputation at Paris, and afterwards retired to Sicily, to Frederic king of Arragon. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa as he was returning to attend pope Clement, who labored under a severe illness, 1310 or 1313. His works appeared at Lyons, 2 vols. fol. 1520, and Basil, 1585.

ARNAUD, *Anthony*, an advocate, of Paris, born 1550. He was attorney-general to Catharine de Medici, and acquired opulence and reputation by the exertion of his abilities, and particularly distinguished himself in defending, with success, the university of Paris, where he had been educated, against the Jesuits, 1594. He married Catharine daughter of the advocate-general, Marion. Bayle denies his being of the reformed religion. He died in his 60th, or, according to some, in his 70th or 100d year.

ARNAUD D'ANDILLI, *Robert*, eldest son of the preceding, was early introduced at court, where he distinguished himself as the friend of the great, and the patron of genius and learning. He retired, in his 55th year, to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, and employed himself not only to study, but to the cultivation of trees, the fruit of which he yearly presented to queen Anne of Austria. He died 1674, in his 86th year. He was author of memoirs of his own life—memoirs of the house of Portugal—besides a translation of Josephus, and other works.

ARNAUD, *Anthony*, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris, February 6, 1612. He was originally intended for the law; but the representations of his friends and of St. Cyran prevailed upon him to study divinity, in which he took his degrees at the Sorbonne. He was engaged in the controversy of the times upon grace, and sided, like his family, with the Jansenists against the Jesuits, and supported the cause with great ability and vehement zeal. In one of his public letters, however, he proceeded farther than propriety or prudence permitted; for which he was expelled from the faculty of divinity; and it was during this suspension of popular favor that he retired, and for twenty-five years devoted himself to the composition of those works in logic, geometry, grammar, theology, and metaphysics, which have immortalized his name. On his return to public life, he was presented to the king, and recovered his popularity; but the violence and animosity of his enemies drove him a second time, 1679, into obscurity in the Netherlands, where he continued his controversial labors against the Calvinists and Jesuits. He died, in his 82d year, 9th August 1694, desiring that his heart might be deposited in the Port Royal. He was a man of a mild and inoffensive character, of no very promising appearance, but endowed with uncommon powers of mind. The Jesuits carried their hatred against him so far as to destroy the sheet which Perrault, in his panegyric on great men, had written in his favor. His works are very numerous. His letters, after his death, were published in 9 vols. by father Quésnel.

ARNAUD, *Henry*, brother of Robert and Anthony, was made bishop of Toul; but as his election was disputed, he was not put into possession. He was employed as a negotiator at the court of Rome; and, on his return, in 1649, he was made bishop of Angers, where, like a father, he protected the poor, and by the most exemplary virtues discharged the high duties of his office.

When the queen mother marched with an army to punish the rebellion of Angers, the good bishop disarmed her resentment, in his administration of the sacrament. Take, says he, to the incensed princess, the body of him who forgave his enemies as he was dying on the cross. An interesting account of his negotiations was published at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1748. He died at Angers, June 8, 1692, in his 95th year.

ARNAUD, *Angelique*, sister of Henry, was abbess of the Port Royal convent, and distinguished herself by the reformation and the sanctity which she introduced there, and afterwards also at the convent of Maubuisson, where she presided five years. She removed afterwards to Paris, with the king's permission, and died 1661, aged 65. Six sisters of her family, with their mother, passed the evening of their life in her convent.

ARNAUD, *de Brescie*, a bold and independent ecclesiastic, the disciple of Peter Abelard, in the 12th century, who maintained, that it was unlawful for the clergy to hold a temporal estate. On the death of Innocent II. by whom he had been condemned, and obliged to fly to Switzerland, he attacked the papal power, drove the pontiff from Rome, and reformed the government of the city. He was afterwards seized, and by order of Adrian IV. he was burnt alive, in 1115, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Some of his followers came to England, 1160; but were all put to death, as persons dangerous and hostile to the happiness of the state.

ARNAUD, *Anthony*, son of Robert, was abbot of Chaumes. He lived with his uncle, the bishop of Angers, and died 1698, author of some memoirs, in 3 vols. 1 mo.

ARNAUD, *Francis*, a native of Carpentras, abbot of Grand Champs. He distinguished himself by his literary labors, in connexion with Sicard, especially the *Gazette litteraire de l'Europe*—in the journal *etranger*—and in pieces on philosophy, literature, and the arts, 4 vols. 12mo, 1770; and he died at Paris, 2d December 1784.

ARNAUD, *Simon*, marquis of Pomponne, was brother to the preceding, and known at the court of Lewis XIV. as an able negotiator, and as an ambassador to the Hague and Stockholm. He was afterwards made secretary of state, an office from which he was soon removed. He died 1699, aged 81.

ARNAUD, *Henry Charles*, son of Simon, was born at the Hague. He distinguished himself as an ecclesiastic, and more as a statesman, in the character of an ambassador to the court of Vienna, and as chancellor. He died 1756, in his 87th year.

ARNDT, *John*, a native of Ballenstadt in Anhalt, known as minister of Quedlinburg, and afterwards of Brunswick; where his abilities as preacher were obstinately opposed by the envy of his ecclesiastical brethren. As he lived in times when controversial points were disputed upon with acrimony, he felt the rancor of opposite opinions. He was for eleven years minister of Kell, on the presentation of the duke of Lunenburg, where he died, 1621. His chief work is his treatise of true christianity, in 4 books, in German, which, on account of its excellence, has been translated into several languages, and, among others, into English, by Boehm, and dedicated to queen Anne, 1712, in 8vo, in 3 vols.

ARNDT, *Joshua*, professor of logic at Rostock, died at

at Gustrof, the place of his birth, 5th April 1687, in his 61st year. He wrote *miscellanea sacra*, 8vo, 1648, — *tractatus de superstitione*, Leipzig, 1707, 4to — *Clavis antiquit. Jud. &c.* His son *Charles* was professor of poetry and Hebrew at Mechlin, and died 1721, author of some learned dissertations in the Leipzig miscellany.

ARNE, *Thomas Augustine*, son of an upholsterer in Covent Garden, whom Addison characterized in the *Tatler*, N^o 155. & 160. He was educated at Eton, and bound to an attorney; but he possessed a strong inclination for music, and soon rose to be leader of the band at Drury Lane. He composed, in 1733, the music for Addison's opera of *Rosamond*, in 1738 that for Milton's *Comus*, and in 1740 that of Mallet's masque of *Alfred*, in which *Rule Britannia* was first introduced; and, in consequence of his high reputation, he was created Mus. D. at Oxford, in 1759. He died of a spasm in the lungs, March 5, 1778, author of the favorite opera of *Artaxerxes*, the *Guardian* outwitted, and the *Rose*. Mrs. Cibber, the famous actress, was his sister. Though apparently little attached to religion, he was a catholic, and died a penitent son of Rome.

ARNGRIM, *Jonas*, a learned ecclesiastic of Ireland, who wrote a piece on the Runic letters, found in *Olaus Wormius'* collection, besides other tracts illustrative of the history of his country. He died about 1649.

ARNISÆUS, *Kenningus*, a German professor of physic at Helmsstadt. He is known for his able political treatises in defence of the authority of princes. He travelled through France and England, and was honored with the place of counsellor and physician to the king of Denmark. He died November 1635.

ARNOBIUS, rhetorical professor at Sicca in Numidia, at the end of the 3d century, was a violent enemy to Christianity, and afterwards its steadfast friend.

ARNOBIUS, a native of Gaul, author of a commentary on the psalms, and of a defence of the Pelagians in the 5th century.

ARNOLD, *Samuel*, an eminent musical composer, educated under Gates and Nares, at St. James's chapel. His cure of Saul, and his prodigal son, obtained him great applause and celebrity, so that, in 1778, he was honored with the degree of Mus. D. by the university of Oxford. After leaving Covent Garden, where he first appeared, 1760, he became proprietor of the fashionable Marybone Gardens; and, in 1783, succeeded Dr. Nares as organist of the royal chapel. He was also organist of Westminster Abbey, in which his remains are deposited. He died 13th Oct. 1802. Besides musical compositions, he began a splendid edition of Handel's works, in 1786.

ARNOLD, of *Brescia*. Vid. ARNAUD.

ARNOLD, *Nicolas*, a protestant of Lesna, who improved himself by travelling, and afterwards succeeded to the professor's chair of theology at Franeker in Friesland, where he acquired reputation by his sermons and polemical works, printed, Leipzig, 1698. He died 1680, aged 62.

ARNOLD, *Jeffery*, author of a history of mystical theology, and of a history of the church and of heretics, printed, Leipzig, 1700, besides other tracts, was a zealous minister of Perleberg, and a strong advocate of the pietists. He died 1714.

ARNOLD, of Hildesheim, an historian of the 13th century, who continued *Helmoldus'* chronicle of the Sclavonians, published at Lubec 1659.

ARNOLD, *Christopher*, a native of Nuremberg, who studied at Altorf, and afterwards travelled on the continent and in England. He died professor at Altorf, 1685, aged 58. He is author of *testimonium Flavianum*, seu *epistolæ 30. de Josephi testimonio de Christo* — *Ruperti historia universalis* — editions of Latin classics, &c.

ARNOLD, *Benedict*, an American, born in New England, and brought up as a surgeon. He quitted this profession for the sea; and after being for some years employed as master and supercargo of a trading vessel, he embraced, with enthusiasm, the republican cause against the mother-country, and took the command of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. His good conduct raised him to higher offices, and he was, for the boldness of his character, pointed out to make an attack, through pathless wilds, upon Canada. In his attempt to take Quebec by surprise, he received a wound in the leg; and upon the failure of his plans, and the death of his gallant associate, Montgomery, he withdrew the remains of his forces to Crown Point. He was afterwards employed in the flotilla on Lake Champlain; but though he seemed attached to the American cause, either dissatisfaction, or the fear of finding himself on the vanquished side, induced him to open a negociation with sir Henry Clinton, and, as a proof of his sincerity, to deliver up into the hands of the English West Point, of which he had the command. In the attempt, poor André was sacrificed, and Arnold, with difficulty, escaped on board a British ship of war. Here he was treated with respect, and honorably employed; and on the unfortunate conclusion of the war, he was rewarded with a pension. He was afterwards in Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, last war, where he was taken by the French, from whom he escaped. He returned to England, and died in London, 1801.

ARNOUL, a bishop of Lisieux, who resigned his office to retire, in his old age, to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died, 31st August 1184. His letters are curious, in containing an account of the discipline and manners of his time, printed, Paris, 1585, 8vo.

ARNTZENIUS, *John Henry*, a learned Dutchman, law professor at Utrecht, where he died, 1799. He wrote academical discourses and dissertations — *miscellanies* — *institutiones juris Belgici*, 2 vols. 8vo — *Sedulius and Arator* — *panegyrici veteres*, &c.

ARNU, *Nicholas*, a dominican, born at Merancourt near Verdun. He was professor of metaphysics at Padua, where he died, 1692, aged 63. His works, in 10 vols. were chiefly on the theology and philosophy of Aquinas, and curious for the extravagance of his ideas, and the denunciations which he pronounced against the Turkish empire.

ARNULPH or ERNULPH, a monk of St. Lucian de Beauvais, patronised by his friend Lanfranc of Canterbury, and made bishop of Rochester under Henry I. He wrote a history of the church of his diocese, which is still preserved at Rochester, and which has been published by Dr. Thorpe. He was also author of some theological treatises, and died in March 1124, aged 84, after being nine years bishop of the see of Rochester.

ARNULPH, natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany 888, and crowned at Rome 896, by pope Formosus. He died, as is supposed, by poison, 899, and was succeeded by his son, Lewis IV.

ARNULPHUS, an Egyptian, famous at Rome, in the reign of M. Antoninus, for his skill in magic.

ARNWAY, *John*, a native of Shropshire, who studied at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and became rector of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native county. In the civil wars he lost his estates, and retired to Oxford, 1640, where he served the king, and was made archdeacon of Coventry; but on the success of Cromwell, he left the kingdom, and went to the Hague, where he published two pamphlets on the moderation of Charles I.—and an alarm to the English. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died, of a broken heart, 1653.

ARON, *Peter*, a musical writer, born at Florence. He was patronized by Leo X. and was made canon of Rimini. The best known of his compositions is *de institutione harmonica*, translated into Latin, 1516.

ARPINO, *Joseph d'*, a celebrated painter, born at Arpino, 1560. In his 13th year he was in the humble situation of waiter on the painters who were adorning the Vatican; and it was from this time that his genius burst forth. The pope was made acquainted with his merit, and favors were heaped upon him, and he was created knight of St. Michael. He possessed spirit; but when his rival Caravaggio attacked him, he refused to fight him, before he was a knight like himself. Against Annibal Carachi he likewise meditated revenge; but the painter showing him his pencil, added, with this weapon I defy you. The best pieces of Arpino, who is known among painters by the name of *Josepin*, are from the history of Rome, the most capital of which is the battle of Romulus with the Sabines. He died at Rome, 1640, aged 80.

ARRAGON, *Jeanne d'*, a celebrated Italian lady, another of Marc Anthony Colonna, who distinguished himself against the Turks at Lepanto. She is known for the very singular honor paid her, by the wits of the age, who embalmed her virtues and her praises in elegies in all languages, published at Venice 1558, under the title of *Tempio alla divina signora Arragona*. She died 1577, in a great old age.

ARRAN, *James Hamilton earl of*, a Scotch nobleman, who was highly favored by Henry II. of France, in 1555, and made captain of his Scotch life guards. He was distinguished for his virtues and abilities, and at one time aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth of England, which, however, he did not disclose, to pay his adoration to her more beautiful rival, the now widowed queen of Scots. Mary received his proposals with indifference and contempt, and Arran sunk into despair and insanity. He died 1609.

ARRIA, the wife of Pætus, under Claudius, is celebrated for her heroism, and conjugal fidelity.

ARRIAGA, *Roderic d'*, a Spanish jesuit, professor of theology at Salamanca and Prague. His works were on metaphysics, printed, Antwerp 1632, and on divinity 8 vols. fol. 1643. He died 1667, aged 75, at Prague.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, of the second century, born at Nicomedia, and highly honored at Rome. He

wrote the history of Alexander the great, dissertations on Epictetus, &c.

ARROWSMITH, *John*, a theological professor at Cambridge 1660, author of several valuable works strongly calvinistic, especially *Tactica sacra*—Godman, or exposition of St. John's first chapter,—a chain of principles, or a course of theology, all in 4to.

ARSACES I. a Parthian, who emancipated his country from the Macedonian yoke, B. C. 250, into an independent kingdom. He was killed in battle, after reigning 38 years.

ARSACES II. son of the first, made war against Antiochus the great.

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia, who bound him in silver chains. He died in his prison of Ecbatana, B. C. 362.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople, excommunicated Michael Palæologus, for dispossessing John Lascaris of the crown. The emperor demanded absolution, but the prelate refused without resignation, and in consequence of his firmness, he was banished to an island, where he died in the 13th century.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon, appointed, by pope Damascus, preceptor to Accadius, son of Theodosius. The virtues of the master were unable to correct the haughtiness of the pupil. One day Theodosius found his son sitting and the preceptor standing before him, upon which, he ordered him to sit down, and his pupil to rise, but this did not avail. It is even said that the licentious prince ordered his master to be dispatched, and that Arsenius, discovering the perfidy, fled from the court to Egypt, and passed the rest of his life among the anchorites of Scetis, where he died aged 95. His tract for the rule of the monks is preserved.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, was excommunicated by the patriarch for submitting to the pope. He was author of a collection of apophthegms, and some scholia on Euripides, and died at Venice 1435.

ARSEZAN, *Pader d'*, a native of Toulouse, author of two tragedies, Agamemnon and Antigone. He died 1696.

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, who conducted himself with great severity, but at last obtained the good wishes of his subjects, and died A.D. 48.

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, insulted by Caracalla. He was defeated in battle, and in him the empire of Parthia became extinct A.D. 226.

ARTALI, *Joseph*, a native of Mazara in Sicily, who in his youth fought a duel and killed his adversary, and fled to Candia when it was besieged by the Turks. In this place he highly distinguished himself, and was knighted, and on his return to Europe, he was patronized by several princes, especially the duke of Brunswic, and the emperor Leopold. He was so skilful as a duellist, that he was called the chevalier du Sang. He cultivated poetry with success, and wrote several pieces, and died 1679, at Naples, in his 51st year.

ARTAUD, *Peter Joseph*, a native of Bonieux, in the comtat Venaissin, bishop of Cavaillon, esteemed for his learning, his exemplary piety and goodness of heart. His works are pastoral discourses, &c. He died 1760, aged 54.

ARTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, was besieged in his palace

palace by Hubert and Hugues counts of Paris, assisted by William of Normandy. His enemies prevailed, and Hugues was named his successor. Afterwards he was restored to his diocese, where he died 948.

ARTAVASDES I. king of Armenia, after Tigranes his father, behaved with perfidy to Crassus and M. Antony. After the battle of Actium, his head was cut off and sent to Media.

ARTAVASDES II. grandson of the above, was king of Armenia, under the protection of Augustus.

ARTAXERXES I. king of Persia, son of Xerxes, is supposed to be the Ahasuerus of scripture. He died 424, B. C. and was succeeded by Xerxes.

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon, defeated his brother Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B. C. He died aged 94, after a reign of 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded the second, and slew all his brothers, and the whole of his family. He made war against Egypt, and was murdered by Bagoas the eunuch, who made handles for knives with his bones, B. C. 338.

ARTAXERXES BEBEGAN, son of a shepherd, first king of Persia, of the race of the Sassanides. He defeated Ardavan and married his daughter, whom he ordered to be put to death, because she attempted to poison him. Her life was preserved as she was pregnant, and the child she brought forth was received with gratitude by the father, and became his successor by the name of Sapor, A. D. 240.

ARTAXIAS I. governor of Upper Armenia under Antiochus, made himself king of the country, and maintained his power against Antiochus.

ARTAXIAS II. king of Armenia after Artavasdes I. was expelled by Antony, and restored by the assistance of the Parthians. Tigranes succeeded him.

ARTAXIAS III. son of Polemo, was made king by Germanicus, in the room of Orodes son of Vonones, and reigned 17 years.

ARTEAGA, Don Stephano, a Spanish Jesuit, who died at Paris, 1800, aged 55. He is author of a treatise on ideal beauty in Spanish, an edition of which appeared in Italian—the revolutions of the Italian theatre to the present time, in Italian, 3 vols. 8vo. 1785. He left in MS. another learned work in Italian called *Ritmo Sonoro*, e *del ritmo muto degli Antichi*.

ARTEDI, Peter, a physician of Sweden, so intimate with Linnæus, that they made each other heirs of their manuscripts, and literary property. He is known for his diligence in the history of fossils and quadrupeds. He was accidentally drowned in a canal at Leyden, 1735, in his 30th year, and the works which he intended to publish were completed for him by his friend, under the title of *Bibliotheca ichthyologica*, and *Philosophia ichthyologica*.

ARTEMAS or ARTEMON, founder of a sect in the third century, which maintained that Christ was but a man, without the powers or substance of a God.

ARTEMIDORUS, a philosopher of Ephesus, author of a book on dreams, in the age of the Antonines.

ARTEMIDORUS, an Ephesian, author of a description of the earth 100 B. C.

ARTEMISIA I. queen of Caria, assisted Xerxes against the Greeks, and behaved with astonishing valor.

ARTEMISIA II. queen of Caria, is celebrated for the erection of a mausoleum, to honor the memory of her husband Mausolus. She took Rhodes, B. C. 351.

ARTHINGTON, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, who joined with Edmund Coppinger and Hacket, and, under the pretence of being inspired, attempted to introduce a reformation in the kingdom, by the most violent and the wildest schemes. Hacket was hanged for his conduct, and Arthington obtained his pardon by recantation.

ARTHUR, a British prince, whose existence some historians regard as fabulous. He is said to have succeeded his father as king of Britain 516. He attacked the Saxons, whom he defeated, and afterwards carried his victorious army against the Picts, and against Ireland and the western Isles of Scotland. Returning from the field he devoted himself to cultivate the arts of peace, and became a most popular governor. He established the order of the knights of the round table at Winchester, and died about 542.

ARTHUR, duke of Britany, was the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet son of Henry II. by Constantine daughter of the duke of Brittany. Though established in his dominions by Richard I. his uncle, he was treated harshly by the next king, John, also his uncle, who took him prisoner, and confined him in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered.

ARTIGNI, Anthony Gachet d', an ecclesiastic, born at Vienna, known by his *memoires d'histoire, de critique, &c.* 7 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1749; a work partly compiled from the writings of the abbe Brun. He was a man deservedly esteemed in his private character. He died at Vienna in his 65th year, 6th May 1768.

ARTUSI, Giamara, a musical writer, author of the art of counterpoint reduced to tables, published 1586 at Venice, and completed, 1589,—the imperfections of modern music, 1600 and 1603, &c.

ARVIEUX, Laurent d', a native of Marseilles, who, during 12 years residence in Palestine, acquired the oriental languages, and was employed as a useful negociator for the French court. His name deserves to be mentioned with every mark of respect, for his deliverance of 380 captives from the dungeon of Tunis, who, in mark of their gratitude, presented him with a purse of 600 pistoles, which he generously refused. He also redeemed 240 slaves at Algiers, and after serving his country at Constantinople, Aleppo, and other places, died 1702, aged 67. His travels to Constantinople, Aleppo, Arabia, &c. were published by le P. Rabat at Paris 1735, 6 vols. 12mo.

ARVIRAGUS, a king of Britain, in the age of Domitian. He was buried at Gloucester, in a temple built by him in honor of Claudius.

ARUNDEL, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, and wife first to Robert Ratcliff, and secondly to Henry Howard earl of Arundel, is known by her translation of the wise sayings, &c. of Alexander Severus, and of other things from Seneca, Plato, &c. She lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, son of the earl of Arundel, was made bishop of Ely, though only 21 years old, under Edward III. and afterwards translated to York, and

from thence to Canterbury. He also held with the primacy the office of lord chancellor. His quarrel with Richard II. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and to fly to Rome, and to his resentment may in some degree be attributed the success with which Henry IV. invaded England, and seized the crown. He was a zealous defender of the temporal power of the church, and he persecuted the followers of Wickliff with great severity, and forbade the translation of the bible into the vulgar tongue. He died 1414.

ARUNDEL, *Thomas Howard earl of*, is famous for the discovery of the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the university of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandler, and Maittaire, are in the number of those who published an account of these valuable relics of antiquity.

ARUNDEL, *Blanche*, daughter of lord Worcester, and wife of lord Arundel, is celebrated for her brave defence of Wardour Castle, against the parliamentary forces. Though assisted only by 25 men, she resisted the attack of 1300 men, and at last capitulated on honorable terms, which the conquerors basely violated. She died 1649, aged 66, and was buried in Wardour castle chapel.

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer, author of a book of observations on the obliquity of the ecliptic in the 11th century.

ASA, son of Abijah, made king of Judah, B. C. 955. He solicited the aid of Benhadad king of Syria, against the Israelites, for which he was reproved by the prophet Hanani. He was a great enemy to idolatry, and reigned 41 years.

ASAPH, *St.* a native of North Wales, who was a monk of Llanelvy under Kentigern the bishop of that see. He succeeded to the bishopric, and so great was his sanctity, that Llanelvy exchanged its name for St. Asaph. The bishop wrote the ordinances of his church, the life of his predecessor, &c. and died about 600. The see was vacant nearly 500 years after his death.

ASAPH, a musician of the tribe of Levi, in the age of king David. He is said to have composed several of the psalms.

ASAR-HADDON, king of Assyria after his father Senacherib, obtained afterwards the kingdom of Babylon, and died B. C. 667, after a reign of 45 years.

ASCELIN, an ecclesiastic who in the 11th century defended transubstantiation against Berenger.

ASCHAM, *Roger*, a native of Kirkby-Wiske near Northallerton, Yorkshire, known for his learning, and more for the respectable share he bore in the education of the family of Henry VIII. Under the liberal and early patronage of Sir Anthony Wingfield he was brought up at St. John's college Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his application, and a superior knowledge of the Greek language. He was introduced to Henry VIII. to whom he inscribed his treatise on archery, and he not only received a pension, but as he wrote a beautiful hand, he was appointed to instruct in writing prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers Henry and Charles dukes of Suffolk. Elizabeth was indebted to him also for her knowledge of Greek and

Latin, as he read with her the best part of Livy, Cicero, Iocrates Sophocles, &c. He afterwards returned to Cambridge as public orator of the university, and was invited 1550 to attend Sir Richard Morysine in an embassy to Charles V. and it was on his way to London he visited lady Jane Grey at Bradgate-hall in Leicestershire, in whose hands he found a Greek edition of Plato's Phædo, a book from which this amiable woman said she received more real pleasure than from sharing the diversion of her attendants and family who were hunting in the park. His time was not unpleasantly spent in Germany, as he assisted the ambassador, and applied himself to politics so successfully that he wrote a book on the affairs of the empire. He was appointed, when returned to England, Latin secretary to king Edward, an office which was still continued to him under Mary and Elizabeth; but though a favorite at court and universally respected, he did not use his influence to raise himself to preferment, as a prebend in the church of York was the only favor he received, and unasked, from the crown. He died in London 4th January 1568, aged 53, and was interred in St. Sepulchre. Buchanan wrote the following just tribute to the memory of his departed friend:

Aschamum extinctum Patriæ Graæque camænæ,
Et Latæ verâ cum pietate dolent.

Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modicâ: in mores dicere fama nequit.

Ascham's most valuable work is his schoolmaster, which he wrote at the request of Sir Richard Sackville, in consequence of a dispute with respect to the various modes of education. His latinity and the elegance of his diction in his letters have been greatly and deservedly admired. His works were printed in one vol 4to. 1769, and the schoolmaster was edited by Upton in 1711.

ASCHAM, *Anthony*, author of tracts on astrology, and on the properties of herbs, gathered 1550, was a physician, and also an ecclesiastic. He was preferred by Edward VI. to the living of Barnishton, Yorkshire.

ASCHAM, *Anthony*, a friend of Cromwell, and a member of the long parliament. He was educated at Eton, and King's college Cambridge. He was assassinated with his interpreter by six exiled royalists in Spain, where he had been sent as envoy from England, 6th June 1650. He wrote a discourse on the revolutions and confusions of governments, 8vo. 1648.

ASCHARI, a muselman doctor, founder of a sect which bears his name. He supposed that the supreme being follows only general established laws; but the Hanbalites, at the head of which was his father-in-law Hanbalite, supported that providence acted differently in particular circumstances. Aschari died at Bagdad 940.

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek philosopher B. C. 350. He worked at the mill in the night that he might on the day be enabled to attend Plato's lectures.

ASCOLI, *Cecco di*, or Francisco de Stabili, professor of mathematics at Bologna, wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was burnt as a heretic at Florence 1328, aged 70. He was also author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holy Wood, or Sacrobosco.

ASCONIUS PEDIANUS, a grammarian of Padua in the age of Augustus.

ASCOUGH William, made bishop of Sarum 1438, was murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers 1450. He was descended from a very ancient Lincolnshire family.

ASDRUBAL, founder of New Carthage in Spain, was brother-in-law of the great Annibal. He was assassinated by a Gaul.

ASDRUBAL BARCA, brother of Annibal, was killed at the battle of the Metaurus, as he was advancing into Italy with reinforcements.

ASELLI Gaspar, a physician of Cremona, known as the discoverer of the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He was professor of anatomy at Paris, where he died 1626, and he published a valuable account of his discoveries, printed Milan, 4to. 1627.

ASFELD Claude Francois Bidal Marquis d', an illustrious warrior at the battle of Almanza in 1707, rewarded by the kings of Spain and of France for his important services. He took Philippsburg in 1734, and died at Paris 1743.

ASFELD Jacques Vincent Bidal d', an ecclesiastic, brother to the preceding, imprisoned for his attachment to the Janfenists. He wrote several uninteresting treatises on theology, and died at Paris 1745, aged 81.

ASGILE John, a lawyer of eminence, known for his wit and his misfortunes. He was brought up at Lincoln's inn under the patronage of judge Eyre in king William's reign, and his abilities were such that he rose to consequence and employment. Two treatises replete with humor and farcasm had already given him popularity, when he published another on the possibility of avoiding death, which drew down upon him the odium of the friends of the church, and particularly of Dr. Sacheverell; so that, when he afterwards went to Ireland, and by success in the law purchased an estate and procured a seat in the house of commons, he was ignominiously expelled for the contents of his pamphlet. On his return to England, he was returned for Bramber in Suffex; but here the morality of his writings was also called in question, and though he made an eloquent defence in favor of his opinions, which he refused to retract, he was expelled as a disgraced and unworthy member. This blow hastened the ruin of his fortunes, he became a prisoner of the King's Bench and afterwards of the Fleet, where he continued to subsist by writing political pamphlets, and by transacting some professional business. After 30 years thus spent in confinement and poverty he expired in November 1738, aged upwards of 80.

ASHE, Simon, a nonconformist, chaplain to lord Warwick during the civil wars. He was a man of property, and of great influence among his persuasion. He was educated at Emmanuel college, and settled in Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with Dod, Ball, Hilderham, Langley, and others. His principles were obnoxious to Cromwell's party, and it is said, that he was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. He died 1662. He published sermons, and edited Ball's works.

ASHLEY, Robert, a native of Nashhill in Wilts educated at Harthall Oxford and the Middle Temple London. He was called to the bar, and distinguished himself as an

eminent writer, as a collector of books, in Holland, France, &c. and as a benefactor to the society to which he belonged. He published a relation of the kingdom of Cochin China, and the life of Almanzor, &c. and died October 1641, in an advanced old age, and was buried in the Temple church.

ASHMOLE or ASMOLE, Elias, was born at Lichfield, 23d May 1617, and is known as an antiquarian and as the founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford. He was educated at the grammar-school in his native town, became a chorister of the cathedral, and at the age of 16 was admitted into the family and under the patronage of James Paget, baron of the exchequer, by whose means he rose to be solicitor and attorney in the common pleas. At the beginning of the disputes which preceded the civil war, he retired to Oxford, where, having entered a member of Brazen-nose college, he labored with great assiduity in mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy. He afterwards engaged in the service of the king as commissioner and register of excise, and was captain in lord Ashley's regiment; but the fatal battle of Worcester obliged him to retire to Cheshire for a while, till again he returned to London, and 1647 to Englefield in Berkshire, where he married lady Mainwaring. Ever employed in advancing science, his labors were indefatigable in procuring a collection of the manuscript works of English chemists, and in tracing the Roman roads mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus. His greatest work was the history of the order of the garter, which procured him not only fame and additional respectability, but the patronage of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received at the restoration, and honored with the place of Windsor herald, besides a pension of 400l. out of the customs of paper. The valuable collection of coins to the number of 9000, besides books and other curiosities which he had made, was unfortunately destroyed at the Middle Temple by fire in 1679; but his most precious gold medals, and manuscripts were then at Lambeth, and thus escaped the dreadful conflagration. So much public merit did not pass unrewarded by the learned body to which he belonged; the university of Oxford granted him the degree of doctor in physic by diploma, and in 1683 they completed a handsome building for the reception of the valuable collection of manuscripts, books, medals, and curiosities, which he intended to deposit within its precincts as a token of his gratitude, and as the memorial of his zeal in the cause of science. Ashmole died at Lambeth, May 18th, 1692, aged 75. His works, some of which are still in manuscript, are all on historical and antiquarian subjects, but highly esteemed for the depth of research and various information which they contain. His history of Berkshire—his miscellanies on several curious subjects—and memoirs of his life in the form of a diary—were published after his death.

ASHTON, Charles, a learned critic, elected master of Jesus college Cambridge 1701. He lived to a great age, distinguished for his erudition and for the delicacy and correctness of his criticisms. His works were all critical. It was said of the university of Cambridge that, among those whom the fellows appointed to the headship of a college, there were not three equal to those only three whom the privilege of visitors selected to preside over societies to which before they did not

probably belong; that is, Bentley of Trinity by the king; Ashton of Jesus by the bishop of Ely; and Waterland of Magdalen, by the earl of Suffolk; a circumstance highly honorable to the elector as well as to the elected. Among his publications were—*locus Justini martyris emendatus*, &c.—Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the time of Cæsar's going to the African war, &c.—*Origen de oratione*, 4to.—*Hierocles in aurea carmina Pythagorea comment.* 1742, 8vo, &c.

ASHTON, *Thomas*, D.D. a learned divine, educated at Eton and King's college Cambridge, and afterwards promoted to the rectory of Aldingham in Lancashire, and St. Botolph in London. He was also fellow of Eton, and, as preacher at Lincoln's inn, he acquired great popularity by the elegance of his language and the persuasive eloquence of his delivery. He published some sermons on various occasions, besides controversial pamphlets against Jones a methodist, and upon filling the Eton fellowships with persons who are or have been fellows of King's college. He died March 1st, 1775, in his 59th year, after surviving some years a dreadful attack of the palsy.

ASHWELL, *George*, was born in Ludgate-street, and educated at Harrow, and Wadham college Oxford, of which he became fellow. During the civil war he preached frequently before the king, but he submitted to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was afterwards rector of Hanwell near Banbury, where he died 1693, aged 66. His writings were on divinity, but not in high esteem. The best known was a treatise on the apostolic, athanasian, and nicene creeds, 8vo. 1613.

ASHWOOD, *Bartholomew*, a minister of Axminster in Devon, from which he was ejected in 1662. He was afterwards minister of a congregation at Peckham in Surrey, and died there a few years before the revolution. He wrote some small tracts, especially the heavenly trade,—and the best treasure.

ASHWORTH, *Caleb*, a native of Northamptonshire, who, from the humble employment of carpenter, rose, by the instruction and patronage of Dr. Doddridge, to the respectability of minister of a dissenting congregation, and at last successor in the school of his able master. He wrote the paradigms of Hebrew verbs, and other works, and died at Daventry 1774 aged 65, respected as a man and as a scholar. He was created D.D. by a Scotch university.

ASKEW, *Anthony*, a native of Kendall in Westmorland, eminent as a physician and as a man of letters. He was educated at Sedburgh school, and Emanuel college Cambridge, where he took his first degree 1745. He afterwards studied one year at Leyden, and then accompanied the English ambassador to Constantinople. On his return to England he took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and began to practise. He was also made fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians; but his celebrity arises more from his fondness for literature than his success in the medical profession. He collected a most valuable library which was disposed of by public auction for above 5,000l. He died at Hampstead 1784.

ASKEW, *Anne*, daughter of sir William Askew of Kellay, Lincolnshire, was eminent for her virtues and misfortunes. She married when young Mr. Kyme,

against her inclination, and the treatment which she received from her husband was so inhuman, that she came to the court of Henry VIII. in person to solicit a divorce. Her story interested the ladies of the court; but as it was suspected that she was attached to the reformation, her person was seized and confined in Newgate, and afterwards cruelly tortured in the Tower; and in 1546 she was burnt in Smithfield with her tutor and two other persons, like herself, more attached to her faith than to life. Some of her letters, preserved by Fox and Strype, prove her to have been amiable, accomplished, and virtuous. She was about 26 when she suffered.

ASPASIA, a native of Miletus, who settled at Athens. Though her character and company were most licentious, yet her wit and learning were so dazzling that Socrates himself visited her. Pericles married her, after divorcing his wife.

ASPASIA, the mistress of young Cyrus, and after his death of his brother Artaxerxes, was originally called Milto.

ASPELT, *Peter d'*, a native of Treves, who studied medicine at Paris, and was, in consequence of his curing the pope in a dangerous disorder, raised to an archbishopric by the grateful pontiff. He died 1320.

ASSELIN, *Giles Thomas*, a native of Vire, and doctor of the Sorbonne, respectable for his piety as well as his poetical abilities, which frequently were rewarded with the prize. He died at Paris 11th Oct. 1567 aged 85. He was the pupil of Thomas Corneille, and the friend of la Motte-Houdar. His poems are blamed by some for want of ornament; the best are, an ode on the immortality of the soul—and the other on the existence of God.

ASSELYN, *John*, a pupil of Vandenvelde, who after visiting Italy settled at Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity as an historical and landscape painter. He died 1650 aged 40.

ASSER, a Jewish rabbi of the 5th century, author of the Talmud of Babylon, printed with notes Amsterdam in 12 vols. fol. 1744.

ASSER, of St. David's, a learned author in the reign of Alfred raised to the see of Sherborne by that prince, of whose life he wrote an account. There is a chronicle or annals ascribed also to him, printed at Oxford 1691, fol. It is said that he persuaded Alfred to found Oxford, and to maintain professors there. He died 909.

ASSETON, *Dr. William*, born in 1641, was the son of the rector of Middleton in Lancashire, and was of Brazen-nose college of which he became a fellow. He obtained preferment by means of the duke of Ormond, to whom he was chaplain, and distinguished himself as the projector of that most charitable scheme of providing a maintenance for the widows of clergymen and others, by a jointure payable by the mercers' company. This scheme was the labor of many years, and before it was completed, he had addressed himself to the corporation of the clergy and to the bank of England, who showed an unwillingness to adopt his plan. He refused, a few years before his death, the headship of Brazen-nose. He died in his 69th year in Sept. 1711, at Beckenham, to the rectory of which he had been presented by the St. Johns. He wrote, besides devotional tracts, some pieces against the dissenters and papists.

ASSOUCI,

ASSOCI, Charles Coyneau, Sieur d', a poet called the ape of Scarron, was the son of an advocate of the parliament of Paris, where he was born 1604. The wildness of his character displayed itself at the age of eight, when he ran away from his father, and after strange adventures at Calais, London, Turin, and Montpellier, he came to Rome, where, for his ridicule of the popish court, he was imprisoned. On his liberation he came to Paris, where some improper amours exposed him to persecution and to confinement in the Bastille and in the Chatelet. He died 1679. His poetry consists of scattered pieces, published in three vols 12mo. 16-8, in which the reader finds little wit, but much immorality and buffoonery. He also translated part of Ovid's metamorphoses, and Claudian's rape of Proserpine.

ASTELL, Mary, a learned woman, daughter of a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne. She was educated by her uncle, a clergyman, not only in logic and philosophy but in the learned languages, so that the most difficult authors, Plato, Epictetus, Cicero, and Antoninus, were as familiar to her as the writings of her own countrymen. She lived at Chelsea, where she employed herself in acts of devotion and charity; and she became acquainted with the most learned men of the age, Atterbury, Dodwell, Norris, Hickes, &c. and like them advanced the cause of science and piety, by useful publications on religion and morality. She did not long survive the amputation of one of her breasts for a cancer; but after she had directed her shroud and coffin for some time to be placed by her bedside, she expired, 1731, in her 63d year, and was buried at Chelsea. Her publications were, letters concerning the love of God, 8vo. 1695—an essay in defence of the female sex in a letter to a lady, 8vo. 1696—a serious proposal to the ladies for the advancement of their true and greatest interests, 2 parts, 12mo. 1697—a fair way with the dissenters and their patrons, 1704, 4to—reflections on marriage, 8vo. 1705—the Christian religion, as professed by a daughter of the church of England, 1705, 8vo, &c.

ASTERIUS, an Arian, of Cappadocia, in the 4th century. He abandoned his faith, to escape the persecution under Maximian, and thus lost his reputation for piety and consistency.

ASTERIUS a native of Antioch, made, in the 4th century, bishop of Amasea in Pontus.

ASTERIUS URBANUS, a bishop of the 3d century, engaged in a controversy with the Montanists of Ancyra in Galatia.

ASTLE, Thomas, an English antiquary, born in Staffordshire, where his father was a farmer. He was engaged, in 1763, under the patronage of Mr. Grenville, in examining the records of Westminster with Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel; and, in 1766, he superintended the printing of the ancient Parliamentary records. He was, in 1775, made chief clerk of the record office in the Tower, and succeeded Sir John Shelley as keeper. He died December 1803. He wrote a curious work on the origin and progress of writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, first printed 1784, in 4to, and again edited 1803. He also contributed some valuable papers to the *Archæologia*, and other publications.

ASTLEY, John, was born at Wem in Shropshire, and apprenticed to Hudson, the portrait painter, known as

the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. After improving his talents at Rome, under the patronage of lord Cheltenham, and copying some of the finest works of Titian and Bentivoglio, he returned to England, and from thence passed to Ireland, where he rapidly gained reputation, and increased his fortune with 3000*l*. On his return to London, he passed through Knutsford, where, at an assembly, he gained the heart of lady Daniel, who, with her hand, gave him soon after the whole Duckenfield estate in fee, worth 5000*l*. a-year. A fondness for extravagance and dissipation seemed to be his only passion; but while he squandered with one hand, Fortune seemed, in the most profuse manner, to replenish the other. The death of his brother brought him 10,000*l*. and his success in painting, and other contingencies, increased his property so much, that at one time he was worth upwards of 100,000*l*. Of this sum, 25,000*l*. were spent in fanciful improvements in his houses at Duckenfield and in London; and 30,000*l*. as he informed Dr Warren, vanished, in seven years, in criminal pleasures the recollection of which often wrung his heart with anguish, as his body suffered under the pressure of pain and debility. He possessed the convivial habits which hospitality should maintain, he was free, easy, and engaging in his manners, and though too often a debauchee in character, yet his heart was not devoid of sensibility; as it must be admitted, that the man who at last, in seeing the vanity of pleasure and of life, wishes he could retrace the steps of childhood, and give the world a better example, is not totally dead to virtue. He was three times married, and proved an affectionate husband; but his management of his three children was such as showed that he did not possess the judicious and parental attention which is required from a father.

ASTOLPH, king of Lombardy, after his brother Rachis, 749. He attacked the pope's dominions, and would have overrun Italy, had he not been prevented by the negotiations and the armies of Pepin of France. He died 756.

ASTON, Sir Arthur, a native of Fulham, of an ancient family, who, after serving abroad, came back, on the breaking out of the civil wars, to offer his life and fortunes to Charles I. He was at the head of the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and three times defeated lord Essex; and for his services was entrusted with the government of Reading, and afterwards of Oxford. After the king's death, he went to Ireland, and bravely defended Drogheda against the republicans; but when he was obliged to surrender the place to Cromwell, the victorious enemy ordered his brains to be dashed to pieces by repeated blows with the wooden stump which he used, in consequence of the amputation of his leg by an unfortunate accident.

ASTON, Sir Thomas, of an ancient Cheshire family, was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and, in 1628, was made a baronet. In 1635, he served the office of sheriff for his native county; and, in the civil wars, raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded at Nantwich, in 1642. He was afterwards taken prisoner, but in his attempt to make his escape from his confinement at Stafford, he was struck with great violence by a soldier on the head, so that the blow produced a fever, which proved fatal, 1643. He

is author of a remonstrance against presbytery—of a short survey of presbyterian discipline—of a brief review of the institution, succession, and jurisdiction of bishops, &c.

ASTORGAS, Marchioness of, a lady, in the reign of Charles II. of Spain, who killed with her own hands a beautiful mistress to whom her husband was criminally attached. She afterwards prepared the heart of this unfortunate victim, and when her husband had eat it, she rolled the bleeding head of his murdered mistress before him on the table. This wretched guilty woman escaped into a convent, where she became insane through rage and jealousy.

ASTRONOME, P., an historian of the 9th century, author of the life of Lewis the Debonnaire, his patron, preserved in du Chefne's collection.

ASTRUC, John, a French physician of Sauves, in Lower Languedoc, who, after studying at Montpellier, acquired great reputation at Paris, both as a practitioner and as a professor. He was for some time in Poland, physician to the king at Warsaw. His works, de morbis veneris, &c. are highly esteemed. He was born 1684, 19th March, and died at Paris, 5th May 1766. Besides the above, he wrote treatises on pathology—on ulcers and tumors—on therapeutics—on the inoculation of the small-pox—on female diseases, translated into English—memoirs relating to the natural history of Languedoc, &c.

ASTYAGES, a king of Media, B.C. 594, called by some the Ahafuerus of scripture.

ATA, Abdal, a musfulman dervise in the age of Tamerlane, regarded as a god by his followers.

ATABALIPA, or **ATAHUALPA**, the last king of Peru, of the race of the Incas. He was made king of Quito on his father's death, 1529; but he aspired to the whole kingdom, and defeated his brother Hualscar, who sat on the throne of Peru. When Pizarro with the Spaniards invaded the kingdom of Peru, the unhappy monarch was invited to a parley, and treacherously seized, and soon after barbarously strangled, or burnt at the stake, 1533, though he had paid for his ransom all the gold which a room pointed out by the Spaniards could contain. Some of the Spanish authors have endeavoured to represent him as an usurper, and as faithless in the first treaty which he had made with Pizarro; but little credit is to be given to their assertions. They wish to wipe off the odium deservedly fallen on their countrymen, by attacking the innocent character of Atabalipa.

ATHALIAH, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah king of Judah, was daughter of Ahab, by Jezebel. Her son, excited by her advice and example, committed every excess of cruelty and wickedness; and, after his death, the licentious mother, to obtain the sovereign power, murdered the whole of the royal family except Joash, who was with difficulty preserved by Jehoshaba, daughter of Jehoram. She was, after a reign of seven years, made to expiate her crimes by death. The history of this vicious princess is the subject of one of the finest of the tragedies of Racine.

ATHANASIUS, St. a native of Alexandria, raised, in consequence of his abilities and great eloquence, to the see of his native town, A.D. 326. He was a violent opposer of the Arians, and suffered great persecution for his firmness. He died 371.

ATHELING, Edgar, son of Edward, and grandson of mund Ironside, king of England, was regarded as the future monarch; but the intrigues of Harold prevailed against him. The battle of Hastings, 1066, in destroying his rival, cut off his hopes of success; and, after making some resistance at York to little purpose, he fled to Scotland, and afterwards to Normandy. He was reconciled to the conqueror, and was at the first crusade with Baldwin II. where he behaved with great intrepidity. He passed the last years of his life at Malmsbury.

ATHELSTAN, though but natural son of Edward the elder, was made king of England after his father's death, 925. He was happily successful against the Danes, whom he defeated in Northumberland; and afterwards he devoted himself to the arts of peace. He encouraged commerce, by bestowing the title of thane on such of his merchants as had performed three voyages. He died 941.

ATHENAGORAS, a Christian philosopher of Athens, in the 2d century.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian and writer of Alexandria, in the 3d century.

ATHENÆUS, a mathematician, B.C. 200.

ATHENÆUS, an orator at Rome in the age of Augustus.

ATHENODORUS, a stoic philosopher, preceptor to Augustus. He died in his native town of Tarsus, aged 82.

ATHIAS, Isaac, author of an explication of the law of Moses, printed at Amsterdam and Venice, was a Jew of Spain.

ATHIAS, Joseph, a learned printer of Amsterdam, who published an edition of the Hebrew bible, 2 vols. 1677, highly esteemed, besides editions in Spanish, English, and German. His services were rewarded with a gold chain and medal by the states. He died 1700.

ATKINS, James, D.D. a learned Scotsman, of Kirkwall in Orkney, educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, and patronised by the marquis of Hamilton. He was made bishop of Moray in 1677, and afterwards translated to Galloway. He died at Edinburgh, October 28, 1687. He wrote against the presbyterians; but his treatises are now unknown.

ATKINS, Sir Robert, was descended of the ancient family of the same name in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Baliol college, and after being made a knight of the Bath, and taking his degrees in law, he was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1672, which he resigned, in 1679, through disgust at the conduct of the government. He showed his impartiality on the bench, though his mind was occasionally tinged by superstition; and at the revolution, which he favored with all the ardor of a patriot, he was made lord chief baron by William. In June 1695 he resigned his high office, and spent the last fourteen years of his life in peaceful and dignified retirement at Saperton Hall in Gloucestershire. He died in the beginning of 1709, aged 88, leaving behind him a character of great probity, and repeated instances of unshaken attachment to the freedom and constitution of England. He was twice married; and his only son, *Sir Robert Atkins*, inherited his virtues, and was for a long time representative of the county. He published, in folio, the history of Gloucestershire, from the

the materials collected by Dr. Parsons; and died 1711, aged 64. The writings of judge Atkins are all on constitutional and juridical subjects, and are highly valued.

ATKINS, Richard, a native of Gloucestershire, educated at Baliol, and Lincoln's Inn. He suffered during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cause, and spent above 1000*l.* in law suits, in twenty-four years, to establish the right of the king's grant in printing law books. He published on the subject his original and growth of printing, in 4to. and, five years after, his vindication, &c. He was unhappily married. He died in confinement in the Marshalsea, September 14, 1677.

ATRATUS, Hugh, or Black, called the phoenix of his age, from the great powers of his mind, and his unwearied application, was born at Evesham in Worcestershire, and was made a cardinal by Martin II. 1281. He died of the plague, six years after, author of genealogia humana—problemata—canones medicinales, &c.

ATTALUS I. king of Pergamus, was a great patron of learning. He died in his 72d year, B.C. 198.

ATTALUS II. son of the above, succeeded his brother Eumenes, 159, and reigned 21 years.

ATTALUS III. nephew of the second, died B.C. 133, in the fifth year of his reign. As he had no issue, he left all his possessions to the Romans.

ATTALUS, a native of Pergamus, who was burnt alive for the Christian religion, in the persecution of M. Antoninus, 177.

ATTENDULI, Margaret, a sister of Sforza, grand constable of Naples. When her brother was perfidiously seized, she armed her friends and domestics, and at their head made reprisals, and thus obtained the liberation of the captive.

ATTEBURY, Lewis, son of Dr. Atterbury, rector of Milton, Northamptonshire, was educated at Christ Church, and submitted to the republican visitors. He was, in 1654, made rector of Great Rissington, Gloucestershire, and, three years after, obtained the living of Milton Bucks. After the restoration, he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford. He was, on his return from London, drowned, near his house, December 7, 1693. He published three sermons.

ATTEBURY, Lewis, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chaplain, in 1683, to the lord mayor, sir William Pritchard, and the next year became rector of Symel, in Northamptonshire, which he afterwards resigned, upon greater promotion. He succeeded as preacher at Highgate chapel, where he had officiated for the late incumbent, Daniel Latham, and, by being one of the chaplains of the princess Anne, he recommended himself to favor, and was afterwards, 1707, presented to the living of Shepperton by the queen, and by the bishop of London to that of Hornsey, 1719, in which parish his own chapel was situate. His charitable disposition was strongly displayed in his studying physic for the benefit of the poor at Highgate, and distributing advice and drugs gratis. On the death of Dr. Sprat, the archdeacon of Rochester, he made application for the office, and as his brother was bishop of the see and patron, he expected no refusal; but he was disappointed, and Dr.

Brydges was nominated. He died at Bath, of a paralytic stroke, October 29, 1731, in his 75th year, and he was buried at Highgate. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and other tracts, and he left his collection of pamphlets, &c. to Christ Church. He gave 10*l.* a year to a master to instruct girls at Newport Pagnel, and left the bishop's son, Osborne, heir to his fortune. He had married the niece of Sir Robert Bedingfield knight, mayor of London, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, none of whom survived him.

ATTEBURY, Francis, bishop of Rochester, was born at Middleton Keynes, near Newport Pagnel, March 6, 1662; and after finishing his education at Westminster, he entered at Christ Church, where he became known by his wit and his learning. His poetical abilities were early displayed; and as a defender of the protestant religion he also acquired celebrity. He was, however, unwilling to submit long to the confinement and sameness of a college life. Though distinguished in the society as a scholar, and a tutor, he frequently complained of the hardship of his situation to his father, and at last followed his advice, by marrying miss Osborne, a lady in the neighbourhood, from whose distant relationship to the Leeds family he expected preferment. On leaving Oxford, he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's, London, 1691, and soon after made chaplain to William and Mary. With the eloquence of a popular preacher, he possessed the obstinacy of a controversialist, and therefore his sermons and works, when published, drew upon him the animadversions of Hoadly, of Bentley, of Wake, and others. His zeal, however, in the service of the church, and in support of the rights of convocations, was rewarded by the thanks of the Lower House of Convocation, and by a diploma of the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. Preferment and distinction were now heaped upon him; Sir John Trelawney, bishop of Exeter, gave him the archdeaconry of Totness, he became chaplain to queen Anne, and was, in October 1704, raised to the deanry of Carlisle. In 1712, he was made dean of Christ Church, though power and influence were exerted in favor of his antagonist, Dr. Smalridge; and the following year he attained the height of his ecclesiastical dignity, by being made bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, at the particular recommendation of chancellor Harcourt. When George succeeded to the throne, the bishop was treated with coolness and indifference; and he resented the affront, and displayed his attachment to the house of Stuart, by refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops, and by opposing, in the parliament, with vigor and eloquence, the measures of the government. This decided and hostile behaviour proved the beginning of his misfortunes. He was suspected of favoring the pretender, and, August 24, 1722, he was arrested as a traitor, and confined in the Tower. Though the messengers treated him with rudeness and harsh incivility while they secured his person and seized his papers, yet the council behaved towards him with that candor, attention, and affability, which justice and impartiality recommend. March 23, 1723, a bill was brought in the house of commons to inflict penalties on Francis bishop of Rochester, and he was ordered to prepare his defence. He declined using his influence among the

the commons, but, as he wrote to the speaker, he reserved the vindication of his conduct in that house of which he had the honor to be a member. The trial lasted above a week. The bishop was supported by all the learning and the eloquence of the bar, and he spoke in his own cause with all the energy of the persuasive powers which he was known to possess; but he was condemned, by a majority of 83 to 43 votes; and the king, on the 27th May, confirmed the decision of parliament. The bishop met the disgrace of banishment with unusual firmness and dignity; he took an affectionate leave of his friends; and, June 18, 1723, he embarked in the Aldborough man of war, and was landed at Calais; where he met lord Bolingbroke, whom the royal pardon recalled to England, upon which he observed, with his usual facetiousness, "then his lordship and I are exchanged." It is to be lamented, that persecution is not softened by the fall of an enemy. Atterbury, in his exile, was pursued with more vindictive rage than when in England. Access to him was denied to his family, without the king's sign-manual, and the favor was with difficulty obtained from the extortion of high fees. He wished to pass the remainder of his life at Brussels; but he was hurried to Paris, where he had the prudence to resist the solicitations of the pretender, and not concern himself with his secret negotiations. He was from thence carried to Montpellier, for two years; and on his return to Paris, worn out by the unkindness of mankind, and domestic sorrow on the loss of his daughter, in 1729, he died, February 15, 1732. His body was brought over to England, and deposited in Westminster Abbey, in a monument which, in 1722, he had prepared; but no inscription marks the spot, as his friends were unwilling that his name should be recorded on marble without mentioning that he died bishop of Rochester. He had by his lady, who died April 26, 1722, four children; Francis, who died an infant; Osborne, whose descendants are still alive; Elizabeth, who died in 1716, aged 17; and Mary, who married Mr. Morice, and died 1729. However blameable his conduct may appear as a politician, it is to be remembered, that those who have drawn his portrait have espoused a different cause. His good sense and his prudence forbid us to think that he formed any plot for the restoration of the Stuarts, to whom it is probable that he was attached from strong prejudices, from early habits, and from the temper of the times, which permit neutrality to no man; but it is certain, that he was offered the see of Winchester, and a pension of 5000*l.* if he would discontinue his opposition to the measures of Walpole, and it is known that the rejection of this mean offer hastened his downfall. His private character as a man was most amiable and exemplary; as a preacher, he was great and eloquent; and as a writer, his sermons, his letters, and other tracts, prove most decidedly that he possessed piety, genius, flow of language, and erudition.

ATTICUS, *Herodes*, a celebrated orator, born at Marathon. He was preceptor to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Varus, and died at Marathon, 76 A.D.

ATTICUS, *Titus Pomponius*, a Roman, of the most amiable manners, who, in the midst of civil wars and party animosities, maintained his independence, his character, and his possessions. He was respected by all

parties, and his virtues and moderation deserved the general esteem. He died aged 77, B.C. 54.

ATTICUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was the enemy of John Chrysostom, whom he expelled from his see. He died 427.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, ravaged Gaul and Italy, and levied contributions from Theodosius and Valentinian, the Roman emperors. He died 453.

AVALOS, *Ferdinand Francis d'*, marquis of Pescara, in the kingdom of Naples, was distinguished for his valor in the service of Charles V. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and employed the hours of his captivity in writing a dialogue of love, addressed to his wife, the virtuous Victoria Colonna. His abilities contributed much to the battle of Bicoque, the recovery of the Milanese, and the victory of Pavia. It is said that the pope wished to gain him to his cause by the promise of the kingdom of Naples. He died, without issue, at Milan, 4th November 1525, aged 36.

AVALOS, *Alphonso d'*, marquis del Vasto, was the heir of the preceding, who was his relation. He assisted bravely the arms of Charles V. in Italy; but he was defeated at Cerisoles, 1544, and died 31st March 1546, aged 42.

AVANTIO, *John Marion*, a learned civilian, who left Rovigo when his brother had been assassinated there, and settled at Padua, where he acquired great reputation. He died 2d March 1622, aged 58. He wrote a poem, and left a manuscript of an ecclesiastical history, and concilia de criminalibus rebus, &c. His son, *Charles*, distinguished himself as a physician, and by his annotations on Bap. Fiera, published after his death at Padua, 1649, in 4to.

AUBERT, *Peter*, a French lawyer, who died 1733, aged 91. He left to his native city, Lyons, where he had exercised various civil offices, his valuable library. He was author of *retour d'isle d'amour*, a romance—2 vols. of *faits*, in 1710—an edition of Richelet's dictionary, 3 vols. folio, 1728, &c.

AUBERT, *William*, a native of Poitiers, advocate at Paris, where he died, 1601. He was author of some works of merit.

AUBERT DU BAYET, *N.* a French officer engaged in the American war. At the revolution, he distinguished himself in favor of the popular cause, in the national assembly, at the defence of Mentz, in 1793, and in the war of la Vendée. He was afterwards ambassador at Constantinople, and died of a fever, brought on by excess and intemperance, 17th December 1797.

AUBERTIN, *Edme*, minister of the reformed church at Charenton, and afterwards at Paris, in 1631, died at Paris, 1652. He was author of a work on the eucharist of the ancient church, fol. 1633, which was attacked by Arnould and others.

AUBERY, or AUBRY, *John*, a physician of Bourbonnois, author, among other things, of a curious and learned work called *l'antidote de l'amour*, 1599, in 12mo, and of an apology for physic, Latin, printed, Paris, 1608, 8vo.

AUBERY, *Anthony*, a lawyer of Paris, remarkable for his uncommon application to study, from 5 in the morning till 6 in the evening. His works, the principal of which

which are, his history of Richelieu, 2 vols. fol. 1660, and of Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo, 1751, and of the cardinals, 5 vols. 4to, 1642, are not possessed of superior merit, though they contain historical anecdotes and judicious remarks. He wrote besides a treatise on the preeminence of the kings of France, 4to, 1649, and on the French king's pretensions to the empire, 4to, 1667. He died of a fall, 1695, aged upwards of 78.

AUBERY, *Louis*, fleur du Maurier, travelled with his father, who was ambassador to Holland, and visited Poland, Berlin, and Rome. After a few years passed at court, he retired to lead a life of literary and philosophical ease at his country-seat, where he died, 1687. His memoirs on the history of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682, are often quoted, and are truly valuable. His grandson published, in 1737, his memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubeck, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden.

AUBESPINE, *Claude de P.*, was descended of a noble family in Burgundy. He was usefully employed in the service of Francis I. Henry II. and his two successors, so that his advice often guided the measures adopted in the cabinet. He died in 1567, the very day after being consulted by Catharine de Medicis.

AUBESPINE, *Charles de*, marquis of Chateau-neuf, chancellor of France, was an able statesman, but proud and haughty in his demeanor. He excited the jealousy of Richelieu and Mazarin, and though the favorite of the court, was imprisoned for ten years; and died 1653, aged 73.

AUBESPINE, *Gabriel de P.*, an ambassador in England, and afterwards bishop of Orleans. He was a man of abilities, and wrote several things on ecclesiastical history, &c. He died 1630, aged 52.

AUBESPINE, *Magdelene de P.*, wife of Nicolas de Neuville de Villeroi, was celebrated for her wit and beauty at the court of Charles IX. and his two successors. She died at Villeroi, 1596. She translated the epistles of Ovid, &c.

AUBIGNÉ, *Theodore Agrippa d'*, a learned Frenchman, grandfather to madame Maintenon. He is said to have translated the Crito of Plato into French when he was only 8 years old; but the improvement of his mind was checked by the death of his father, when he had attained his 13th year, so that he forsook letters for the court, and became the favorite of Henry IV. An uncourteous behaviour, however, rendered him soon unwelcome; and he retired to Geneva, where his abilities were courted and admired. His principal work is an *histoire universelle*, 3 vols. fol. which merited to be publicly burnt by the parliament of Paris, because he treats the name of king with unbecoming harshness and studied contempt. He died at Geneva, 1630, in his 8th year. He wrote an account of his own life, which was printed 1731, besides two satirical pieces, the confession of Sancy, and the baron de Fénéfse.

AUBREY, *John*, an English antiquary, born at Easton-Piers in Wiltshire, November 3, 1625 or 1626, and educated at Malmesbury, where he had for his school-fellow the famous Thomas Hobbes, with whom he cultivated a long and sincere friendship. He entered as gentleman-commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and, four years after, 1646, was admitted of the Middle Temple; but his father's death checked his study of the law; and the

various litigations, which he had in succeeding to his paternal estates, not only reduced his property, but called him to more active pursuits. As a man of letters, he distinguished himself in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and preserved the remembrance of Osney abbey by a curious draught before it was destroyed; he corresponded with the most learned of the age; and assisted Anthony Wood with confidential materials. After the restoration, he visited Ireland. After being twice shipwrecked, he left his country for a short tour to Orleans; but misfortunes crowded upon him so that he parted with all his estates, and at last was reduced to indigence. His virtues and his learning, however, were not forgotten. Lady Long of Drayton received him with hospitality, and, under her protection, he continued his indefatigable labors in pursuit of antiquities and of natural curiosities. He died suddenly about 700, and was buried at Drayton. His works are chiefly on antiquities, consist of miscellanies on apparitions, magic, charms, &c. 1696 and 1721, 8vo. — a perambulation of the county of Surrey, 5 vols. 8vo. 1719, besides MSS. in the Oxford museum.

AUBRI, *Hugo*, a native of Burgundy, famous as the builder of the Bastille by order of Charles V. of France, in 1369. He was accused of heresy, and became the founder of the sect which were called after him *Hugonots*, but for his error he was condemned to be confined for life between two bare walls, for which however he was set at liberty by the Maillotins, who rebelled against the power of the inquisition, and wished him to be their leader. He died in Burgundy 1382.

AUBUSSON, *Peter d.*, grandmaster of the order of St. John of Jerusalem 1476, was born at Lamarche, and died at Rhodes in 1503, aged 81, after having repeatedly signalized himself as a warrior against the besieging Turks, and as a statesman. He is however blamed for betraying to the pope prince Zizim, the brother of Bajazet, who had returned to Rhodes, trusting to his honor and protection. For this act of villainy he was made a cardinal.

AUBUSSON, *Francis d.*, duke de la Feuillade, was descended from the preceding, and distinguished himself in the wars of Flanders. He died suddenly 1681.

AUDEBERT, *Germain*, a counsellor of Orleans, who, in a tour through Italy, celebrated Venice in a poem, for which he was honored by the Venetians with the order of St. Mark. He was ennobled by Henry III. and died 1598, aged above 80. His Latin poems were published in Hanover 1603, in 8vo.

AUDEBERT, *John Baptist*, a French naturalist, born at Rochefort 1759. As an engraver his merit was very great, and his application in the cause of science was indefatigable. He died 1800. His first performance was *l'Histoire des Singes, des makis, and des galeopithecues*, 1 vol. fol. 1802. and such was the execution of the work that he was introduced to the ablest artists and the most eminent persons of Paris.

AUDIFRET, *Jean Baptiste d.*, a native of Marseilles, employed as ambassador to the courts of Parma, Modena, Mantua, &c. He died at Nancy 1733, aged 76, author of an useful geography ancient and modern in 3 vols. 4to. 1689.

AUDIFRET, *Hercules*, of Carpentras, was the preceptor of Flechier. He wrote orations, &c. and died 1659.

AUD

AUDIGUIER, Vital d', a native of Villefranche de Rouergue, known for his adventures in quest of independence. He was author of some romances, light poems, &c. 2 vols. 1614,—a treatise on duels 1617, &c. and was assassinated 1630.

AUDIS, the founder of a sect in the 4th century, was banished into Scythia, where his disciples became numerous. He celebrated Easter like the Jewish passover, and considered the Deity as having a human form.

AUDLEY, James Lord, of Heleigh, Staffordshire, is distinguished for his valor in the wars of France under Edward III. at the battle of Poitiers. After deeds of heroism, he was so severely wounded that his attendants bore him with difficulty from the field. These high services were rewarded by the Black Prince, who bestowed on him a pension, and made him constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Poitou. He was one of the first knights of the garter, and died about 1386.

AUDLEY, Edmund, a descendant of the above, educated at Oxford, and successively made bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury. He died 1524; and the honor of being chancellor of the garter, which he held, has passed, by the interest of bishop Seth Ward, to his successors at Salisbury.

AUDLEY or AWDELEY, Thomas, of a noble family in Essex, was called to the bar after an education at the university, and in 1529 his merits raised him to the chair of the house of commons. He was so subservient to the will of the capricious Henry, that he not only received from him the site of Christchurch priory, with the plate and lands belonging to it, but was appointed chancellor in the room of sir Thomas More. He also sat as judge at the trial of his dishonored predecessor, and at that of bishop Fisher, and easily consented to all the rapacious and cruel measures of his tyrannical master. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen, Cambridge and died 1544.

AUDRAN, Girard, son of an engraver of Lyons, perfected at Rome what he had learned at home, and at his return to Paris engaged to finish the battles of Alexander by Le Brun. He gained great reputation by his art, as he was esteemed the most correct historical engraver that ever lived. Besides Alexander's battles he finished six sheets of the Cupola of Val-de-grace, from the designs of Mignard. He died 1703, aged 63. His uncle Charles was also an eminent artist, born at Paris 1594. His works are marked with a K.

AUDRAN, Claude, brother to Girard, an historical painter employed by le Brun. He died at Paris 1684, aged 42, professor of the academy of painting. His nephew, of the same name, excelled as a painter of ornaments. His best work is the 12 months of the year with the presiding deities. He died 1734, aged 49.

AUDRAN, John, nephew of Girard, an engraver of Lyons. His principal works were the draught of fishes and the resurrection of Lazarus, from Jouvenet; the rape of the Sabines from Poussin; the coronation of Mary de Medicis; the departure of Henry IV. for Germany, &c. He died 1756 aged, 89. This family has been particularly distinguished by painters and engravers. There were one or two still living in 1789, and still worthy of the reputation of their ancestors.

AVE

AVED, Jacques-André Joseph, a painter of eminence son of a physician of Douai. A portrait of the ambassador of the Porte presented to Lewis XV. procured him a name and distinction. He died at Paris 1766, aged 64.

AVEIRO, Joseph duke of, a Portuguese noble, who conspired with the Jesuits against king Joseph I. and, after shooting at the king, was seized and broke on the wheel 1759.

AVENPACA, a Spanish moor, known as a peripatetic philosopher, who attempted to reconcile and explain the Koran by the system of Aristotle, for which he was imprisoned at Corduba. He is author of a commentary on Euclid in the 12th century.

AVELAR, a Portuguese painter, who became so rich by his profession that his name became proverbial.

AVENTIN, John, was born of obscure parents, 1460, at Abensperg in Bavaria, and after studying at Ingolstadt and Paris he became professor of the learned languages at Vienna and Cracow. He was made tutor to the duke of Bavaria's children, and increased his reputation by writing the annals of Bavaria, which were first published in 1554, by Jerome Zieglerus. In 1529 Aventin was violently seized and imprisoned, it is supposed, on a complaint of heresy, but as no charge was made against him he was released from his captivity by his patron, and, though now 64, he began to think of marriage. In the effervescence of a heated brain he consulted his bible, and determined to take the first woman he met, which proved to be his own maid, deformed, poor, and ill tempered. By this union he had a son who died young, and a daughter who survived him. He died 1534, aged 68. He has been suspected by the Jesuits of being a Lutheran in disguise, but the imputation is against his writings and not against his religion, as his well known annals speak with freedom of the libertinism of the catholic clergy.

AVENZOAR, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, author of a treatise for the proper use of medicine. He was a follower of Galen. He died at Morocco, at the advanced age of 135. Dr. Freind speaks of his practice and of his abilities with great commendation.

AVERANIUS, Joseph, a native of Florence, possessed of strong powers of mind. He acquired very rapidly an intimate knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics and philosophy and of law. Besides translating the works of Archimedes, in his leisure hours, he ascertained the momentum of bodies on inclined planes, defended Galileo's philosophy, and enquired into the swiftness and propagation of sound. As a lawyer he was patronized by Cosmo III. de Medicis, who made him professor of civil law at Pisa. He died 22d Sept. 1738 aged 76. There are 4 volumes of his dissertations on the Florentine academy, published by Anton. Francisco Gorio.

AVERANIUS, Benedict, eldest brother of the preceding, was born at Florence 1645, and early distinguished himself by his advancement in literature, and his familiar acquaintance with the obscurest parts of Plato and Aristotle. He also cultivated poetry, but, by the direction of his father, he studied jurisprudence at Pisa, and in 1676, he was made Greek professor there by Cosmo III. and 6 years after raised to the chair of humanity. He

was

was universally respected for his learning, so that he was solicited by the university of Pavia to accept a professor's chair, and also by pope Innocent XI. who admired his genius. To improve and facilitate his stile he translated Sallust, Celsus, and other Latin authors, into Greek, and wrote Greek elegies. In 1688, he published his orations, and died 1707. His dissertations delivered at Pisa, his orations, his poetry, and other works, were printed after his death in 3 vols fol. at Florence 1717.—His younger brother *Nicholas* was also distinguished for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and of mathematics.

AVERDY, *Clement Charles de l*, a native of Paris, minister and comptroller of the finances under Lewis XV. was at one time the favorite of the people. Though he introduced the reform of abuses, and encouraged commerce and industry through the nation, his endeavors proved abortive in the midst of a luxurious court and of an unprincipled ministry; and in 1764, the measures which he was forced to recommend proved so unpopular, that he solicited and obtained his dismissal. He retired to his country seat, where the revolution found him engaged in agricultural pursuits, and regardless of the politics and the prejudices of party. The recollection of his services and of his abilities was too powerful to suffer him to end his days in privacy; he was suspected, and consequently condemned and guillotined Oct. 1794, aged 74. He was author of the Code penal, 1752, 12mo.—the king's sovereignty over Britany 1765, 8vo.—memoirs about Robert D' Artois, &c.—experiments at Gambars his country seat on barley, &c. 1783, 8vo.

AVERRUES, an Arabian philosopher born at Corduba, where his father was judge, under the emperor of Morocco. His knowledge of law, divinity, mathematics, and astrology was very extensive, and to this was added the theory rather than the practice of medicine. After being professor in the university of Morocco he was called away to succeed his father in the important office of judge, in Corduba, and soon after he was invested with the same powers in Morocco and Mauritania. So extensive an authority did not fail to raise enemies, jealous of merit and detractors of eminent talents; but the genius of Averroes rose superior to private envy. He possessed a firmness and patience of mind, which could distinguish and investigate the bias of human passions, and he was every where humane and liberal, so that the opulence which he derived from his marriage and from his posts was not heaped up, but generously dispersed for the relief of indigence and starving merit. The repeated attacks of malice however have too often prevailed, and Averroes is in the number of those whom superior virtues have not always shielded. He was at last represented by the nobility and doctors of Corduba, to Manfor king of Morocco as a profane philosopher and a heretic, and the judge upon this accusation was insulted and imprisoned. Many of his enemies urged the necessity of capital punishment on so great an offender; but it was at last agreed by the doctors whom the monarch consulted that Averroes should retract. He was accordingly conducted to the gate of the mosque, bareheaded, where every one who entered indignantly spit into his face; after which he was asked by the doctors if he repented of his heresy, to which he replied Yes, and was discharged. He continued under disgrace, though permitted to read lectures at Fez, till the king

discovered that his successor did not possess the same uprightness and virtue, and that the dignity of the law could be supported by none better than by Averroes. He was therefore restored to all his honors, though unwilling to leave the tranquillity of retirement, yet glad to find his innocence acknowledged by the people and the monarch. He died at Morocco 1206. As a judge he was humane and impartial, as a man he was friendly and charitable, so that it may be said that virtue is the growth of every climate and of every religion. In his private life Averroes was regular, and devoted much of his time to philosophical pursuits. He grew very corpulent, so that he eat but once a day. He was particularly fond of Aristotle, on whose works he wrote commentaries, and for which he was called the commentator. Ludovicus Vives however and others assert that he did not understand the writings of the philosopher, as he was ignorant of Greek and Latin, and received all his knowledge from a wretched translation from the Latin into Arabic. He also wrote a treatise on astrology, and made an epitome of Ptolemy's Almagest. The medical works of Averroes are scarce and above mediocrity, and of his numerous verses on amorous and light subjects very few remain. He looked back upon his youthful follies with regret; and though a Mahometan in religion, he exclaimed in the spirit of a Christian, "Would to God I had been born old, or that in my youth I had been in a state of perfection". The best edition of his works is that of Venice, 1608.

AVESBURY, *Robert*, an English historian, author of the history of Edward III. to the year 1356. The work was published by Hearne 1720.

AUGER, *Edmund*, a Jesuit, whose eloquence is found to have converted 40,000 protestants to the catholic faith. His disinterestedness was such that he refused promotion in the church and even a bishopric. He died 1591 aged 61.

AUGURELLI, *John Aurelius*, a poet and philosopher of Rimini, who died at Trevisa, 1524, aged 83. He was professor of literature at Venice, and it was said of him by Paulus Jovius that he had a great genius in a little body. He ruined himself by pretending that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, so that Leo X. to whom he dedicated his best poem called Chrysopœa, gave him a large empty purse, adding, he who can make gold, wants nothing but a place to keep it in. His poems were printed at Verona 1491, 4to, and 1518.

AUGUSTIN, *Anthony*, a native of Saragossa, distinguished by his abilities, and employed by the pope as ambassador to England 1554, and afterwards as his agent at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona, and so charitable was his deportment in this high station, that he did not leave enough wherewith to be buried, 1586. He was author of some treatises and of dialogues on medals, in Spanish 1587.

AUGUSTINE, *Saint*, a father of the church, born at Tagaste in Africa. He became, from a debauched youth, a steady and zealous Christian, and was made bishop of Hippo. He died 430, aged 76. His works, which are much esteemed, were edited 10 vols. fol. 1579 and 1690 Paris.

AUGUSTINE or *AUSTIN*, *Saint*, first archbishop of Canterbury, was sent with 40 others by pope Gregory I. from

from Rome to convert the Britons to christianity, and he landed in the isle of Thanet about the year 596. He met with a kind reception from king Ethelbert, and after making a number of proselytes he returned to Arles in France, where he was consecrated metropolitan of the English church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and by the directions of the pope he used with tenderness and moderation his new converts, by permitting them still to assemble in the temples which were now converted into Christian churches, and by only destroying the idols to which they paid the most solemn worship. The conversion of the whole nation however was a work of difficulty. Austin found adversaries unwilling to yield to reason and argument, and probably the disrespect which he shewed to the Britons in receiving their deputies sitting, and without the common forms of civility, irritated against his doctrines a people naturally superstitious, and strongly attached to the religious tenets of their forefathers. With too much haughtiness he insisted on their celebrating easter like the Romish church, and though he was lenient in some particulars, he was too sanguine in establishing the pope's supremacy among independent barbarians. Austin died at Canterbury 604, and superstition has ascribed miracles to his ashes. A festival was ordered in honor of him by the pope's bull in Edward III's reign.

AUGUSTINE, *Leonard*, commonly called Agostini, a learned antiquarian of Sienna in the 17th century. His valuable work called *Le gemme antiche figurate*, first published 1657, 2 vols 4to, and 1707, four vols. 4to. has been universally admired, and was translated by Gronovius into Latin, printed at Amsterdam 1685, and Franeker 1694.

AUGUSTULUS, *Romulus*, the last emperor of Rome, was son of Orestes who had deposed Julius Nepos. Young and unexperienced, he was unable to withstand the attacks of Odoacer king of Italy, and after the death of his father Orestes and the ruin of his country, he retired to Campania, where he spent the rest of his life in obscurity, maintained by a small pension.

AUGUSTUS, *C. Jul. Cæs. Octavianus*, the first Roman emperor, was born B. C. 62. He was educated under the care of his uncle Jul. Cæsar, and after his death, he had the artifice to conclude a treaty with Antony and Lepidus, and, by thus establishing a triumvirate, he made himself absolute at Rome. His associates Antony and Lepidus were removed in consequence of quarrels and intrigues, and the young Cæsar, now sole master of Rome, was in the 36th year of his age called Augustus by the obsequious senate, and invested with the sovereign power. Thus raised to the highest elevation, he used his power with moderation and prudence, and all his measures tended to encrease the glory and the triumphs, the comforts and the prosperity of Rome. Augustus died at Nola A. D. 14, aged 76, and his memory was embalmed by the panegyrics of the poets and historians, whom with a lavish hand he protected and patronised.

AUHADI-MARAGAH, a Mussulman poet who put into Persian verse the Giam-giam, a book full of Mahometan spirituality. He was poor, but he was enriched by the presents of the emperor of the Tartars in

1319. His tomb is held in great veneration at Ispahan.

AVICENNA, a famous Mahometan physician and philosopher, who early applied himself to the study of literature, to botany, arithmetic, and mathematics. At the age of 16 he was so far acquainted with physic that he visited patients with great reputation and success, and that he might still more improve his understanding, he applied himself to Aristotle's metaphysics, which, after reading 40 times, he gave up in despair as unintelligible, till by accident he met a beggar that offered him to sale a treatise of Al Farabius on metaphysics, which clearly opened to him the sense and the meaning of the Grecian philosopher, which he had so long studied in vain. He now acquired credit as a physician by curing the king of Khorassan, but his enemies raised a persecution against him, when the monarch's library was destroyed by fire, as he was foolishly accused of the mischief, that he might arrogate to himself all the learning which he had received from books. There have not been wanting persons to assert that all his celebrity arose from the superior talents of his master, to whom his mother had bound him as a servant on pretence of being deaf. The old man, as it is said, admired his fidelity and services, and left his papers open to his view, which the crafty pupil copied and sent to his mother, and after his master's death published as the result of his own knowledge and experience. In the opinion of Dr. Freind, who must be considered as a judge, Avicenna had few merits, his writings are extracts from Galen, from Rhazes, and Halyabbas; and he often confuses the nature or description of a disease by an affected display of learned terms. Avicenna died 1036 in his 56th year, with the character of a learned man but too much addicted to wine and to effeminate pleasures. His books on medicine and philosophy including his smaller tracts were in number about 100, now nearly all lost.

AVIENUS, *Rufus Festus*, a Latin poet, who translated Aratus' phenomena, &c. in the fourth century. His works were edited 12mo, Paris 1590, and 1731, 8vo.

AVILA, *Louis d'* a native of Placentia, general of cavalry under Charles V. at the siege of Metz 1552, of which the defence was conducted by the duke of Guise. He wrote memoirs of the African war, and of the wars of Charles V. against the protestants of Germany, printed 1546, and is censured by De Thou for his partiality.

AVILA, *Gilles Gonzales d'*, historiographer to the Spanish king, died 1658, aged above 80, author of a Spanish history of the antiquities of Salamanca, the state of the churches in India, &c.

AVILA, *John d'*, a learned and pious ecclesiastic of Toledo, who died 1569, author of some spiritual letters, &c.

AVILA, *Sancho d'*, bishop of Murcia and afterwards of Placentia, distinguished himself by his piety. He wrote some theological tracts, and died 1626 aged 80.

AVILER, *Augustin Charles d'*, a native of Paris, taken by the Algerine pirates as he was sailing from Marseilles to Rome with the view of enlarging his ideas of architecture. During his two years of captivity at Tunis he merited the thanks of the dey by producing the

the much admired plan of the mosque there, and on regaining his liberty he visited Rome, and afterwards beautified Montpellier by the erection of a magnificent gate in honor of Lewis XIV. He died at Montpellier 1700 aged 47. He wrote a course of architecture in two vols. 4to. highly esteemed. He had before translated from the Italian Scamozzi's sixth book of architecture.

AVIRON, *James le Bathelier*, author of commentaries on the provincial laws of Normandy published after his death, lived in the 16th century.

AVITUS, *Mark Macilius*, a native of Auvergne, emperor of the West on the death of Maximus 455. His elevation was not attended by popularity and by virtuous actions; on the contrary he devoted himself to pleasure, and soon offended the senate, so that at the end of 14 months he was marked for disgrace and death. He fled from the hands of his persecutors towards the Alps and died on the road. His daughter married Apollinaris Sidonius, an historian who embalmed the memory of his father-in-law.

AULUS GELLIUS, a Latin grammarian in the age of Trajan. His noctes atticæ are a valuable and interesting work.

AUMONT, *John d'*, count of Chateauroux, marshal of France under Henry III. and governor of Champagne and Britany under Henry IV. He distinguished himself by his bravery, and fell at the siege of Comper near Rennes, 1595, aged 73.

AUMONT, *Anthony d'*, grandson of the preceding, was also marshal of France, and governor of Paris. He distinguished himself at the battle of Rethel, and died at Paris 1669 aged 68.

AUNGERVILLE, *Richard*, a native of St. Edmundsbury Suffolk, educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. and for his services was raised to the see of Durham 1333, and in 1334 made lord chancellor, and two years after treasurer. He was not only learned but the munificent patron of learned men, and founded a library at Oxford. He wrote *Philobiblos* or the right use of books, printed Oxford 1599, and died at Durham 1345, aged 74.

AUNOY, *Marie Catherine Jumelle de Berneville Countess d'*, widow of count d'Aunoy, and niece of madame Desloges, is known as a voluminous writer of romances in a careless style, and with much affectation of the supernatural and marvellous. Her adventures of Hippolytus earl of Douglas and tales of the Fairies are her best pieces. Her husband was accused of treason, and with difficulty cleared himself. One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false. She died 1705.

AVOGARDI, *Lucia Albani*, an Italian poetess of Bergamo. Her pieces possessed such merit, that Tasso became her commentator. She died at Brescia, where she had married a Venetian nobleman.

AURELIAN, son of an Illyrian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne of Rome, after Claudius II. His conquest of Zenobia is famous. He was assassinated 275.

AURELIUS VICTOR, *Sextus*, a Roman historian of the fourth century, prefect of Pannonia and consul. His Roman history is much admired.

AURELLI OR ARELLI, *John Mutio*, a Latin poet, who closely imitated Catullus, but without following his feeble or indecent parts. He was made by pope Leo X. governor of a place, where he was found dead soon after with his mule at the bottom of a well, 1520; and it is supposed that his oppression had drawn upon him this violent punishment from the inhabitants.

AURENG-ZEB, great mogul, conspired with Morad one of his brothers against his father Shah-Gehan at Agra, and kept him in confinement till he caused him to be poisoned by one of his physicians. His brothers Morad and Dara were destroyed with equal cruelty, and he became master of a large dominion, which he extended by the conquest of Decan, Visapour, Golconda, and nearly the whole Indian peninsula. A power acquired by perfidy and bloodshed, was maintained with vigor and equity, and though Aureng-Zeb did not escape the tortures of a reproaching conscience, he was mild in his manners, and consulted the good of his subjects. As he had been cruel to his father, he dreaded retaliation from his sons, and lived himself constantly in his camp, in the midst of his soldiers. He died at Ahmednager, 1707, aged 89.

AUREOLUS, *Manius Acilius*, a Dacian, who from a shepherd became a general, and had the means to cause his patron Gallienus the emperor to be assassinated. He was put to death at Milan 267, by the second Claudius.

AURIA, *Vincent*, a native of Palermo, distinguished as a man of letters. He wrote several works in Latin and in Italian. The most esteemed of his writings are his history of the great men of Sicily, in 4to 1704, and his history of the viceroys of Sicily, fol. 1697. He died 1710 aged 85. He was born poor, but indigence is the mother of industry, and of distinction.

AURIFICUS OR ORIFICUS BONFILIUS, *Nicholas*, a carmelite of Sienna, author of several religious books. His best works is *de antiquitate, & ceremoniis missæ* in 8vo. He died the latter end of the 16th century, aged about 70.

AURIGNY, *Gilles d'*, an ingenious French poet of the 16th century, of whose private character little is known. His tuteur d'amour is a chef d'œuvre for fancy, ease, and elegance. It is with some others of his poems inserted in the *Annales poetiques*.

AURIGNY, *Hyacinthe Robillard d'*, a Jesuit, born at Caen, and appointed regent of the college of Alençon. He wrote some chronological memoirs on history, valuable for their accuracy. He died 1719, in his 44th year.

AURELLON, *Jean Baptiste Elie*, a native of Paris, admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, his piety and his learning. He was author of some divinity tracts, and died 1729 aged 78.

AURIOL, *Blaise d'*, professor of the canon law at Toulouse, known by some poetical pieces, and treatises on jurisprudence. He was so terrified at the prediction of an approaching deluge, by a pretended prophet of his time, that he built himself a large ark in which like another Noah he hoped to survive the general calamity. He died 1540.

AURISP, *John*, a native of Noto in Sicily, patronised and preferred by pope Nicholas V. He translated Archimedes.

Archimedes, Hierocles' commentary on Pythagoras's golden verses, &c. and died in a good old age at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century.

AUROGALLUS, *Matthew*, a native of Bohemia, professor at Wittenberg, and assistant to Luther in translating the bible into German. He published a Chaldee and Hebrew grammar, &c. Basil 1539, and died 1543.

AUROUT, *Matthew*, a lawyer, author of a curious commentary on the costume du Bourbonnois. He died about the middle of the 18th century.

AUSONIUS, *Decimus Magnus*, a Latin poet of the fourth century, born at Bourdeaux. He was preceptor to Gratian, Valentinian's son, and wrote some admired poems.

AUSSUN, *Pierre d'*, a distinguished officer in the French service at the battles of Cerisoles and Dreux. He died 1563.

AUSTIN, *William*, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, author of *hæc homo*, or the excellency of women, partly extracted from Agrippa's book *de nobilitate et præcellent. faminei sexus*. He wrote also meditations on the fasts and feasts of the church, published after his death, folio, 1637.

AUTELS, *Gillaume des*, an indifferent French poet of Charolles in Burgundy, who died 1576 aged 47.

AUTEROCHE, *Jean Chappe d'*, was born at Mauriac, in Upper Auvergne, son of the lord Auteroche; and he early distinguished himself by his rapid progress in the acquisition of learning, which was aided by the advantages of rank and of opulence. His superior abilities, especially in drawing and mathematics, soon recommended him to public notice. The principal of his college, de la Tour, mentioned him to Cassini, and the philosopher found him equal to his great expectations. Auteroche was employed to survey the royal buildings and he advanced his reputation by translating Dr. Halley's works, and displayed the accuracy of his calculations in his assiduous observations on the two comets which appeared in 1760. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 6th of June 1761, added still to his popularity. While Pingé was sent to the isle of Roderigo, the abbé Auteroche braved the rigors of the north, and fixed upon Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, as the place for his observations. The appearance of the philosopher with his mathematical apparatus was viewed by the barbarian natives with astonishment and terror, so that the governor was obliged to protect his person with a guard; but the cause of science triumphed, and though the clouded skies seemed not to promise a favorable day, yet the transit became visible, and the exulting astronomer, who made his observations in the presence of the archbishop of Tobolsk, and other men of science, immediately dispatched a courier to Paris with the result of his observations. So much intrepidity manifested for the advancement of philosophy did not pass unnoticed by the empress of Russia; the abbé was invited to Petersburg, and the most ample patronage and the highest academical honors were to attend his settlement at Petersburg. The liberal offers were however rejected by the independent Frenchman, who prepared, in 1769, to view another transit of Venus, and crossed in a small vessel the Atlantic, eager to reach the coast of California, which was the place most favorable for the observation of the phenomenon.

A pestilential disease had spread devastation over the country, but the abbé fearless of danger landed at St. Joseph, determined there to make his astronomical remarks, against the advice of his friends. The 3d of June, the wished for day arrived, the observations were completed, and the disorder seemed to respect the person of the abbé; but however three days after he was attacked, Yet he might have struggled against the violence of the disease, and survived the dreadful shock, had he not imprudently exposed himself to the air, and to the fatigue of observing an eclipse of the moon, on the very day that he took physic. His fate was now decided, he grew worse, and died August 1st, 1769, in his 49th year; a remarkable instance of indefatigable application unfortunately sacrificed to a too eager pursuit after knowledge. His papers were preserved by M. Pauli who accompanied him, and were presented to the world by young Cassini.

AUTHON, *John d'*, abbot of Angle in Poitou, and of the same family from which sprung Barbarossa, was historiographer to Lewis XII. His history of France from 1490 to 1508 is very circumstantial and entertaining, though he is blamed by some for a coarseness of narration, and a disinteresting detail of trifles occasionally interspersed with improbable facts. He died 1523. Part of his works was published by Godefroi, and the rest still remains in manuscript.

ANTOMNE, *Bernard*, advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux, was author of a commentary on the provincial law of Bourdeaux,—of *Censura Gallica in jus civile Romanum*—of a comparison of the French and Roman law, &c. He died 1666, aged 99.

AUTREAU, *Jacques d'*, a painter of Paris, who, at the age of 60, began to write for the stage. His pieces were favorably received, and though they were deficient in intricacy of plot and action, yet they were admired for vivacity, ease, and comic spirit. His works were published 1749 in 4 vols. 12mo. with a preface by Peleffier. The best known of his pictures was his Diogenes with a lantern in his hand in search of an honest man, which he finds in a representation of cardinal de Fleury. Autreau lived in retirement, an enemy to the parade, bustle, and follies of life, and happy in his poverty. He died at Paris 1745, in the hospital of incurables.

AUVERGNE, *Anthony d'*, a native of Clermont, director of the opera at Paris, and known as a very eminent composer, whose works are held in the highest admiration. He died at Lyons 12th Feb. 1797, aged 84.

AUVIGNY, *N. Castres d'*, a man of great genius, born in the Hainaut, and intimate with l'abbé des Fontaines, who nurtured and directed his taste. He was an officer in the light horse guards, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen 1743, in his 31st year. His writings were numerous for his age, and all on historical subjects, the most admired of which are his lives of illustrious Frenchmen, 8 vols. 12mo.—his history of Paris 4 vols. 12mo.—besides memoirs of madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo.—and histories of Rome and France abridged. He is authentic, though his style is occasionally too declamatory and romantic.

AUXENTIUS, a native of Cappadocia, made bishop of Milan by Constantius, but excommunicated by a council at Rome. He was an Arian by principle. He died 374.—Another of the same name was so violent in his

tenets that he challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation which he as prudently rejected.

AUZONT, *Adrian*, a native of Rouen, known as a mathematician. He is said to be the inventor of the micrometer in 1667, the merit of which however is claimed also by the English. He first suggested the idea of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant, though some attribute it to Picard. He died 1691. He wrote a treatise of the micrometer, printed 1693. fol.

AXERETO or ASSERETO, *Blaise*, a celebrated Genoese admiral who defeated Alphonso V. king of Arragon, in a naval battle 1435, and took him prisoner.

AXIOTHEA, a female philosopher in the age of Plato, whose lectures she attended in man's clothes.

AXTEL, *Daniel*, a colonel in the parliamentary army, of whose private character few circumstances are known. He was strongly infected with the puritanical tenets of the times, and so firmly convinced of the justice of the cause of the parliament, that from a grocer he became a soldier, and by his good conduct rose to the place of colonel. He was one of the officers employed at the trial of the king, and his behaviour showed that he had not preserved much reverence for fallen majesty. He afterwards went to Ireland, but being dissatisfied with the conduct of Henry Cromwell, the lord lieutenant, he gave in his resignation, till the expulsion of the second protector and the restoration of the old parliament called him again to action. He was however opposed by Monk and dispossessed of his command, and after supporting general Lambert against Ingoldby, he was obliged to fly, but was soon taken and committed to the tower. He was the 50th of the 52 excepted from the bill of indemnity, and he was accordingly tried as being concerned in the king's murder. It was sufficiently evident that he had acted with unusual severity against the king, and that he had been concerned in his execution, and therefore he was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn, which sentence was executed on the 19th Oct. 1660. Axtel in his last moments showed great firmness of mind, and attempted to justify his conduct to the spectators. His head was set up at the end of Westminster hall, and the limbs exposed in other places. He left a widow and seven children, for whom he had provided in the days of his prosperity a sufficient subsistence.

AYESHA, daughter of Abubeker, was the most beloved of the wives of Mahomet, though she bore him no child. After his death she opposed the succession of Ali, but, though violent and revengeful, her character was respected, and when taken prisoner she was dismissed without injury. She died 677 aged 67.

AYLESBURY, *Sir Thomas*, a native of London, educated at Westminster school and Christchurch, where he took his master's degree. His abilities as a mathematician and man of science recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose influence he was made a baronet, and master of the mint. During the civil wars he suffered much from the virulence of the persecution of the parliament, and on the king's death he retired to Flanders, where he died 1657. In his public character he was a great patron of literature; and among his friends particularly was Thomas Harriot, and also Thomas Allen who entrusted his MSS. to his confi-

dential care. His daughter married lord Clarendon.

AYLESBURY, *William*, son of the preceding, was born at Westminster, and like his father educated at Westminster school and Christchurch. Charles I. who knew his merits, appointed him tutor to the young duke of Buckingham, and his brother lord Francis Villiers, with whom he travelled, and on his return he was made groom of the royal chamber, and encouraged to translate d'Avila's history of the civil wars of France, which appeared in London folio 1647, and 1678. The civil wars reduced him from comfortable independence to poverty, and he passed to Jamaica, where he died about 1657. While in Italy it is said that he was nearly murdered by two assassins, who mistook him for another person against whom their weapons were directed.

AYLETT, *Robert*, a master in chancery, of Trinity-hall Cambridge L.L.D. 1614. He wrote *Sufanna*, or the arraignment of the two elders, in 8vo.—1622, and *divine and moral speculations in verse*—the *Britannia antiqua illustrata*, though ascribed to him, was supposed to be written by his nephew Aylett Sammes, as he did not possess sufficient labor and learning for the execution.

AYLIN, *John*, author of the history of Friuli, found in Muratori's antiquitat. Ital. medii ævi, Milan 1740, was an Italian writer of the 14th century.

AYLMER, *John*, was born at Aylmer-hall in Norfolk 1521, and patronised by the marquis of Dorset afterwards duke of Suffolk, who maintained him at Cambridge, and made him tutor to his children, among whom was lady Jane Grey. He warmly espoused the cause of the reformation, so that his pulpit eloquence was instrumental in converting many of the people in Leicestershire; but when Mary came to the throne, he had shown himself too zealous against popery to be safe in England, and therefore he fled to Strasburg and Zurich till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him home. He was one of the eight divines appointed to dispute with the same number of catholics; but though his learning was great, and his zeal unceasing, he received little preferment, because it is said he had with some asperity reflected upon the indolence of the bishops and their excessive incomes. His abilities, however, were at last rewarded, and he was made bishop of London when Sandys was translated from that see to Canterbury. It is however a strong reflection on his character, that he sued for dilapidations and with great earnestness his predecessor, who had been warm in his recommendation of him to a diocese, and recovered 900l. or 1000l. His attention as a bishop was exemplary, he watched with a jealous eye over the dignity of the clergy, and none but deserving characters were admitted candidates for orders. During the plague the bishop's humanity was eminently conspicuous. By his orders the sick were visited by his clergy, every possible comfort was liberally administered, and books with directions to prevent the spreading of the contagion were freely circulated at his expence. In his last years he wished to exchange his diocese for Ely or Winchester, but when this could not be effected he hoped to resign in favor of Dr. Bancroft, which the latter rejected. He died at Fulham 3d of June 1594, aged 73. He was a man of great learning, strong sense, of a warm independent temper, eloquent and popular as a preacher, and as a bishop

a bishop rigid in enforcing punctuality and subordination, so that the puritans and anabaptists whom he opposed, have described him as intolerable in his conduct, virulent in his language, and tyrannical over his inferiors. Though economical he loved magnificence, so that his household consisted of 80 persons. He married Judith Buers, by whom he had seven sons and two or three daughters. He died rich, but his successor obtained dilapidations. He has been accused of avarice in cutting down the woods which belonged to his diocese to the amount of 1000*l.* to the hurt of his successor, and in consequence of a representation to the council of the circumstance, the queen enjoined him to desist. He was author of an answer to Knox's blast against the empire of women.

AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, bart. was descended of an antient Saxon family, seated at Baeton Alost near Wye in Kent in the reign of Henry III. He was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college Oxford and became eminent for his learning and his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his country. He intended to write the history of Suffolk, but he dropped the intention from the deficiency of the materials promised to him, and in 1747 he circulated proposals for a translation of the French encyclopædia with additions and a large collection of articles concerning the history and antiquities of Great Britain, in 10 volumes 4to price 9*l.* 9*s.* but after the first volume was published, the prosecution of the work was laid aside for want of sufficient patronage. Sir Joseph was elected vice-president of the antiquarian society, and his various publications on the antiquities of England, and on local history and on different monuments proved how well he deserved the public favor. He married, in 1734, Mrs Margaret Railton widow, by whom he had an only son who died of the small pox at Cambridge in his 21st year, December 19th 1756, and the father died at Lambeth April 1781, aged 72, and was buried with his father and son in the vault of Hendon church. His manuscripts were sold after his death. On the establishment of the paper office he was the first in the commission; he was also secretary to the commissioners for the building of Westminster-bridge. Besides various papers in the *Archæologia*, he published calendars of the ancient charters in the Tower of London 1772, 4to—additions of Leland's collectanea, 9 vols. 8vo.—*liber niger Scaccarii*, 2 vols. 8vo.—Hearne's curious discourses, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

AYLON, Luke Vasques d', a Spaniard engaged in the discovery and conquest of America. He made an expedition into Florida 1520, and is supposed to have perished in a second voyage to the same place.

AYMAR, James, a peasant of Dauphiné, who acquired some reputation by pretending to discover secrets, hidden treasures, robberies, &c. by means of a sacred wand. His fraud was discovered, and he retired again to obscurity. De Vallemont, however, wrote a book on his divining rod. He died 1708, in his 46th year.

AYMON, John, a Piedmontese who embraced the tenets of Calvin in Holland, and afterwards returned to the Romish church under the patronage of the cardinal de Noailles, who procured for him a pension. He was permitted access to the king's library at Paris, but he dishonorably abused the confidence reposed in him by conveying away some of the books, and among others

the manuscript original of the synod of Jerusalem held 1672. This he printed in Holland with other pieces, under the name of *monumens de la religion des Grecs, &c. de la fausseté de plusieurs confessions de foi* 1718, in 4to. This was answered and criticized with spirit and ability by Renaudot. He wrote besides some treatises on ecclesiastical history, especially *les Synodes nationaux des eglises réformées de France* 1710, 2 vols. 4to—*tableau de la cour de Rome*, 1707, 12mo.—the letters of Cyril, Lucar, &c.

AYRES, John, an English penman of considerable eminence, of whose life few particulars are known. He was in the household of sir William Ashurst lord mayor of London 1694, to whom he dedicated his arithmetic made easy, a popular work of which a 12th edition appeared 1714. His tutor to penmanship, engraved by John Strut, was published 1695, and inscribed to king William; and in 1700, appeared his *Paul's-school round hand*. He lived at the hand and pen in St. Paul's church yard, where he published several other works on penmanship.

AYRMIN or AYERMIN, William, a native of Lincolnshire, made chancellor of England by Edward III. and afterwards treasurer. He was also sent as ambassador to Rome, where, by his intrigues, he obtained the nomination to the vacant bishopric of Norwich from the pope, which so offended the king that he refused for a long time to admit him to his see. He died about 1337.

AYSA, a Moorish female, taken prisoner by the Spaniards under Charles V. at the siege of Tunis. She rejected with noble indignation the offers of Muley-Hassen who wished to redeem her from captivity, and observed that as he had been stripped of his kingdom, she disdained to owe her liberty to so great a coward.

AYSCOUGH, George Edward, son of Dr. Ayscough dean of Bristol, and of Anne, fifth sister of lord Lyttleton, was an officer in the foot guards, and distinguished by his literary accomplishments. He wrote *Semiramis* a tragedy, 1777, and on his return from the continent, which he visited for the benefit of his health, he published letters from an officer of the guards to his friend in England, with some account of France and Italy 1778, 8vo. He fell a victim to a rapid consumption 14th Oct. 1779.

AYSCOUGH, Samuel, an indefatigable compiler. He was born at Nottingham, where his education was begun under the care of Mr. Johnson, till the misfortunes of his father rendered his further progress in learning impossible. From the mean occupation of servant in a mill, young Ayscough was drawn by the friendship of a school fellow who knew his merit and his industry, and he was in 1770 admitted into the British museum, and some time after obtained the office of under librarian. His time was usefully employed in this noble national establishment, and he made a correct catalogue of the MSS. of the collection. He also assisted in the arrangement of the papers in the Tower, and made an index to the first 56 vols. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to the *Monthly Review*, to the *British Critic*, to *Shakespeare*, and to other popular works. He wrote besides remarks on the letters of an American farmer, &c. He was for some time curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, and he began in 1790 to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whittuesday, founded in Shoreditch church, before the Royal

A Z E

Royal Society, which he continued for 14 years. In 1804 the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham in Kent, but the appointment came too late to a man who deserved, for his indefatigable industry and correct conduct, better preferment, for he died the next year.

AYSCUE, Sir George, a gallant English admiral descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. He was knighted by Charles I, but in the civil wars he declared for the commonwealth; and when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he brought his ship, the *Lion*, into the Thames, and was rewarded for his attachment to the parliament with a command on the Irish station, where his valor and experience greatly contributed to the reduction of Ireland. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes, and the next year he defeated a Dutch fleet, and soon after, in consequence of his dispute with Blake, he retired from the service to command the fleet of Charles Gustavus king of Sweden. After the restoration he was promoted in the English navy, and in 1666 commanded the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the world; when, during a desperate fight of four days with the Dutch fleet, he unfortunately, after performing repeated acts of heroism, struck on the Galloper Sand, and was, against his will, obliged by his crew to surrender. The Dutch, proud of their captive, carried him from town to town as a spectacle to the people. Sir George after this never went again to sea, but lived and died in retirement.

AZARIAH or **UZZIAH**, king of Judah after Amaziah, B.C. 810, was at first a good and popular prince, but afterwards became an idolator, and died a leper.

AZARIAS, a rabbi, author of a Hebrew work called the light of the eyes, containing various historical miscellaneous subjects, besides Aristas' letter on the Septuagint translated into Hebrew. The work was printed at Mantua 1574.

AZEVEDO, Ignatius, a Portuguese Jesuit born 1527.

A Z Z

He relinquished the independence of a large fortune to embark as a missionary to India. The vessel in which he was, was attacked by pirates, and he and his 19 companions were massacred by the barbarous enemy 15th July 1570, near Palma. This cruel event was felt and lamented through Europe, and Azevedo was proclaimed a martyr by a papal bull.

AZAICUETA, Martin, surnamed Navarre, a lawyer born 1494 at Verafoa, near Pampeluna, distinguished as a professor in various universities. He died at Rome 1586. His works appeared at Lyons 6 vols. folio, 1597.

AZORIUS, John, a native of Lucca near Carthagea, who became eminent among the Jesuits, as a public professor, at Alcalá and at Rome. He wrote *Institutionum moralium*, 3 vols. folio. in canticum, &c. and died at Rome 1603.

AZZI de FORTI, Faustina, a native of Arezzo, distinguished for her poetical talents, and admitted into the academy of Arcadia under the name of Eurinomia. She published a volume of Italian poems, and died May 4, 1724.

AZZO, Portius, a native of Bologna, made professor of law there 1190. He is author of a summary of the code, and the institute much esteemed. He died 1220.

AZZOGUIDI, Valerius Flaccus, a learned antiquarian of Bologna. He wrote on the origin of the town of Bologna, and the chronology of the first kings of Etruria, and on the age of the patriarchs mentioned in Genesis. He died at Bologna 1728 aged 77. There were two other authors of that name, of no great celebrity.

AZZOLINI, Lawrence, secretary to pope Urban VIII. and bishop of Narni, died 1532. He wrote an admired satire against debauchery 8vo. His relation *Decio*, was raised to the dignity of cardinal by Innocent X. He wrote political aphorisms, and was the favorite of Christina queen of Sweden who left to him all her property. He died 1689 aged 67.

B.

B A A

BAAHDIN, Mahomet Gebet Amali, a learned Persian, author of a summary of civil and canon law, which was completed and enforced through Persia by the command of Abbas the great.

BAAN, John de, a Dutch painter born at Haerlem 1633. He studied under Bekker, and acquired so much celebrity, that Charles II. and all the royal family were painted by him. After some residence in England, he went to Italy, where he was patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany. His talents were so great that he excited the jealousy of inferior artists, and one of them nearly succeeded in stabbing him to the heart. This ingenious man, whom his pencil had rendered rich and independent, died at Amsterdam 1702. His son *James* was also an artist of eminence, who followed king William into England at the revolution, and died 1700 aged 27.

BAARSDORP, Cornelius, author of *Methodus universæ artis medicæ*, 5 vols. folio, Bruges 1538, was patronised by Charles V. to whom he was physician and chamberlain.

BAART, Peter, a Latin and Flemish poet and physician, author of the Flemish georgics, a poem in imita-

B A B

tion of Virgil, and highly commended by his countrymen, but with undiscerning partiality. He wrote also another poem called *le Triton de Frise*. The year of his death is unknown.

BABA, a Turkish impostor. He announced himself in 1260, in the town of Amasia, as the messenger of God; and when opposed by the Turks, he collected a number of adherents, at whose head he laid waste the fairest portion of Natolia. He was at last overpowered, and his sect totally dispersed.

BABEK, a Persian, who in 823 assembled a multitude of fanatical followers, with whom he defeated the troops of the caliph Almamon. He was conquered by the next caliph, and after being led about on an elephant through the streets of Samara, his hands and legs were cut off, and he expired in the midst of the greatest agonies. One of the 10 executioners who followed him declared that he had himself put to death not less than 20,000 men.

BABACOVSKI, the surname of a musti of Cassa in the Taurida, author of a political treatise called the friend and favorite of princes. He died 783 of the hegra.

Another of the same name and place died 974, author of a book of moral essays called the Garden of Anemones. Both productions are probably by the same pen, from a mistake in the figures of the hegira, from the negligence of copyists.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, a native of St. Quintin. He was at first a menial servant in the family of a benevolent master near Roze, whose kindness in instructing him in reading and writing he repaid by distressing him in an iniquitous lawsuit. He next became an attorney, and in the beginning of the French revolution, he escaped from the prison of Arras, where his dishonesty had immured him, to come to Paris, where assuming the name of Gracchus, he published a paper called the Tribune of the people. By disseminating the most pernicious principles and recommending the division of all property, he continued popular, and on the fall of Robespierre, he was regarded as a proper person to succeed the tyrant, and to guide the destinies of France, by shedding the blood of her virtuous citizens. This profligate character was at last denounced by some of his accomplices, and condemned to the guillotine. He suffered with great composure 1797 aged 37. An account of his trial, in which he displayed great eloquence and astonishing firmness of mind, has been published in 3 vols. 8vo.

BABIN, Francis, a native of Angers, known as a learned and virtuous ecclesiastic. He was divinity professor, and published the conferences of the diocese of Angers, 18 vols. 12mo. continued in 10 other volumes, by la Blandiniere. He died 10th Dec. 1734, aged 83.

BABINGTON, Gervase, a native of Nottinghamshire, educated at Trinity college Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. By the interest of Henry earl of Pembroke, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained preferment, and was at last raised to the see of Llandaff, and from thence translated to Hereford; and in 1597 to Worcester. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral library at Worcester. He died of the jaundice May 17th 1610. He wrote notes on the five books of Moses, and expositions of the creed, &c. besides sermons published in folio 1615 and 1637.

BABINGTON, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire, known in English history for his conspiracy to assassinate, with other Roman catholic associates, queen Elizabeth, and thus to procure the release of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. This diabolical scheme was zealously undertaken in the hope that Mary would reward her deliverer by taking him to share her throne. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators suffered death 1586.

BAEUR, grandson of Tamerlane, disputed with his elder brother Aly Doulat for the sovereignty, and in consequence of a treaty obtained the province of Georgia. He was afterwards engaged in bloody wars with his relations, and after a terrible battle he ordered the head of his brother Mohammed, who had fallen into his hands, to be cut off in his presence. He died 1471, in consequence of a violent fit of passion.

BABYLAS, a bishop of Antioch, put to death during the persecution of the emperor Decius, 251.

BACAI, the surname of Ibrahim Ben-omar, a learned Mussulman, who died 885, of the hegira. He is author of several treatises on the manners of ancient philosophers, on the art of divination by numbers, the praises of poverty, a commentary on the koran, &c.

BACALANI, the surname of Abubecre, the author of a book to explain the difficult passages which occur in the koran.

BACCALAR-Y-SANNA, Vincent, marquis of St. Philip, a native of Sardinia, who raised himself to consequence by his services to Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain, in his native country. He wrote The Monarchy of the Hebrews, which has been translated into French, 4 vols. 12mo.—and Memoirs of Philip V. 4 vols. 12mo. and died at Madrid 1726.

BACCALI, a learned Mahometan, surnamed, from his learning, the ornament of the doctors. He wrote a book on the prayers of the Mussulmans, and on the glory and excellence of the Arabs. He died in the year of the hegira 562, or according to others 573.

BACCELLI, Jerome, a native of Florence, who translated the Odyssey into Italian seiolti verses 1558. He died before the completion of his translation of the Iliad.

BACCHETTI, Lawrence, professor of medicine and jurisprudence at Padua, published dissertations on acids, alkalis, &c. and died 1708.

BACCHINI, Benedici, a benedictine of Parma, author of a literary journal which gave offence to his superiors. He retired to Modena, where he became librarian and historiographer to the duke, and afterwards he filled the chair of ecclesiastical history with ability. He published several very learned works, and made a collection for the history of the house of Este, which he left in the hands of Muratori. He died 1721, aged 70.

BACCHYLIDES, a lyric poet of Cos who flourished about 452 B.C.

BACCHYLUS, bishop of Corinth in the second century, wrote a letter in the name of the bishop of Achaia, on the proper time for the celebration of the feast of Easter.

BACCIO, Andreas, a native of Ancona, professor of medicine at Rome and physician to pope Sixtus V. He wrote some learned and valuable treatises, de venenis et antidotis; de gemmis, de thermis, de naturali vinorum historia, &c. He died about the beginning of the 17th century.

BACCIO, Francis Bartholomew, an historical and portrait painter of Florence, who died 1517, aged 48. His coloring and the elegance of his figures, were much admired.

BACH, John Sebastian, a German musician, born at Eisenach. He was in the service of the duke of Saxe Weimar, and was eminent for his skill in playing on the organ. His compositions are much admired. He died at Leipzig 1754, aged 69. His sons, Charles and John, were equally eminent as musicians and composers.

BACHAUMON, Lewis Petit de, a native of Paris, known as the author of secret memoirs, to elucidate the history of literature in France, in 36 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died May 1st, 1771.

BACHELIER Nicholas, an architect and sculptor, who, after studying at Rome under Michael Angelo, introduced at Toulouse and Lucca, the graceful and easy manner of his master instead of the heavy gothic which then prevailed. He adorned several churches by his sculpture, and was universally admired for the power of his chisel. He died after 1553.

BACHINI, Bernardine, a benedictine, born at Borgo San Domino. The weakness of his constitution obliged him to relinquish the pulpit, and in his learned retirement he composed some valuable books in Latin and Italian, a

literary journal from 1686 to 1697, 9 vols. 4to. de fitrorum figuris, &c. and died at Bologna September 1st, 1721, aged 70.

BACHOVIVS, *Reinier*, a native of Cologne, who became eminent as a civilian. He left Leipzig because his tenets as a Calvinist were disagreeable to the people, and afterwards he embraced the opinions of the Catholics, and was made professor at Heidelberg by the duke of Bavaria. He died 1614, aged 70. His son was professor also at Heidelberg and died a good Catholic. He published *exercitationes ad partem posteriorem Chiliados Fabri*, 1624—*de actionibus* 1626,—*depignoribus & hypothecis*, 1627—*disputat. de variis juris civilis materiis*, 1604,—*In institutionum Juris Justinian. libros 4 commentar.* 1628.

BACICI, *John Baptiste Gaudi*, a native of Genoa who, at the age of 14, entered into the service of a dealer in pictures at Rome, where he saw and was patronized and instructed by Bernini. He soon became eminent as a painter, and particularly distinguished himself by drawing the portrait of a man dead for 20 years, whose features he gradually collected from the information of surviving friends, so that at last he produced a most perfect and complete resemblance. Though bold in his ideas and great in his colorings and his foreshortening, Bacici is occasionally blamed for incorrectness, and for want of taste in his draperies. The violence of his temper proved fatal to his family, in reproving his son before his companions he gave him a blow on the face, which so irritated the feelings of the youth that he threw himself into the Tyber, and left his father inconsolable. He died 1709, in his 70th year.

BACKER, *James*, a Dutch portrait painter of eminence, who died 1560, aged 30.

BACKER, *Jacob*, a portrait painter, born at Henningen. His pieces are much admired. He died 1651, aged 42.

BACKHOUSE, *William*, a Berkshire gentleman, educated at Christchurch. He left Oxford without a degree and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to alchemy, and astrology, and had among his pupils and friends Elias Ashmole, who called him father. He died 1662. He was author of the pleasant fountain of knowledge, from the French, 8vo. 1614—*The complaint of nature—The golden fleece*, &c.—and he also invented the instrument called the Way-wiser.

BACKHUYSEN, *Ludolph*, a painter of Embden, whose sea pieces were much admired. He died 1709 aged 78.

BACON, *Robert*, an English friar known at Oxford as divinity professor as well as by his opposition to Peter de Rupibus bishop of Winton, the favorite of Henry III. He visited Paris, and in 1233 was made treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. He wrote among other things the life of St. Edmund the primate, and died 1248, and was buried at Oxford.

BACON, *Roger*, was born near Ilchester, of a respectable family 1214. He was educated at Oxford, and visited Paris, the common resort of the learned of the times, and after taking the degree of doctor, and becoming monk of the Franciscan order 1240, he returned to his native country. A strong inquisitive mind soon raised him to consequence, and as he was liberally supported in his pursuits by the munificence of his friends, among whom were bishop Grossete, Rich the primate, Shirwood chancellor of Lincoln, and professor Fishacre, he made the most rapid strides in the advancement of science and

philosophy. His experiments and his calculations were so far above the comprehension of his age, that he was accused of magic; and the eagerness with which he studied astrology strongly supported the suspicion. The monks of his order grew jealous of his reputation, his works were rejected from their library, and the principal of the order was prevailed upon to imprison him. In his confinement Bacon composed his "*Opus majus*," addressed to the Pope, in which he hoped to prevail upon the pontiff to reform the errors of the church, or propose some efficient method to stop the power of scepticism and of antichrist. At last, after ten years of painful solitude, he was set at liberty by the interference of his friends, and the success of his application to the general of his order, Jerom d'Ascoli, who was lately raised to the papal chair, to whom he inscribed his treatise "on the means of avoiding the infirmities of old age." The remainder of his life was spent in academical repose at Oxford, where he died 11th June 1294. Bacon is universally allowed to have been a man of superior merit, and his example and the vast acquirements of his mind in a barbarous age strongly evince with what success industry and perseverance may labor in the road of learning. The discoveries and the more accurate experiments of the moderns pay daily tributes of gratitude and reverence to this father of philosophy, and it is now manifest that to his comprehensive mind were known many of the secrets which the toil and repeated efforts of succeeding ages have scarce brought to light. He was acquainted with the structure of an air pump and with the laws of optics, and the power of glasses; he knew the preparation of phosphorus, and he clothed in unintelligible language, the name of gunpowder, which he said was formed with sulphur, nitre and charcoal, as if he anticipated the devastation which its discovery by Schwartz, some ages after, was to bring upon mankind. In his writings, which amounted to above 80 treatises, some of which are published and some preserved in manuscript in the libraries of Europe, he used an elegant and nervous style, and was always accurate in his observations on nature. His great knowledge of chemistry has been most satisfactorily proved by the experiments of Mr. Homberg. To his merits much praise is paid by Drs. Jebb, Browne, Boerhaave, Freind, Peter Shaw, &c.

BACON, *sir Nicholas*, keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth, and the descendant of an ancient Suffolk family, was born 1510. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to which he became a munificent benefactor, and after travelling in France he studied the law at Gray's Inn. He was employed under Henry VIII. to whom he proposed a plan, which however was never adopted, for the erecting of a college to instruct young statesmen in all the branches of political knowledge. He was knighted by Elizabeth, and made keeper of the seals in the room of Heath archbishop of York; but as he favored the Suffolk succession he was treated with coldness, and suspected of assisting Hales in writing a tract to favor the claims of the duchess of Suffolk against the rights of the queen of Scotland. He was, however, soon after reinstated in the queen's good opinion by the interference of sir William Cecil, and he died 20th February 1579. He was buried in St Paul's, and his monument was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. By Jane Ferneley his

first wife he had three daughters and three sons, Nicholas, Nathaniel, and Edward; and by his second, Anne Cook, he left two sons, Anthony and Francis.

BACON, *Anne*, second daughter of sir Anthony Cook, preceptor to king Edward VI. and wife of the preceding, was eminent for her learning, piety, and virtue. She translated from the Italian into English Ochine's sermons, and Jewel's apology for the church of England, from the Latin; and died about the beginning of the reign of James I. at Gorhambury, near St. Albans.

BACON, *Francis*, viscount St. Albans, was son of sir Nicholas Bacon mentioned above, and was born at York-house in the Strand, 22d January 1561. He was early introduced at court; and after he had studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, under Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he accompanied, though little more than 16, sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to the court of France, where, by his diligence and punctuality, he gave great satisfaction to the queen. During his travels, his father died; and as he found himself not master of the independence which he expected, he applied himself to the study of law at Gray's Inn; and, by the means of lord Burleigh, he obtained at court the reversion of the registership to the star chamber, worth 1600*l.* a year, which, however, he did not enjoy till twenty years after. Whilst at Gray's Inn, where he was chosen Lent-reader, he formed the plan and drew the outline of his great philosophical work, the instauration of the sciences; but neither his learning nor his abilities recommended him at court, as the favors of the queen were divided between the Cecils and the earl of Leicester, who was afterwards succeeded by Essex; and Bacon, unfortunately for his advancement, warmly embraced the cause of the latter. Elizabeth was sensible of his great talents, but neither her partiality nor the friendship of Essex could overpower the cold phlegmatic aversion of the Cecils, who represented Bacon as a speculative man, whose head was filled with philosophy, and not with political knowledge. The disappointment was great, and Bacon would have buried himself in a foreign kingdom, if his friends had not interfered. On the succession of James I. he rose into power, though still opposed by Cecil earl of Salisbury and by sir Edward Coke. He was knighted and successively made attorney-general, keeper of the seals, lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage. His elevation was not unattended by the envy of enemies; and he was soon accused at the bar of the house of lords by the commons of gross bribery and corruption. The king, who saw that not only Bacon but his favorite Villiers, was aimed at, advised his chancellor to make no defence, and promised him both protection and favor if he were condemned. Bacon, unhappily for his reputation, made no defence, and he was found guilty, 3d May 1621, fined 40,000*l.* imprisoned in the Tower, and declared incapable to serve his Majesty, and unworthy to retain his seat in parliament. Though there is some reason to suppose that Bacon listened to bribery, either by himself or his servants, in cases which were pending before him, yet it is remarkable that none of his decrees in chancery were afterwards set aside, as dictated by oppression, partiality, or falsehood; a fact that establishes his probity far beyond the power of interested declaimers, or venal panegyrists. The fine was remitted by the king; and though the

disgraced chancellor determined to spend the rest of his days in privacy, yet he was restored to the public opinion, and sat in the first parliament called by Charles. At no time, either of elevation or disgrace, Bacon forgot the great object of his heart: he labored assiduously and earnestly for the establishment of his new philosophy. He died April 9, 1626, at lord Arundel's house, Highgate, of a fever, and was buried in St. Michael's church, St. Alban's, where sir Thomas Meautys, his secretary, erected a monument to his honor. At the age of 40 Bacon married the daughter of alderman Barnham, of London, by whom he had no issue. The lady survived him 20 years. In his conduct, Bacon was generous and humane, for though he had a good income. 1800*l.* a year from his pension, and 700*l.* from his estates, his debts at his decease were found to amount to 22,000*l.* Bacon has been censured, and deservedly, for standing forth as the accuser of Essex, a man who had patronized and protected him. As a writer, his "*novum organum scientiarum*," has, among his other performances, immortalized his name. He has introduced a new species of philosophy to enlighten and dignify man, to teach him how to think, and to lead him from error, from darkness, and false comprehension, to truth and to the most accurate conclusions. Bacon, however, as a philosopher, has met opponents, and Hume has not hesitated, in his comparison of his merits with those of Galileo, to raise the Italian far above the fame of his countryman. Bacon's works were collected in 5 vols. 4to. and beautifully printed by Bowyer and Strahan 1766, and in 1778 in 5 vols. 4to. and since, 10 vols. 8vo.

BACON, *Anthony*, elder brother to the chancellor, distinguished himself for his great knowledge of politics, which, however, he did not display in the public service, as he was satisfied with the tranquillity of a more private station. He was very intimate with Essex, and he assisted him with his advice, in the midst of his distresses, and even resided for some time in his house, as he was unable from lameness to visit him frequently. He left his estate to his brother, the chancellor.

BACON, *sir Nathaniel*, knight of the bath, half brother to the chancellor, was distinguished as a painter in the stile of the Flemish school. Some of his pieces are preserved at his seat at Culford, and at Gorhambury, among which a picture of himself by himself is much admired, and a cook-maid with dead fowl.

BACON, *Phanuel*, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his degree of D.D. 1735, and became rector of Baldon, Oxfordshire, where he died, January 2, 1783. He wrote, besides five plays, published in 1757, an elegant poem called "*the artificial kite*," first printed in 1719, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine 1758; and he was admired for the ready flashes of his wit and for his punning.

BACON, *Joba*, an English sculptor, born at Southwark, 24th November 1740. At the age of 15, he was bound to a china manufacturer at Lambeth; and in this employment he so distinguished himself by his assiduity, that in a little time the improvements of the manufactory were all the efforts of his genius. From the various models which were presented to his view, he laid the foundations of his future fame; and in his execution displayed such taste and correctness, that he obtained not less than

nine premiums from the society for the encouragement of arts. He formed and carried into perfection the designs of making statues of artificial stone, and, in 1763, he began first to use the instrument, since improved, by which he transferred the form of the model to the marble. He obtained, in 1769, the gold medal of the royal society, and was admitted an associate; and his manly figure of Mars encreased, if possible, the high reputation which he had already acquired. His admired bust of the king, for Dr. Markham, to be placed in Christ Church-hall, Oxford, procured him the royal patronage. Another bust was also made for Gottingen university; and he was now considered as the only artist whose genius could delineate the groupe of lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall, and that of the celebrated Guy, for his noble hospital. The other more remarkable productions of his chisel are, Mrs. Draper's monument in Bristol cathedral, two groupes at the top of Somerset-house, a statue of Henry VI. for Eton college, judge Blackstone's statue for All-souls college, Chatham's monument in Westminster abbey, and the statues of Johnson and of Howard in St. Paul's cathedral. An inflammation in the bowels proved fatal to this most ingenious artist, 4th August 1799. He left a wife and eight children. The inscription over his grave declares, in his own words, that whatever he might have been as an artist, his belief in Christ is the only important thing now. The article on sculptor in Rees' encyclopædia was his elegant production.

BACONTHORPE, *John*, a monk of Norfolk, called the resolute doctor. He wrote commentaries on the 4 books of sentences, a compendium of the law of Christ, &c. and died in London, 1346.

BACQUE, *Leo*, a protestant of Gascony, who became a convert to popery, and was the only one who as such obtained a bishopric under Lewis XIV. at the solicitation of the duke of Montausier, as the reward of his Latin poem on the education of a prince. He died bishop of Pamiers, 1694, aged 94.

BACQUERRE, *Benedict de*, a physician, little known, but as the author of an excellent work, "scnum medicus," printed at Cologne, 1673.

BACQUET, advocate to the king of France, wrote some ingenious law works, printed, Lyons, 2 vols. fol. 1744. He died 1597.

BACTISHUA, *George Ebn*, a christian physician, noticed at the court of Almanzor. As he had an old woman for his wife, the caliph sent him 3000 dinars, and three beautiful girls, as a present, which the physician sent back, observing, that his religion forbade him the use of more than one woman at a time. Almanzor, pleased with him, sent him back to Khorasan. His son *Gabriel* was also a physician in the household of Haroun Al Raschid.

BADAKSCHI, a Persian poet under the caliph Moctafi. His divan or collection of poems is written upon the fortunes which attended the great men of the court; and he says, that the varied scene in human affairs ought not to create surprize, as we see that life is measured by an hour-glass, and that an hour is always above and the other below in alternate succession.

BADASCH, a commentator on the book of Ben Sarragi, on Arabic grammar. He died in the year of the hegira 528.

BADCOCK, *Samuel*, son of a butcher of South Molton,

was born February 23, 1747, and was educated, after his family, in the tenets of the dissenters, among whom he was intended for minister. During the period of his education, he imbibed some of the strong principles of the methodists on free grace, election, &c. which in his maturer years he totally abandoned. His first employment as pastor was at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; from whence he shortly removed to Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In this new situation, he met some of Dr. Priestley's theological works, which he admired so much that he paid a visit to the author at Calne, and afterwards corresponded with him. His vivacity, however, the modest elegance of his discourses, and the easiness of his manners and conversation, soon raised him enemies among a set of men who had embraced the rigid tenets of the nonconformists in the age of Cromwell, and he was ejected from his office, in 1777, on a scandalous imputation, which afterwards proved false, and highly reflected on his accusers. He retired to South Molton, where he found his friends sincere, but his income small. In 1780, he began to write for the Monthly Review, and likewise published a small, but accurately penned pamphlet on the topic of the day, the materiality or immateriality of the soul. As a reviewer, he distinguished himself by his critique on Madan's Thelyphthora, and the Chattertonian controversy; but when Priestley's corruptions of Christianity appeared, his observations upon it were so pointed, so forcible, and so well supported, that they drew an answer from the author in less than a month, in which the abilities of the unknown critic were candidly allowed to be great and respectable. Priestley found himself likewise attacked by archdeacon Horsley; and when Badcock, in the Review, praised the performance, the offended unitarian, who had discovered his anonymous antagonist, accused him of misrepresentation and gross illiberality. Badcock had the good sense not to reply. During his residence at South Molton, he married the daughter of Samuel Wesley, master of Tiverton school, and brother to the famous John Wesley; and from the papers which he received by that connexion, he published an account of the family. His literary character was now so well established, that his assistance was courted by Mr. professor White, who had been appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford, in 1783; and from their united labors were produced those sermons which have been so much and so deservedly admired. What the extent of this connection was, has been a matter of controversy; but it must be allowed, even by Dr. Gabriel, who took up the pen with more warmth than prudence, that the professor claims unequivocally the whole merit of the plan and of the execution of the better part, and that what he wrote possesses equal strength, elegance, and energy, as what was furnished by his coadjutor. If Dr. White had been more punctual in his payment of a reward so justly deserved, his character might have been unassailed, and he might have securely reposed under the patronage of the great. In 1786, Badcock quitted the dissenters, and the following spring was ordained at Exeter, by bishop Ross. He engaged as assistant to Dr. Gabriel at the octagon chapel, in Bath, where he preached a much admired charity sermon, printed, but not published. He preached also before the judges at Exeter, in Lent, 1783; and the following May 19th, he died, of a bilious complaint,

complaint, at the house of his friend, sir John Chichester, baronet, Queen-street, May Fair. His constitution was naturally weak, and he was frequently attacked by unpleasant and delirious headaches, which so much affected his spirits that he dreaded the loss of reason far more than death. The powers of his mind were strong and vivid, and his genius was exerted, with the liberality of his friends, to support him above the embarrassments of indigence.

BADENS, Francis, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp. He died 1603, aged 32.

BADGW, Richard de, a native of Badow Essex. He was chancellor of Cambridge 1326, and laid the foundation of a college called University hall, which was destroyed accidentally by fire; and when rebuilt, by the daughter of Robert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, was called Clare-hall.

BADILE, Anthony, an Italian painter of Verona, whose pieces were admired for correctness and taste. He died 1560, aged 80.

BADUEL, Claude, a protestant divine at Nismes, professor in Switzerland, where he died 1561. He wrote on theological subjects.

BAERSIUS, or VEKENSTIL, Henry, author, among other things, of tables of the longitudes and latitudes of the planets, published 1528, was a painter and mathematician of Louvain, in the 16th century.

BAERSTRAT, a Dutch painter. His sea and fish pieces were much admired. He died 1687.

BAFKARKAH, the surname of Abn Zohal, a commentator on Euclid.

BAGDEDIN, Mahommed, author of a treatise on the division of superficies, published in a Latin translation by John Dee, was an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century.

BAGFORD, John, a native of London, originally a shoemaker, and afterwards a bookseller and an antiquarian, and a collector of old English books, curious prints, &c. He enriched the famous library of Moore, bishop of Ely, for which he was admitted into the Charter-house by the prelate. He died at Ilington, May 15th, 1716, aged 65, and was buried at the Charter-house. His very valuable collection of books and antiquities, procured not only at home but abroad, was purchased by the earl of Oxford, and added to his library. He published proposals, 1707, in the Philosophical Transactions, for a general history of printing; and his manuscripts, though badly written, and worse spelled, may be consulted with advantage. Some of his letters and collections are preserved in the British Museum and in the public library of Cambridge. There was a print engraved of him, 1728, by George Vertue.

BAGGER, John, made bishop of Copenhagen at the age of 29, in consequence of his extensive knowledge of oriental learning and of theology, was a native of Lunden, and died 1693, aged 47. He published some learned discourses in Danish and Latin.

BAGI, Zadeb, a Mahometan commentator on the book escharat, &c. who died the year of the hegira 1013.

BAGLIONI, John Paul, a native of Perugia, who usurped the sovereignty of his country, of which he was dispossessed by Cæsar Borgia. He afterwards served in the Italian armies, especially in the pay of Venice, and was at last treacherously invited to Rome by the pope,

Leo X. who dreaded his intrigues, and cruelly beheaded, 1520.

BAGLIVI, George, a native of Apulia, who, after studying at Padua, settled as professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died, 1706, in his 38th year. He possessed superior abilities in his profession, as is fully evinced by his compositions, all written in Latin, and first published in 1710, in 4to. He wrote a curious dissertation on the anatomy, &c. of the tarantula.

BAGNIOLI, Julius Cæsar, an Italian poet of Bagna Cabano, patronised by Michael Perreti, prince of Venebro. His best pieces are the judgment of Paris, and the tragedy of Aragonois. He died about 1600.

BAGOAS, an Egyptian eunuch, in the service of Artaxerxes. He was put to death by Codomannus, 356.

BAGSHAW, William, a native of Tidswell, educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and minister of Glessop, which he resigned in 1662, for not submitting to the act for uniformity. He continued to preach privately, as he was eloquent and popular, and a large meeting-house was erected for him at the revolution. He wrote several valuable treatises; and died 1703, aged 75.

BAGSHAW, Edward, M.A. a student of Christ Church, Oxford, for some time assistant at Westminster, under Busby. He was ordained by Brownrigg bishop of Exeter, but proved so violent in his principles that he was imprisoned for nonconformity, and died in Newgate, 1671. He was a man of abilities, and wrote Dissertations duæ Antifocinianæ, 4to.—de monarchiâ absolutâ dissertatio politica, &c.

BAGURI, a Mahometan, author of a book on intemperance and convivial companies. He died 679 of the hegira.

BAHA, a learned Mussulman, surnamed the ornament of justice and religion, and regarded as a saint and a worker of miracles. He died 857 of the hegira, at Hafara.

BAHALI, a Mussulman, author of a book on the derivation of Arabic names. He died in the 220th year of the hegira.—Another, who abridged a treatise on the diversity of opinions of Mahometan doctors. He died the 321st year of the hegira.

BAHAR AL HEFDH, or the sea of memory, wrote a treatise on the manners and qualities of princes, and died in the year 255th of the hegira.

BAHIER, John, a priest of the oratory, born at Châtillon. He wrote some Latin poems on various subjects, inserted in the collection of de Brienne; and died 1707.

BAHRAM, a brave general, under Chosroes I. or Nushervan. and under his son Hormouz, whom he deposed, to seat himself on his throne. His usurpation was checked by Chosroes, the son of Hormouz; and, when defeated, he fled to the great khan, by whom he was afterwards put to death.

BAHRDT, Charles Frederic, M.A. a native of Bisschoffwerda, who studied at Leipsic, and assisted his father, who was there divinity professor. An intrigue drove him from Leipsic to Erfurt, where he gave lectures on biblical antiquities; and he then removed to Gießen, and afterwards to Durkheim. Here, as preacher to count Von Leiningen Dachsburg, he opened a house for the instruction of youth, which he called Philanthropinum; but his plans failing, he went to Holland, and then to England,

England, where he obtained four pupils. On his return to the continent, he found that his conduct had given offence at Vienna, and therefore he retired to Prussia, and next settled at Halle, as an innkeeper and farmer. The sentiments of which he boasted in public as a deist, and the establishment of a lodge of new free-masons, rendered him suspected to the magistrates, and he was imprisoned for twelve months. He died 1792, aged 51. His character was unprincipled and licentious. He turned out his wife from his protection and house, to live in adultery with his servant; and in every part of his conduct gloried in what could offend religion and morality. Besides his essay towards a system of the doctrines of the bible, 1769, he published other works, equally singular for extravagances, profaneness, and licentious opinions.

BAIAN, or **BAION**, a native of Goa, who embraced Christianity, and came to Rome, where he was ordained priest, about 1630. He was author of some ingenious works, besides a translation of the *Æneid* into Greek verse, and the *Lusiad* of Camoens into Latin.

BAJARD, *Andrew*, an Italian poet of Parma, patronised by the duke of Milan, in the 15th century. His poems were first published by Fogliazzzi, 1756.

BAJAZET I. emperor of Turkey, succeeded his father Amurat I. 1389. He conquered, with unusual rapidity, the provinces of Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly; and after he had made the emperor of Constantinople tributary to his power, and defeated the army of Sigismund king of Hungary, 1396, he marched to attack Tamerlane in the east, whom he treated with such contempt that he caused his ambassadors to be shaved in derision. He was, however, totally defeated near Angoury, 1402, and taken prisoner; and when the proud conqueror asked him what he would have done with him if he had obtained the victory, Bajazet answered, I would have confined you in an iron cage. Such, then, shall be thy fate, rejoined Tamerlane. In his cage, Bajazet behaved with his native fierceness, expecting that his sons would rescue him; but when he was disappointed, he dashed his head against the bars of the cage, and died, 1403, at Antioch in Pisidia. Some however say, that he was honorably treated by Tamerlane.

BAJAZET II. succeeded his father Mahomet II. 1481, and caused his brother Zizim, who opposed him, to be assassinated. He extended the boundaries of his kingdom; and though checked in his attacks on Syria, he made himself master of the strongest places of the Peloponnesus, and obliged the Venetians to sue for peace. His reign was distracted by intestine discord, and he fell by the perfidy of his son, Selim, who not only dethroned him, but caused him to be poisoned, 1512, in his 60th year.

BAIER, *John William*, a divine of Nuremberg, rector and professor of divinity at Halle, where he died, 1694, aged 49. He was author of a compendium of theology and other learned works.

BAIER, *Jean Jaques*, an eminent physician, born at Jena, practised with success in several cities of Germany, particularly at Ratibon, Nuremberg, and Altorf, where he was professor of physiology and president of the college of physicians, &c. and where he died, 14th July 1735. He was author of some Latin dissertations, &c. on medical and botanical subjects, particularly *Gemmarum*

affabrè sculptarum thesaurus—de hortis celebrioribus Germaniæ & horti medici Altdorfini histor.—orationes varii argumenti—biographia professorum in acad. Altdorf. &c.

BAIF, *Lazarus*, a native of Pins, near la Fleche, abbot of Charroux and Grenetiere, and employed as ambassador to Venice, &c. by Francis I. He wrote some learned, but incoherent, treatises,—*de re navali—de re vestitaria*, printed at Basil, 1541; and died 1545. His son, *John Anthony*, wrote some poems, and died 1592.

BAIL, *Lewis*, author of a summary of councils, printed, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1672, and an account of celebrated preachers, was a native of Abbeville, who flourished in the 17th century.

BAILIES, *William*, a Prussian physician, member of the London and Edinburgh societies, and author of an essay on the Bath waters, &c. 1757. When introduced to the king of Prussia, the monarch told him, that to have acquired the great reputation which he possessed he must have killed many people. He boldly replied, not so many as your majesty.

BAILLET, *Adrian*, a learned Frenchman, born of poor parents at Neuville, near Beauvais, in Picardy, and educated by the humanity of the fathers of a neighbouring convent. He early distinguished himself by his great application; and when in orders, and possessed of the small living of Lardieres, which produced not more than 30*l.* a year, he maintained himself and his brother respectably. In 1680, he became library keeper to M. de Lamoignon, and began to form an index of every subject which was treated in the books which he possessed; and so voluminous were his labors, that they were contained in 35 folio volumes, and all written with his own hand. His next work was "*jugemens des savans*," which had a very rapid sale, and which he totally gave to the bookseller, requesting only a few copies for his friends. As in this work he mentioned not only the praises but the censures passed on different authors, he met with violent opposition, and those who suffered by the lash of his criticism rose up in their defence, so that under the names of *Afinus in Parnasso*, *anti Baillet*, &c. he was virulently attacked and ridiculed. The Jesuits were particularly severe against him, because he had spoken disrespectfully of their society; and, on the other hand, expressed himself in handsome terms of the gentlemen of the Port Royal. Besides these, his indefatigable labors produced a prolix life of Descartes, 2 vols. 4to.—an history of Holland—the lives of saints, 4 vols. fol.—and several theological works; and he formed the plan of "*an universal ecclesiastical dictionary*," which was to contain a perfect system of divinity, supported by authorities from scripture and from the fathers of the church, in 3 vols. folio, when he died of a lingering illness, 21st January 1706, in his 57th year.

BAILLI, *Roche le*, called also *Riviere*, a native of Falaise, physician to Henry IV. He was learned and successful, but too strong a supporter of the doctrines of Paracelsus. He wrote a treatise on the plague and other works in Latin, and died at Paris, 1605.

BAILLIE, *Robert*, a native of Glasgow, known as a presbyterian divine and as a firm opposer of episcopacy. He was tutor to lord Montgomery, and was patronised by lord Eglington. He was one of those who drew up an accusation against

against Laud; and during the troubles of Scotland, he was ever active in support of the presbytery, as well as in opposition to toleration. After the death of Charles I. he waited as a deputed divine from the general assembly upon Charles II. at the Hague, and he expressed in a speech his respect for his sovereign, and his abhorrence for the murderers of his father. On the restoration, he was made principal of the university of Glasgow, by the interest of lord Lauderdale; but so great was his aversion to episcopacy, that he refused a bishopric. When he was visited, during his illness, by the new-made archbishop of Glasgow, he addressed him in these words: "Mr. Andrews, (I will not call you my lord), king Charles would have made me one of these lords, but I do not find in the New Testament that Christ had any lords in his house;" but he accompanied his censure with kindness and courteous liberality. He died July 1662, aged 63. He had by his first wife several children, of whom one son and five daughters survived him. His writings, which are now little perused, displayed great learning and ingenuity. His letters and journals have lately been published, Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo. 1775

BAILLON, William de, a learned French physician, who obtained great reputation by his profession, as well as by his charity. His works, which are valuable, were edited by his friend and relation, the ingenious Dr. Thevart, Venice, 1734, in 4to. and Geneva, 1762, 4 vols. 4to. Baillon died 1616, in his 78th year.

BAILLY, James, a French writer, born at Versailles. He died 18th November 1768, aged 67. His "theatre" appeared 1768, 2 vols. 8vo.

BAILLY, John Sylvain, a famous astronomer, son of the preceding, born at Paris, 15th September 1736. He was carefully and tenderly educated by his friends, and his mind was stored with the treasures of science, though without the labors of classical instruction. At the age of 16, he wrote two tragedies; in one of which, Clotaire, he painted in vivid colors the sufferings and the death of a mayor of Paris by an infuriate populace; dreadful prognostic of the miseries which awaited him. Dramatic compositions, however, were not calculated to display the powers of his genius. The accidental friendship of the abbé de la Caille directed him in the pursuit of science; and, in 1763, he introduced to the academy his observations on the moon, and the next year his treatise on the zodiacal stars. In 1766, he published his essay on the satellites of Jupiter, and in other treatises enlarged further on the important subject. In 1775, the first volume of his history of ancient and modern astronomy appeared, and the third and last in 1779; and, in 1787, that of Indian and oriental astronomy, in 3 vols. 4to. He was drawn from his literary retirement to public view as a deputy to the first national assembly; and such was his popularity, that he was on July 14th, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. In this dangerous office, he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, eager to check violence, and to enforce respect for the laws; but his impartiality was considered soon as a crime; and when he spoke with reverence of the royal family, on the trial of the queen, he was regarded as unfit to preside over the sessions of a rebellious city. He descended, in 1791, from his elevation, and retired to Melun, determined to devote the rest of his life to literature and science; but

the sanguinary tribunal of Robespierre, who knew his merit, and would not protect it, dragged him to execution. He lost his head by the guillotine, 12th November 1793, exhibiting, in death, heroism, resignation, and dignity. Besides his great works, he wrote the eloges of Leibnitz, Charles V. la Caille, Corneille, two "rapports," and left among his papers memoirs of the revolution, and a work on the origin of fables, and of ancient religions.

BAILLY, David, a painter, born at Leyden. His father, who was a painter, placed him under the care of de Geyn, the engraver; and after visiting Italy and Holland, he settled at Leyden, where he acquired great reputation for his historical pieces. He died 1630.

BAILLY, James, a French painter of Gracay in Berry, who died 2d September 1679, aged 50. His flowers, fruits, &c. were much admired.

BAINBRIDGE, John, a physician and astronomer of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire. After taking his degrees at Emanuel college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich, he settled in his native county, where he practised physic, and undertook the care of a grammar school; and from thence he was invited by his friends to London, where his application to astronomy and mathematics, and his scientific description of the comet of 1618, published in 4to. raised him to fame and consequence. In 1619, he was made, by his friend sir Henry Saville, first astronomical professor at Oxford; and he entered at Merton college, where he was appointed reader of Linacrer's lecture. He died in 1643, aged 61, and his body, after it had been carried to the schools, where the singular honor of an oration was pronounced over it by the university orator, was buried near the altar of Merton church. Bainbridge was indefatigable after literature; and he began at the age of 40 to study the Arabic, that he might give a more correct edition of all the ancient astronomers, agreeable to the statutes of his founder. Several of his works have been published. His Procli sphaera, Ptolemei de hypothesisibus planetarum liber singularis, with Ptolemy's canon regnorum, appeared in 1620, in 4to.

BAITHOSUS, founded, with his friend Sadoc, the sect which denied a future state and resurrection. These heretics, at first called Baithosaei, were better known by the name of Sadducees.

BAIUS, or DE BAY, Michael, a native of Melin, made divinity professor of Louvain by Charles V. His abilities were so respectable, that he was sent as deputy to the council of Trent; but his wish to bring back the followers of Luther and Calvin to the bosom of the church, induced him to adopt some of the tenets with respect to justification, which drew upon him the clamors of the Franciscans and other catholics, so that his writings were not only denounced by the inquisition of Louvain and the Sorbonne, but the pope, Pius V. condemned 76 of the points which he advanced. He was obliged, therefore, to acknowledge his errors and his submission to the holy see; and a second time the papal power interfered between his followers and those of the jesuit Lessius, who filled Louvain and the Low Countries with their clamor and altercation. Baius died 16th September 1589, aged 76. His works, which are written in a correct and close style,

file, far superior to the learning of the times, were published 1696, in 4to. at Cologne. He was very attentive in his studies, and it is said that he read St. Augustin not less than nine times, to acquire the graces and beauty of his language. His nephew, *James Baius*, also doctor of Louvain, wrote on the eucharist, &c. and died 1614. The opinions of Baius were adopted by Cornelius Janfenius.

BAKER, *David*, an English Benedictine, who studied at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford, and was converted from atheism to christianity. He travelled in Italy, and resided in England in the time of Charles I. as missionary; after which, he settled as director and confessor of the English nuns at Cambray. He died in London 1641. He was remarkable for his religious zeal. His writings were mostly on theological subjects, and said by Wood to be preserved in the monastery at Cambray. His collections for an ecclesiastical history of England, in six folio volumes, are lost. Though none of his works were ever printed, they were judiciously drawn up, and have proved, according to Hugh Cressy, very serviceable to succeeding writers.

BAKER, *Sir Richard*, author of the chronicles of the kings of England, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, and after studying three years at Hart-hall, Oxford, he went abroad, to complete his education. He was knighted at Theobalds by James I. 1603; and as he possessed Middle Aston, and other property in Oxfordshire, he was made sheriff 1620. He married a daughter of sir George Manwaring, of Shropshire, and by becoming surety for some of her family he was ruined, and died in the Fleet prison, February 18, 1645, and was buried in St. Bride's church. He was a man of extensive learning, as his miscellaneous works sufficiently prove. The last edition of his chronicle was 1730, fol.

BAKER, *Thomas*, a native of Ilton, Somersetshire, who, after studying at Magdalen-hall and Wadham college, Oxford, obtained the vicarage of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he lived a retired and literary life, and died 1690, aged 65. He distinguished himself by his general knowledge, and particularly by his acquaintance with the mathematics, as he showed by his useful book called geometrical key, &c. 1684, in 4to. and by the answers he sent to the queries proposed to him by the royal society, for which he received their medal.

BAKER, *Thomas*, a learned antiquary, born of a very respectable family. His grandfather, sir George, who was recorder of Newcastle, distinguished himself by his great exertions in the royal cause, and was almost ruined by his liberality in favor of the monarch. His son *George*, of Crook, in the county of Durham, married into the Northumberland family of Forster; and *Thomas*, one of the issue of this marriage, was born September 14th, 1656, and educated at Durham grammar-school, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1680. He entered into orders, and was presented to Long Newton rectory by bishop Crew, to whom he was chaplain; but he was soon after disgraced, for refusing to read James II.'s declaration for liberty of conscience; and he resigned his living, 1690, and returned to college, where he enjoyed his fellowship till, with twenty-one others, he was dispossessed, in 1717. He might have continued in this, but he refused to

subscribe to what his conscience disapproved; and he expressed greater indignation against the unprincipled time-serving conduct of his immediate friends than against the severity of his persecutors. Though deprived of all offices, he still continued to reside in the college a commoner master till the day of his death, supported, it is said, by Matthew Prior, who retained his fellowship to supply the income to his friend. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which in three days terminated his existence, July 2d, 1740. He was buried in the outer chapel of the college, near Ashton's monument, and, by his direction, nothing has been erected over his remains. In private life, Baker was distinguished by his affability, his easy and mild manners, and as a scholar he was equally known. Besides his "reflections on learning," which passed through eight editions, and his preface to bishop Fisher's funeral sermon for the countess of Richmond and Derby, nothing has been published of his works; but his labors were indefatigable in making collections for the history of St. John's college and the antiquity of Cambridge university, so that not less than 39 volumes in folio and 3 in 4to. of these valuable manuscripts are preserved both in the British museum and the public library of Cambridge. As his industry was so great, and his abilities as an antiquarian so remarkably extensive, it is to be lamented that he did not complete a plan which might have rivalled the sister university in the labors of her Wood. Baker, as executor of his elder brother's will, was the means of founding six exhibitions at St. John's, with money which had been left for charitable uses. He was intimate with the most celebrated literati of his age, who respected his talents, and frequently consulted him. There is a good likeness of him by C. Bridges, and an excellent portrait of him is also preserved by the Antiquarian Society.

BAKER, *Henry*, an ingenious naturalist, born in Fleet-street, London. His mother was a midwife of great practice; and he was apprenticed to the eminent bookseller who succeeded the Dodseys; an employment which, however, he early resigned for philosophical pursuits. His chief employment was to correct the stammering of grown up persons, and to teach the deaf and dumb to speak; and so successful were his exertions, that he acquired an ample fortune by this most honorable profession. He was an active and useful member of the royal and antiquarian societies, to whose high reputation he contributed by frequent and sensible communications. He wrote poetry in the younger part of his life, and maintained throughout a character respectable for urbanity of manners, and a conciliating deportment. He died in the Strand, 25th November 1774, in his 71st year, and was buried in St. Mary-le-Strand church-yard. His microscopical experiments were very valuable, and have been published. His valuable collection of *Stellio*, native and foreign fossils, petrefactions, corals, ores, &c. was sold by auction, March 13th, 1775, and the following day. His name must be mentioned as the first who introduced into England the large Alpine strawberry, the seed of which was transmitted to him in a letter by professor Bruns of Turin. He likewise introduced the seeds of the true rhubarb, *rheum palmatum*, sent over to him by Dr. Mounsey, the physician of the empress of Russia. He married the youngest daughter of the well-known Daniel

Dufoe, by whom he had two sons, who died before him. The eldest, *David Erskine Baker*, was brought up to the business of a silk throwster, in Spital-fields; but he grew extravagant and inattentive, and at last lost himself, by enlisting in the mean retinue of a company of strolling players. He wrote poetry, and that entertaining book called the companion to the play-house, 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, since enlarged, under the title of *biographia dramatica*, 2 vols. 8vo. The second son, *Henry*, was a lawyer, but far from respectable in his profession. He left an only son, born February 17th, 1763, to whom his grandfather left all his property. It is said that the art of instructing deaf persons perished with Baker, as he enjoined those who benefited by his services the most profound secrecy, and moreover took a bond of 100*l.* for their faithful observance of the promise.

BAKEWELL, *Robert*, eminent as the improver of British cattle, was born, 1726, at Dishley, Leicestershire, where his father had a farm. His attention was directed to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and so successful were his labors, that the Dishley sheep became celebrated over the country, and one of his rams was let for the extraordinary price of 400 guineas, and his bulls at 50 guineas each a season. He died much respected, 1798.

BAKHUISEN, *Ludolph*, a painter and engraver of Embden, who died 1709, aged 78. He was self taught, but his genius soon recommended him to public notice and to reputation. His pieces, the subject of which are generally tempests and sea views, &c. are highly admired for their spirit, their correctness, and the softness and delicacy of his coloring. Among his patrons and frequent visitors were the king of Prussia, the czar Peter I. and the grand duke of Tuscany, who chose among his collection what best might adorn their palaces.

BALAAM, son of Beor or Bofor, a celebrated prophet of Pethor, in Mesopotamia, who was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, that he might curse the children of Israel. The curse which he intended to pronounce against this favorite people was, by the influence of the Almighty, changed into a blessing; but though he thus disappointed the expectations of Balak, the wicked prophet encouraged him privately to allure the Israelites to the commission of debauchery and lewdness; and the advice fatally succeeded. Balaam was killed with Balak in a battle, about 1450 B.C.

BALAMIO, *Ferdinand*, a native of Sicily, physician to pope Leo X. about 1555. He was eminent in literature as well as medicine, and translated some of Galen's works into Latin, published 1586, in Latin, at Venice.

BALASSI, *Mario*, a painter of Florence. His copy of Raphael's transfiguration was much admired, as also his historical pieces. He died 1667, aged 63.

BALATHI, a surname of Abulfeda Othman ben Issa, who wrote a treatise on the characters of different alphabets, &c.

BALBI, *John*, or *Janua*, a Genoese dominican, author of several commentaries, &c. His chief work is his "catholicon," an useful and popular book, containing a classical encyclopædia, &c. printed 1460, folio, Mentz. It was one of the first books ever printed.

BALBINUS, *Decimus Cælius*, emperor of Rome, 237, with Maximus, was the next year murdered by his soldiers.

BALBO, *Jerome*, a bishop of Goritz, who died at Venice, 1535. He wrote *de rebus Turcicis*, 1526, 4to. — *de futuris Caroli V. successibus*, &c.

BALBOA, *Vasco Nùgues de*, a Castilian, known by his enterprising genius and his misfortunes. He acquired reputation as one of the American adventurers, and in 1513 he left Spain, to discover the South Sea, and in one month after his departure he gained the wished for ocean. Fame, and not the accumulation of wealth, was the object of his heart. Though he could possess pearls and gold, he preferred the love of his fellow adventurers. He was found at Santa Maria, on the coast of Darien, where he had built a town, and crossed the isthmus, in the meanest habit, building a hut for his dwelling, by the governor of the Spanish king, who became jealous of his popularity, and falsely accused him of felony. The charge was easily proved before a corrupted tribunal; and the unfortunate Balboa lost his head by a tyrannical sentence, 1517, at the age of 42.

BALBUENA, *Bernard de*, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Toledo, and educated at Salamanca, where he took his doctor's degrees. He settled in America, and died there 1627, after being seven years bishop of Porto Rico.

BALCANQUAL, *Walter*, a Scotsman, who attended James I. when he came to England, and became his chaplain. He took the degree of D.D. at Oxford, and appeared at the synod of Dordt as representative for the church of Scotland. He was successively master of the Savoy, in 1624 dean of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He wrote king Charles' declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland, fol. 1630. — sermons, — epistles concerning the Dordt synod, &c. He was a great sufferer during the rebellion, and with difficulty escaped his persecutors. He died at Chirk castle, Denbighshire, Christmas day, 1645.

BALDE, *James*, a native of Upper Alsatia, very highly applauded in Germany for his poetry, and surnamed the Horace of his country. He died at Neuburg, 1668, in his 65th year; and so honored was his memory, that the senators of the place eagerly solicited to obtain his pen, which was, as a most precious relic, carefully kept in a silver case. The labors of Balde are miscellaneous, partly dramatic, partly odes, &c. exhibiting strong flashes of genius, but without the correctness and judgment of mature taste. His Uranic victories were rewarded by Alexander VII. with a gold medal. The best editions of his works are, Cologne, 4to. and 12mo. 1645.

BALDERIC, a bishop of Noyon, in the 12th century, author of the *chronique des eveques d'Arras et de Cambrai*. — Another, of the same age, bishop of Dol, was author of the *crusades*, &c.

BALDI, *Lazarro*, a disciple of Peter da Cortona, born in Tuscany, and distinguished as a painter. He was employed by Alexander VII. in the painting of the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died 1703.

BALDINI, *John Anthony*, a nobleman of Placentia, engaged as ambassador at various courts of Europe, and at the congress of Utrecht. He died 1775, aged 71. He made a valuable collection of curiosities and of books, a catalogue of which appeared in the Italian literary journal.

BALDINUCCI, Philip, a Florentine of the academy of la Crusca, well acquainted with painting and sculpture, of which he began the history, at the request of cardinal Leopold of Tuscany. His death, in 1696, in his 72d year, prevented the execution of a plan accurately and ably conducted. He wrote the general history of painters, 6 vols.—an account of the progress of engraving on copper—a vocabulary of designs.

BALDOCK, Robert de, an ecclesiastic, who shared the favors and the misfortunes of Edward II. He died in Newgate.

BALDOCK, Ralph de, was educated at Merton, Oxford, and made bishop of London on the death of Gravesend, 1304. His election was disputed; but he was confirmed by the pope, and consecrated at Lyons by the cardinal of Alba, 1306; and on his return to England he was made chancellor of the realm by Edward I. which he resigned on the king's death. He was a virtuous and charitable prelate; and his history of the British affairs, now unfortunately lost, though seen by Leland, proves that he possessed learning and great judgment. He died at Stepney, July 24th, 1313, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, at the east of St. Paul's, to the building of which he had liberally contributed.

BALDUS, or BALDI, Bernard, a native of Urbino, abbot of Guastalla, distinguished by his great learning, indefatigable application, and his knowledge of sixteen languages. He published tracts on mechanics, &c. and had begun an historical and geographical description of the world, which he did not finish, dying 1617, aged 64. His lives of mathematicians appeared 1707.

BALDUS, de Ubaldis, a civilian of Perugia, and writer on the canon law, who died 1433, at Pavia. His works appeared in 3 vols. folio.

BALDWIN I. count of Flanders, was engaged in the crusades, and behaved with such bravery, that when Constantinople was taken, 1204, by the united forces of the French and Venetians, he was appointed emperor of the East. His virtues deserved the high elevation; but, in those turbulent times, he was unfortunate in a battle which he fought against the Greeks and Bulgarians, 15th April 1205. He was taken prisoner by his ferocious enemies, and, after a confinement of sixteen months, barbarously put to death, in his 35th year.

BALDWIN II. the last Latin emperor of Constantinople, was raised to the throne 1228, in his 11th year, after his brother Robert. His reign was agitated with the dissensions of powerful rivals; and though he was once victorious over his enemies, he had the misfortune to see his capital taken, by Michael Paleologus, in 1261, and, to avoid falling into the hands of the conqueror, he fled to Negropont, and then to Italy, where he died, 1273, aged 55. His only son Philip died two years after him.

BALDWIN I. king of Jerusalem, was brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, whom he accompanied to Palestine during the crusades. After the death of Godfrey, he succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem, 1100, and the next year conquered the towns of Antipatris, Cæsarea, and Azotus, to which Acre was added in 1104, after an obstinate siege. He died 1118, and his remains were deposited in a church on Mount Calvary.

BALDWIN II. king of Jerusalem, was son of Hugh count Rethel, and succeeded to the throne after Eustace, brother to Baldwin I. had declared his unwillingness to reign, 1118. He was a brave warrior, and defeated the Saracens in 1120, but four years after he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and obtained his release only by delivering up the town and fortress of Tyre. He died 1131.

BALDWIN III. king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk of Anjou, succeeded his father, 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He was successful in some battles, and took Ascalon, and died 1163.

BALDWIN IV. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his father Amaury, 1174. As he was a leper, Raymond of Tripoli held the reins of government, which were resigned by the subtle sovereign to his nephew, Baldwin V. He died 1185, and his successor the following year, as it is said, of poison, administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might ascend the vacant throne.

BALDWIN, Francis, a native of Arras, professor of law at Bourges, Angers, Paris, Strasburg, and Heidelberg. He was patronised by Anthony king of Navarre, Charles V. and by Henry III. duke of Anjou, and afterwards king of France, whom he intended to accompany when elected king of Poland; but a violent fever checked his journey, and proved fatal, 1573, in his 54th year. He died a catholic, though it is said that he four times exchanged his religion from catholic to protestant. He was author of *leges de re rustica—novella constitutio prima—de hæredibus—& de lege Placidia*, &c.

BALDWIN, Martin, a native of Camper, in Brabant, first bishop of Ipres, who distinguished himself at the councils of Trent and Malines, 1570, and wrote commentaries, &c.

BALDWIN, Frederic, a native of Dresden, who wrote commentaries on St. Paul's epistles, &c. and died 1627.

BALDWIN, a native of Exeter, primate of England, who attended Richard I. in his crusade to the holy land, and died there, 1191. His works appeared by Tiffier, 1662.

BALE, Robert, a native of Norfolk, educated among the Carmelites of Norwich, where he became prior, and died 1503. He is author of *annales per breves ordinis Carmelit.—historia Æliæ prophetæ—officium Simonis Angli*, &c.

BALE, John, a native of Cove, in Suffolk, educated, from poverty, among the Carmelites at Norwich, and thence removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. He was a Roman catholic, but by the influence of lord Wentworth he became protestant. The resentment of the Romish priests, however, was so great, that he fled over to Holland, where he continued six years, till he was recalled and promoted by Edward VI. to a living in Hampshire, and afterwards raised to the see of Ossory, in Ireland, which, however, he abandoned, on the accession of Mary, to avoid the persecution of the catholics. He retired to Holland and Switzerland; but on the accession of Elizabeth he refused to return to his diocese, satisfied in the peaceable enjoyment of a prebend at Canterbury, where he died, 1563, aged 67. During his absence in Holland, he wrote some excellent books, in English;

but his most valuable work is his Latin account of the best English writers, which he gradually enlarged, and dedicated to Edward VI. It contained a catalogue of 3618 years, from Japhet to 1557, extracted from Berosus, Bede, &c. printed, Basil, 1557.

BALECHON, Nicholas, an eminent engraver, born at Arles, son of a button-seller. He died suddenly, at Avignon, August 1765, aged 46. There was much delicacy and softness in his execution. His principal pieces are les belles marines, Ste. Genevieve, and a portrait of Frederic Augustus king of Poland. Of this last he took proof impressions, contrary to his promise to the dauphiness, for which violation of his word he was expelled from the academy, and sent to a disagreeable retirement. He was well acquainted with chemistry.

BALEN, Matthias, a native of Dordt, born 1611. He published, in 1677, an interesting account of his native city.

BALEN, Hendrick Van, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His best pieces are the drowning of Pharaoh, and the judgment of Paris. He died 1632, aged 72. His son *John* was also eminent as a landscape painter.

BALES, Peter, a man eminent for his skill in penmanship, and considered as the inventor of short-hand writing. He studied at Gloucester-hall, Oxford; and in 1575 he wrote the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, with two short prayers in Latin, besides his own name, motto, day of the month, year of the Lord and of the queen's reign, all within the circle of a single penny, incased in a ring and golden border, which he presented to the queen at Hampton Court, to the admiration of her majesty and the whole court. He was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writing for political purposes; and, four years after, 1590, he opened a school near the Old Bailey. He published at this time his "writing schoolmaster," an useful performance, which appeared recommended by no less than eighteen copies of complimentary verses from men of genius and learning. He is improperly suspected by Anthony Wood of being concerned in Essex's treasonable practices. He died 1610.

BALESTRA, Anthony, an historical painter of Verona, who, in 1694, was rewarded with the prize of merit by the academy of St Luke. He died 1720, aged 54.

BALEY, Walter, a native of Portsham, Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was proctor of the university 1558, and took his degrees in physic, whilst he studied divinity with equal attention. He was made professor of physic at Oxford, and soon after became physician to queen Elizabeth, which recommended him to practice and to opulence. He died March 3, 1592, aged 63, and is buried in New college chapel. His writings were chiefly on the eye-sight and its preservation, and were neither valuable nor learned. He also wrote a discourse on the qualities of pepper, 1588, 8vo.—directions for health, 4to.

BALGUY, John, an English divine, born at Sheffield, where his father was master of the grammar school. He was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he lamented that two years were lost to himself by an improper

fondness for reading romances, till he was awakened from his inactivity by perusing Livy, and by reflection urged to more serious and honorable pursuits. Some part of his time was spent in the care of Sheffield school, either as head or assistant; and afterwards he entered the family of Mr. Banks, of Lincolnshire, as tutor. When admitted to orders, he soon distinguished himself as a preacher. During the four first years of his residence on the donative of Lamesley and Tanfield, in Durham, he never omitted writing a new sermon every week, so that afterwards he committed at once to the flames 200 of these valuable compositions, in the presence of his son, afterwards arch-deacon and prebendary of Winchester, whom he wished to excite to the same laudable application. As a writer, he became respected in the Bangorian controversy, and at all times he maintained the character of a good divine, and a warm advocate in the cause of rational religion and Christian liberty. His works consist of sermons and of tracts, all on divinity; and though some of his philosophical opinions are considered erroneous, his principles must ever be applauded, and his discourses highly admired. He was a great friend to toleration, and whilst he abhorred the tenets of the Romish church, he cultivated an acquaintance with the most respectable of the dissenters and of the quakers. His defence of Hoadley recommended him to the friendship and patronage of that prelate; but he nobly disdained to use the esteem of the great for his character as a step to preferment. Besides a prebend at Salisbury, he obtained the living of North Allerton, which he retained till his death, which happened, at Harrowgate, 21st September 1748, in his 63d year.

BALI, Meula Bali, a Mussulman who wrote on the jurisprudence of his country, and died the year of the hegira 977.

BALIOI, sir John, the founder of Baliol college, Oxford, was born at Barnard castle, Durham. He was governor of Carlisle, 1248; and of the guardianship of Alexander III. of Scotland and of Margaret, daughter of king Henry III. of England, his wife, was entrusted to his care; but an accusation of misconduct drew upon him the vengeance of the English king, which he averted by paying a large sum of money. The foundation of his college was laid, 1263, and the building was completed by his lady. During the wars of Henry III. and his barons, he supported the king's power. He left three sons.

BALIOI, John de, king of Scotland. He was descended from David earl of Huntingdon, brother of king William called the Lion; and on the death of queen Margaret, in her passage from Norway, he laid claims to the crown, in which he was opposed by Bruce. His rights were established by the decision of Edward I. of England, who acted as arbitrator; and he did homage 12th November 1292. When, however, he found himself not an independent monarch, but a vassal of England, he boldly shook off the yoke, and made an alliance with the French king, and war was kindled between the two countries; but the battle of Dunbar proved fatal to Baliol, who, with his son, was carried a captive to the Tower, and afterwards was released by the pope's legate, 1299. Baliol retired to France, where he died, 1314. His son Edward afterwards claimed the kingdom, and obtained

obtained it for a little time; but dying without issue, the family in them became extinct.

BALKINI, a surname of Yelaleddin, who wrote a book on the jurisprudence of the Mussulmans, besides treatises on the difficulties of various sciences, on hermaphrodites, &c.

BALL, *John*, an English divine, born in Oxfordshire, 1585, and afterwards minister of Whitmore, in Staffordshire, where his abilities as a teacher were displayed in the respectability of his pupils. Though in his principles a puritan, he was severe against those who separated from the church. He wrote a book on the power of godliness; and died 1640.

BALLARD, *George*, a native of Campden, in Gloucestershire, who, while the obscure apprentice of a habit-maker, employed the hours which his companions devoted to sleep, to the acquisition of the Saxon language, and recommended himself by his industry to the patronage of lord Chedworth, who liberally offered him an annuity of 100l. a year, of which, however, he only accepted 60l. as sufficient for his expences. He went to Oxford, where, by the kindness of Dr. Jenner, he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the beadles of the university. His weakly constitution was impaired by the severity of his studies, and he died June 1755, in the prime of life. His access to the Bodleian was the means of his encreasing his valuable collections; but he published only "memoirs of British ladies celebrated for their writings," in 4to. 1752. His account of Campden church was read before the antiquarian society, 1771, November 21.

BALLENDE or **BULLANDEN**, *for John*, a Scotch historian, in favor with James V. He took orders, and was made canon of Ross and archdeacon of Murray, and he afterwards succeeded to the office of clerk-register to the court of chancery, which the troubles of the times obliged him to resign, but to which he was restored in the succeeding reign. He was also a lord of session; but the opposition which he, with Dr. Laing, made to the reformation, rendered him obnoxious to the ruling powers, so that he retired to Rome, where he died, 1550. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse, besides a translation of Hector Boetius' history.

BALLERINI, *Peter and Jerome*, two learned brothers, ecclesiastics, at Verona, the former of whom was born 1698, the latter 1702. They devoted themselves with equal alacrity to the pursuit of literature, particularly ecclesiastical history; and besides several valuable works of their own, they edited the works of Leo the Great, those of cardinal Noris, those of Gilbert bishop of Verona, &c. They were still living in 1758.

BALLEXFERD, a native of Geneva, author of the *education physique des enfans*, a valuable composition, honorably noticed by the society of sciences of Haerlem. He wrote also on the causes of the death of so many children, an equally meritorious publication. He died 1774, aged 48.

BALLI, *Joseph*, a native of Palermo, canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and author of *de fecunditate dei—de morte corporum naturalium*, &c. He died 1640.

BALLIANI, *John Baptist*, author of a treatise on the natural motion of heavy bodies, 1645, was a native

of Genoa, and also a senator. He died 1666, aged 80.

BALLIN, *Claude*, a goldsmith of Paris, early distinguished by his superior genius. He executed, in the most perfect stile of elegant workmanship, four vases, representing the four ages of the world, for Richelieu, with four antique vases to match them, and also silver tables, dishes, girandoles, &c. for Lewis XIV. and was advanced, on the death of Varin, to the lucrative direction of the dies for striking medals, &c. Several works of this illustrious artist are still admired at Paris, St. Denys, and Pontoise; but the silver vessels made for the monarch were converted into coin, to defray the expences of his protracted wars. Ballin died 22d January 1678, aged 63.

BALSAMON, *Theodore*, a learned patriarch of Antioch, some of whose works are written against the Romish church, and on the canon law, printed, Paris, 1620, in folio. He died 1214.

BALSHAM, *Hugh de*, bishop of Ely, founded Peterhouse, at Cambridge, and died 1286.

BALTHASAR, *Christopher*, a king's advocate at Auxerre, who abandoned the emoluments of his office, and the catholic religion, to embrace the tenets of the protestants, in whose favor he wrote several controversial treatises, especially against Baronius, which were received with great avidity. The synod of Loudun granted him, in 1659, a pension of 750 livres, for his literary services.

BALTHAZARINI, surname *Beaujoyeux*, an Italian musician, recommended by Brissac, governor of Piedmont, to Henry III. of France, by whom he was liberally patronised, and for the entertainment of whose court he wrote several ballads and pieces of music. He composed a ballet called Ceres and her nymphs, for the nuptials of the duc de Joyeuse with the queen's sister, mademoiselle de Vaudemont; and this is regarded as the origin of the ballet heroique of France.

BALTUS, *John Francis*, a jesuit of Metz, author of several works, especially of an answer to Fontenelle's history of oracles, printed at Straßburg, 8vo. He died librarian of Rheims, the 9th of March 1743, at the age of 76.

BLUE, *John*, a cardinal, born of mean parents in Poitou. He raised himself to consequence by flattery and merit, and gradually became bishop of Evreux and of Arras. He was raised to the purple by Paul II. and when honored with the confidence of Lewis XI. he became his minister, and acted as general over his troops. Ungrateful to his duty and to his master, he formed intrigues with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri; and when at last discovered by the king, he was imprisoned for eleven years; after which he repaired to Rome, and rose to new preferments. He afterwards came to France as pope's legate, though he had so ill deserved of the confidence and honor of his country. He died at Ancona, 1491.

BALZUE, *Stephen*, a native of Tullies in Guienne, patronised by Peter de Marca archbishop of Toulouse, by Tellier afterwards chancellor of France, and by Colbert. He employed the hours of his easy independent life, in enriching the libraries of his patrons with valuable manuscripts, till in his 39th year he was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college with every

mark of distinction. His lives of the popes of Avignon proved so interesting to the king, that he granted the author a pension, but his attachment to the duke of Bouillon, the history of whose family he had undertaken to write, but in which he inserted some offensive remarks, was soon after productive of trouble. When the duke was banished he shared his disgrace, and was confined by a *lettre de cachet* at Orleans; he however was restored to favor, though he was not replaced to his directorial chair of the royal college, which he before held. He died 28th of July 1718, in his 87th year, and left behind him the character of an indefatigable collector of curious manuscripts and annotations. He wrote little though he possessed an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was connected by correspondence and friendship with the most learned men of his age. By his will he capriciously left all his property from his family, to a woman not related to him. He wrote also the history of Tullus.

BALZAC, John Louis Guez de, a native of Angoulême, who visited Holland in his 17th year, where he wrote a discourse on the state of the united provinces. He travelled with the duke d'Epemon, and was at Rome with the cardinal de la Valette, but he found at last the tranquillity of retirement on his estate at Balzac more congenial to his studious inclinations, than paying court to Richelieu, who flattered his ambition with promises of high patronage. He was universally admired for the elegance of his writings, especially his letters to Voltaire, who however censures his style, but allows him the merit of having given harmony and numbers to French prose. His writings created him some political opponents, but though he dreaded the weapons of an adversary, he was pleased with the familiarity of the great, and a pension from the court of 2000 livres, and the pompous title of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He was of a weakly constitution, so that he used to say when he was but 30, that he was older than his father. He died Feb. 18th, 1654, in his 60th year, and left 12000 livres to the hospital of Notre-dame des Anges, in which he was buried, besides a small estate for a golden medal, as the reward of the best composition on a moral subject, to be adjudged every two years by the French academy. His works, consisting of *le Prince*,—*le Socrate Chretien*,—*l'Aristippe*,—*Entretiens*,—*Christ victorieux*, &c. were collected and printed at Paris in 1665, with a preface by abbé de Castaignes.

BAMBOCHE, a nick-name given to Peter de Laer for his deformity. He was a native of Laerden near Marden in Holland, where he died 1673, aged 60. The chief merit of his pieces, is the ease and correctness with which he delineates characters, so that shops, inns, conversations, cattle, &c. are touched with the highest success by his pencil. He improved much in his profession by a residence of 16 months at Rome.

B M RIDGE, Christopher, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Queen's college Oxford, and employed as ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. who raised him to the purple. He was made bishop of Durham, and in 1508 translated to York, and six years after he was poisoned by his servant, who thus revenged himself for some blows which he had received from him.

BAMFIELD, Francis, M.A. a native of Devonshire, edu-

cated at Wadham college, became prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, but was ejected for nonconformity. He was author of a book on the observation of the sabbath, and died in Newgate 1684.

BANCHI, Seraphin, a dominican of Florence, who came to France for the improvement of his studies. When Peter Barr'ese a youth of 27 formed the diabolical project of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi became acquainted with the secret, which he prudently revealed to one of the lords of the court. The assassin was thus discovered as he was ready to perpetrate the deed, and Banchi was rewarded with the bishopric of Angoulême, which however he resigned in 1608 for the life of a recluse in the monastery of St. James de Paris, where he died some years after. His writings were chiefly controversial.

BANCK, Lawrence, a Swede, professor of law at Norwoking his native place. He died in 1662, author of several works of jurisprudence, and treatises against the pope's usurpation.

BANCROFT, Richard, was born near Manchester, and educated at Jesus college. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and bishop of London 1597, and advanced to Canterbury on the death of Whitgift 1604. He was a strong advocate for the royal prerogative, and the rights of the church; and in a conference at Hampton court in an oration of mean flattery, he compared James I. to Solomon for wisdom, to Hezekiah for piety, and to Paul for learning. He was indefatigable in his endeavours to establish episcopacy in Scotland. He died at Lambeth 1610, aged 66.

BANCROFT, John, nephew to the primate, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ church. He was afterwards elected master of University college, and during the 20 years in which he presided over the society, he laboriously employed himself in establishing their rights and improving their property. In 1622 he was raised to the see of Oxford, and built the palace of Cuddefsden for the residence of the bishops. He died 1640, and was buried at Cuddefsden.

BANDARRA, Gonzales, a Portuguese cobbler, who distinguished himself some time as a prophet and versifier. He was silenced by the inquisition, and narrowly escaped being burnt 1541, and died 1556.

BANDELLO, Matthew, a native of Castelnovo in the Milanese, author of several curious novels in the style and manner of Boccace. He was ruined by the Spanish conquests at Pavia and Milan, and retired as an outcast into France, upon the estate of his friend Cesar Fregosa near Agen. He was made bishop of Agen in 1550 by Henry II. and devoted his time to literary pursuits, rather than to the discharge of his episcopal functions. He resigned his bishopric in 1555. according to his promise, and the vacant see was conferred on James the son of Fregosa. He died in 1561. His novels were edited at Lucca 1554, in three vols. 4to. with a fourth volume printed at Lyons, and again at London 1742, in four vols. 4to.

BANDINELLI, Baccio, a native of Florence, known by his pieces in painting and designing, and particularly in sculpture. His copy of the famous Laocoon, in the garden of the Medici at Florence, is much admired. He died in 1559, aged 72.

BANDURI, Anselm, a monk born at Ragusa, who studied in France, where he was patronised by the duke of Orleans, and admitted into the academy of inscriptions. The grand duke of Tuscany, who was not ignorant of his merit intended to place him at the head of the academy of Pisa. He died at Paris 1743, aged 72. His antiquitates Constantinopolitanae, in two vols. fol. and his numismata Roman. Imperat. a Trajano ad Palaeologos 1718, are chiefly valuable.

BANGUIS, Peter, a native of Helsingberg in Sweden, professor of theology at Abo for 32 years, and in 1682 raised to the see of Wyburg. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, a sacred chronology, and other works, and died 1696, aged 63.

BANGUIS, Thoma, author of an Hebrew lexicon, and of a treatise on the origin of the diversity of languages, was professor of Hebrew, theology, and philosophy at Copenhagen, where he died 1661, aged 61.

BANIER, Anthony, an ecclesiastic of the diocese of Clermont in Auvergne, who acquired by his industry and the patronage of his friends those means of education which the poverty of his parents could not supply. He was entrusted with the care of the children of Monsieur de Metz, president of the chamber of accounts at Paris; and it was for their education and improvement that he applied himself to mythological studies, and soon produced his "Historical explanation of fables." This work on its appearance was universally admired, and procured the author admission to the academy of inscriptions, besides the applauses of the learned world. A new edition soon after appeared with important improvements, and the addition of five dialogues, further to illustrate and to enrich the work. The fruits of his literary labors were numerous and valuable, various essays and not less than 30 dissertations were produced by him to the academy of Belles Lettres, the treatises on history and literature by Vigneul Marville or rather Bonaventure D'Argonne, were republished, and new light and beauty given to the voyages of Paul Lucas into Egypt, and of Cornelius le Brun to the Levant. In the last ten years of his life Banier particularly devoted his time to his favorite study of mythology, and then translated the metamorphoses of Ovid, with historical remarks and explanations, published at Amsterdam in folio 1732. It was also at that time that he completed his mythology or fables explained by history, Paris 1740, in 3 vols. 4to. or 7 in 12mo. a book abounding in erudition, and deservedly admired. He was prevailed upon by the booksellers when he labored under the attacks of a fatal distemper, to superintend a new edition of a general history of the ceremonies, &c. of all the nations in the world, which 20 years before had appeared in Holland, and he had the gratification to see it finished in 1741 in 7 vols. fol. with the assistance of le Maitrier a Jesuit of learning. Banier died Nov. 19th, 1741, in his 69th year. An English translation of his mythology and fables of the ancients was printed in London the year of his death in 4 vols. 8vo.

BANISTER, John, a learned physician of the 16th century, who, after studying at Oxford and proceeding there to his first degree in physic in 1573, removed to

Nottingham, where he acquired great reputation. He was author of several works on physic and surgery.

BANISTER, Richard, the younger, was educated under his relation of whom mention has just been made, and applied himself to the acquisition of superior skill in complaints of the eyes, ears, hare-lips, and wry necks. He was settled at Stamford in Lincolnshire, but he occasionally visited London, and other places. He obtained a certificate of the magistrates of Norwich of his having cured 24 blind persons in that city. His language is harsh, and of his life the only account is to be derived from his works. The time of his death is unknown.

BANKS, Sir John, an eminent barrister of Gray's Inn, born at Kewick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was in 1630 attorney general to the prince of Wales, and was afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench from which he removed to the common pleas. He died at Oxford, Dec. 28th, 1664. Several of his MSS. on law are still extant. His wife is famous for defending Corff-castle against the parliament, till relieved by the earl of Carnarvon.

BANKS, John, a native of Sunning in Berkshire, apprenticed to a weaver at Reading. He left his trade in consequence of breaking his arm, and retired to London with ten pounds left him by a relation, and after feeling all the hardships of disappointment and poverty, he became, from a bookseller's stall in Spitalfields, and a bookbinder's shop, a writer of miscellaneous essays, and solicited subscriptions to some trifling poems. Pope, to whom he addressed a letter and a poem, honored him with an answer and a double subscription, and the obscure poet rose to literary consequence, and distinguished himself as the author of the critical review of Oliver Cromwell's life 12mo, a work frequently reprinted. He wrote besides, in the beginning of his literary career, the Weaver's miscellany, in imitation of Duck's thresher, and in the latter part of his life he was engaged on the Old England and Westminster Journals. He died of a nervous disorder at Islington, April 19th, 1751.

BANKS, John, was a member of the society of New inn, which he abandoned for the cultivation of the muses. As a writer for the theatres he did not meet with that encouragement which might give reputation to his labors, and independence to his fortune. Though his language is not often the language of poetry, nor his style the effusion of genius or vivacity, yet there is something interesting in his compositions. The subjects are happily drawn from history, and those incidents are introduced which can move the heart and call forth all the sympathizing feelings of an audience. His tragedies are seven in number, of which the best is indubitably the earl of Essex, a drama abounding in bold strokes of nature, and some fine instances of the pathetic. The time of his death is not known. His remains were deposited in St. James's Westminster.

BANNES, Dominique, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who died at Medina del Campo in 1604, aged 77. His writings on Aristotle and on the fathers abounded in warmth of language rather than in taste or judgement.

BANNIER, John, a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus. He distinguished himself in various battles,

and after the death of his master added to the glory of Sweden by fresh victories and by the taking of several important places from the Germans and Saxons. In the latter part of his life he was unfortunate, and he forgot his military character to espouse the daughter of the prince of Baden, after the death of his wife. He died 10th May 1641, aged 40.

BANQUO or **BANCHO**, a Scotch general of royal birth, often victorious over the Danes and the Highlanders in the reign of Donald VII. He joined Macbeth in the overthrow of his sovereign, and for his services was murdered by the usurper.

BAPTIST, *John*, surnamed Monnoyer, a native of Lille, resident for some time in England, and distinguished as a painter of flowers. He studied at Antwerp, and he displayed the superiority of his talents in assisting le Brun in painting the palace of Versailles, in which the flowers were his execution. The duke of Montague, who was ambassador in France, saw and admired his merit, and he employed him with la Fosse and Rousseau in the decoration of Montague house, now the British museum. A looking-glass which he adorned with a garland of flowers for queen Mary, is still preserved at Kensington palace. There is a print of him from a painting by sir Godfrey Kneller, in Walpole's anecdotes. He died 1699, and was buried in London. His son *Anthony* distinguished himself also in flower painting. Another of the same name, called also *Gaspars* and *Lely's Baptist*, was born at Antwerp. He visited England during the civil wars, and was engaged in general Lambert's service, and after the restoration he painted the attitudes and draperies of sir Peter Lely's portraits. He died in 1691, and was buried at Saint James's. Charles II.'s portrait in painter's hall, and that in St. Bartholomew's hospital, were painted by him.

BAPTISTIN, *John Baptiste Struk*, a musician of Florence, who died 1740. He composed the three operas of *Meleager*, *Manto*, and *Polydorus*, and excelled in the music of his cantatas. He first introduced the use of the violoncello in France.

BARACH was fourth judge of the Hebrews for 33 years, about 1240 B.C. He delivered his country from the oppression of Jabin king of Canaan, and of Sisera, with the assistance of Deborah.

BARADEUS, called also *Zanzalus Jacobus*, bishop of Edessa, revived in the sixth century the tenets of the Monophysites, who supported that there was but one nature in Christ. His followers were called from him Jacobites. He died 588.

BARANZANO, *Redemptus*, a monk born at Serravalle near Vercell in Piedmont, was professor of philosophy at Anneci, and the correspondent of the great Bacon. He possessed vast energy of mind, and acquired great reputation at Paris, both as a preacher and a philosopher, but more as a warm and judicious opposer of Aristotle's doctrines. He died at Montargis 23d December 1622 in his 33d year, and thus early was finished a career, which promised to add much splendor to literature, and to criticism. His works on philosophical subjects, were "*doctrina de celo*," 1617, fol.—*de novis opinionibus physicis*, 8vo, 1617—*Campus philosophorum*, 8vo 1620.

BARATIER, *John Philip*, a most extraordinary person, born January 19, 1721, at Schwobach, in the Margravate of Anspach, and of such uncommon powers of memory, that at the age of four, he conversed with his mother in French, with his father in Latin, and with his servants in German. The rapidity of his improvements augmented with his years, so that he became perfectly acquainted with Greek at six, with Hebrew at eight, and in his 11th year translated from the Hebrew into French the travels of the Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, which he enriched with valuable annotations. His proficiency in mathematics was so great that he submitted to the London Royal Society a scheme for finding the longitude, which, though found insufficient, exhibited the strongest marks of superior abilities, with all the labor of mathematical calculation. He visited Halle with his father in 1735, where he was offered by the university the degree of M. A. The young philosopher drew up 14 theses, which he printed, and the next morning disputed upon them with such ability and logical precision, that he astonished and delighted the most crowded audience. At Berlin he was received with kindness by the king of Prussia, and honored with those marks of distinction which his superior genius deserved. His abilities however, so great and so splendid, shone but like a meteor; a constitution naturally delicate, was rendered still more weak by excessive application; and a cough, spitting of blood, and fever on the spirits, put an end to his life, at Halle, fifth of October 1740, in his 20th year. Baratier has deservedly been mentioned as a prodigy of learning and of genius, his memory was universally retentive, and his application scarcely credible, when it is recollected that he spent 12 hours in bed till his tenth year, and ten afterwards. In one winter he read 20 great folios, with all the attention of a vast comprehensive mind, and the large work which he prepared on Egyptian antiquities, showed the variety of materials collected, as well as their judicious and laborious arrangement. In his domestic economy he was very temperate; he ate little flesh, lived totally on milk, tea, bread, and fruit; he disliked wine, he had an aversion to dancing, music, and the sports of the field, so that he wished for no recreation from study but in walking, or in the conversation of a few friends, whom he loved and courted, with all the openness and unreserved gaiety of a generous heart.

BARATIER, *Bartholomew*, author of a new digest of the feudal law, printed 1611 at Paris, was a native of Placentia, and professor of jurisprudence at Pavia and Ferrara in the fifteenth century.

BARBA, *Alvarez Alonzo*, curate of St. Bernard de Potosi, is the author of a scarce book called *arte de los metallos*, Madrid 1620, 4to. reprinted 1729 in 4to, with the addition of Carillo Lasso's treatise on the mines of Spain. His works have been abridged in French, in one vol. 12mo. 1730, with a valuable collection of treatises on the same subject.

BARBADILLO, *Alphonso Jerome de Salas*, author of several admired comedies, died at Madrid about 1630. The elegance and correctness of his style improved and embellished the Spanish language. He also wrote the adventures of Don Diego de Noche, 1624, in 8vo.

BARBADINO, a Portuguese, whose work on the state of

of literature in Portugal printed at Paris 1746, was severely censured by a Portuguese jesuit, and ably defended by Don Joseph de Mayno.

BARBARO, *Francis*, a noble Venetian, distinguished by his learning as well as his political talents. He defended Brescia, of which he was governor, against the duke of Milan, and obliged the besiegers to retreat. He wrote a treatise in Latin, *de re uxori*, on the choice of a wife, and the duties of women, 1515, Paris, besides a translation of some of Plutarch's works, &c. He died 1454, aged about 56. His letters appeared 1743.

BARBARO, *Ermolao*, the elder, nephew to Francis, was bishop of Trevisa, and afterwards of Verona, where he died 1470. He translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin, when only 12 years old.

BARBARO, OR BARBARUS, *Hermolaus*, grandson of Francis, a learned Venetian, employed by his countrymen as ambassador to the emperor Frederic, to his son Maximilian, and to Pope Innocent VIII. He was honored by the pope with the vacant patriarchate of Aquileia against the wishes of his countrymen, who had passed a law that their ambassadors should accept no favor from the Roman pontiff; and so inexorable were the Venetians, that Barbaro's father, who was far advanced in years and entrusted with the first offices of the state, was unable to avert their resentment, and died, in consequence, of a broken heart. Barbaro wrote some excellent treatises as well as poetry; and in translations from Plutarch and Dioscorides he showed his abilities as a Greek scholar. He died at Rome 1493, aged 39, of the plague, according to Bayle.

BARBARO, *Daniel*, coadjutor of the patriarchate of Aquileia, with his uncle Hermolao, was sent as ambassador from Venice to England, where he continued till 1551. He died 1570, and left several learned works behind him, among which were a treatise of eloquence, in 4to. 1557, Venice—an Italian translation of Vitruvius 1584,—the practice of perspective, folio.

BARBAROSSA, *Aruch*, a well known pirate, who made himself master of Algiers, and murdered the king Selim Entemi, whom he had come to assist and defend against his Spanish invaders. He afterwards made himself master of Tunis, and of Tremecen, whose sovereign was assassinated by his own subjects. His success was stopped by the marquis of Gomares governor of Oran, whom the heir of the Tremecen dominions had invited to his support; but when besieged in the citadel he made his escape by a subterraneous passage; but though he strewed the ways with silver and gold, he was overtaken and cut to pieces, bravely defending himself with a few Turkish attendants, 1518, in his 44th year.

BARBAROSSA, *Cheredin*, successor to his brother Aruch on the throne of Algiers, was the able admiral of the naval forces of Selim II. He obtained possession of Tunis, but was checked by the arms of Charles V. after which he plundered several towns of Italy, and then advanced to Yemen in Arabia, which he conquered for the emperor of the Turks. He died 1547, aged 80, leaving his son Asan in possession of the kingdom.

BARBAROUX, *Charles*, deputy from Marseilles to the national convention, proved himself one of the bitterest enemies of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. whose accusation he read with triumph in the assembly. He was intimate

with Roland, and with boldness attacked the Orleans party, the usurpation of Robespierre, and the machinations of the Jacobins. His conduct rendered him obnoxious to the demagogues in power; and when the Girondists were overthrown, he was accused but escaped into Calvados. He afterwards passed from Quimper to Bourdeaux, where he was recognized and immediately guillotined, 25th June 1794.

BARBATELLI, *Bernardino*, a painter, disciple of Ghirlandaio of Florence. He studied at Rome, and his fruit pieces, animals, flowers, &c. were much admired. He died 1612, aged 70.

BARBAZAN, *Stephen*, a native of St. Fargeau-en-Puisaye in Auxerre, who made himself acquainted with authors of the middle centuries, from whom he drew the most curious anecdotes and remarkable stories. He assisted in the completion of the *Recueil alphabetique* in 24 vols. 12mo. 1745, and the following years; a laborious but desultory work. He wrote also instructions from a father to a son 1760, 8vo. He died 1770, in the 74th year of his age.

BARBAZAN, *Arnaud Guillaume de*, one of the courtiers of Charles VII. of France, distinguished as a warrior. He died of the wounds which he had received at the battle of Belleisle 1432.

BARBE, a Bohemian lady who married the emperor Sigismund. She was devoid of those virtues which ought to adorn elevated rank, and even ridiculed those of her attendants whose conduct was more chaste than her own. She died 1451.—Another, queen of Poland, surnamed Elther for her piety. She died 1525.—Another, also queen of Poland, married secretly to Sigismund Augustus, and publicly acknowledged after the death of his father. She died 1551.

BARBEAU DES BRUYERES, *Jean Louis*, son of a wood-monger at Paris, rose by the strength of his genius from the mean occupation of his father. He resided 10 or 15 years in Holland, and on his return he assisted for 23 years M. Bauche in the completion of his works. His first publication in 1759, was his *mappe monde historique*, an ingenious chart, in which was united all the information which geography, chronology, and history could produce. He published besides the *tablettes chronologiques* of Lenglet, a translation of Strahlenberg's description of Russia, La Croix's modern geography, besides large contributions to the works of his friends, and the two last volumes of the *Bibliothèque de France*, by le Long. Barbeau had to struggle through life against poverty, but it did not ruffle his temper, or render him unwilling freely to communicate to others from the vast store of his knowledge in geography and history. Two years before his death he married, that his infirmities might be alleviated by the affectionate attention and concern of a female friend. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, Nov. 20th 1781.

BARBERINI, *Francis*, a poet of Barberino in Tuscany, born 1264. Of all his works there is extant only his poem called the precepts of love, a composition extremely elegant, chaste, moral, and instructive. It was edited at Rome 1640, by Fred. Ubaldini, with a glossary explanatory of obsolete words, &c. and the life of the author. The family of the Barberini was distinguished in Europe in the 17th century. Francis, nephew of pope Urban VIII.

was a cardinal and legate of the holy see in France and Spain. He died in 1679, aged 83.—His brother *Anthony* was likewise a cardinal, and he became known by his abilities as a negotiator and ambassador. He was archbishop of Rheims, and died 1671, aged 64.—Another, brother of pope Urban VIII. who died 1646, aged 77, and ordered this inscription to be placed on his tomb: "Hic jacet pulvis & cinis, postea nihil."

BARBEU de BOURG, James, a native of Mayenne, physician of the academy of Stockholm, and author of the gazette de medicine,—le Botaniste Francois, two vols.—clemens de medicine, &c. He was born 12th Feb. 1709, and died 14th Dec. 1779.

BARBEY, Marc le, a celebrated physician of Bayeux, who checked the ravages of the plague, among his countrymen, but refused to exercise his profession to save the friends of the league. He was the favorite of Henry VI. who ennobled his family. He died about the last years of the sixteenth century.

BARBEYRAC, John, a native of Barriers, in Languedoc teacher of philosophy at Berlin, and afterwards for seven years professor of law and history at Lausanne, from whence he passed to Groningen. He was eminent in the knowledge of the law of nature, and of nations; and besides a treatise on the morality of the fathers, and another on gaming, two vols, he translated into French Puffendorf's works, besides Noodt's discourses, Grotius' de jure pacis, &c. some of Tillotson's sermons, &c. Some of his critical and literary remarks were also inserted in the various journals of the times. He died 1729, aged 55. His brother *Charles* was eminent as a physician at Ceresse in Provence, and he was the friend of Locke and Sydenham. He died at Montpellier 1699, aged 70; author of two works, traités de medicine, 12mo. —and quæstiones medicæ duodecim, 4to. 1658.

BARBIER d' AUCOUR John, a native of Langres whose great application raised him from the obscurity and indigence of his family. He devoted himself to the studies of the bar, but he was unsuccessful in his first pleading, either from fear, or failure of memory, a circumstance to which Boileau, in the Lutrin, has alluded; and so small were his pecuniary resources, that he consented to marry his landlord's daughter, that he might thus satisfy the large demands which he had upon him. The patronage of Colbert, one of whose sons he educated, promised him better times, but the minister's death disappointed him, and a more fortunate attempt at the bar at last restored him to his lost character. In his last cause in defence of Le Brun, a valet accused of murdering his lady, he displayed, besides generosity of heart, a most commanding eloquence. He died of an inflammation in the breast, Sept 13 1694, aged 53. He told the abbe Choisi who visited him in his last illness, that he rejoiced in leaving none to inherit his misery. His works were trivial, except his "Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les entretiens d' Aristote & d'Eugene par Bouhours, 2 vols. 12mo. 1671, a book of infinite value for its ingenious reasoning and the justness of its criticism. He wrote besides some treatises against the Jesuits.

BARBIER, Mary Ann, a native of Orleans, who published at Paris several tragedies and operas, which have been attributed but falsely to her friend and adviser the abbe Pelegin. She died in 1715. Her

works are scarce above mediocrity, as she has exhausted all her powers to magnify the character of her heroine, while her heroes are drawn as uninteresting and insignificant personages.

BARBIER, Lewis, a favorite of Gaston duke of Orleans, raised to the bishopric of Langres by Mazarin for betraying the secrets of his master. He was mean in his character and little respected. He left 100 crowns for the best epitaph for his tomb, which was written in a stile of irony by Monnoye. He died 1670.

BARBIERI, John Francis, a pupil of the Caracci, and a strong imitator of Caravaggio. He is called among artists Guercino. His historical pieces possessed merit. He died 1666 aged 76. His brother Paulo Antonio was eminent in drawing quiet scenes and animals. He died 1460. Vid. GUERCINO.

BARBOSA, Arius, one of the chief restorers of learning in Spain. He was instructed in Greek by Angelus Politian in Rome, and was a professor at Salamanca for 20 years. He was preceptor to the king of Portugal's sons Alphonfus and Henry, and died 1540 in a good old age. He wrote some Latin poems, a treatise on prodigy, &c.

BARBOSA, Peter, a native of Viana in Portugal, professor at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of the kingdom. He died 1596, author of some commentaries on the Digests, three vols. fol. 1613, &c.

BARBOSA, Emanuel, a Portuguese, author of some treatises. He died 1638, aged 90, author of a treatise de potestate episcopi, &c. His son, *Augustin*, distinguished himself by his knowledge of law. He was made bishop of Ugento, and died 1649. He wrote several ecclesiastical treatises, &c.

BARBOU, Hugh, son of John, a printer of eminence at Lyons, who settled at Limoges in 1580, where, among other books, he printed Cicero's letters to Atticus, &c. with du Bos' notes. His descendants have carried on the same profession at Paris with emolument to themselves, and advantage to the public.

BARFOUR, John, a Scotch ecclesiastic, employed by David Bruce as ambassador at the English court. He wrote in verse an account of the life and actions of Robert Bruce, a work highly esteemed for its authenticity, printed at Glasgow 1671. He died 1378, aged 58.

BARBUD, a celebrated musician at the court of Kosru Parviz, king of Persia, of the fourth dynasty. He was so eminent in his profession, that his name is become proverbial.

BARCALI, author of a commentary on the Arbain. He died in the 960th year of the hegira. Another, of the same name, author of some books of devotion. He died the 981st or 982d of the hegira.

BARCHUSEN or BARKHAUSEN, John Conrad, a native of Herne in Germany, who settled at Utrecht, where he acquired eminence as a physician and as a lecturer on chemistry. His elementa chemicæ—historia medicæ, &c. are highly esteemed. He died 1717, aged 51.

BARCLAY or BARKLAY, Alexander, a writer of the 16th century, born in Scotland according to Mackenzie, or according to Wood, at Barclay in Somersetshire. He was of Oriel college Oxford, and from thence travelled over Holland, Germany, France, and Italy.

Italy. On his return he was preferred by Cornish the provost of his college, who had been raised to the bishopric of Tyne. Authors disagree about his preferment. He was rector of Baddow Magna in Essex, according to Wood, but he is mentioned by others as rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. He was an elegant writer, and translated some of the best authors on the continent, and among them *Navis Stultifera*, &c. He died at Croydon in an advanced age.

BARCLAY, William, a native of Aberdeen, who, not meeting the patronage which he expected from Mary queen of Scots, went over to France, where he studied civil law at Bourges, and was made professor of the newly founded university of Pontamousson, by the duke of Lorraine. His son was nearly engaged to follow the tenets of the Jesuits, which the father prevented, and the dissension between him and the society was so great that he abandoned Lorraine, and came to England, where king James offered him some handsome preferment, provided he subscribed to the articles of the Anglican church, a condition which he declined. He returned to France, and died professor at Angers in 1605. He wrote several books on the kingly and papal power, &c.

BARCLAY, John, son of the preceding, was educated by the Jesuits, but removed from their society, by his father, who was afraid he should follow their tenets. He visited England with his father, and complimented with a Latin poem king James, who wished to patronise him, but he returned to France. After the death of his father he resided in London for ten years, and afterwards went to Rome, where he was well received by pope Paul V. and cardinal Bellarmine. He died at Rome 1621, and his son erected a monument to his honor in St Laurence's church, on the way to Trivoli. His works were numerous and elegantly written. The most celebrated are his *Euphormio*, a satire in Latin; and his *Argenis*, &c. which has been translated into various languages, a kind of romance in the style of Petronius and Apuleius, in which he describes the manner of a court, &c. Pieresc had the care of the first edition, and under the effigies of the author Grotius wrote these lines;

"Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus, hic est
Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui"

BARCLAY, Robert, a native of Edinburgh. His father colonel Barclay sent him to Paris to the care of his uncle, who presided over the Scot's college; but in becoming acquainted with the literature of the times, he imbibed the tenets of the Roman catholics. On his return to Scotland, he embraced the principles of the quakers with his father, and he showed himself, by his actions as well as by his writings, a most zealous defender of the sect. His writings are numerous, and chiefly on theological or controversial subjects. The most celebrated is his apology for the quakers, published in Latin at Amsterdam 1676, and two years after translated by himself, and addressed to Charles II. with excessive freedom of language. He was universally respected not only for the celebrity of his writings but the purity of his life. He travelled over England, Holland, and Germany, with the famous legislator Penn, with the intention of making converts; and on his return spent the rest of his life in dignified re-

tirement. He died at Ury, third of Oct. 1690, in his 42d year.

BARCOCHEBAS or **BARCOCHAB**, the son of a star, a celebrated impostor, who introduced himself to the Jewish nation, as the star predicted by Balaam. His followers became so numerous over Judæa, that the Romans found it difficult to oppose them. Julius Severus at last took signal vengeance on the nation for the Roman soldiers that had been slain, and he almost destroyed the whole race, 134 A. D.

BARCOS, Martin de, a native of Bayonne, nephew of the famous abbé St. Cyran. He was engaged in the controversies which took place about the Jansenists, but his works on the subject are now justly forgotten. He died 1678 aged 78.

BARD, a Mahomedan author, who wrote on the pronunciation of the vowels of the text of the koran.

BARDAS, a chief at Constantinople, uncle and guardian to Michael III. After various attempts to seize the sovereign power, by violence and artifice, he was put to death by Basilus the Macedonian, 866.

BARDAS called **SCELERUS**, a general raised to the purple by his soldiers after the death of John Zimisces. He was opposed by Bardas Phocas, and in consequence of a defeat fled to Bagdad, where he was imprisoned 979. He was afterwards reconciled to Phocas, and after his death was honorably treated by his successor Basil.

BARDESANES, a native of Edessa in Syria, eminent as an author. He was the founder of a sect which bore his name, and supported the existence of Æons, but denied the doctrine of the resurrection. He flourished about 172. —The author of a curious book on the gymnosophists in the third century, bore that name.

BARDET, Peter, an advocate of reputation, author of a "recueil d'arrets," two vols. fol. He died at Moulins 1685, aged 94.

BARDHADI, a Mahomedan, author of a moral treatise called *Adab*.

BARDIN, Peter, a native of Rouen, author of several treatises of an inferior character. He was drowned in 1637, in attempting to save his pupil M. D'Humieres. His epitaph by Chapelain, in a style of fulsome panygeric, mentioned that the virtues were drowned with him. He wrote le grand Chambellan de France, fol. 1623, —*Pensées morales sur l'Ecclesiaste* 8vo. 1629, —*Le Lycée, ou de l'honnête homme*, two vols. 8vo.

BARDNEY, Richard, a benedictine of Bardney in Lincolnshire, author of a life of Grossetete bishop of Lincoln, in Latin verse. He died 1504.

BARBONE, Praise God, a violent leader of Cromwell's parliament of 1654. He was a leather-seller by trade, but he acquired such celebrity as an orator and a demagogue, that the parliament was ludicrously called after his assumed name. Two of his brothers, it is said, had adopted likewise scripture names, one of them, "Christ came into the world to save Barbone"; and the other, "if Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barbone," which the wits of the time abbreviated to the two last words. When Monk led his army to London, Barbone acted with such violence at the head of the rabble, that the general sent a petition to parliament to dismiss and punish this furious zealot and his partisans.

BARENT, Dieterick, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam.

sterdam. He was the disciple of Titian, and excelled in historical pieces and in portraits. He died 1592, aged 58.

BARETTI, Joseph, a native of Turin, son of an eminent architect. He received a respectable education, but the little fortune which he inherited was lost at Faro, and the indigent son became an author by profession. After enduring many difficulties, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he came in 1750 to London without any recommendations, and with an imperfect knowledge of the English language. He accidentally met at the Orange-coffee-house Mr. Lennox, whose wife wished for instruction in the Italian language, to enable her to translate some of the romances from which Shakespeare had drawn his plays, and from this connection, arose the consequence and respectability which he afterwards enjoyed. Mrs. Lennox introduced him to Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he long and sincerely enjoyed, and he was soon after introduced to the Thrale family, and to other persons of respectability and distinction. After a residence of ten years in London, he resolved to revisit his native country, and he set out on 13th August 1760 through Spain and Portugal, not however, without expressing with all the power of gratitude, his deep sense of the kindness, generosity, and philanthropy of England. In his journey he followed the directions of Dr. Johnson, and in taking notice of whatever scenes passed before his eyes, with the good-humor and playfulness of youth, accompanied with the accurate judgement of the philosopher, he produced a most amusing and valuable performance, published in four vols. 8vo. At Venice he published a periodical paper called *Frustra literaria*, under the character of a peevish soldier returned home after an absence of 50 years. This satirical performance raised against him a host of enemies, and after an absence of six years he returned to England, where he in a little time engaged in an injudicious controversy with Mr. Sharp, who had just published "letters from Italy, &c." He made some short excursions to France and Spain in 1768 and 69; and it was after his return that an accident happened which threw a veil of horror over the remaining part of his life. On his return from the Orange-coffee-house through the Hay-market about seven o'clock in the evening, he was attacked by a woman whose indecorous behaviour provoked him to strike her on the hand. She continued her insults, and three men, who apparently were in connection with the woman, approached to push him with rudeness from the pavement, and to trample upon him, when he, alarmed for his safety, struck one of them, Evan Morgan, with a knife, and repeated the blows again and again when pursued and collared. The wounds were so deep that Morgan died the next day in Middlesex Hospital, and Baretti was at the following sessions at the Old Bailey tried for murder. The infamous life of his assailants, and the respectability of his own character, were strong in favor of his innocence; and he refused the accustomed privilege of having the half of his jury of foreigners. He read his defence from a printed paper, and he accounted for the knife which inflicted the wounds, by saying that he wore it as all foreigners do, to cut sweetmeats and fruit in deserts. His innocence was acknowledged, and he was acquitted, as having committed the

murder in his self defence. He returned to his literary life, and improved his fortune as well as his reputation by various useful publications. He received, it is said, 500*l.* for his travels, and he not only procured pecuniary assistance from Mrs. Middleton, one of his pupils, but was fortunate enough to receive a pension of 80*l.* per annum from lord North's administration. But as the wants of literary men, however, are numerous, and their profusion proverbial, Baretti soon found himself in indigent circumstances, and the refusal which he met in his application to the booksellers for relief, whilst in the prosecution of his improvements for his dictionary, ruffled his spirits and hastened in some degree his decline. An attack of the gout was neglected, and the advice of medical men, whom he opprobriously denominated vultures, was disregarded till a recovery was impossible. On the morning of his death, he declared that he had dreaded the arrival of that day; he put off the attendance of his barber to the morrow, and with great cheerfulness took his last leave of his friends. About eight, he took a glass of wine, and immediately after expired, May 5th 1780, in his 73d year, and was buried on the ninth in Mary-bone new burying ground. In his private character he was highly respectable, his integrity was unimpeached, and his conversation always easy and free, and was directed to the improvement and instruction of his hearers. He was of a benevolent and charitable disposition, and never hesitated to divide his last shilling with an indigent friend. It is to be lamented that among his papers which were carelessly burnt by his executors, there were some letters and valuable communications from Dr. Johnson. His works were numerous, but though in general interesting and useful, he disregarded them in one of his letters, as hastily and injudiciously produced under the pressure of distress and poverty, and not abounding with that elegance and correctness, which a more settled life and more opulent circumstances might have supplied. His works are, besides the travels, the dictionary Italian and English, 2 vols. 4to— a dissertation on Italian poetry, — the Italian library, as introductory to the Italian language, — an Italian grammar, — an account of the customs of Italy, two vols 8vo. — an introduction to most of the European languages 8vo. — a Spanish and English dictionary. — Tolondron speeches to John Bowle about his edition of Don Quixote, 8vo. — &c.

BAREZI, a Mahomedan born at Hama, author of several treatises on the Koran, &c. He died the year 738 of the hegra.

BARGRAVE, Isaac, an ecclesiastic of great abilities, member of Clarehall Cambridge, and chaplain to James I. and Charles. He was made dean of Canterbury, 14th October, 1625; but he suffered greatly during the civil wars, and Sandys, a man whose life he had saved, treated him and his family with unusual severity, and imprisoned him in the Fleet. Bargrave survived that mark of ingratitude only three weeks, and died of a broken heart, 1642, aged 56. He was a zealous defender of the liberties of the kingdom, civil and religious, and it is said that he offended king James, at St. Margaret's Westminster, by a discourse against popery, &c.

BARIDAH, a Mahomedan writer on Aristotle's works.

BARINI, a Mahomedan author, who wrote on the introduction of Porphyry's flogoe.

BARKHAM,

BARKHAM, John, a native of Exeter, who, after studying at Oxford, and holding several places of preferment, died at Bocking in Essex, of which he was rector and dean. He is mentioned by Speed, and others, as possessing "learning, virtue, and courtesy." His valuable collection of coins and medals, which he gave to Laud, was presented to the university. Though he never published any thing, yet his friends had reason to acknowledge his great erudition, so that Guillim's display of heraldry, and Speed's John and Henry II. are attributed to him.

BARKI, a Mahomedan, author of a treatise on geometry.

BARKSDALE, Clement, a native of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, educated at Abingdon school, and Oxford. He was elected master of Hereford school, but during the civil wars he left his situation and took pupils at Hawling in Gloucestershire. On the restoration he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died 1687, aged 78. His works are, besides several sermons, and some tracts, monumenta literaria, five obitua et elogia, doctorum virorum ex historiis Thuani 4to—Nympha Libethris, or the Corwold muse, 8vo, 1651,—the life of Grotius 1652, 12mo—memorials of worthy persons, 1661, 12mo.

BARLAAM, a monk of Seminara in Calabria, who in visiting Constantinople to learn the Greek language, gained the favors of the emperor Andronicus who made him abbot of St. Salvador 1339. He was also sent by that prince into the West, to promote the reunion of the two churches, and to solicit the assistance of Christian princes against the Mahometans. He afterwards had a controversy with Palamas, a monk of Athos; but though he wrote against the Latins, he no sooner returned to Italy, and took possession of the see of Gieraci, which was afterwards removed to Locri, than he severely attacked the Greeks. This circumstance, so inconsistent, has given occasion to some authors, to say that there were two persons of that name. He died about 1348. His letters were published at Ingolstadt, 1604.

BARLEUS, Gasparus, a Latin poet of Antwerp, appointed subprincipal of the college of Leyden, but afterwards rejected from his office, for the zealous share which he took in the disputes of the Arminians. He now took his degrees in physic at Caen, and in 1631 was invited by the magistrates of Amsterdam, to fill the chair of professor of philosophy, which he held till his death in 1648, in his 64th year, though his writings, in favor of Arminius, raised him a number of enemies, who loudly called for his dismissal. His orations are admired for their wit and purity, and his poems for their elegance and correctness. Two volumes of his letters were published after his death. He wrote also an account of count Maurice's government in Brazil.

BARLEUS, Lambert, a Greek professor at Leyden, who wrote annotations on Lucian's Timon, and Hesiod's theogony, and assisted Rivius in the translation of the confessions of the reformed churches into Greek. He spoke Greek with the same fluent facility as his mother-tongue. He died 1655.

BARLAND, Adrian, a native of Barland in Zealand, professor at Louvain, and author of notes on Virgil, Terence, Pliny the younger, and Menander, besides an

abridgement of universal history—the chronicle of the dukes of Brabant—de literatis urbis Romæ principibus &c. He died 1512.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, a Dominican, born at Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. He acquired some celebrity as a writer and as a preacher, and it became proverbial to say, nescit prædicare qui nescit Barlettare. It is reported that his sermons rapidly passed through 20 editions, but so incongruous was the composition, so full of serious reflections and ridiculous levities, of obsolete words and of modern and ancient idioms, that a more singular and extraordinary performance scarce ever appeared. The best edition is that of Venice 1577, two vols. 8vo. He was born about 1400, but the time of his death is unknown.

BARLOTTA, Joseph, a Sicilian poet of the 18th century, whose odes, sonnets, cantatas, &c. possess some merit.

BARLOW, William, prior of a monastery, before the dissolution, was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and afterwards of St. David's, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was translated to Bath and Wells 1547, but was ejected by Mary because he was married, upon which he retired to Germany. On Elizabeth's accession, he was promoted to the see of Chichester, where he died 1568. He was author of several controversial books &c.

BARLOW, Francis, a native of Lincolnshire, the pupil of Shepherd. He excelled in his representation of birds, beasts, fishes, &c. He died 1702.

BARLOWE, Thomas, a native of Langhill, Westmoreland, educated at Appleby school, and Queen's college Oxford, of which he became fellow. He kept his preferment during the civil wars, and became successively keeper of the Bodleian, provost of his own college, Margaret professor of divinity, archdeacon of Oxford and bishop of Lincoln, 1675. He was violent against the Roman catholics, but it has been mentioned that he paid his court to James II. when on the throne, and with the same time-serving spirit he vented his resentment at the revolution against those of the clergy who refused to take the required oaths. In his opinions he was a strong calvinist, and warmly supported the Aristotelian tenets against the new philosophy introduced by the Royal society. He died at Bugden, Huntingdonshire, Oct. 8th 1691, in the 85th year of his age. Such of his books were given to the Bodleian of which there were no copies already deposited there, and the rest to Queen's college. His works were against popery and on cases of conscience, and chiefly controversial. His manuscripts passed into the hands of his chaplains, Offley, and Brougham.

BARLOWE, William, son of William Barlowe, bishop of St. David's, studied at Baliol college, and distinguished himself as the first discoverer of the nature and properties of the loadstone, the piercing and cementing of which he effected by a new method. He explained the difference between iron and steel, and why a magnet by being doubly capped takes up a greater weight. His opinions were made public in three different treatises. He died 1625.

BARNABAS, St. a Levite, born at Cyprus. As soon as he embraced christianity, he sold his estate and delivered his money to the apostles, and was afterwards sent to Antioch.

Antioch, to confirm the disciples. He preached the gospel in company with St. Paul, and afterwards passed with St. Mark into Cyprus, where he was stoned to death by the Jews. There is extant a Greek letter written by him, which was published with learned notes by Le Clerc at Amsterdam 1724.

BARNARD, *Theodore*, a native of Amsterdam, who studied under Titian, and adorned the cathedral of Chichester by his paintings of the kings and bishops. There is a family near Chichester descended from him,

BARNARD, *John*, a native of Caistor in Lincolnshire, who studied at Queen's college, Cambridge, and was made by the parliamentary visitors fellow of Lincoln, Oxford. He married Dr. Heylyn's daughter and settled at Waddington, the advowson of which he purchased. He obtained after the restoration a prebend of Lincoln. He died at Newark, on a journey to Spa Aug. 17, 1683, and was buried at Waddington. He wrote against scandalous ministers, &c. besides the life of his father-in-law.

BARNARD, *Sir John*, an upright magistrate, and an incorrupt statesman. He was born at Reading, where his father, a quaker, was a wine merchant. He succeeded to the business, but at the age of 19 he relinquished the quakers for the established church, and became first known in the examination which he underwent in the house of lords on a wine bill, to the passing of which the merchants objected. The spirited and becoming manner in which he expressed himself on the occasion, gained him popularity. He became candidate for the city of London, and was elected in 1722, and he served the city in the six succeeding parliaments. In 1727, he was appointed alderman of Dowgate-ward, and in 1738 he filled the chair of the city with all the dignity which became a great and opulent corporation. His conduct in parliament was ever guided by a strong attachment to his country; he supported every measure which contributed to extend commerce and prosperity, and in his opposition to Walpole, especially during the debates, on the excise act, his language was firm, manly, and patriotic. In July 1758 this virtuous magistrate resigned his gown, to the great regret of the city, and retired to his seat at Clapham. After attaining nearly the age of 80, he expired, 29th August 1766, leaving one son and two daughters. The general character of sir John may be collected in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens on his resignation. He was complimented with all those expressions of gratitude and admiration which are due to integrity and to virtue, and his public and private life was equally made the subject of panegyric liberally bestowed and meritoriously earned. He had been knighted in 1732 by George II. and in memorial of his merits his fellow citizens erected his statue in the exchange.

BARNAVE, *Anthony Peter Joseph Marie*, a native of Grenoble, brought up to the bar. The revolution called him to Paris, where as a deputy to the national assembly he displayed great eloquence and strong powers of mind. His popularity however quickly vanished, when he expressed some interest for the captive family of the monarch, whom he had conducted back from Varennes to Paris, and ventured to predict that liberty by its excesses might be productive of a thousand miseries to

his country. He was sent to prison, and after 15 months of confinement he was dragged to Paris, where his innocence and the energy of his appeal to the sense of the nation would have procured his acquittal if his judges had been upright. He was guillotined 29th Nov. 1793, aged 32.

BARNES, *Juliana*, a native of Roding in Essex, prioress of Sopewell nunnery near St. Albans, eminent for her learning, piety, and personal accomplishments. She has been mentioned with great commendation by Bale, Hollinshed, and others. She wrote some treatises on hunting, hawking, &c. besides a book on heraldry. She was living in 1486, according to the titles of her book, 26 years later than the period mentioned by Bale.

BARNES, *Joshua*, a native of London, educated at Christ hospital, and admitted servitor of Emanuel, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and where he soon distinguished himself by his great learning, and his superior knowledge of Greek. In 1700, Mrs. Mason of Hemmingsford, Huntingdonshire, a widow not beautiful in person, but possessed of 200l. a year, visited him at Cambridge, and her offer to settle on him the half of her income at her death induced him to solicit her hand, which the obliging fair one did not refuse to Joshua, for whom, she observed, the sun stood still. He died August 3d, 1712, in his 57th year, and his widow, who was nearly of the same age as himself, erected a monument over him at Hemmingsford. His works were valuable for their erudition and criticism. The chief were, a poetical paraphrase of Esther 1676,—the life of Edward III. dedicated to James II. in 1688,—a learned edition of Euripides, in 1694,—Anacreon, in 1705,—and Homer, &c. in 1706. Bentley used to ridicule his learning, and with pedantic pride observed, that he knew Greek as much as a cobbler.

BARNES, *Robert, D.D.* was employed by Henry VIII. to collect the opinions of the German divines, about his divorce from queen Catherine. His attachment to Luther's doctrines incurred the displeasure of the monarch, who sent him to the tower. He was burnt alive at a stake, in 1540. He wrote a treatise on justification, and the history of the popes.

BARNEVELDT, *John d' Olden*, a statesman of great abilities, ambassador to Elizabeth in England, and to Henry IV. of France. His attempts to limit the authority of Maurice the second stadtholder of Holland, raised him enemies, by whose virulence he was accused of designs to deliver the country to the Spaniards, and in consequence of this false charge, he was tried and beheaded in 1619. His sons William and René resented the cruelty exercised against their father, and though the elder escaped, René felt the punishment due to a conspirator. The mother stepped in defence of her son, and when Maurice expressed surprise to see her eager to save him when she had seen his father fall unlamented, she indignantly replied, "I would not solicit a pardon for my husband, for he was innocent. I ask it for my son because he is guilty."

BARO or BARONI, *Peter*, a native of Estampes in France, who left his country on account of his attachment to protestantism, and found a hospitable asylum in England, in the house of lord Burleigh, and at Cambridge with Dr. Pierce, by whose influence he was chosen Margaret professor of divinity 1574. The tranquillity

quillity of his residence was however of short duration. He opposed Whitacre, Tindal, and Chadderton, who violently supported the tenets of absolute predestination, and whilst he gave a more moderate explanation to the doctrine in his sermons and in his lectures, he found himself cited before the vice chancellor, and accused before archbishop Whitgift; and though lord Burleigh the chancellor disapproved of the virulence of his prosecutors, he found himself obliged to leave Cambridge for Crutchedfriars London, where he died. He was buried in St. Olave Hart Street. His writings were on divinity subjects, and in Latin

BAROCHE, Frederick, a painter of Urbino, who learnt sculpture of his father, and architecture and geometry and perspective of his uncle, and drew the heads of his Virgins after the features of his sister, and those of his Jesus's after his nephew. Cardinal de la Rovere became early his patron, but the jealousy of his rivals proved nearly fatal. He was maliciously poisoned, and though he recovered by the immediate application of medicine, his constitution grew weak and languid, and he lingered in an unhealthy state, till his 84th year, 1612. His paintings are in great esteem, his historical pieces are deservedly admired, but he shines with superior lustre in the execution of his devotional portraits. His merit was universally admitted, and his infirmities alone prevented him from accepting the honors which were liberally offered to him by the duke of Tuscany, the emperor Rodolph II. and Philip II. of Spain. In correctness he is great; he understood well the effects of light and shade, and though the attitudes of some of his figures are out of proportion, he certainly may be said to approach near the softness and graces of Corregio.

BARON, Bonaventure, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, educated by his uncle Luke Wadding, and afterwards employed as divinity professor at Rome, where he spent 60 years, and died blind in a good old age, March 18th, 1696. He was a learned and voluminous writer. His *Theologia* in 6 vols. is his best performance. See a list of his works in sir James Ware's writers of Ireland, p. 253.

BARON, Michael, son of a merchant of Iffondun, became celebrated as a player. His powers in expressing the passions were unusually great, and he was deservedly called the Roscius of his time. He was not insensible to the popularity which he enjoyed, and with arrogance and vanity he observed, that once in a century perhaps a Cæsar might arise, but that 2000 years were requisite to produce a Baron. His superior excellence was in a great degree owing to his own exertions, so that Racine in representing his Andromache to the actors, with the judgment and correctness of a poet and of a man of feeling, paid him the highest compliment, assuring him that he could give him no instruction, "for (added he) your own heart will tell you more than any lessons of mine can suggest." He died at Paris 22d Dec. 1729, aged 77. Three volumes in 12mo. of theatrical pieces, appeared in 1760, under his name, of which however some supposed that he was not the author. His dialogue is lively, and his scenes diversified; but there is not frequently that brilliancy of coloring which an acquaintance with the manners of the great could have sup-

plied. His "*Coquette*,—*l'école des peres*,—*l'homme a bonne fortune*, &c." are his best pieces. His father was also on the stage for some time. When playing Don Diego in the *Cid* his sword fell, and kicking it as the character required, he wounded his little toe against the point, but he disregarded the blow till a gangrene informed him of his danger. He might have saved his life by amputation, but he observed, that a theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed, and therefore he waited patiently the slow approaches of death, which happened in 1635.

BARON, Hyacinth Theodore, a learned physician of Paris, author of a Latin dissertation on chocolate. He had also some share in the pharmacopœia of Paris for 1732. He died 29th July 1758, aged 72.

BARONI, Adrianne Basile, a native of Mantua, sister to the poet Basile. She was so admired for her beauty, her wit, and her accomplishments, that volumes were written in her praise. Her daughter Leonora possessed equal charms, and met equal admiration, and in 1639, a collection of pieces in Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian, and French, was published, in which her beauty and her perfections were portrayed with all the graces of poetry. She resided long at Rome, where she appeared occasionally as a singer. She also wrote some poetical trifles.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, a native of Sora in Italy, educated at Veroli, Naples, and Rome. In this last place he became a priest, and was appointed soon after confessor to Clement VIII. keeper of his library, and raised to the rank of cardinal. On the death of the pope 1605 he was nearly elevated to the pontificate, as he had 31 voices in his favor, but his election was opposed by the Spanish faction, as he had asserted that the claims of the king of Spain on Naples were founded on false grounds. His constitution was injured by his intense application, so that in his old age he digested his food with difficulty. He died 30th June 1607, aged 68. His works are numerous and valuable, especially his *Annales ecclesiastici*, in 12 vols. fol. abridged by several authors, by H. Spondæus, Lud. Aurelio, and Bazovius.

BAROU DU SOBEIL, N. a native of Lyons, distinguished as a lawyer, and as a man of letters. He translated some things from the English, and wrote the elogy of his friend Prost de Royer. He was put to death after the siege of Lyons, at the end of 1792, by the bloody revolutionists.

BAROZZI, James, an architect, born in the duchy of Modena, and better known by the name of Vignola. His skill in architecture was displayed in the splendid edifices of Bologna, and in the canal between Ferrara and Bologna. He succeeded M. Angelo as the architect in the erection of St. Peter's at Rome, and died there 1577. He was member of the academy of designs at Rome, and was much noticed during an excursion in France. He wrote a treatise on perspective, and also rules for the five orders of architecture, a popular work which has passed through 16 editions.

BARRAL, Peter, an ecclesiastic of Grenoble, who kept a school at Paris, and distinguished himself as the author of a *Dictionnaire historique, &c. des hommes celebres*, 6 vols 8vo, a work generally esteemed, though in some articles partial and unnecessarily severe. He also abridged

abridged Pitiscus's dictionnaire des antiq. Rom. and published an abstract of Sevine's letters. His style was manly and vigorous, though occasionally negligent and incorrect. He died at Paris, July 21st, 1772.

BARRE, Francois Poullain de la, a French ecclesiastic at Paris, who obtained a professorial chair at Geneva. He died there 1723. He published some treatises on the equality of the two sexes, the education of women, &c. in a style little above mediocrity.

BARRE, Louis Francois Jos. de la, a native of Tour-nay, member of the academy des inscriptions, editor of Moreri's dictionary, and author of some books on antiquarian history, &c. among which are memoirs of the history of France and Burgundy. He also assisted Bauduri in his imperium orientale, and in his collection of Roman medals from Decius. He was rewarded with a pension by the grand duke of Tuscany, and died at Paris 1738, aged 50.

BARRE, Michel de la, a musician of Paris, eminent as a player on the german flute, and as the author of some musical compositions. He died 1744.

BARRE, Joseph, an ecclesiastic, canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, where he died 23d of June 1764, aged 72. He was well versed in ecclesiastical and profane history. His history of Germany 11 vols. 4to. is the best of his works, though it does not abound either in elegance of language, choice of matter, or happy and interesting combination of events. He published, besides a life of marshal de Fabert 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the laws and the tribunals of Justice, 4to.—Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canicorum veteris Test. &c.

BARRÉ, Madame du, celebrated as the mistress of the effeminate Lewis XV. was the daughter of an obscure silversmith of Paris, of the name of Chivaux. Her eldest sister was the mistress of a colonel Barré, and in visiting her she was accidentally seen and admired by the fickle monarch. That she might the better improve this infamous attachment, she secretly married the brother of her sister's seducer, and was now received at court, and loaded with all the honors and riches which a captivated master could bestow. At the revolution she was accused before the bloody tribunal, who wished to share her ill acquired opulence, and she was dragged to the scaffold, where her fears and pusillanimity exposed her to the derision of her enemies, and the contempt of the spectators, and she closed like a coward a life of guilt, licentiousness, and infamy, 1793.

BARREAUX, Jacques Vallee, a native of Paris, known by the libertinism of his life and conversation. As his connections were noble, and his income ample, he spared nothing to give variety to his voluptuous pursuits; his winters were passed in the mild climate of Florence, and in summer he was lost amidst the dissipation of the capital. In his old age he became a convert to Christianity. He died at Chalons sur-Saone 1673, in his 72d year. An elegant sonnet. "Grand Dieu, &c." is the only thing which he wrote, and some even have asserted that it was not his composition.

BARRELIER, James, a Dominican, who, as a preaching friar, made the tour of Spain, France, and Italy. As he was particularly fond of botany he made a large collection of plants, &c. during his journey, and he in-

tended to give a general history of plants called Hortus mundi, or Orbis botanicus, when a fatal asthma stopped his useful labors 1673, in his 67th year. A collection of his intended work was afterwards published by de Jussieu, called "Plantæ per Galliam, &c. observatæ cum iconibus Æneis, 1714, in folio.

BARRERE, Peter, a physician of reputation at Perpignan, author of treatises on the color of negroes, 4to. 1741, on the history of equinoctial France &c. 1748, 12mo. He died 1755.

BARRETT, George, a native of Dublin, eminent as a self-taught painter. In his youth he obtained the prize of 50l. from the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil, and in 1762 he also with another landscape gained a similar prize from the London society for the encouragement of arts. He was zealous in the establishment of the royal academy, of which he was member. His most admired pieces are preserved in the collections of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, Mr. Locke and others. He died 1784, aged 52.

BARRETT, William, a native of Somersetshire, who settled at Bristol as a surgeon, and devoted much of his time for 20 years in making collections for the history of that city. The work was published in 4to 1788, and the author died the next year. He was interested much in the Chattertonian controversy, as he was one of the earliest friends and patrons of the unfortunate youth.

BARRIÈRE, Pierre, a man who, from a sailor, became a soldier, and formed the project of assassinating Henry IV. of France. He imparted this diabolical purpose to Seraphin Bonchi an Italian monk, who informed the courtiers of the king's danger, and Barriere was seized and broken on the wheel at Melun 26th Aug. 1693.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, son of Benjamin Shute, merchant, was born at Theobald's, Herts, and partly educated at Utrecht. He early imbibed the tenets of the dissenters, in whose favor he wrote some treatises. He applied himself to the law, and so conspicuous were his abilities, and so great his authority among the dissenters considered, that the ministry, at the instance of lord Somers, applied to him when he was but 24 years old to exert his influence with the Scotch presbyterians to promote the union of the two kingdoms. He was successful, and his labors were rewarded by the appointment of commissioner of the customs in 1708, from which however he was removed three years after on the change of administration. His character was so highly respected that John Wildman esq. of Becket, Berks, though a stranger, left him his estate, and some years after the same liberal and honorable compliment was paid him by Francis Barrington of Tofts, who had married his relation, and whose name and arms he assumed. Mr. Shute sat in parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, but he did not distinguish himself as an eloquent or a frequent speaker. In 1720 he was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of viscount Barrington, but in 1723 his character was undeservedly tarnished for his conduct in the Harburgh lottery, for which he was expelled from the house. He died at Becket Dec. 4th, 1734, in his 66th year. He was the disciple and the friend of the famous Mr. Locke. He was author of miscellanea sacra in two vols, 8vo explaining the spiritual gifts, &c. by which the apostles propagated christianity, a work which

which strongly supported the truth of religion, and which shook the infidelity of Anthony Collins. He wrote also other treatises on divinity and political subjects, such as an essay on the several dispensations of God to mankind—a tract on the toleration of protestant dissenters 1701,—the rights of protestant dissenters in 2 parts,—and in these he displayed not only erudition but a warm attachment to the rights of mankind, and strongly maintained the importance and necessity of free inquiry in matters of religion. He married Anne, daughter of William Daines, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

BARRINGTON, Daines, fourth son of lord Barrington, was, in 1757, appointed a Welsh judge, and afterwards second justice of Chester. These offices, which he discharged with great dignity, he resigned some years before his death, and devoted himself to those literary pursuits which he loved. He was author of observations on the statutes, 4to.—tracts on the probability of reaching the north pole, 4to. &c.—and made besides valuable communications to the royal and antiquarian societies, of which he was a distinguished member, and of the last of which he was vice president. He died March 14, 1800, aged 73, at his chambers in the Temple, and was buried in the Temple church.

BARRINGTON, Samuel, fifth son of lord Barrington, distinguished himself by his naval services, especially in the West Indies, at the taking of St. Lucia, and at the siege of Gibraltar with lord Howe in 1782. He was made post captain 1747, rear admiral in 1778, and died 16th August 1800, aged 71.

BARROS, or DE BARROS, John, a native of Viseo, engaged as preceptor to the children of Emanuel king of Portugal. After being three years governor of St. George, on the coast of Africa, he was recalled by his pupil, king Juan, to be treasurer of the Indies; and in this employment he formed the design of writing the history of that lately discovered part of the globe. He died at Pombal, the place of his literary retirement, 1570, in his 74th year. His history is divided into 4 decades, and though censured by la Boulaye le Goux, and extolled by Possevin and de Thou, it contains a collection of many hitherto unknown facts, though unadorned with the graces of elegance, or the strictest attachment to truth. Alfonso Ulloa translated the book from Portuguese into Spanish. The work was edited, 3 vols. folio, Lisbon, 1736.

BARROW, Isaac, a native of Spiney Abbey, Cambridge-shire, educated at Peter-house, of which he became fellow. He was ejected in 1643, and then retired to Oxford, and was made chaplain of New college, and after the restoration he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, and soon after translated to St. Asaph. He died 1680, and was buried in St. Asaph cathedral. The two sees over which he presided were much benefitted by his liberality, especially the former.

BARROW, Isaac, a learned mathematician and divine, of an ancient family in Suffolk, was born in London. From the Charter-house, where he gave few proofs of application, and many of his fondness for fighting, he went to Felsted in Essex, where a change of disposition from indolence to industry soon distinguished him. He was admitted pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, 1643;

but when he went two years after to reside, he became member of Trinity college, where his uncle had entered, after being ejected from Peter-house for writing against the covenant. He was afterwards chosen fellow of the college; but though his income was small, from the losses which the civil war had brought upon his father, he did not ingloriously submit to the ruling powers; and though he inadvertently subscribed to the covenant, he soon repented of this weakness, and insisted upon the erasure of his name. His studies were directed to divinity; but when he observed the connexion which exists between chronology and astronomy, he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to those higher sciences, and made a rapid progress besides in anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Upon his disappointment in not being elected Greek professor, on the death of Dr. Duport, he resolved to travel, and to supply his expences he parted with his books, and left the kingdom, 1655. He visited Paris, Leghorn, and Florence, and every where enriched the stores of his mind by observation and inquisitive researches. His progress might, however, have been checked, had not his pecuniary difficulties been removed by the liberality of Mr. James Stock, a young merchant of London, whom he met at Florence. From Leghorn he passed to Smyrna, and in his voyage displayed his uncommon courage, by assisting the crew of the vessel in beating off an Algerine corsair that threatened them with death or slavery. He passed from Smyrna to Constantinople, where he resided one year, and returned to England through Venice, Germany, and Holland, in 1659. He now took orders, agreeable to the statutes of his college, and in 1660 he was elected to the Greek professorship of the university, and two years after to that of geometry in Gresham college. The next year he was made Lucasian mathematical lecturer at Cambridge, an office which, in 1669, he resigned to his great friend Isaac Newton, that he might with closer application devote himself to divinity. He now received the preferment which was due to his merit from his uncle, bishop of St. Asaph, and from Ward bishop of Salisbury, and, in 1672, the king, whom he served by his conduct, and flattered by his poetry, raised him to the mastership of Trinity college, observing, with real truth, that he gave it to the best scholar in England. He was vice chancellor in 1675; but his public services were of short duration. He died of a fever, 4th May 1677, aged 47, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his friends, by contribution, erected a monument over him, of which the epitaph was written by Dr. Mapletost. The writings of Barrow are numerous and valuable, and chiefly on mathematical subjects. As a divine he was great as well as exemplary, so that Charles II. whose chaplain he was, called him, with propriety, “an unfair preacher,” meaning that he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say. Barrow is a remarkable instance of the amendment which may happily be produced from youthful irregularities. His conduct when a boy was so displeasing to his father, that the old man was heard to say, that if it pleased God to take any of his children, he hoped it might be his son Isaac. The mathematical part of his valuable works consists of Euclidis elementa, & data—lectiones geometricæ—Archimedis opera—Apollonii conicorum, libri 4.—Theodosii sphericorum, libri 3.—novâ methodo illustrata et succinctè demonstrata—& lec-

tio in quâ theorematâ Archimedis de sphaerâ et cylindro — & mathematicâ lectiones habitæ in scholis publicis acad. Cantab. published after his death. His sermons are highly esteemed, and have been frequently edited. His works in English were published together by Dr. Tillotson, in 3 vols. fol. 1682.

BARRY, *Girald*, a native of Pembrokeshire, called Giraldus Cambrensis. He was of a respectable family, and obtained preferment in the church, and was at last nominated bishop of St. David's by the chapter, which, however, could not be sanctioned by the pope. When afterwards offered the same bishopric, in 1215, he indignantly refused it. He is author of the history of the conquest of Ireland, and of the topographia Hibernica, edited by Camden, 1602, — itinerarium Cambriæ, edited by Dr. Powel, besides ecclesiæ speculum against the monks.

BARRY, *James*, son of the representative of Dublin, was brought up to the bar, and in 1629 made king's serjeant, and in 1634 knighted, and appointed one of the barons of the exchequer. At the restoration he was made chief justice of the king's bench, and raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Santry. He was intimate with the unfortunate Stafford; and died 1673, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. He wrote the case of tenures upon the commission of defective titles, published, Dublin, fol. 1637, and 12mo. 1725.

BARRY, *Spranger*, was born in Dublin, son of a silversmith, 20th November 1719. After following unwillingly for two or three years his father's business, his inclination for theatrical pursuits burst forth, and, in 1744, he appeared on the stage, in the character of Othello. As his acting was of superior order, he was received with unprecedented applause; and he so highly established his character at Cork, as well as in the capital, that he ranked with the great names of Garrick, Cibber, Sheridan, Quin, and Woffington, who at that season were engaged on the Dublin stage, and from whose exertions in producing full and applauding houses, a Barry, Quin, or Garrick fever, became proverbial for diseases contracted in an overloaded theatre. In 1746, Barry came to England; but his connexion with Drury-lane was of short duration. In Covent-garden, however, he became a formidable opponent to the great Roscius, as he played the same characters, and divided with him the applauses of the town. After eleven years of arduous contention, in which the highest powers of theatrical eloquence were successfully displayed by both rivals, Barry joined with Woodward of Covent-garden in an expedition to Ireland, where they built, at great expence, two elegant play-houses, at Dublin and Cork. The plan did not, however, succeed. Woodward left his friend to settle the debts of this ruinous scheme, and returned to London, where he was followed, in 1766, by Barry. Barry engaged with Foote at the Opera-house, Hay Market, and there introduced his wife in the character of Deldemona, which she supported with so much force and propriety that Garrick, then in the pit, admired her powers, and not only foretold the high rank to which her abilities were soon to raise her, but actually engaged her and her husband at Drury-lane. In 1773, he returned to Covent-garden, where, though broken by

infirmities, and the agonies of hereditary gout, he occasionally called forth those bursts of universal applause which soothed his old age, and brought back to his recollection the exertions of his more vigorous years. He died 1774, universally regretted. His greatest characters were Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Essex, and Jaffier; and so powerfully expressive of grief and agony were his features, that the spectators, says a writer of the times, were disposed to pity before he spoke, and his broken throbs so wrung the soul that their distress could be relieved only by torrents of tears. In his person, Barry was pleasing, elegant, and graceful, his address was insinuating, and his judgment so correct, that the man was lost in the actor.

BARRY, *James*, a native of Cork, in Ireland, whose genius early marked him for eminence as a painter. His piece on the legendary baptism of the king of Cashel recommended him to the notice of the Dublin society for the encouragement of arts; and by a consequent introduction to Mr. Burke, he was noticed by Johnson, sir Joshua Reynolds, and other men of great public fame. By the friendship of his patron Burke, he was enabled to travel through France and on the continent, and to improve himself in the celebrated schools of Italy. On his return to England, in 1772, he published, in reply to Winkelman, an inquiry into the real and imaginary obstructions to the acquisition of the arts in England. About this time he wished, with other artists, to adorn St. Paul's cathedral with religious paintings; but the plan was rejected, as unworthy of the simple spirit of the protestant faith; and therefore he proposed to the society of arts to adorn their great room with allegorical paintings; which noble and patriotic design was completed in the labor of seven years, in a series of six very beautiful and correct pictures. In 1777 he was elected royal academician, and in 1786 appointed professor of painting to the royal academy. He was, in 1799, removed from his office, and soon after expelled from the learned body whose fame and honor he had long supported by the elegant labors of his pencil and the animated language of his lectures. The cause of this disgrace is attributed by some to the republican principles entertained, and publicly set forth, by the professor, too often in a manner offensive to the feelings of moderate and impartial men. This eminent artist was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which ten days after proved fatal. He died 22d March 1806, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, with every mark of respect from some of the learned society of which he had been a member. At his death he was engaged in a picture of Pandora, of unusual size, 18 feet long and 10 broad, which therefore remains unfinished. Several of his pieces have been engraved, especially his Jupiter, by Smith, his Venus rising from the sea, by Green, &c.

BARRY, *George*, a Scotch divine, born in Berwickshire, educated at Edinburgh, and successively minister of Kirkwall and of Shapinhay in the Orkneys, where he died, September 1805, aged 57. His statistical account of his two parishes for the publication of sir John Sinclair was much admired, and his reputation as a writer and as a public teacher procured him from the university of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. Much of his time was devoted to the history of the seven islands of the Orkneys, and

and this very valuable composition made its appearance a little before the author's death, in 1 vol. 4to, adorned with maps, &c. From his character as a preacher, Dr. Barry was appointed by the society for propagating Christian knowledge their superintendant of the schools in that distant part of Scotland. He left a widow and nine children.

BARSUMA or **BARSOMA**, metropolitan of Nisibis, revived the doctrines of Nestorius. He wrote several books in Syriac. — Also another, who propagated the tenets of Eutychius, and wrote in Syriac several treatises.

BARTAS, *Guillaume de Salluste du*, a French poet born at Monfort, in Armagnac. He was commander of a corps of cavalry under Henry IV.; and he travelled through England, Denmark, and Scotland. The poem which rendered his fame known, was his commentary of the week of creation, in 7 books; a work in which he displayed his conceit, as well as the barbarity of his age, by calling the head the lodging of the understanding, the eyes the twin stars, the nose the gutter or chimney, the teeth a double palisade, used as a mill to the open gullet, &c. This poem, so incorrect and so injudicious, had, however, its admirers, and in five or six years it passed through 30 editions. Bartas wrote some other poetical pieces, but all in the same contemptible style. What, however, renders his character amiable, is the integrity of his life, and the innocence and modesty of his conduct. He retired from the bustle of the world to his chateau de Bartas, where his time was devoted to literary pursuits. De Thou speaks of him in the most flattering terms. He died 1590, at the age of 46. His works were collected by Rigaud, in 1611, folio, Paris. The poem was translated into English by Sylvester.

BARTH, *John*, was born at Dunkirk, and by his bravery and enterprise he rose from the obscurity of a fisherman's occupation to consequence in the French navy. When he had the command of a squadron of seven frigates, he eluded the vigilance of the English and Dutch, who were blocking up Dunkirk, destroyed a fleet of 86 English merchantmen, afterwards made a descent near Newcastle, in Northumberland, where he destroyed 200 houses, and brought back prizes to the value of 500,000 crowns. In various actions with the Dutch, he distinguished himself by his courage, presence of mind, and great dexterity. He often engaged superior forces, and always obtained the advantage; and so high were his services considered that he was ennobled. In 1694 he was particularly successful, as, with a smaller number of ships, he attacked the Dutch fleet, which had captured the merchant ships, laden with corn, which he was ordered to join, and had the good fortune to take the whole of the enemy, besides those of his own nation that had surrendered. His uncouth figure and rough manners were the ridicule of the courtiers of Lewis XIV. When the monarch told him that he had made him chef d'escadre, you have done very well, replied the unpolished seaman. His language was incorrect, his words few, and he could neither read nor write, but merely was able to scrawl his name. This great man, who rose without friends and without patrons, by merit alone, died at Dunkirk, 27th April 1702, of a pleurisy, at the age of 51. His life was published, in 12mo, in 1780.

BARTHE, *Nicolas Thomas*, author of some dramatic pieces, of a translation of Ovid's art of love into French verse, &c. was a native of Marseilles, and died at Paris, 1785, aged 52.

BARTHELEMI, *Nicolas*, a Benedictine monk of the 15th century, born at Loches, author of some Latin poems, now very scarce, and a treatise on active and contemplative life. They are mostly devotional.

BARTHELEMI, *Jean Jacques*, celebrated as the author of the voyage of Anacharsis, was born at Cassis, near Aubagne, in Provence, 20th January 1716. He was educated at Marseilles in the oratory, and after devoting himself to Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek, he was admitted into the church. His abilities recommended him to Gros de Boze, with whom he became, 1744, associate in the care of the medals of the king's cabinet at Paris. He was afterwards placed in the office of secretary to the academy of inscriptions, and on the death of Boze he succeeded as keeper of the cabinet of medals. He visited Italy in 1755, and not only enlarged the powers of his own mind, but benefitted the republic of letters by the judicious observations which he made on the valuable relics of the lately discovered city of Herculaneum. On his return to France, he was honored with a seat in the royal society of London, and his services to literature were rewarded by the minister, the duke de Choiseul, with a pension of about 250*l.* a year, to which was added, in 1765, the place of treasurer of St. Martin de Tours, and, five years after, the post of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. The public had already applauded the literary abilities of Barthelemi, who had been admitted into the French academy, when his great work, entitled the voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, which appeared in 7 vols. 8vo. 1788, commanded the universal admiration of the world. This composition was the labor of 30 years, and in elegant and chaste style exhibited the most pleasing characters of antiquity, interspersed with philosophical reflections, interesting anecdotes, and amusing descriptions, and every where abounded with proofs of judgment, taste, and erudition. In 1793, the venerable philosopher was dragged from his peaceful retreat, under the reign of terror, to a prison; but he was soon after liberated, by order of the government, at a moment when, with calmness and resignation, he expected the fatal decree which had already hurried so many of his countrymen to the grave. He died 30th April 1795, universally respected, not only for his learning, but the mildness of his temper, for his modesty, and his affability and unaffected manners. He wrote, besides other works, contributions, chiefly on medallic subjects, to the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, and the journal des sçavans.

BARTHELEMI DES MARTYRS, a dominican of Lisbon, made archbishop of Braganza, and highly extolled by Roman catholic writers for his great charity and other meritorious actions, in times of public danger and calamity. He died 1590, aged 76.

BARTHIUS, *Gaspard*, a native of Custrin, in Brandenburg. As his father was professor of civil law at Frankfurt on the Oder, he received the best instruction, so that he is mentioned by Baillet as having, at 12 years of age, translated the psalms into Latin verse, of every measure. He unfortunately lost his father, but his education was

not on that account neglected. He went through all the universities of Germany, and afterwards visited Italy, France, Spain, England, and Holland, and made himself a perfect master of most of the foreign languages, as his elegant translations from the Spanish and French evidently show. He settled at Leipzig, and devoted himself totally to literature. In his old age he relinquished all worldly affairs for devotion. He died September 1658, aged 71. His commentaries on Statius and Claudian, in 4to. and his *adversaria*, in fol. are his best works.

BARTHOLIN, Gaspard, a native of Malmoe in Schonen, who is said, at the age of 3, to have learned to read perfectly in fourteen days, and to have composed with correctness at the age of 13 some Greek and Latin orations. After finishing his studies, he travelled through the greatest part of Europe, and directed his attention to medicine, in which science he took his degree. He at last settled at Copenhagen as Latin professor, an employment which, six months after, he exchanged for the chair of medicine, which he filled with credit and respectability. A severe illness, however, alarmed his conscience, naturally weak, and he vowed to apply himself to divinity if he recovered. He kept his vow, and afterwards succeeded to the theological professorship, on the death of Aslach. He died of a violent colic, the 13th July 1629, at Sora, aged 44. His works were on anatomy, metaphysics, logic, and rhetoric.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, 20th October 1616. He studied physic at Leyden, Paris, Montpellier, Padua, Malta, and Basil; and in 1646 he returned to his native city, where he was appointed mathematical professor, and the next year promoted to the anatomical chair, which he held for thirteen years. Ill health obliged him to resign, and he retired to his small estate of Hagested, near the capital, where his hopes of repose and literary ease were disturbed by the destruction of his library and valuable papers by fire, in 1670. His misfortunes did not pass unnoticed. The university of Copenhagen made him librarian, and the monarch made him his physician, with a handsome salary, exemption from taxes, and the honor of a seat in the council of Denmark. He died 4th December 1680. His works are chiefly on medical subjects.

BARTHOLIN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was professor of history and law at Copenhagen, and counsellor to the king. He died 1690. He published *antiquitates Danicæ*, &c. His brother *Erasmus* was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and died 1698, aged 73. Another brother called *Gaspard* succeeded his father in the anatomical chair—*John* was professor of theology—and a daughter called *Margaret* was eminent as a poetess in the Danish language.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. one of the apostles, who preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia. It is said that he was slain alive in Armenia; but the assertion is not well authenticated.

BARTHOLOMEW, The Martyr, an ecclesiastic, a native of Lisbon, who attended the council of Trent, and was strenuously urgent for the introduction of a reform among the clergy. He was made archbishop of Braga, where, during a pestilence, he behaved with all the kindness of a friend, and the mild benevolence of a good Christian. He retired in his old age from his see to a monastery, and

died 1590, aged 76. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

BARTLET, John, intimate with bishop Hall, was minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter, from which he was ejected for refusing to comply with the act of conformity. He died in a good old age. He was author of some divinity tracts. His brother *William* was also ejected from Bideford rectory, and was a violent independent. He died 1682, author of a model of church government.

BARTOLI, Daniel, a jesuit of Ferrara, who settled at Rome, where he published several historical works, in Italian. His best composition was an history of his society, in 6 vols. folio, and translated into Latin by Giannini; and he deserves the praise of laborious attention, of purity and precision in style, and happiness in diction. He died at Rome, 1685, aged 77, much respected.

BARTOLI, Cosimo, a native of Florence, sent to Venice as the resident of the great duke Cosmo. He continued there five years, and wrote an account of Frederic Barbarossa, in Italian, besides other works, in the 16th century.

BARTOLO, a lawyer of eminence, born in the march of Ancona. He took his degrees at Bologna, and became law professor at Pisa, from whence he removed to Perugia. He was honored with the title of counsellor by the emperor Charles IV. and died 1359, aged 46, leaving behind him 10 vols. in fol. on law subjects.

BARTOLOCCI, Julius, a Cistercian monk of Celano, Naples, Hebrew professor of the Neophytes at Rome. He published a *bibliotheca rabbinica*, 4 vols. fol. to which his pupil, Imbonati, added a 5th. He died 1st November 1687, aged 74.

BARTON, Elizabeth, a religious impostor in the age of Henry VIII. called the holy maid of Kent. The convulsive fits and distortions to which she was subject, were converted to purposes of deception by Masters the minister of Aldington her native place, and she was so perfectly instructed in her art, that she imposed not only upon the vulgar, but upon the more enlightened mind of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, and archbishop Warham. Her external conduct, her piety and devotion countenanced her professions, and she was believed when she asserted that she saw visions of angels, and that in her trances the virgin Mary appeared to her to comfort her. Commissioners were appointed to examine into the truth of these reports, and when the artifice had so far succeeded, the impostor began to prophesy, and she acknowledged that God had revealed to her, that if Henry divorced queen Catharine, his reign would not extend to a month's duration. The popish priests, encouraged by her success, fanned the flame, the king's character was blackened, and he was even insulted to his face by some of his preachers, till the boldness of the imposture roused his resentment. The maid and her accomplices were produced before the star-chamber, the whole plot was revealed, and the confession of the actors was publicly read to the astonished populace at St. Paul's cross, and the holy maid and her confederates Matters, Bockings, Deering, &c. were condemned and executed at Tyburn, April 20th, 1534.

BARUCH, the prophet, author of a book not received as canonical among either Christians or Jews, was the friend and associate of Jeremiah, whom he accompanied into Egypt. He afterwards went to Babylon with the Israelites in their captivity.

BARWICK, John, a native of Witherflack in Westmoreland, educated at Sedberg-school, where he acted with credit the part of Hercules in one of Seneca's tragedies. At St John's, Cambridge, he gained so much reputation that, when only 20 years of age, he pleaded before the privy council, in the controverted election of a master. His zeal in the royal cause was particularly great. He wrote against the covenant, procured the plate of the university for the king's service, and managed with address and secrecy his correspondence when at Carlisle-castle and in other places. His attachment was transferred to Charles II. but he was at last betrayed by one Bostock of the post office, and he underwent all the severity of imprisonment, rendered still more terrible by the ravages of disease, and the cruelty of his persecutors. When restored to liberty, his loyalty continued unabated, and, to his great sagacity and retentive memory, Clarendon, it is said, owes many of the materials of his history. On the restoration of Charles, Barwick refused the bishoprick of Sodor and Man, and that of Carlisle, satisfied with the deanry of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. He died of a pleurisy, 22d of October 1664, aged 52.

BARWICK, Peter, brother of the dean, was eminent as a physician for his skill in the small-pox, and in several kinds of fevers. He published in Latin a life of his brother, and supported Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and defended the Eikon Basilike against Dr. Walker. He died Aug 1705.

BARZERINI, a Mahomedan writer.—Another, called Hagi, who wrote in Turkish verse "the five columns or grounds of musfulmanism."

BAS, L., a French engraver of eminence. His landscapes and sea pieces, particularly, were well executed. He died since 1765.

BASCHI, Matthew, a native of Urbino, who became founder of a new order of Franciscan capuchins, which was approved by a bull of pope Urban VIII. He died at Venice 1552.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, a native of Hamburg, son of a barber. He was the pupil of Reinarus, and afterwards studied at Leipzig, and in consequence of his character and abilities, he obtained in 1753 the chair of professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Soroe in Denmark, which however he afterwards lost for speaking irreverently of religion. He next tried a plan of education in a new method, but though he obtained large sums of money to carry his schemes into execution, the measures failed upon trial. He was author of various works of no great merit, though possessed of plausible assertions. He died 1790 aged 67, a victim it is said to intemperance.

BASHUYSEN, Henry James Van, a native of Hanau, and there professor of ecclesiastical history, and of the oriental languages. He was afterwards called to the divinity chair of Berlin, and made member of the royal society there. He printed in his own house various learned works, chiefly on rabbinical subjects, and died 1758, aged 79.

BASIL, St. bishop of Cæsarea after Eusebius 370, was exposed to the persecution of Valens, because he refused to embrace Arianism. He died 379 aged 53.

BASIL, an Arian, made bishop of Ancyra by Eusebius, on the deposition of Marcellus. His appointment was vacated by the council of Constantinople.

BASIL I. a native of Adrianople, of an obscure family. He was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians when a soldier, and he escaped to Constantinople, with only his wallet on his back and his stick in his hand. Here he was noticed by the emperor Michael, and raised gradually to consequence, and at last taken as partner of the empire. Basil discovered that Michael, jealous of his popularity, intended his destruction, and he anticipated the blow, and became sole emperor in 867. He reigned till 886, when he was killed by a stag in hunting. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and he was distinguished for his prudence and his love of justice, though some marks of weakness and ambition appear in his character.

BASIL II. son of Romanus, and emperor of Constantinople after John Zimisces, died 1025, aged 70, after a reign of 50 years. He was valiant and fond of justice. His inhumanity, however, is remarkable, after he had in 1014 defeated the Bulgarians, killed 5000, and taken 15,000, he permitted only one in every 100 to retain his eye-sight, that he might conduct his 99 eyeless companions to their terrified monarch, who it is said survived only two days the horrid spectacle.

BASIL, an impostor, who disturbed the peace of Constantinople in 934, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, who had been dead for some years. Romanus, however, the reigning emperor, resisted with success the artifices and the designs of his rival, who, after being punished in vain with the loss of his hand, was at last seized and burned alive at Constantinople.

BASIL, a physician, who became the head of a sect called the Bogomiles in Bulgaria, and recommended a community of goods, and even of wives. He was at last condemned for his heresy, by a synod at Constantinople. He pretended that God had another son called Sathanael, who revolted against his father, and was hurled from heaven with the angels, which espoused his cause, and that he was afterwards shut up in hell by Christ, who had been sent to destroy him.

BASILIDES, a sectary of Alexandria, in the second century, who enjoined to his followers, a strict silence of five years.

BASILISCUS, brother of Verina wife of Leo I. emperor of the east, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Genferic, and lost the greatest part of his fleet. He afterwards seized the empire under Zeno Isauricus, and governed with cruelty. Two years after, 477, he was attacked by the deposed emperor, his army was defeated, and he was doomed to the horrors of a prison, where he expired the following year. During his short reign part of Constantinople was destroyed by fire, and the valuable library of upwards of 120,000 volumes was totally destroyed.

BASILOWITZ, Iwan, a bold hero, who rose against the tyranny of the Tartars, and in giving freedom to his countrymen laid the foundation of the Russian power, and first assumed the name of Czar, and added Astracan to his dominions. He reigned 50 years, and died 1584. He was succeeded by Feodor.

BASINE,

BASINE, wife of Bafin king of Thuringia, fled from her husband to France to espouse Childeric I. "Had I known a more valiant hero than yourself," said she to this new lover, "I would have flown over the seas to his arms." She became mother of the great Clovis.

BASINGSTOKE or **BASINGE**, *John*, was born at Basingstoke, and studied at Oxford and Paris. He visited Athens, and brought back several Greek MSS. He was intimate with Grosseteste bishop of Lincoln, who made him archdeacon of Leicester. His works are sermons, Latin translations from Greek books, &c. He is supposed to have first introduced the use of Greek numeral figures into England. He died, according to Leland, 1252.

BASIRE, *Izaak*, D.D. a native of Jersey, who studied at Cambridge, and was archdeacon of Northumberland, and chaplain to Charles I. During the rebellion he retired to Oxford, and in 1646 travelled towards the Levant with the intention of recommending the doctrines of the church of England to the Greeks. After preaching in Greek to the bishops and clergy of the Morea, he extended his travels to Aleppo and Jerusalem, where he visited the temple of the sepulchre, and returned through Mesopotamia and Constantinople to Transylvania, where George Ragotzi II. the prince of the country, raised him to a divinity professor's chair. On the return of Charles II. he came back to England, and was promoted to a prebend of Durham, and died Oct. 1676. His works were *Diatriba de antiq. Eccles. Brit. libertate*,—a letter to sir Richard Brown relating to his travels, &c.—the history of the English and Scotch presbytery, &c.

BASKERVILLE, *John*, a native of Wolverley Worcesterhire, distinguished as a printer. As he was brought up to no occupation, and in possession of an estate of only 60l. per annum, he became a writing master at Birmingham, and afterwards turned his attention to the lucrative trade of a japanner, and five years after, in 1750, he commenced printer. He spent much money in the improvement of this favorite pursuit, and it was not before 1756 that he published his first work, a beautiful 4to edition of Virgil. Other books equal in beauty and execution issued from his press, till in 1765 he solicited his friend Dr. Franklin to procure him at Paris purchasers for his types. The expences of the war, of 1756, prevented his meeting there, the encouragement which he hoped, but after his death the types, much to the disgrace of the booksellers of London, as well as the British nation, were doomed to add celebrity to the labors of the literati of France, a society of which purchased them in 1779 for 3700l. and soon after expended not less than 100,000l. in printing the works of Voltaire. Baskerville in his private character was indolent, peevish, and resentful, and he was so far an infidel that he raised himself a mausoleum in his ground that his body might not rest among Christians whose religion he disregarded. He died 1775 aged 69, leaving no issue.

BASKERVILLE, *Sir Simon*, knight, descended from the ancient family of Baskerville in Herefordshire, was born at Exeter, and studied at Exeter college Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1606 he was senior proctor of the university, and he adorned his public character by an intimate acquaintance with the learning of antient and modern times. He particularly devoted himself to

medicine, and as a physician in London, he not only obtained distinction, and the honor of knighthood, but he amassed so large a fortune, that he was called Baskerville the rich. It is said that he had no less than 100 patients a week, and the hospitality of his life, and his liberal and affable manner, deserved the success which he obtained. He died fifth July 1641 aged 68, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

BASNAGE, *James*, a native of Rouen in Normandy, son of Henry. He studied at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, and when he had made a rapid progress in the ancient as well as the modern languages, he went at the age of 17 to Geneva, where he prepared himself under the ablest masters for the ministry. He settled in his native town, but the disgrace of the protestants in 1685 drove him to Rotterdam, where he continued as pastor till the interest of the pensionary Heinsius obtained for him in 1709 a share in the ministry of the Walloon church at the Hague. Basnage distinguished himself, not only as a divine, but as a statesman, so that Voltaire said with truth, that he was more fit to be a minister of state than of a parish. His abilities were courted by the duke of Orleans, regent of France, who directed his ambassador du Bois to follow his advice in the negotiation for an alliance between Holland, France, and England; and the exiled protestant, as a reward for his political services, obtained the restitution of all his forfeited property. As a scholar Basnage was of a superior order, in private life he was affable, candid, and sincere, and he had the happiness of cultivating friendship with the greatest men in Europe, his epistolary correspondence with whom does honor to his head and heart. He fell a victim to a complication of disorders 22d December 1723, in his 70th year. His works are numerous, and his history of the Jews since the time of Christ, 15 vols, 12mo. 1716, is particularly valuable.

BASNAGE, *Henry*, brother to James, was advocate of the parliament of Rouen, but he fled to Holland upon the proscription of the protestants, and died there, March 29, 1710, in his 54th year. Among other works, he revised the *dicionnaire* of Furetiere, 3 vols. fol.

BASNAGE, *Benjamin*, a protestant, who succeeded his father as minister of Carentan, was author of a valuable treatise on the church. He assisted at the national synod of Charenton, and also came to Scotland under James VI. as deputy from the French churches. He died 1652 in his 72d year.

BASNAGE, *Anthony*, eldest son of Benjamin, was minister of Bayeux, and after being imprisoned at Havre de Grace for his religion, he fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where he died 1691, aged 81.

BASNAGE DU FRAQUENAY, *Henry*, younger son of Benjamin, distinguished himself as an advocate at Rouen. He was eminent for learning, as well as eloquence, as his treatises show. He published the *Coutume de Normandie*,—a treatise on mortgages, &c. and died 20th October 1695, aged 80.

BASNET, *Edward*, a native of Denbighshire, made in 1537 dean of St. Patrick in Ireland. During O'Neal's rebellion in 1539 he warmly espoused the cause of government, and marched at the head of the troops in a military character under the lord lieutenant, and for his

services

services was made a privy counsellor, and received a grant of the lands of Kiltiernan, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. He died in the sixth Edward's reign.

BASSAN, James du Pont, a painter born at Bassan in Italy. As he chiefly lived in the country, and possessed a mind well stored with literature, his pieces are generally on subjects of landscapes, animals, and night scenes, and with so much success that Annibal Carache was himself deceived by a book which he had drawn on a wall, and which he attempted to seize, as if real. In his flowers he interwove serpents with great dexterity, though little taste. His valuable pieces were dispersed through Europe, and among others Titian purchased several of them. Bassan died at Venice 1592, aged 80, leaving four sons, all painters. Of these *Francis* was employed by the Venetian republic, with Paul Veronese and Tintoret, to adorn the palace of St. Mark. He was of a melancholy turn, and once thought himself pursued by archers, so that in a fit of self-created terror he threw himself out of a window and died soon after, 1694, aged 44.—*Leander*, another brother, obtained as a reward for his pieces, the collar of St. Mark, from the doge of Venice, and a gold medal from the emperor Rodolphus II.—*John Baptiste* and *Jerome* were eminent as imitators of the style and manner of their father.

BASSANDYNE, Thomas, a Scotchman, educated at Antwerp. He learned the art of printing at Paris and Leyden, and returned home in 1558. He joined himself to the reformers, and printed several valuable books. He died 1591.

BASSANI, James Anthony, a Jesuit of Vicenza, eminent as an eloquent preacher, and consequently distinguished by pope Benedict XIV. He died 1747, 21st May aged 61. His sermons were published at Bologna and Venice, 1752 and 1753.

BASSANI, John Baptiste, an admired Italian composer, master to Corelli, in the 17th century. His compositions are described by Burney and Hawkins as chaste, and pathetic.

BASSANTIN, James, a Scotchman, who after studying astronomy and the mathematics at Glasgow, travelled in quest of learning, through the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and at last settled at Paris, where he acquired both reputation and money, as a mathematical teacher. He returned in 1562 to his native country, and became early acquainted with sir Robert Melvil, a strong partizan of Mary queen of Scots, and he afterwards supported the pretensions and ambitious views of the earl of Murray. Bassantin died 1568. In his religion he was a zealous protestant, as a man of learning, he was strongly tinctured with the failings and the superstition of the time. He placed great confidence in astrology, and with more zeal than good sense asserted the influence of the planets on the affairs of the world. His works are all on mathematical subjects, and though not free from pedantry, and improbable conclusions, they yet bear strong testimony to his merits as a philosopher.

BASSELIN, Oliver, a fuller of Vire in Normandy, in the 15th century, known for his songs and ballads, called Vaudevilles by corruption for Vaux-de Vire, the place where he lived.

BASSET, Peter, chamberlain to Henry V. accompa-

nied that prince in all his expeditions, of which he has given an interesting account in one volume. The work has never been printed, but is preserved in the herald's office. The historian says that Henry died of a pleurisy, others however attribute his death to a different disorder.

BASSI, Laura, wife of Joseph Verati, honored in 1732 with the degree of doctor of philosophy for her high mental accomplishments, which she displayed in her lectures on experimental philosophy. Her private life was also deserving of the highest encomiums, and exhibited her as the possessor of every amiable virtue. She died 20th February 1778.

BASSITH KHAIAITH, a Mahometan, author of a treatise on prayer.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francois de, a marechal of France, of a family of distinction in Lorraine, was confined in the Bastille by Richelieu, who dreaded the power of his satire. He remained in this confinement 10 years till the death of his persecutor, and employed his time in writing his memoirs, published, 3 vols. in 1665, Cologne, which are interesting, though occasionally trivial. On his release he received the offer of 500,000 livres from the duchess of Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu, which he politely refused, adding, "Madam, your uncle has done me too great an injury, to allow me to receive so much good from you."—He was employed in embassies by Lewis XIII. and he possessed all the requisites of a courtier, with great presence of mind, affability, wit, and uncommon generosity. He spoke the languages of Europe with great fluency. He was much addicted to play and women, so that it is said that on the morning in which he was arrested, he burned not less than 6000 letters which he had received from ladies of gallantry. He was found dead in his bed, 12th October 1646, in his 67th year. The account of his embassies appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1668.

BASSVILLE, Nicholas John Hugon de, a Frenchman, sent as envoy to Rome to reclaim some of his countrymen, who had been imprisoned there. During a tumult caused either by the dissatisfaction of the Italians, or the intrigues of the republicans, he was stabbed with a razor, 13th January 1793, and died 34 hours after. This violence offered to his person was made a pretence for severe measures against the pope. Bassville wrote elements of mythology 8vo.—memoirs of the French revolution &c.

BASSUEL, Peter, a native of Paris, distinguished as a surgeon and a lecturer. His dissertations in the memoirs of the academies of surgery and of the sciences are valuable compositions. He died 1757, aged 51.

BASTA, George, a native of Rocca, near Tarentum, distinguished as a warrior, and engaged in the service of the duke of Parma, and afterwards of the emperor, in Hungary and Transylvania. He died 1607, author of two treatises in Italian, on military discipline.

BASTARD, Thomas, a native of Blandford in Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college Oxford, from which he was expelled for a libel. He obtained preferment by means of the earl of Suffolk, to whom he was chaplain, and he distinguished himself as a poet, not less than as a preacher. He was three times married. His faculties were disordered on the close of his

his life, and he died in an obscure situation near Dorchester April 19th, 1618. He was a man of learning, and chiefly eminent for his witty and facetious conversation. He published epigrams, sermons, &c.

BASTON, Robert, a Carmelite monk, born near Nottingham, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. He attended Edward I. in his expedition against Scotland, but he was taken prisoner, and instead of celebrating the victories of his master, he was compelled by torture to sing the successes of the Scottish monarch. He wrote several works in a stile barbarous, but not totally contemptible, for the age in which he lived. He died 1310, and was buried at Nottingham.

BASTWICK, Dr. John, a native of Writtle in Essex, born 1593, of Emanuel college Cambridge, which he left without degree. He travelled nine years, through Europe, and became doctor of physic at Padua. His publication called flagellum pontificis, &c. drew upon him the resentment of the bishops, though he declared he did not wish to reflect upon them or their office, and he was fined 1000l. excommunicated, &c. and imprisoned, till he made a recantation of his assertions. In his confinement, which lasted two years, he wrote several things, and in his new litany inveighed against the severity of his treatment, which called down the vengeance of his enemies. He was therefore fined 5000l. sentenced to be pilloried, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was consequently immured in St. Mary's castle in the Scilly islands, till the civil wars put an end to his sufferings. In 1640, the house of commons voted the proceedings against him, and against Prynne and Burton illegal; he was recalled to London amidst the acclamations of thousands, and he was repaid the fine from the forfeited estates of the archbishop of Canterbury and the other commissioners who had so severely treated him. He was living in 1648, but the year of his death is unknown.

BATE, John, D.D. prior of the Carmelites at York, was born in Northumberland, and studied at Oxford at the expence of some powerful patrons. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of philosophy, divinity, and Greek. He published several things chiefly critical and theological, and died 26th January 1420.

BATE, George, a physician, born at Maids-morton near Buckingham. He studied at New college, Queen's, and St. Edmund's hall, Oxford, and practised as a physician in the university. He possessed such insinuation united with great talents, that he was physician to Charles I. while at Oxford, afterwards to Oliver Cromwell, and to the royal family after the restoration. His recommendation to the favor of Charles II. originated, it is said, in the report that he had given the usurper a strong dose which hastened his death. He wrote among other pieces a Latin account of the civil wars, and died 1669, and was buried at Kingston-on-Thames.

BATE, Julius, a friend of Hutchinson, by whom he was recommended to Charles duke of Somerset, and to the living of Sutton in Suffex. He attended Hutchinson in his last illness, and thus he was enabled to contradict the report which had been spread, that his friend on his death-bed had recanted to Dr. Mead the publication of his writings. Dr. Mead, it is to be observed, had much to his surprise been dismissed from his attendance on Hut-

chinson. Bate was author of some valuable pieces on criticism and divinity, and in defence of his friend's system. He died 7th April 1771.

BATECUMBE, William, a mathematician who flourished 1420. He studied at Oxford, where he taught mathematics and he distinguished himself by his writings on philosophy, &c. the chief of which are, de sphaera concavæ fabricâ & usu—de sphaerâ solidâ—conclusiones sphaeræ—de operatione astrolab. &c.

BATEMAN, William, bishop of Norwich, was founder of Trinity-hall Cambridge. He was well versed in civil and canon laws, and died 1354 at Avignon, where he was ambassador at the pope's court.

BATES, William, a nonconformist divine, educated at Emanuel and King's colleges Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and at the restoration was created D.D. by royal mandate. He was chaplain to Charles II. and minister of St. Dunstan's in the west, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity. He was at the conference of the Savoy for reviewing the public liturgy, and he also was, with Jacomb and Baxter, engaged in the dispute against Pearson bishop of Chester, Gunning of Ely, and Sparrow of Norwich. His character was so respectable that, though a nonconformist, he might have obtained the deanry of Coventry, or even been raised, according to Dr. Calamy, to any bishopric in the kingdom. His great intimacy with Tillotson, and chancellor Finch, lord Nottingham, and lord Jeffer Bridgman, is a further proof of his merit and respectability. He published the lives of some eminent men in latin, in 4to. 1681. His works were published in a folio volume after his death. He resided at Hackney the last part of his life, where he died 1699, aged 73.

BATHALMIUSI, a Mahomedan writer of eminence, of the family of Ali, who died in the year of the hegira 421. He wrote a book of genealogies, a treatise on the qualities of a good writer, &c.

BATHE, Henry de, a native of Devonshire, appointed 1238, under Henry III. to the office of justice of the common pleas, and afterwards of justice itinerant. Though for a while under disgrace 1251, in consequence of some slanderous accusation, he was restored to royal favor, and advanced to the place of chief justice of the king's bench. He died 1261.

BATHE, William, an Irish Jesuit, rector of an Irish school at Salamanca, where he died 1614. He is author of introduction to the art of music 1584, 4to. London. —Janua linguarum 1611,—besides some pieces on divinity.

BATHURST, Ralph, a Latin poet, physician, and divine of Trinity college Oxford, of which he was elected president 1664. In the younger part of his life he left divinity for physic, but after the restoration he took orders, and became dean of Wells, and vice chancellor of the university. He refused, in 1691, the bishopric of Bristol, from his great regard for the society over which he presided, and whose chapel he rebuilt in a very neat and elegant stile. He was a man of great erudition, as appears from his poems and other pieces. He died 1704 in his 84th year, and was buried in the chapel of his college. His life has been written by Thomas Warton.

BATHURST, Allen, descended from the Bathursts of Northamptonshire, was educated at Trinity college Oxford,

ford under his uncle the president, and afterwards was elected in two parliaments for Cirencester. He opposed the duke of Marlborough, and he was one of the 12 lords introduced in one day 1711, to the upper house, to form a majority. He continued firm to his political friends even in their disgrace. He boldly opposed the attainder of lord Bolingbroke, and the duke of Ormond, and in 1718 he began to show himself as a speaker among the peers, the most formidable opponent of the measures of the court, and of Walpole in particular. In 1704 he married Catherine daughter of sir Peter Apsley of Sussex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. His only surviving son was for some years chancellor of England, and made a peer by the title of lord Apsley. Lord Bathurst was employed about the person of Frederick prince of Wales, and of his son George III. at whose accession he resigned his offices for a pension of 1200l. In his private character lord Bathurst was a man of great generosity, affable in manners, and humane in sentiment, and his long and familiar acquaintance with Pope, Swift, and Addison, prove him to have possessed wit, taste, and erudition. He was attached to rural amusements, and fond of conviviality. He drank regularly his bottle after dinner, and laughed at the temperate regimen of Dr. Cadogan, which 50 years before Dr. Cheyne had recommended to him, assuring him that he should not live seven years more if he did not abstain from wine. He was made an earl in 1772, and died at his seat near Cirencester, 16th Sept. 1775, aged 91.

BATONI, Pompeo, a native of Lucca, eminent as a painter. His merit was so universally acknowledged, that the greatest personages were proud of his society, and the emperor Joseph added to the honors already bestowed upon him, the title of nobility. His best piece is Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, which is preserved at Rome in the great church, dedicated to the apostle. Batoni died 1787, aged 79.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, bishop of Nocera and Cesena, died 1717, aged 71. He wrote a history of councils, fol. 1686. and annales du sacerdoce de l'empire du 17 siècle, 4 vols. fol 1701 to 1711.

BATTELY, Dr. John, born at Bury, Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity college Cambridge, and chaplain to the primate Sancroft, who gave him the living of Adisham, and the archdeaconry of the diocese. He wrote *Antiquitates Rutupinæ et St. Edmundburgi*, and died 1708, aged 61.

BATTEUX, Charles, a French philosopher, philosophical professor in the royal college, member of the French academy, &c. eminent for his erudition, as well as for his private virtues, and the humanity which was directed to the maintenance of a numerous and impoverished family. His works are various, and all chiefly on classical literature, in which he displays frequently more method and more labor, than eloquence or purity, not without a mixture of metaphysical ideas. It is said that his death was accelerated by grief in observing that the elementary book which he wrote for the military school of Paris, did not succeed so well as he wished. He died at Paris 14th July 1780, aged 67. Among other works he published the four poetics of Aristotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, two vols. 8vo. 1771.

BATTIE, Dr. William, a physician, born in Devonshire, and educated at Eton, and King's college Cambridge, where his mother attended him, to supply him with the necessaries which his youth or inexperience might want. He obtained a Craven scholarship, but his views to study the law were checked by his poverty, and he turned his thoughts to physic, when he found that his pecuniary distresses could not be relieved by repeated application to two opulent cousins of the name of Coleman. He practised at Uxbridge and London, and became physician to St. Luke's, and in 1738, after a long courtship, he married the daughter of Barnham Goode, under master of Eton school, a man whom for a satirical poem, Pope has immortalised in his *Dunciad*. Though the Colemans had a political dislike to Goode, they behaved with kindness to his daughter, and the survivor of them left 30,000l. to her husband. Dr. Battie was lampooned for the active part which he took with the college of physicians against Dr. Schomberg in 1750, in the *Battiad*, a poem said to be written by Schomberg, Moses Mendez, and Paul Whitehead. Dr. Battie's publications were all on medical subjects, and all respectable. His observations on madness recommended him to public notice, and he was with Dr. Munro examined at the bar of the house of commons, with respect to the private madhouses in the kingdom, and the highest testimonies of his abilities are recorded in the journals of the day. Dr. Battie died of a paralytic stroke 13th June 1776, aged 75, leaving three daughters. He published an edition of *Hicrates*, two vols. 8vo.

BAUAB, a Mahomedan who rendered the Arabic alphabet more perfect, after Ben Molak. He died in the year 413 of the hegira.

BAUDELOT de DAIRVAL, Charles Cesar, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of a curious and elegant treatise called "*de l'utilité des voyages*," 1727, in two vols. 12mo. He died of the dropsy 1722, aged 74.

BAUDET, Stephen, an eminent french engraver of Blois who was successfully employed on Poussin's pieces. His chief work is Adam and Eve, from Dominio. He died 1671, aged 73.

BAUDIER, Michal, a native of Languedoc, historiographer of France under Lewis XIII. He wrote the history of the Mahometan religion, 8vo. 1636,—the life of cardinal Amboise, 1651, 8vo.—of marechal de Toiras, 1644,—of Ximenes, Suger, &c.—and though his style is heavy and inelegant, yet his works are curious and interesting, and valuable for their authenticity and the variety of his matter.

BAUDIN, Peter Charles Lewis, a native of Sedan, elected to the national assembly and to the convention. Here he conducted himself with moderation, though not always with firmness. It was he who nobly exclaimed on the laws made with respect to emigrants, "if among the millions of the guilty, ten innocent persons can be found, the law which strikes them is unjust." He died December 1799. He wrote anecdotes on the constitution 1794, 8vo. on the liberty of the press 1795, 8vo.

BAUDIUS, Dominique, a native of Lisle, who studied at Aix la Chapelle, Leyden, and Geneva. He visited England in the suite of the ambassador of the states of Holland, and formed an acquaintance with sir Philip Sidney,

Sidney, and afterwards he went to France, where he staid 10 years, and by means of Achilles de Harlai he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He next went to Leyden, where he was raised to the professorial chair of eloquence, and with Meursius named historiographer to the states of Holland in 1611. He was a man of genius, as well as erudition, and in his Latin poems, some of which he dedicated to the king of England and to the prince of Wales, he displayed taste and elegance of composition. He was a zealous advocate for a truce between Spain, and Holland, and the two discourses which he published on the subject were so much misrepresented to prince Maurice that he was accused of being bribed by the French ambassador, and with difficulty he escaped the vengeance of his enemies. He died at Leyden 22d August 1613, aged 52. He was so addicted to wine and to sensual pleasures that his character was exposed to the severest ridicule, especially from the pen of Scioppius. His letters, poems &c. were published 1607.

BAUDOUIN, *Benedict*, a divine of Amiens, author of a learned dissertation on the shoes of the antients, published 1615. From this circumstance some have imagined that he was the son of a shoemaker.

BAUDORI, *Joseph du*, a native of Vannes, educated among the Jesuits. He is author of various discourses, &c. He died at Paris 1749, aged 39.

BAUDOT, de *Juilli*, *Nicholas*, a native of Vendome, son of a collector of excise. He is author of several historical pieces written with method and ingenuity, though too much in the spirit of romance. His history of the conquest of England, by William of Normandy, 12mo. of Philip Augustus, two vols. 12mo. and Charles VII. two vols. 12mo. are his best pieces. He wrote besides the history of Catherine of France queen of England—Germaine de Foix—the secret history of the constable of Bourbon—Spain invaded by the Moors, four vols. &c. He died 1759, aged 81.

BAUDOUIN, emperor of Constantinople. *Vid.* **BALDWIN**.

BAUDOUIN, *John*, a native of Pradelle in the Vivarais. He was in the service of queen Margaret of France and of marechal de Marillac, but he was neglected. He published translations of Sallust, Tacitus, Lucian, Suetonius, &c. but as he wrote more for bread than fame, his language was occasionally inelegant, and oftener inaccurate. He died at Paris 1650, aged 66.

BAUDRAN, *Mich. Anton*. an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He visited Rome, Germany, and England, and distinguished himself by his "Dictionnaire Geographique, two vols. fol." printed first in Latin, and afterwards in French. The work is not without its errors, which have not been corrected in subsequent editions. He died 1700, in his 67th year.

BAUDRICOURT, *Jean de*, a marechal of France, who signalized himself with Charles VIII. in the conquest of Naples 1495. His father *Robert* was the person who introduced the famous maid of Orleans on the public stage.

BAUHINUS, *John*, a physician of Amiens, who retired on account of his religion, to Basil, where he practised with great reputation and died, 1582, aged 71.

BAUHINUS, *John*, eldest son of the preceding distinguished himself as a physician and medical writer at Basil

and Lyons. He was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and died at Montbeillard 1613, aged 73. The best known of his works is *Historia plantarum universalis*, fol. three vols. He wrote a treatise on the medicinal waters of Europe.

BAUHINUS, *Gaspar*, was physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and professed botany at Basil, where he died 1624, aged 65. He is stiled in his epitaph the phoenix of his age for anatomy and botany, but Riolan accuses him of ignorance and presumption. He wrote *Institutiones anatomicæ—theatrum botanicum,—pinax theatri botanici*,—a treatise on hermaphrodites, &c.—His son *John Gaspar* was equally eminent, and he published his father's *theatrum botanicum*, and died 1685, aged 79.

BAULDRI, *Paul*, a native of Rouen, professor of sacred history, at Utrecht, and son-in-law of Henry Basnage. Besides some chronological fables and historical treatises, he published *Lactantius' de morte persecut.* with learned notes. He died 1706, aged 67.

BAULOT or **BAULIEU**, *James*, a lithomist, born of obscure parents in a hamlet in Franche comté. He served in a regiment of cavalry, till he formed an acquaintance with an empirical surgeon called Paulouni, who pretended to cut for the stone. After five or six years of instruction, he began to practise for himself, and he travelled in a monastic habit over different parts of France, and to Geneva and Amsterdam, with the boldness of an enthusiast. He used to neglect his patients after the operation, adding "I have extracted the stone, God will cure the wound." His success was great, so that at Amsterdam the magistrates, in gratitude for his services, had his portrait engraved, and a medal struck. His method was adopted from Holland, by Cheselden with such unusual success that it was called the English operation, though certainly the invention belonged to the French. After visiting Rome and Vienna, Baulot retired to a seat near Befançon where he died 1720, aged 69. The history of this great man, who so honorably devoted his life to the service of humanity, was written by Vacher 1757, 12mo.

BAUME, *James Francis de la*, a native of Carpentras, and canon of St. Agricola's church, Avignon, author of a poem called the *Christiade* in 6 vols. 12mo, a work uninteresting, and written in a pompous and affected style. He wrote besides a pamphlet called *eloge de la paix*, and other small pieces. He also wrote for more than 10 years for the *Courier de l'Europe*. He died at Paris 1757, aged 52.

BAUME, *Nicolas Auguste de la*, a marechal of France, who served in Germany and against the Camisards with great credit. He died at Paris 1716, aged 70, leaving no children, though twice married. There were of this family many members who distinguished themselves by their abilities as statesmen and ecclesiastics.

BAUME, *James de la*, a Jesuit of Paris, who died 1725, aged 76. He is author of some Latin poetry, orations, &c.

BAUMER, *John William*, a native of Rheweler, who studied at Jena and Halle, and left the pursuit of divinity for medicine, of which he was made professor at Erfurt. He wrote the natural history of the mineral kingdom 2 vols.—the natural history of precious stones, and other works, and died 1788, aged 69.

BAUMGARTEN,

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Gottlieb, a native of Berlin, who studied at Halle, where he was made professor of philosophy, and afterwards at Frankfort on Oder. He wrote *metaphysica*, 8vo—*Ethica philosophica*, 8vo—*aethetica*, *initia philosoph. practicæ primæ*, &c.—and died 1762 aged 48.—His brother *Sigismund* was a Lutheran minister, divinity professor at Halle, and died 1757.

BAUR, John William, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, commonly called Wirlmbaur. He excelled in pictures of processions, public places, and markets, but though his works possessed animation, his figures are little and mean. He died at Vienna 1640, aged 30.

BAUR, Frederick William Von, a native of Hessian Hanau, who served in the Hessian troops in the pay of Britain 1755. In 1757 he was made a general, and was ennobled by Frederic II. of Prussia, and in 1769 he entered into the service of the Russians, and was appointed by Catherine inspector of the salt works of Novogorod. His abilities as an engineer and mechanic were also employed in supplying Moscow with water, and in making deeper the canal of Petersburg, and in constructing a capacious harbour at its extremity. He died 1783, author of *memoires historiques & geographiques sur la Valachia*, 8vo—of a chart of Moldavia, to illustrate the war between the Turks and Russians, in 7 sheets.

BAUSCH, the surname of Abu Giafar, who wrote a treatise on the seven different modes of reading the koran. He died the year 546 of the hegira. Bausch signifies a water melon or grapes.

BAUSSIRI, a Mahomedan, author of a poem in praise of Mahomet, who had cut d him as he said of the palsy in a dream. Every line of this poem ends with an M, the initial of the prophet's name, and so highly is the performance valued that many of the Mahomedans learn it by heart, on account of its excellent maxims.

BAUTRU, William, a Frenchman famous for his wit, which he displayed with great freedom and efficacy at the court, and among the ministers. After seeing the escorial in Spain attended by an ignorant librarian, he told the king that it would be advantageous for him to make his librarian his treasurer, because, said he to the monarch who enquired why, he never touches what he is intrusted with. He died at Paris 1665, aged 77.

BAUVES, James de, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, in the 17th century, intimate with Despeisses, with whom he wrote a treatise on successions.

BAUVIN, John Gregory, a native of Arras, who studied the law, and was eminent for his knowledge of belles lettres. He wrote a tragedy called *Arminius*, which he afterwards amended under the name of the Cherusci. He wrote other pieces, and died 1776 aged 62. He labored all his life under pecuniary difficulties.

BAUX, William de, prince of Orange, received in 1214 from the emperor Frederic I. the title of king of Arles and Vienna. He was murdered by the people of Avignon 1218, and his body cut to pieces, and it was their cruelty which caused the siege of Avignon by Lewis VIII. in 1226.

BAXTER, Richard, a nonconformist, born at Rowton,

Shropshire, 12th November 1615. He compensated for the deficiencies of a neglected education by unusual application, and was appointed master of Dudley free-school by the interest of Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, and soon after admitted into orders by the bishop of Winchester. His scruples were raised by the oath which was proposed by the convention at that time fitting, and he was among the number of those who showed their dislike to an unqualified submission, "to archbishops, bishops, et cætera," as they knew not what the et cætera comprehended. In 1640 he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, but the civil war which broke out soon after, exposed him to persecution, as he espoused the cause of the parliament. He retired to Coventry, and continued his ministerial labors till the success of the republicans recalled him to his favorite flock at Kidderminster. The usurpation of Cromwell gave him great offence, and he even presumed to argue in private with the tyrant on the nature and illegality of his power, but in the only sermon which he preached before him he wisely confined his subject to the dissensions which existed in the kingdom on religious matters. He was in London after Cromwell's death, and preached before parliament the day before the king's return was voted, and likewise before the lord mayor for Monk's successes. Charles II. made him one of his chaplains, and chancellor Clarendon offered him the bishopric of Hereford which he refused, alledging in a letter his reasons of conscience, and he only requested permission to continue his ministry at Kidderminster, which was not complied with. His opposition to the church government was now so open that he felt the persecution of the court, and he was continually watched, and did not even escape confinement. In 1672 hoping to find less acrimony among his enemies he came to London, where he built a meeting-house in Oxendon-street, but his preaching was forbidden here as well as in Swallow-street, where he wished again to collect a congregation. In 1682 he was seized and fined 195l. for preaching five sermons within five miles of a corporation, and he would have been imprisoned had not his physician Dr. Thomas Cox pleaded the infirmity of his health. His paraphrase on the New Testament, drew upon him in 1685 the vengeance of Jeffries, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for two years, from which punishment, six months after, he was discharged by the interference of lord Powis with king James. He died December 8th, 1691. He was interred in Christ church. His compositions were very numerous, not less than 80 according to Mr. Long of Exeter, or according to Dr. Calamy 120, or 145 says the Biographia Britannica. Burnet speaks of him as a man of great piety, whose learning would have commanded universal esteem if not directed to politics. He was moving and pathetic, but he possessed too much of the subtle and metaphysical.

BAXTER, William, nephew to the preceding, was born at Lanlugany, Shropshire. His early education was much neglected, so that when he entered at Harrow school at the age of 18, he knew not one letter, and understood nothing but Welch. Application, however, surmounted all difficulties. As a grammarian, a critic, and an antiquarian, he equalled his cotemporaries, as his editions of Horace, published 1710, Anacreon 1695,

his translations of some of Plutarch's lives, his glossary of Roman antiquities 1726, and his dictionary of British antiquities 1719, sufficiently evince. The best part of his life was employed in imparting instruction. From a private school at Tottenham high cross, he was elected master of the Mercers' school London, which laborious and honorable office he ably filled and conducted for more than 20 years. He resigned a little before his death, which happened 31st May 1723, in his 73d year. Some of his letters, &c. are preserved in the philosophical transactions, No. 306. and 311.

BAXTER, *Andrew*, a native of Old Aberdeen, who was engaged as tutor by the first families of Scotland. As he travelled with his pupils, he resided some time at Utrecht, and visited different places in France, Germany, and Flanders. He married a clergyman's daughter at Berwick, by whom he had three daughters and one son, Alexander, whose communications to the *Biographia Britannica* represent his father as a man of great learning, tried integrity, candor and humanity. He was intimate with Wilkes, to whom he dedicated one of his works. Of his compositions the most valuable is his enquiry into the nature of the human soul, &c. of which the third edition was published in 1741. He died of a complication of diseases, but particularly the gout, 23d April 1750, aged 63. He wrote besides *Matho* five *Cosmotheoria puerilis*, dialogues, &c. translated into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

BAYARD, *Pierre du Terrail, chevalier de*, a soldier of fortune born at Dauphiné. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples, and he everywhere distinguished himself by his heroic valor, and obtained the love of the army. His generosity and his humanity have been deservedly celebrated. He gave back to the daughter of his hostess at Brescia, the 2000 pistoles which he had received for the protection of the house, and he triumphed over his passion, in refusing to offer violence to a most beautiful woman, whom fear and poverty had submitted to his power. He was with Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and when mortally wounded, against the imperialists in 1524, he seated himself under a tree, exclaiming, that in his life he had always faced the enemy, and that in his death he would not turn his back upon them. He was in his 48th year, 32 of which had been devoted to the service of his king and country. His remains were honored with the most magnificent obsequies by the duke of Savoy, and he was lamented not only by his own men, but by the enemy. Not less than four persons have written an account of his life.

BAYER, *Theophilus Sigfred*, a German, who devoted himself with great industry to ancient and modern languages. After visiting Dantzic, Berlin, Halle, Leipzig, and other towns of Germany, he settled at Königsberg as librarian, and nine years after, 1726, he went to Petersburg, where he became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died there in 1738, aged 44. He wrote a number of valuable dissertations. His *Museum Sinicum* in two vols. 8vo. is highly esteemed. His grandfather, *John Bayer* of Augsburg, was a mathematician of great eminence, and chiefly known for his description of the stars in a book published 1603, called *Uranometria*, in which he assigns the names of the Greek letters to the stars of each constellation. His *Uranometria* was republished by himself in 1627, with great

improvements, and the new title of *Cælum Stellatum Christianum*.

BAZEUX, *N.* an advocate of Caen, rewarded with the poetical prize of the academy of Rouen for his ode on filial piety. He also translated the *Fasts* of Ovid, 1783 and 1789, 4 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, and wrote reflexions on the reign of Trajan, 1787, in 4to. He was accused of a criminal correspondence with Montmorin and de Lessart, and consequently imprisoned. The massacres of September in 1792 put an end to his life.

BAYLE, *Peter*, born 18th Nov. 1647, at Carla, a small town of Foix, was educated by his father, who was a protestant minister, and gave early strong proofs of superior genius. His scruples were raised by the controversial books which he perused, and by the conversation of a popish priest who lodged with him, when he attended the Jesuits' college at Toulouse, and with all the precipitation of immature judgment, he embraced the catholic religion, which 18 months after he renounced as superstitious and unsupported by revelation. He now was employed as tutor in three private families, but this sphere of action was too circumscribed for his rising fame, and he retired therefore to Paris, and soon after was raised to the chair of a philosophical professor at Sedan, by the united suffrages of the senate of the university, who thus rewarded his merit, in preference to three competitors of great influence and of acknowledged talents. In this new situation he maintained the high character which he had acquired, but the cause of the protestants was not favored at the court of Lewis XIV. and among other establishments the college of Sedan was suppressed by a royal edict 1681. Bayle, thus abandoned to himself for some time, doubted whether he should take refuge in England or Holland, but an honorable invitation from Rotterdam drew him to that city, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and history, with an annual salary of 500 guilders. In this peaceful retreat, he began to publish some of his works, which, with the admiration of the learned, brought upon him the resentment and envy of rivals and enemies, and the censure of Christina queen of Sweden. This famous princess, who prided herself on her discernment and mental acquirements, and who professed herself a catholic, more from conviction than prejudice or education, had been alluded to by Bayle in one of his journals, as the author of a letter on the persecution of the protestants, and therefore a correspondence was opened with him, and he was persuaded by the queen in a letter, full of conceited terms of high superiority, but not without great civility, to apologize for his expressions, and to acknowledge her as the patroness of learning, and the friend of merit. His most inveterate enemies were Jurien and Renaudot, and it is to be lamented, that men of science cannot engage in controversy without bitterness of reflection and acrimony of language. He was afflicted in his latter years with a decay of the lungs; but as he considered it as an hereditary complaint, he disregarded the advice of medical men. He died 28th December 1706, after writing the best part of the day. The works of Bayle are "thoughts on the comet of 1680, 4 vols. 12mo. in which he introduces with much good sense, profane and religious conclusions," "non-velles

velles de la republique des lettres," a very popular periodical work, published from 1684 to 1687,—“a philosophical commentary on the words of our Saviour “compel them to come in,” 2 vols. 12mo.—“answers to the questions of a provincial, 5 vols. 12mo.”—“lettres in 5 vols.” and a dictionary “historical and critical 4 vols.” folio.—Of these works, which all possess great merit, and display strength of mind, deep research, and vast erudition, the dictionary is the most celebrated. In this however, as well as in others of his publications, Bayle gave the reins to the licentiousness of his ideas. He is to be censured, not only for indelicate expressions frequently introduced with the eagerness of a depraved and prurient imagination, but for impious and profane sentiments, and so far did his active adversary Jurieu prevail against him, in his accusation before the consistory of Rotterdam, that his judges yielded to the truth of the representation, and called upon the author to correct his expressions, and show more caution in his principles in his second edition, from which, consequently, some offensive passages were properly expunged. Among the homage paid to the abilities of Bayle should be mentioned, not only the opinion of Voltaire, who considers the dictionary as a book where a man may learn to think, but the decree of the parliament of Toulouse. When his relations wished to cancel the will that he had made in Holland, as not valid in France, Senaux one of his judges, with the indignation of a man of sense and humanity, exclaimed, that the learned were citizens of all countries, and that he ought not to be branded with the name of foreigner, in whose birth and writings France had so much reason to glory. In his private character Bayle was liberal, open, and disinterested; he was fond of independence, and maintained his principles under persecution and in distress. His life was a series of literary occupation, and it is not to be wondered that his writings are so numerous, since, to a happy judgment and a copious fluency of words, he added the powers of a very retentive memory. His various compositions, besides the dictionary, have been published in 4 vols. folio. Des Maisieux has written his life.

BAYLE, *Francis*, a professor of medicine at Toulouse, where he died 1709, aged 87. He was a man of merit, and wrote some medical treatises.

BAYLEY, *Anselm*, an English divine, who became minor canon of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and subdean of the chapel royal. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of L. L. D. in 1764. He died 1794. He was author of some useful publications, the antiquity, confidence, and certainty of Christianity, canvassed, on Dr. Middleton's examination of the bishop of London's discourses on prophecy—practical treatise on singing and playing with just expression, &c.—a plain and complete grammar of the English language—a grammar of the Hebrew, with and without points—the old testament Hebrew and English, with remarks critical and grammatical, 4 vols. 8vo.—the commandments of God, in nature, institution, and religious statutes in the Jewish and Christian churches—two sermons, 8vo.—alliance between music and poetry, 8vo.—&c.

BAYLY, *Lewis*, a native of Caermarthen, educated at Oxford, and made bishop of Bangor in 1616. He is author of a book called “the practice of piety,”

which became so popular that in 1734 it had reached the 59th edition. The bishop died 1634, leaving four sons.

BAYLY, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and made subdean of Wells by Charles I. He was with Charles at Oxford, and defended with lord Worcester Ragland castle; after which he retired to the continent where he became a zealous papist, and published some religious and controversial tracts. After being settled at Douay for some time he went to Italy, where he died in great poverty in an obscure hospital, according to Dr. Trevor, fellow of Merton, who saw the place where he was buried.

BAYLY, *Nathan*, was author of an English dictionary, and of some other grammatical works.

BAYNARD, *Anne*, daughter of Edw. B. a physician of eminence, was born at Preston, Lancashire, 1672. As she was well instructed in classical literature, and in the sciences, she wrote Latin with great ease and fluency. She died 1697, and was buried at Barnes in Surrey.

BAYNES, *Sir Thomas kn.* a physician, professor of music in Gresham college, was educated at Christ's college Cambridge, and accompanied sir John Finch to Italy and Turkey. He died at Constantinople 1681, aged about 59, and was soon followed to the grave by his friend sir John. They both together left munificent donations of 400l. to Christ's college.

BAYNES, *John*, son of an attorney, was born at Middleham in Yorkshire, and educated at Richmond school, from whence he passed to Trinity college Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1780. Great application marked his progress in literature, and at the age of 20 he obtained the medals for the best exercises on mathematical and classical subjects. He entered at Gray's inn under Allan Chambre esq. and espoused, with all the eagerness and vivacity of a young man, the politics of the times, and he stood forth as a vehement champion of reform at a meeting at York in 1779. His abilities were displayed not only by his speeches as a member of the constitutional society, but he employed the great poetical talents which he undoubtedly possessed, to fan the flame of party. As his pieces were all anonymous, it is difficult to ascertain what he wrote, but the London Courant among other papers owed its fame for some time to his exertions, and he has been considered by some, perhaps with impropriety, as author of the celebrated archaeological epistle to dean Milles. In his friendship Baynes was warm, zealous, and sincere, he was at all times a strong advocate for his favorite liberty, and he exclaimed with more animosity than prudence against the election of some of the fellows of his college, so that his remonstrance drew upon him censure from the heads of the society, and an admonition to behave with more respect to his superiors. He was attacked by a fever, hastened it is supposed by excessive application, and after three days' illness he expired Aug. 3d 1787, aged 29. His remains were deposited in Bunhillfields churchyard, near those of Dr. Jebb, a man whom he esteemed and loved.

BAZIRE, *Claude*, a native of Dijon, son of a porter, whom the revolution raised from obscurity to consequence and infamous celebrity. In the national assembly and in the convention he shone above all others for violent measures, and as the tool of the Jacobins he inveighed indecently

indecently against the king, and proposed a law to set a price on the head of la Fayette. At last Robespierre, tired with his bloody services, caused him to be condemned, and he suffered with Danton 5th April 1794, aged 30.

BAZZAZ, a Mahomedan, author of two treatises on theological subjects, for the use of the Mussulmans.

BE, *Guillaume le*, an engraver and letter founder at Troyes. In 1545, at the age of 20, after seeing the manner of composing types, in the famous house of Robert Stephens, he went to Venice, where he cut punches for the Hebrew printing house of Mark Anth. Justiniani, and acquired both reputation and opulence. He returned to Paris, where he died 1598 aged 73. He is mentioned with credit by Casaubon in Scaliger's opuscula. His son *Henry* was a printer of respectability at Paris, and his sons and grandsons were equally eminent in the same profession; the last of them died 1685.

BEACON, *Thomas*, a divine educated at Cambridge, and the first Englishman who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus. He retired to Germany, under Mary, and wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted protestants. Under Elizabeth he obtained a prebend at Canterbury. Of his works his "de cœnâ domini" alone was in Latin in 3 vols. fol.

BEALE, *Mary*, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister of Walton on Thames, was born in Suffolk, and distinguished herself as a portrait painter in oil, water colors, and crayons. She copied Sir Peter Lely's and Vandyke's portraits, and was little inferior to her contemporaries. Her portraits of Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Wilkins, and other divines, are preserved at the earl of Ilchester's. She died Dec 28th, 1697, aged 66, leaving two sons, who for some time studied painting. One of them afterwards studied physic under Sydenham, and practised at Coventry. Walpole's anecdotes contain an engraving of her, from a painting by herself.

BEARD, *John*, known for his eminence as an actor, was brought up in the king's chapel, and at Cannons in the duke of Chandos' chapel. His first appearance at Drurylane was in Sir J. Loverule in the "devil to pay," Aug. 30th, 1737, but his success and popularity were interrupted for a few years, by his marriage with lady Henrietta, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, widow of lord Edward Herbert. He afterwards exchanged Drury-lane for Covent-garden. His wife died 31st of May 1753. Six years after, he married the daughter of Mr. Rich, whom he succeeded in the management of Covent-garden. In 1759, he appeared in the character of Macheath, and divided the applauses of the town for 52 successive nights, with Miss Brent in Polly. In 1768 he retired from the stage, and died that year, in his 74th year, respected for his private character as much as he had been for the superiority of his theatrical talents. His remains were deposited in Hampton church vault.

BEATON or BETON, *David*, archbishop of St. Andrew's and cardinal, was born 1494, and educated in the university of St. Andrew's and Paris. His abilities, which were great, but more probably the interest of his uncle James Beaton archbishop of Glasgow, raised him to consequence. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal, and some years after he was employed in the honorable

office of negotiating the king of Scotland's marriage with Magdalen the French king's daughter, and afterwards that with Mary daughter of the duke of Guise. His popularity raised him enemies, and not only the Scots but Henry VIII. himself grew jealous of his influence, and when he was raised to the rank of cardinal and the primacy of Scotland, the English monarch sent an ambassador to king James, to undermine the power of the prelate, and to insinuate the deep and perfidious schemes which he meditated in favor of the catholic cause. James however was deaf to the representations of Henry, the cardinal, at the head of his clergy, proudly summoned heretics before him, and with all the bigotry and furious zeal of persecution, he directed his resentment particularly against Sir John Borthwick the favorite of the king of England, and George Buchanan, illustrious as a poet and historian. The death of James for awhile checked the career of Beaton, he aspired to the regency, but he had the mortification to see the envied power vested in the hands of the earl of Arran, and himself confined a prisoner in Blackness castle. His intrigues soon liberated him, he was reconciled to the regent, and in the fulness of his power he again vented his persecution against the protestants. Among those who suffered, none deserved the tears of humanity more than George Wishart, who was precipitately tried, condemned, and burnt as a heretic at St. Andrew's, in the presence of his haughty persecutor. This inhuman deed, though applauded by the catholics, roused the indignation of the kingdom; but the cardinal's pride soon raised against him a formidable conspiracy. He rejected with disdain a petition of Norman Lesley, son of lord Rothes, and the indignant youth bound his family to resent the insult. The prelate was attacked in his castle, his servants were secured, and the first found that awoke him from his sleep were threats against his life. He opened his door upon promises, it is said, that no violence should be offered to his person, but he was struck by one of the Lesleys and by Carmichael, and the fatal stab was at last given by James Melvil, one of the associates in the bloody deed, with a cool ferocity, which, while it insulted the bleeding victim, profanely called upon the God of peace to witness the revenge of Wishart's innocence. This was the 29th of May 1546.

BEATON, *James*, nephew of the archbishop, was born at Balfour, and raised to the see of Glasgow before his 25th year. At the reformation in 1560, he fled to France with the records and sacred vessels of his cathedral, which he presented to the Scotch college of Paris. He left a MSS. history of Scotland, and died at Paris 1603, aged 73.

BEATRIX, daughter of the count of Burgundy, married the emperor Frederic I. in 1156. It is pretended by some historians that she was insulted by the people of Milan, and that the emperor revenged her wrongs by the destruction of the place, and the ignominious punishment of the inhabitants.

BEATRIX, of Provence, daughter of Raymond Berenger count of Provence, married in 1245 Charles son of Lewis VIII. of France who was afterwards crowned king of Naples and Sicily. She died at Nocera.

BEATTIE, *James*, a Scotch poet, son of a respectable farmer, and born in Kincardineshire. He was educated at Aberdeen,

Aberdeen, where he obtained a scholarship, and afterwards he undertook the care of Alloa school in Fifeshire, from whence he removed to Aberdeen grammar school as assistant, and married the daughter of the head master. He now distinguished himself as an elegant writer, and the publication of his minstrel, which was begun in 1771, and finished in three years, procured him the patronage of lord Errol, and the professorship of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, with a pension of 200l. from the king. Soon after this he visited London, where he was received by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Porteus, and other high and literary characters, with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died October 1803 universally regretted as a man who had devoted his time to the advancement of literature, of taste and of morality. Besides his elegant poem of the minstrel, he published a small volume of poems and translations 1760,—the judgement of Paris 1765,—an essay on the nature and immutability of truth, in opposition to sophistry and scepticism, 1770, a work of great merit and full of sound argument, urged with such force against David Hume's doctrines that he never heard the name of Beattie mentioned without emotion,—dissertations moral and critical in 4to. 1783,—the evidences of the Christian religion, in two small volumes, written at the request of his friend the bishop of London,—elements of moral science, delivered in lectures to his pupils, &c.

BEATTIE, *James Hay*, son of the above, was born at Aberdeen, 6th November 1768. He early displayed great powers of mind, and at the age of 13 he entered at the Marischal college where he took his master's degree in 1786. His abilities were so promising that, before he was 19, he was appointed by the king, at his father's solicitation, and with the approbation of the college, assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic. To the mildest manners he united the profoundest devotion; he always carried about him a pocket bible and a Greek new testament. He was in his disposition very cheerful, he studied music as a science, and was so fond of it that he built himself an organ, upon which he performed skilfully. He was carried off by a nervous atrophy, 19th November 1790, to the great grief of his father and of the university of which he was a member. His father published a small volume of his poetry in 1799, and gave a pleasing and pathetic account of his lamented son, of whom he observes that he never found fault with him more than three or four times in his life. He had impressed early upon his mind the strict rules of morality, and particularly to speak the truth and keep a secret, and, I never found, says the afflicted father, that in a single instance he transgressed either.

BEATUS RHENANUS, son of Antony Bilde, whose name was altered to Rhenanus, as being a native of Rheinach. He was a learned man, and published, among other classical works, the history of Vell Paterculus, the works of Tertullian with valuable notes, and other pieces, &c. He died at Strasburg 1547.

BEAU, *John Lewis le*, a learned professor and academician of Paris. He wrote a discourse on the dangers which attend literary men from poverty and from opulence, and he strongly recommended mediocrity as the truest standard of happiness. He published Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and Cicero's orations

with annotations, 3 vols, 1750, and died 12th March 1766, aged 45.

BEAU, *Charles le*, elder brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as a scholar and professor of belles lettres at Paris, and like Rollin he enjoyed and deserved the love and veneration of a great number of respectable pupils. Besides valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, he wrote an history of the lower empire, in 22 vols. 12mo. admired for its correctness, elegance, and accuracy. The honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres was intended for him, but he no sooner understood that Bougainville, the translator of Anti-Lucretius, opposed his pretensions, than he nobly transferred his interest to the support of his rival, exclaiming "every sacrifice should be made to oblige a man of merit." He was gladly received on the next vacancy. He died March 13th, 1778, aged 77. His opera latina were edited in 1783, at Paris in 3 vols, 12mo.

BEAUCAIRE *de PEQUILLON*, *Francois*, was born in the Bourbonnois, and raised to the see of Metz by the interest of his pupil cardinal Charles de Lorraine. He wrote, besides his treatise des enfans, morts dans le sein de leur mere—*rerum Gallic. commentaria*, from 1461 to 1562, and died 1591. In his history of France, which, as he desired, appeared only after his death, he is too partial to the Guises, but otherwise he is correct and elegant, a polite scholar, and the friend of virtue and merit.

BEAUCHAM, *Richard earl of Warwick*, a brave general who in various encounters defeated the French. He was at the council of Constance, and died at Rouen in Normandy 1439, aged 58, and his remains were brought to England and deposited at Warwick.

BEAUCHAMPS, *Pierre Francois Godard de*, was born at Paris, where he died 1761, aged 72. Besides translations of Rhodantis & Doriclis by Theodorus Prodrumus, and of the loves of Ismene and Imenia by Eustathius, &c.—he wrote "lettres d'Heloise & d'Abelard," and recherches sur les theatres de France, in 3 vols. a work which better reflection and judicious selection might have enriched with valuable anecdotes, and a comprehensive view of the progress of the stage.

BEAUCHATEAU, *Franc. Matthieu Chatelet de*, son of a player, born 1645, was distinguished as a poet at the age of eight, and early noticed by the mother of Lewis XIV. by Mazarin, Seguier, and others. At 12 he published some of his poems, called la lyre du jeune Apollon, and coming over to England he was admired by Cromwell. He travelled into Persia, where it is supposed that he died, as no intelligence was ever after heard of him.

BEAVER, *John*, a Benedictine monk of Westminster-abbey, in the 14th century, author of a manuscript chronicle of British affairs from Brutus to his own time. This work Hearne was prevented by death from publishing. He is quoted with respect by Stow, Leland, and others. He wrote also de rebus cœnobi Westmonast.

BEAUFILS, *Guillaume*, a Jesuit of Auvergne, who died at Toulouse in 1758, aged 84. He was eminent as a preacher and as a literary character. He wrote funeral discourses, the life of madame de Chantal, &c.

BEAUFORT, *Margaret*, daughter of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, the grandson of John of Gaunt, was born

born at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, in 1441. She became mother of Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond; after whose death she married sir Henry Stafford; and for her third husband took Thomas earl of Derby. She founded the colleges of Christ and St. John, Cambridge. She died 29th June 1509, highly respected, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a black marble monument is erected to her memory.

BEAUFORT, *Henry*, brother of Henry IV. of England, was successively bishop of Lincoln and afterwards of Winchester, chancellor of England, ambassador to France, cardinal in 1426, and legate in Germany. He crowned, in 1431, Henry VI. in the metropolitan church of Paris. In his character, he was proud, haughty, and ambitious; and he is well delineated by our immortal poet. He died at Winchester 1447.

BEAUFORT, *François Vendôme duc de*, son of César duke of Vendôme, was born at Paris 1616. He was imprisoned for conspiring against Mazarine, and attempted in vain to excite a rebellion. He distinguished himself in the French civil wars, and became a great favorite among the populace, whose manners and language he strangely affected. He acquired additional honors against the Turks in Africa, and afterwards at the siege of Candia, where he was slain, in 1669. It has been said, with little probability, that he was the man in the iron mask so long and so mysteriously confined in the bastille at Paris.

BEAUFORT, *Lewis de*, a learned man, author of the history of Germanicus,—of a dissertation on the uncertainty of the five first ages of the Roman republic,—of a history of the Roman republic, or ancient government of Rome, &c. He was member of the London royal society; and died at Maastricht 1795.

BEAULIEU, *John Baptiste Allais de*, author of "l'art d'écrire," 1681 & 1688, in folio, was a celebrated writing-master at Paris.

BEAULIEU, *Sebastian Pontault de*, an engineer, who drew, and had engraved, all the sieges and military campaigns of Lewis XIV. in 2 vols. folio. He died 1674.

BEAULIEU, *Louis le Blanc de*, a theological professor of Sedan, born at Plessis-Marli. He died 1675, aged 64, with the reputation of being learned, courteous, and moderate in his opinions. His theses were published 1683, in folio.

BEAULIEU, *N. baron de*, an Austrian general, who distinguished himself in quelling the insurrection of the Brabanters in 1789, and afterwards against Biron, the French general. In 1796 he was sent to command the Austrian armies in Italy, but sunk before the superior good fortune of Bonaparte, and after losing the battles of Montenotte, Millefino, Mondovi, &c. he resigned his power into the hands of Wurmser, and died soon after. He was brave and active, but more fit to command a detachment than a large army.

BEAUMANOIR, *Jean de*, called *maréchal de Lavardin*, rose by his abilities and virtues to the government of Maine, and to military dignities. He died at Paris 1614, aged 63, highly respected.

BEAUMARCHAIS, *Peter Augustin Caron de*, son of a clock-maker, was born at Paris, 24th January 1732. He was brought up to his father's profession, and in-

vented a new escapement in the machinery of a watch, which was disputed with him by another artist, but honorably adjudged to him by the academy of sciences. He was also eminent as a musician, and excelled on the harp and guitar, so that he was noticed by the sisters of Lewis XV. and liberally patronised for the part which he supported in their private concerts. The abilities which he displayed in three lawsuits in which he was engaged, recommended him to government, and procured him some honorable employment. Upon the breaking out of the revolution, he fled to Holland, and then to England; but afterwards returned to France, and was imprisoned. Liberated with difficulty from the abbaye, he died suddenly, in 1799, aged 69. He wrote *memoires contre les sieurs de Goelman, la Blache, Marin, d'Arnaud*, 1774—*memoir in answer to W. Kornman*, 1787—*Eugenie*, a drama, in 5 acts, 1767—the two friends, a play, 1770—the barber of Seville, a comedy, 1775—the marriage of Figaro, 1784—*Tarare*, an opera, 1787—*la mere coupable*, 1792, &c. These plays, and his great and indefatigable activity, contributed much to render him independent and rich.

BEAUMELLE, *Laurent Angliviel de la*, a native of Vallerangues, in the diocese of Allais, whose literary fame procured him an honorable reception in Denmark, and afterwards at Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire, whose abilities he admired, but whose irritable temper, opposed to his own, produced dissension, distrust, and enmity. On his return to Paris, 1753, le Beaumelle was confined in the bastille for some severe remarks in his book called "mes pensées;" but he was restored to liberty, and retired to Toulouse, where he married the daughter of M. Lavoisier, by whom he left a son and a daughter. His merits were not, however, permitted long to languish in the country. He was called to Paris to be librarian to the king; but a dropy in the chest rapidly terminated his useful career, November 1773, in his 46th year. His most valuable works are, the *memoirs of mad. Maintenon*, 6 vols. 12mo.—*letters to Voltaire*—*thoughts of Seneca*—a commentary on the *Henriade*—a defence of the spirit of laws, &c. He possessed the powers of wit and satire in a respectable degree; but it is to be lamented that his personalities were so illiberal against Voltaire, whom, in spite of his quarrel, he still respected and esteemed.

BEAUMONT, *sir John*, son of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of queen Elizabeth, retired, after three years' residence at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, to his native county, Leicestershire. He was knighted by king Charles, and died 1628, aged 46. He distinguished himself as a poet, and wrote the "crown of thorns," apocryphal, in 8 books—*Bosworth-field*, &c.—besides some translations from Horace, Persius, Virgil, &c. copied and published by his son sir John.

BEAUMONT, *Francis*, brother to the preceding, studied at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple. His dramatic pieces, which he composed in conjunction with Fletcher, acquired him great celebrity, and though he did not reach his 30th year before he paid the debt of nature, March 1615, the correctness of his judgment, his taste, and his genius, have immortalized his name as a poet. He was intimate with Ben Jonson, who submitted his pieces to his criticizing eye. He was buried in St. Peter's, Westminster,

Westminster, but there is no inscription on his tomb. He left a daughter, who was alive in 1700. His works are published with those of Fletcher.

BEAUMONT, *Joseph*, successively master of Jesus college and Peter-house, Cambridge, and regius professor of divinity, was author of *Plyche*, or love's mystery, in 24 cantos, an allegorical poem, much admired. He wrote observations on Dr. More's apology, &c. He died 1699, aged 84. A collection of his poems appeared in 1749, in 4to.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, *Hardouin*, archbishop of Paris, wrote a valuable history of Henry IV. for the use of Lewis XIV. to whom he was preceptor. He displayed with fidelity, elegance, and fire, the great virtues and amiable character of his hero. He died 1670.

BEAUMONT, *mad. le Prince de*, an able and lively writer, whose works, in the form of romances, letters, memoirs, &c. were intended to improve youth in morality and religion. She was born at Rouen, 26th April 1711, and died at Anneci, 1780.

BEAUMONT, *Elias de*, a native of Carentan, in Normandy. He was brought up to the bar; but though he possessed powers of mind equal to the profession, he unfortunately was not blessed with the gift of pleasing elocution, and therefore he retired from the public eye to his closet. The memoir which he wrote on the Calas had a most powerful effect over the French nation. He wrote besides various other memoirs which possessed merit. He died at Paris, 10th January 1785, much esteemed. His wife, whose name was *Dumesnil-Molin*, wrote an interesting novel, called *lettres du marquis de Roselle*, 12mo. and died 1783.

BEAUMONT, *John Lewis Moreau de*, an able political writer, who died 2d May 1785, at Mesnil, near Nantes, aged 70. His works, on the impositions des etats de l'Europe & de la France, in 4 vols. 4to. reprinted 1787, were much and deservedly admired on the continent.

BEAUMONT, *Guill. Rob. Phil. Jos. Jean de*, an ecclesiastic of Rouen, known for his piety and domestic virtues. He was author of some theological pieces, and died 1761.

BEAUNE, *Jacques de*, baron of Samblancai, a minister of the priories under Francis I. He was obliged by threats to give to the queen-mother the 300,000 crowns which had been promised to Lautrec for the defence of the Milanese, and when the expedition failed he was violently accused of peculation. In his justification, he informed the king of the application of the money; but the queen-mother perfidiously obtained the receipts from his secretary, Gentil, and the unfortunate minister having now nothing to produce in his defence, was condemned, and executed, 1527. Gentil afterwards suffered for some other crime.

BEAUNE, *Renaud de*, a native of Tours, who became archbishop of Bourges, and afterwards of Sens, 1596. He was strongly attached to the cause of Henry IV. He died 1606, in his 79th year.

BEAUNE, *Florimont de*, counsellor of Blois, was intimate with Descartes, who publicly praised his mathematical knowledge. He discovered how to determine the nature of curves by the properties of their tangents; and died 1652.

BEAURAIN, *Jean de*, a native of Aix en Ilart in Artois, known as a negociator, but more particularly as a geographer. After studying under the famous Sanfon, he was made, at the age of 25, geographer to Lewis XV. for whom he composed a curious perpetual almanac. His topographical description of the campaigns of Luxemburg from 1690 to 1694, in 3 vols. folio, were highly valued. He died at Paris, February 11, 1771, aged 75, of a retention of urine.

BEAURIU, *Gaspard Guillard de*, a French writer, born at St. Paul in Artois, 9th July 1728, died at Paris in a public hospital, 5th October 1795. He was very eccentric in his dress and character, though in his conversation he was lively, witty, and entertaining. He wrote various things, the best known of which are *l'eleve de la nature*, the pupil of nature, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. often reprinted—*l'heureux citoyen—cours d'histoire naturelle*, 7 vols, 12mo. &c.

BEAUSOBRE, *Isaac de*, an able protestant of Niort, who fled to Berlin from France for tearing the king's signet from the door of a reformed church which he was forbidden to enter. The king of Prussia esteemed him as his chaplain and counsellor; and he deserved his confidence by his erudition, the openness of his character, and the spirit and morality of his discourses. His writings were theological; the most esteemed was his history of the Manichæans, 2 vols. a work praised by Gibbon. He died 1738, aged 79. He wrote besides a defence of the reformation—a translation of the New Testament, with notes, together with *l'Enfant—dissertation on the Adamites of Bohemia*.

BEAUSOBRE, *Louis de*, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, where he was distinguished as a literary character, and as the friend of the Prussian monarch. He wrote philosophical dissertations on fire, "les songes d'epicure—le pyrrhonisme du Sage," &c. He died of an apoplexy, December 3, 1783, aged 53.

BEAUVAIS, *Guillaume*, a native of Dunkirk, member of the academy of Cortona, and author of a history of the Roman emperors by medals, 3 vols. 12mo. He died at Orleans, 1773, aged 75.

BEAUVAIS, *Charles Nicolas*, a native of Orleans, distinguished as a physician, but more as a violent and seditious member of the national assembly and of the convention. He died at Montpellier, 1794. He wrote *essays historiques sur Orleans*, 8vo.—*description topographique du mont Olivet*, 8vo.—*cour elementaire d'education pour les sours & muets*, &c.

BEAUVAIS, *John Baptiste Charles Marie de*, bishop of Senez, died 1789, aged 56. He was eminent as an eloquent preacher, and in private life was very amiable. His funeral orations which he published were much admired.

BEAUVAU, *Lewis Charles marquis de*, a French general who distinguished himself at the siege of Philipsburg, 1734, at Clausen, Prague, and in Flanders at the siege of Ypres, where he received a mortal wound, 24th June 1744, aged 34.

BEAUVILLIERS, *Francis de*, duke of St. Aignan, was author of some prose and poetical pieces. He died 1687, aged 80. His eldest son, *Paul*, was preceptor to the duke of Berry, father of Lewis XIV. He died 1714, in his 66th year. His brother, who was bishop of Beauvais,

wrote some pieces of devotion, and died 19th August 1751. Another brother, *Paul Hippolitus*, was eminent in the military service of his country, as well as in negotiations. He wrote "amusemens literaries;" and died 1776, aged 92.

BEAUZÉE, Nicolas, author of an universal grammar, or exposition of the elements of languages, 2 vols. 8vo.—of an exposition of the historical proofs of religion, and other works, besides the articles in grammar in the encyclopædia, was member of the academy, and professor of grammar in the military school. He was born at Verdun, and died at Paris, 25th January 1789, aged 72.

BEBELE, Henry, a native of Justingen, in Suabia, professor of eloquence at Tübingen. He was an able Latin scholar, and he received the poetical crown, in 1501, from Maximilian I. Besides his poems, called "opuscula Bebeliana," he wrote some tracts, &c.

BECAN, Martin, a Jesuit, born in Brabant, unusually zealous in the cause of the pope and of the church, was confessor to Ferdinand II. and died at Vienna, 1624. He wrote the sum of theology, in French; but some of his writings were publicly burnt at Paris and at Rome.

BECCADELLI, Lewis, a native of Bologna, who followed the fortunes of cardinal Pole, of whose life he wrote an account, in Latin. He was employed as ambassador at Venice and Augsburg, and had the care of Ferdinand son of Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany. He resigned the archbishopric of Ragusa; but was disappointed in his expectations to succeed to Pisa. He died 1572, aged 80. He wrote a life of Petrarch, in Italian, and corresponded with Sadolet, Bembo, and other learned men.

BECCADELLI, Antonio, a native of Palermo, professor of belles lettres at Pavia. He was crowned with the poetic laurel by the emperor Sigismund, 1432, and was in the train of Alphonso king of Naples, who ennobled him, and gave him some honorable appointments. He died at Naples 1471, aged 97. His epistles, &c. were printed at Venice 1453. He wrote also a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso king of Arragon; and showed himself so partial to Livy, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of the historian. He wrote also *Hermaphroditus*, an obscene and licentious work.

BECCAFUMI, Dominique, a shepherd of Sienna, whose abilities as a painter were observed and encouraged by Beccafumi, one of his countrymen. In gratitude he exchanged the name of his family, *Mecarino*, for that of his benefactor. He died at Genoa, 1549, aged 65. His St. Sebastian is much admired.

BECCARI, Augustine, a native of Ferrara, who, and not Tasso, was the first Italian who wrote pastorals. His "il sacrificio" appeared 1555. He died 1560.

BECCARIA, John Baptist, a learned monk of Mondovi, known as a teacher of philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, Rome, and Turin. The honors which he received in this last place, as preceptor to the royal family, were unable to divert his attention from philosophical pursuits. He wrote dissertations on electricity, and an essay on the cause of storms, &c. He died at Turin, May 22, 1781.

BECCARIA, James Bartholomew, a native of Bononia, who applied himself to the study of medicine, and became professor of natural philosophy in the university of Bononia. A liberal communication with the learned men who frequented his company produced a new mode of instruction; the old forms were abandoned, and lectures in natural philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, physics, &c. were delivered to crowded audiences by twelve respectable professors; and as a medical reader Beccaria acquired opulence and fame. A dangerous fever, however, nearly proved fatal to him, and left such unpleasant traces behind as shook his constitution. His publications on philosophical and medical subjects were numerous and valuable, so that his opinion was courted by the learned of Europe, and his name enrolled among their most respectable societies. Beccaria studied the diseases of the temper as well as those of the body; and by perseverance and attention he converted a four and ungovernable disposition to mildness and placid composure. He died the 30th January 1766, aged 84.

BECCARIA, Cesar Bonesana marquis, an Italian philosopher, the pupil of Genovesi of Naples. He published a treatise on crimes and punishments, which proved a popular work, and was translated into various languages—disquisitions on the nature of stile, &c. He died at Milan 1795, aged 75.

BECCUTI, Francis, an Italian poet, surnamed *il Cappeta*. He was professor of law in his native town of Perugia; and died 1509, aged 44. He is particularly known by his burlesque poetry, in imitation of Berni. His works were edited by Cavalucci, 4to. 1751, Venice.

BECERRA, Gaspard, a Spanish sculptor and painter in fresco. He was the pupil of Raphael; and his best piece is a virgin, made by order of Isabella of Valois. He died at Madrid 1570.

BECKER, John Joachim, successively physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, was born at Spire, and died at London 1685, aged 40. He possessed great genius, and his discoveries in chemistry and mechanics were many and important; but these high merits were obscured by impetuous passions, and an unyielding temper, which raised him enemies, and at last obliged him, after residing at Vienna and at Haerlem, to fly from Germany for an asylum in Britain. His publications were seven in number, on philosophical subjects, the chief of which are *physica subterranea—institutiones chymicæ*, &c.

BECKER, Daniel, a physician of the elector of Brandenburg, who died in his native city of Königsberg 1760, aged 43. He was author of *commentarius de theriacâ*, &c. London, 1660, 8vo.—*de cultivoro Prussinio*, Leyden, 8vo.

BECKET, Thomas, was born at London, 1119, and educated at Merton abbey in Surrey, and afterwards at Oxford and Paris. By the favor of his patron, Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, he passed to Bononia in Italy, where he studied civil law, and soon after embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and so highly was he recommended to king Henry II. that he was made chancellor 1158. As a courtier, Becket assumed all the gaiety of the times, and when he attended the king to Toulouse, he maintained in his train 1200 horse, besides 700 knights or gentlemen. On the death of Theobald, the monarch

monarch rewarded his favorite with the vacant see, but, by resigning the seals of chancellor, Becket offended his benefactor; and his subsequent haughtiness and obstinacy, and the high tone in which he asserted the privileges of the church, further widened the breach, and disturbed the peace of the kingdom. As the guardian of his people, Henry wished for a community of laws, but Becket refused to repress the disorders of his clergy by suffering them to be tried in the same manner as the laity, and though for a time he assented to the famous constitutions of Clarendon, he retracted his acquiescence, and resigned his archiepiscopal office at the feet of the pope, who not only forgave the error of his judgment, by reinflating him, but espoused his cause and annulled the decrees. Supported by the papal power the primate excommunicated those who favored the royal cause, and Henry, swollen with indignation, banished his relations and adherents, and sent them in disgrace and indigence to their exiled master. Becket continued to indulge his resentment. Not only the representations and entreaties of the clergy, but the interference of the pope by two cardinals, proved for awhile abortive with the haughty prelate, who, when at last he condescended to see his sovereign, broke off the conference, because Henry refused to give him the kiss of peace. In 1169 however, another meeting with difficulty took place on the confines of Normandy, and a reconciliation was effected, and the king, in proof of his sincerity, held the bridle of Becket's horse while he mounted and dismounted twice. The return of the primate to his country was not attended with the conduct which the friends of public peace expected, he refused to restore the excommunicated bishops; and so irritated was Henry on hearing this, that he exclaimed, "he was an unhappy prince, since none of his followers had either spirit or gratitude to revenge his wrongs on so insolent a priest." The words animated four of his courtiers, who sailed for England and dashed out the prelate's brains before the altar of his cathedral on the 29th Dec. 1171. The murderers fled, and to expiate their crimes, they undertook a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where they died. The news of Becket's death alarmed Henry, who not only exculpated himself before the pope, but performed penance at the shrine of the murdered priest, and not only passed the night on the cold pavement in penitence and prayer, but suffered himself to be scourged by the monks. To the violence of his death and not to his virtues Becket was indebted for the honors paid to his memory. He not only became a saint by the indulgence of the church, but so numerous were the miracles wrought at his tomb that two large volumes could scarce contain the mention of them. The spot was visited by thousands with religious awe, and the shrine of the saint, like that of a god of Delphi in ancient times, was adorned with whatever was most costly, rich, and valuable in the kingdom.

BECKINGHAM, *Charles*, an eminent dramatic writer, two of whose pieces, Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus, were acted and applauded before he completed his 20th year. He died 1730 aged 32.

BECKINGTON, *Thomas*, a native of Somersetshire, in the fifteenth century, author of a book about the rights

of the English monarchs in France. He was of New-college and became bishop of Bath and Wells.

BECQUET, *Anthony*, a celestine monk, who wrote a history of his order, published 4to. 1721. He was a man of learning, and acquainted with many valuable literary anecdotes. He died 1730, aged 76.

BECTASH, *Culi*, a learned muselman, author of a book called the garden of thoughts.

BECROZ, *Claude de*, abbeis of St. Honoré de Tarascon, was eminent for her knowledge of Latin. Her letters were so polished and elegant, that Francis I. not only showed them to his courtiers as perfect models, but paid the abbess a friendly visit. She published several pieces in Latin and French, both prose and verse, and died 1547.

BEDA, *Noel*, a violent ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, and raised to the headship of the college of Montaign. His attack on Erasmus was so severe that the offended scholar convicted him of asserting 181 lies, 210 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies. It was by his influence that the Sorbonne did not pronounce in favor of the divorce of Henry VIII. and so irrelative were his writings and his conduct, that he was three times sent into banishment, and at last died in his exile, in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, Feb. 8th, 1537. His works were neither elegant nor correct.

BEDA or BEDE, surnamed the Venerable, was born at Wearmouth or Jarrow, in the county of Durham, and from his earliest years educated in the monastery of St. Peter. The monastic life gave him the opportunities which he so ardently desired, his time was devoted to the severest studies, and his name and learning became so respectable that pope Sergius in vain solicited his presence at Rome. He was courted by the most learned of his countrymen, and particularly by Egbert bishop of York, to whom he wrote in the last years of his life an epistle, valuable for the curious statement which it gives of the ecclesiastical affairs of the times. Confinement and application at last overpowered his constitution; but though laboring under the complicated weight of a consumption and an asthma, he continued occasionally to impart instruction to the monks of the monastery, till he expired 26th May 735, aged 63. His remains were deposited at Jarrow, but afterwards removed to Durham, and placed with those of St. Cuthbert. Of his writings, which were all composed in Latin, the most celebrated were his ecclesiastical history from the time of Julius Cæsar to his own age, collected from the annals of convents and ancient chronicles—his commentaries on scripture, &c. His works were so universally admired that not only his countrymen, but foreigners, were loud in his praises. Some however have severely attacked his literary character. He certainly possessed all the puerile credulity of the times; he indulged in the relation of legendary miracles. He wrote, says du Pin (tom 6. p. 88) with surprising facility, but without elegance, art, purity, or reflection; and though his style is clear, he appears to be a greater master of learning than of judgment, or true critical taste. He was however, according to Camden, Bale, Pits, and others, a man of superior powers of mind, and he shone like a meteor in the darkness of a barbarous age. So valuable were his writings considered

considered that a council ordered them to be publicly read in churches. The best edition of his history is that of 1722 in folio.

BEDELL, William, an illustrious prelate, born 1570, at Black Notley in Essex. He studied at Emanuel college Cambridge, which he left to reside upon the living of St. Edmundsbury Suffolk, and five years after, 1604, he went to Venice, as chaplain to the ambassador sir Henry Wotton. During a residence of eight years in this ancient republic, he diligently applied himself to the study of Hebrew, and formed a friendly and intimate acquaintance with Paul Sarpi, the rabbi Leo, and Antonio de Dominis, men equally celebrated for their learning and piety. On his return home he was presented to the living of Horingtheath, and 12 years after he was unanimously elected to the provostship of Trinity college Dublin, which by the king's command, though reluctantly, he accepted, and two years after the favor of his patrons, sir Thomas Jermyn and bishop Laud, raised him to the see of Kilmore and Ardagh. In this high station Bedell behaved with that strong sense of propriety which his private manners so much promised. He exhorted his clergy to exemplary conduct and residence; and, to show them his own moderation, he resigned the bishopric of Ardagh. His ordinations were public and solemn, example was made to go hand in hand with profession in the great business of religion, and in a synod of his clergy which he convened for reformation, some canons were enacted, excellent and conciliatory. A strong advocate for the church, he always abhorred the persecution of the papists, and supported the justice and the rights of his cause by the arms of meek persuasion, not of virulent compulsion. The liturgy as well as the bible was translated into Irish, and every method pursued which might inform and enlighten the minds of a rough and uncivilized peasantry. So much exemplary meekness did not go unapplauded; when the country was torn by rebellion in 1641, the bishop's palace was the only habitation in the county of Cavan that remained unviolated. Malice however prevailed, the rebels, who had declared that the prelate should be the last Englishman driven from the country, demanded the expulsion of the unfortunate men who had fled to his roof for refuge, and when he continued firm to his refusal, he and his family were seized and sent prisoners to the castle of Cloughboughter. The horrors of confinement, and more particularly the misfortunes of his country, however, broke his heart, he expired on the seventh of February 1641, in the house of Dennis Sheridan, a protestant, to whose care he had been entrusted. His memory received unusual honors from the rebels, who in a large body accompanied his remains, and fired over his grave in the churchyard of Kilmore, with all the homage due to a worthy man, a pious christian, and an exemplary prelate.

BEDERIC, Henry, a monk who flourished about the year 1380. He was born at St. Edmundsbury Suffolk, and distinguished as an eloquent preacher. He was for his learning honored with the degree of doctor of the Sorbonne, and chosen for his virtues provincial of the Augustin order in England. He wrote several theological treatises.

BEDFORD, Hiliah, a quaker of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, who settled as stationer in London. His son of the same name was educated at St. John's Cambridge, of which he became fellow; but though patronised by the earl of Winchelsea, the politics of the revolution deprived him of his benefice in Lincolnshire. He was fined 1000 marks in 1714, for publishing "The hereditary right of the crown of England asserted," though the real author was Harbin, a nonjuring priest, whom his friendship thus protected. He wrote an answer to Fontenelle's oracles and Dr. Barwick's life, translated from the Latin, &c. and died Nov. 26th, 1724, aged 61.

BEDFORD, Thomas, second son of Hiliah, was educated at Westminster school and St. John's Cambridge, and he acquired as a nonjuring clergyman some reputation among his party at Compton near Ashbourne Derbyshire, where he died February 1773, in good circumstances and much respected. In his earlier years he was chaplain at Angiers in France, in the family of sir John Cotton bart. and his marriage with the sister of George Smith esq. of Durham, enabled him to prepare for the press an edition of Simeon of Durham's history. He wrote also an historical catechism.

BEDFORD, John duke of, 3d son of Henry IV. distinguished himself as the general of the English armies in France, during the minority of Henry VI. whom he proclaimed king at Paris. He defeated the French fleet in several encounters especially near Southampton, and in the battle where he routed the duke of Alençon. He died at Rouen 1435. When some courtiers advised Charles VIII. of France to demolish the monument of this noble foreigner, the monarch answered "Suffer to sleep in peace the ashes of a man who when alive made all France tremble."

BEDLOE, William, a low adventurer, whom the success of Oates animated to the discovery of a pretended popish plot, for which the house of commons voted him 500l. The play called "The excommunicated prince," ascribed to him, is attributed by Wood to Thom. Walter of Jesus college Oxford. He died August 20th 1680.

BEDOS de CELLES, Francis, a benedictine of St. Maur, member of the academy of Bourdeaux, was born at Caux, and died 25th November 1779, aged 53. He published a treatise on dialling, 8vo. 1780, and one on the art of making organs, 4to.

BEDREDDIN, Baalbeki, a physician of Balbec, in the 7th century of the hegira, author of a treatise on those medicines which excite pleasure &c. He inveighs against Avicenna for ranking coriander among the simples which enliven the heart.

BEEK, David, a Flemish painter. *Vid. BEK.*

BEGA, Cornelius, a Dutch painter born at Haerlem. His landscapes, cattle, and conversations, were much admired. During a plague he fell a victim to his excessive attention to his mistress, who was attacked by the disease 1664, in his 45th year.

BEGER, Laurence, son of a tanner of Heidelberg, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg. He published several valuable books on antiquities and medals, particularly thesaurus ex thesauro, palatinus selectus, seu gemmæ, folio,—spicilegium antiquitatis, fol.—thesaurus

faurus five gemmæ numifmate, &c. 3vols folio. He died at Berlin 1705, aged 52. He wrote, besides a book in favor of polygamy at the instance of Charles the elector palatine, who wished to espouse his mistress, but he recanted its tenets after the prince's death.

BEGEYN, Abraham, a Dutchman, born 1650, painter to the king of Prussia. His landscapes and other pieces adorn the royal palaces of Berlin, and also some of the public buildings of the Hague.

BEGON, Michael, a native of Blois, who, after practising law, distinguished himself in the marine, and as governor of the French West India Islands, &c. He was universally respected for the benevolence of his character. He died 14th March 1710, in his 72d year. He had collected a most valuable cabinet of antiques, medals, prints, and curiosities, and from the various memoirs which he selected, Perrault derived his materials for his "History of the illustrious men of France."

BEGUILLET, Edmund, advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and correspondent of the academy of belles lettres, devoted himself much to agriculture and domestic economy. He died May 1786. He is author of a work on the principles of vegetation, and agriculture 8vo. 1769—treatise on the vine and wines 1770—on mills and millwrights.—&c.

BEHAIM, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, whose penetrative genius, enriched by the studies of navigation and cosmography, formed the first idea of a new world. This bold adventurer sailed in 1460 in quest of discoveries, and actually visited the Brazils, the isle of Fayal, and the straits of Magellan, and on his return he constructed a globe of 20 inches diameter, with a representation of his voyage, still to be seen at Nuremberg. This curious circumstance, if supported by truth, detracts from the long established merit of Columbus, as the first discoverer of America. He died at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHN, Aphra, an English poetess born at Canterbury. She embarked with her father Mr. Johnson, who was appointed governor of Surinam, but his death on the passage destroyed her prospects, and she returned to England, where she married Mr. Behn a merchant, of Dutch extraction. It is however to be observed that her residence at Surinam introduced her to the company of Oroonoko, a native prince, whose story she has pathetically described in a novel bearing the same name, and though assertions injurious to her character have been uttered by malice or envy with respect to this illustrious American, it must be confessed that his fondness for his wife Imoinda, and the vigilance of her relations, are the best proof of her virtuous deportment. Charles II. was pleased with her vivacity, and she was employed by the court to discover the machinations of the Dutch against England. She was successful in this attempt, and the love which Vander Albert had formerly entertained for her person was converted into an engine to serve her country. The unwary Dutchman in his moments of fondness betrayed the intentions of de Witt and de Ruyter to sail up the Thames. but the English court unfortunately considered the secret as improbable, and Mrs. Behn renounced her politics, and on her return home devoted herself, sometimes under the fictitious name of Astræa, to pleasure, and the muses. Her works were miscellaneous, and chiefly consisted of poems, sonnets,

and songs, 17 plays, besides novels, letters, and histories, and translations, and after a long indisposition she died, April 16th 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Her memoirs have been published and prefixed to her works, three vols. 8vo.—Her writings, like her life, are too often marked by licentiousness.

BEICH, Joachim Francis, a painter born at Ravensberg, in Swabia. His landscapes and battles were much admired. He died 1748 aged 83.

BEIDHAVI, a judge of Schiraz, in Persia. He wrote two volumes on the koran, and died the year 685, or 692, of the hegira.

BEIERLINCK, Laurence, an ecclesiastic of Antwerp, who edited Zwinger's theatrum vitæ humanæ, and Biblia sacra, &c. He died 1627, aged 49.

BEINASCHI, John Baptist, a painter born at Piedmont. He studied at Rome under Lanfranc, and was knighted in honor to his great merit. He died 1688, aged 54.

BEITHAR, Ben, an African, author of an history of simples in alphabetical order, &c. He died the 646th year of the hegira.

BEK, David, a native of Delft, in the Netherlands, pupil to Vandyk. His abilities as a painter highly recommended him to Charles I. of England, and to the kings of France and Denmark, and to queen Christina of Sweden. It is said that in travelling through Germany, he fell sick at an inn, and was considered as dead. His servants however drinking by his bed-side, poured, in a frolic, a glass of wine into his mouth, observing that he was a friend to the bottle when alive, and the sudden application operating upon him, he opened his eyes, and gradually revived. He died at the Hague 1656, aged 35. He had been in most of the capitals of Europe, to paint the most illustrious persons of each court for Christina of Sweden.

BEKKER, Balthasar, a Dutch divine of Warthuisen in Groningen. After studying at the universities of Groningen and Franeker, he settled as minister of Oosterlingen, where he published a catechism for children, which drew upon him the censures of several ecclesiastical assemblies. The synod of Franeker, however, approved of his doctrines, and recommended the book as full of wholesome and useful instructions. He passed afterwards to Loenen near Utrecht, to Wesop and to Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity, by writing a treatise on comets, and an exposition of the book of Daniel. The most known however of his publications was "the world bewitched," an inquiry into the vulgar notions of spirits, and devils. So high was the clamor raised against him by this composition, that he was suspended from his ministerial office, though the magistrates of Amsterdam, with unparalleled generosity, continued to pay him his salary. A medal was struck to ridicule the process of the synods against him. Bekker died of a pleurisy June 11th 1698.

BEL, John James, a native of Bourdeaux; author of the "dictionnaire neologique," since improved by des Fontaines—of critical letters on Voltaire's Mariamne—and of an apology for Houdar de la Motte. He was severe against the use of novel expressions and affected terms, and united, with great penetration, the powers of irony and satire. He died at Paris of excessive labor, 1738, aged 45.

BEL

BEL, Mathias, an ecclesiastic, born at Orfowa, in Hungary. He studied physic at Halle, which he relinquished for divinity. He was rector of the school of Presburg, and minister, and was ennobled by Charles VI. for his literary works. He wrote *apparatus ad historiam Hungariæ*, and *notitia Hungariæ nova*; two works of merit, which procured him honorable marks of esteem and admiration from the pope, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia. He died 1740, aged 66.

BEL, Charles Andrew, son to the above, was born at Presburg, and was honorably appointed to the professorship extraordinary of Leipzig 1741, and in 1756 to that of poetry, with the office of librarian, and the title of counsellor of state. He wrote *de verâ origine & epochâ Hunnorum &c.* 4to. and was engaged in the *acta eruditum*, from 1754 to 1781. He died 1782, aged 64.

BELCAMP, John Van, a Dutchman, employed under Vanderdort to copy pictures in the king's collection, which he executed with judgment and accuracy. He died 1653.

BELCHIER, John, was born at Kingston, Surrey, and after an Eton education was put apprentice to Cheselden, the most celebrated surgeon of his age. Perseverance and assiduity soon rendered him eminent in his profession, and in 1736, in his 30th year, he succeeded Craddock as surgeon in Guy's Hospital. In this employment he became respected and beloved for his attention, and, unlike the mercenary practitioners of the times, he considered not the emoluments of his office, but the character of his station, and treated with unwearied patience and humanity those whom diseases or misfortunes had placed under his care. In his private life he was equally amiable, his whole time was devoted either to his friends or to the improvement of his profession, and many are the ingenious communications with which he favored the philosophical transactions and other publications. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed 150,000*l.* for the relief of his fellow creatures. After enjoying an uninterrupted health, he died almost suddenly in 1785, in his 76th year, and he was buried in the chapel of Guy's hospital.

BELEIS, a Chaldean, made governor of Babylon, for his services in elevating Arbaces to the throne of Media, 770 B. C.

BELGRADE, James, a Jesuit born at Udina, eminent as a mathematician, poet, and antiquary. His treatise on the existence of God, demonstrated by geometrical theory, is an able work. He died 1789 aged 85.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, an eminent French engineer, professor of the academies of Paris and Berlin, and author of the *dictionnaire portatif de l'ingenieur*, 12mo. His hydraulics, architecture, &c. are still highly valued on the continent. He died September 8th, 1761, in his 70th year.

BELING, Richard, a native of Belingstown, in the county of Dublin. After being educated in Dublin, and in the catholic tenets of his family, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but without the intention of practising, as he became a leading officer in the rebellion of 1641. He was afterwards a member of the catholic council of Kilkenny, and so high were his services valued that he

BEL

went over as ambassador to the pope, and brought back the nuncio Rinuccini with him. The intrigues of this foreign prelate, however, were unfriendly to the views of the catholics, and this was no sooner discovered than Beling became reconciled to the duke of Ormond and the royal authority, and on the success of the parliamentary forces, he retired to France, where he devoted his time to give a Latin history of the rebellion, which distracted his unfortunate country. This book, called *Vindictarum Catholicæ Hiberniæ*, is considered as highly important and authentic. Beling returned to Dublin after the restoration, where he recovered his estates, and where he died September, 1677, aged 64.

BELISARIUS, a celebrated general in the service of the emperor Justinian. After serving his country against the Persians, the Vandals in Africa, the Goths and the Huns in Italy, and every where displaying marks of wisdom, fortitude, bravery, and heroism, he was accused of rebellion, and dishonorably condemned by the weak emperor, who confiscated his estates. The story of his being blind, and begging for his bread, is of modern invention. He died 565.

BELL, Beaupré, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, settled at Beaupré-hall in Norfolk. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered at Trinity college Cambridge 1723, and distinguished himself as an antiquarian. His collections consisted of the most valuable medals, seals, drawings, coins, &c. which he presented to Trinity college. He died of a consumption when young, and unmarried. He was buried in St. Mary's chapel in Outwell church, Norfolk.

BELLARMIN, Robert a celebrated Jesuit, born in Tuscany, 1542. After a residence of seven years at Louvain, he returned to Italy, and recommended himself by his lectures to the pope, Sixtus V. who employed him, and raised him, in 1599, to the dignity of cardinal. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Capua, which he resigned in 1605, that he might bestow greater attention to the affairs of the church, and be near the pope's person. His infirmities however increased upon him, he left the Vatican, 1621, and died 17th September the same year, at the house of the Jesuits, and received at his burial all the honors which were due to a saint. Bellarmine deservedly acquired great reputation as a controversial writer, his powers of eloquence were extensive, and so formidable were the labors of his pen, in defence of the Romish church, that for 40 or 50 years there was scarce a man of abilities among the protestants, who did not take up the shield to oppose his opinions. He did not however adopt all the tenets of the Jesuits, he could not embrace fully the doctrine of predestination, nor many of the expressions of the Romish litany, and he rather inclined to the opinions of St. Augustine. His most famous book is his body of controversy, in 4 vols. folio, besides a commentary on the psalms, a treatise on ecclesiastical writers, &c. His life has been published by James Fulgati, and he is represented as a man of uncommon temperance, patience, and chastity, small in stature; but though indifferent in his person, he showed the strong feelings of his soul in every feature. Some particulars of him are to be seen further in Alegambus, Possévinus, Sponde, &c.

BELLAY,

BELLAY, William du, a French general, distinguished also as a negociator, so that Charles V. observed that his pen had fought more against him than all the lances of France. He strongly interested himself in favor of Henry VIII. to obtain his divorce from queen Catherine. His penetration was remarkable, so that by intrigue or bribery he made himself master of the most secret councils of the emperor. With the view of communicating some important intelligence to Francis I. he left Piedmont, of which he was viceroy, but his infirmities were so great that he died on the way at Saphorin, between Lyons and Roan, 9th January 1543. He was buried at Mans. Of his compositions the most known is his Latin history of his own times, of which however the best part has been lost.

BELLAY, John du, bishop of Bayonne, and afterwards of Paris, was engaged as a negociator between Henry VIII. of England and the pope, with respect to his divorce; but he labored in vain to prevent the bull of excommunication from being fulminated against the refractory prince. His abilities, however, were more immediately directed to the service of Francis I. and when that monarch opposed the invasion of Provence by Charles V. Bellay, now became a cardinal, assumed the defence of Paris, and fortified it with a strong rampart still to be seen. The death of Francis was attended with the disgrace of Bellay; cardinal de Lorraine became the favorite, and the discarded minister retired to Rome, where his great riches enabled him to build an elegant palace. He died there 16th Feb. 1560, aged 68, leaving the character of an able negociator, a brilliant wit, and an insinuating courtier. To his fondness for literature the French owe the institution of the college royal. He wrote harangues, elegies, epigrams, odes, an apology for Francis I. &c. collected together in one vol. 8vo. 1549.

BELLAY, Martin du, brother of the preceding, was engaged as a negociator by Francis I. whom he served with fidelity and success. He wrote historical memoirs found among the fragments of his brother William. He died at Perche 1559.

BELLAY, Joachim du, was born at Lire, 24 miles from Angers, but the talents which nature had bestowed upon him were neglected by the inattention of his elder brother, to whose care he was entrusted. He, however, at last burst forth through all obstacles, and though his health was impaired by the weight of domestic misfortunes, he studied the productions of ancient and modern times, and excelled so much in poetry, that he was called the Ovid of France. He followed his relation the cardinal to Italy, but returned after three years' absence to Paris, where his cousin Eustache du Bellay, the bishop, procured him a canonry, and a peaceful retirement from the malice of his enemies, who envied his fame and his merits. He died of an apoplexy 1st January 1560, aged 37, and deserved the tears and the regret of the learned, who stated him with truth pater elegantiarum, pater omnium leporum. He has been censured for improper and indelicate expressions in his writings. His Latin poetry, printed at Paris 4to. 1569, is not devoid of merit, though inferior to his French verses, published 1561. The following neat couplet on a dog is by him;

Latratu fures excepi, mutus amantes;

Sic placui domino, sic placui dominæ.

BELLE, Etienne de la, an artist in drawing and engraving, who died at Florence 1664, aged 54, highly respected, and a great favorite of the duke.

BELLE, Alexis Simon, a painter, disciple of Francis de Troy, patronized by the king of France. He died at Paris 1734, aged 60. He united with great judgement the happy art of making dreses and other accessories subservient to the brilliancy of his coloring.

BELLEAU, Remi, one of the seven poets called the pleiades of France, was born at Nogent le Rotron, and lived in the family of Renatus of Lorraine. He excelled as a pastoral writer, and in his translations of Anacreon he preserved all the beauties and ease of the original. His poem on the nature and difference of precious stones is much admired. He died at Paris 1577, aged 49.

BELLECOUR, Colson, a distinguished actor on the French stage. He excelled as much in comic parts as de Kain in tragic. He died 1786. His wife, who survived him till 1799, was equally celebrated, and particularly in the low characters of Moliere's comedies.

BELLEFORET, Francis de, a native of Sarzan in Guienne, whose early years were supported by the labors of a poor widowed mother, and the greater partiality of the queen of Navarre. He studied at Bourdeaux and Toulouse, and passed to Paris, where he was honored with the friendship of the learned and the great. His history of the ninth Charles of France,—his universal history of the world,—his annals or general history of France,—are the most known of his works. He died at Paris 1583, aged 53.

BELLEGARDE, Jean Baptiste Morvan de, a Jesuit of Pthyriac, in the diocese of Nantes, expelled from his society for being a Cartesian. He died 26th April 1734, aged 86. His works, which are numerous, but without depth or ingenuity, consist chiefly of moral treatises, translations of the fathers, of Chrysostom, Basil, Ambrose, Thomas a Kempis,—and versions of the classics,—a version of las Casas' history of the Indies, in four small volumes.

BELLENDEN, William, a Scotchman, master of the requests to James VI. and humanity professor at Paris. In the enjoyment of literary ease, he devoted his time to classical pursuits, and published some learned works, called Ciceronis princeps, 1608, and Ciceronis consul, 1612, dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, with treatises on political writers, &c. His admiration of the Roman orator, and of Seneca and Pliny, was further demonstrated in a more comprehensive work, "de tribus luminibus Romanorum," the completion of which, however, was stopped by death. This valuable treatise was edited in 1787, with all the care and homage which the labors of an elegant scholar could receive from the nervous pen of Dr. Parr.

BELLENGER, Francis, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and also Herodotus, of which the copy was left in MS. and among other things, he wrote criticisms on Rollin's works, to prove his ignorance of Greek. He was born in the diocese of Lifieux, and died at Paris 12th April 1749, aged 61.

BELLET, Charles, a native of Querci, who died at Paris 1771. He obtained several prizes at Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and was universally esteemed for his learning and benevolence. His writings are, l'adoration Chretienne

Chretienne dans la Devotion de Rofaire, 12mo. 1745—several pieces of eloquence—les droits de la religion sur le cœur de l'homme, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo.

BELLET, *Isaac*, an eminent physician, author of a treatise on the effects of the imagination on pregnant women—a history of Catiline's conspiracy, &c. He died at Paris 1778.

BELLIEVRE, *Pomponne de*, was born at Lyons, and distinguished himself as a negotiator at the court of Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV.; but after enjoying the smiles and favors of princes, as a counsellor, and as chancellor of France, he was disgraced for the introduction of Silleri. He died at Paris 9th September 1607, in his 78th year. There have flourished of the same family some superior characters, the best known of whom was a president of the parliament of Paris, to whose humanity and charitable feelings the poor and helpless were indebted for the foundation of the general hospital of Paris. He was also ambassador in England and Holland.

BELLIN, *Gentil*, a Venetian, so eminent as a painter that Mahomet solicited him to come to Constantinople. He complied with the request, and adorned that capital with the most masterly efforts of his pencil. His best piece was the decollation of John the Baptist; the skin of the neck of which, however, the grand signior censured, as not agreeable to nature, and to convince the painter, summoned a slave before him, and ordered his head immediately to be struck off. This so intimidated Bellin, that instead of correcting the fault, he earnestly solicited his dismissal. He returned to Venice loaded with presents, and died 1501, aged 80.

BELLIN, *John*, brother of the preceding, was equally distinguished as a painter. He was one of the first who painted in oil; a secret which he stole from Antoine de Messine, by assuming a disguised character. He died 1512, aged 90.

BELLIN, *James*, a learned and laborious geographical engineer, of Paris, who enriched literature by 80 valuable marine charts, by essays on the geography of Great Britain, &c. He was member of the royal society of London, and died 21st March 1772, aged 69.

BELLINI, *Laurence*, a physician of Florence, who, after studying at Pisa, under the able direction of Oliva et Borelli, was elected there professor of philosophy, though only 20 years of age. He enjoyed the patronage and friendship of the grand duke Ferdinand II.; and as an anatomist and physician deservedly acquired great celebrity. His works were numerous, and in Latin, and much admired. After being thirty years professor, he left Pisa for Florence, where he died January 8, 1703, aged 60.

BELLOCO, *Peter*, was valet de chambre to Lewis XIV. but better known for his wit, his physiognomy, and his satirical writings. He was the friend of Moliere and Racine, and died 4th October 1704, aged 59, author of a poem on the hotel des invalides—satires—petits maitres—nouvellistes, &c.

BELLOI, *Peter*, a native of Montauban, who espoused the cause, and wrote in favor of Henry III. against the Guises. He was advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and was honored and promoted by Henry IV. His writings are now little known.

BELLOI, *Peter Laurence Bayrette du*, a native of St. Flour in Auvergne, who, after being educated by his uncle, who intended him for the bar, abandoned his country, and a profession which he despised, and retired to Russia, where he assumed the character of comedian. He returned to Paris in 1758, and recommended himself to public notice by the tragedy of Titus, and afterwards that of Zelmira. His most popular piece was the siege of Calais, which drew upon him not only the favors of the king, but the applauses of the nation. The magistrates of Calais honored him with the freedom of their city, and placed his portrait among those of their benefactors; and Voltaire paid the highest compliment to the genius and merit of the poet; which, however, the ill-natured satirist, after Belloi's death, either through envy or insincerity, withdrew. The success of the siege of Calais was followed by Gaston and Bayard, inferior in merit, in sentiment, and composition. The last pieces which he composed were Peter the cruel, and Gabrielle de Vergi; but so little were they admired, that the poet's heart was broken through disappointment; he fell a prey to a lingering disease; and though Lewis XVI. who knew his merit, with an exemplary benevolence of heart sent him 50 louis d'or, and the comedians promised their united support for his benefit, he expired on the 5th of March 1775, aged 48. The works of Belloi were published by Gaillard, in 6 vols. 8vo. with a life and valuable annotations. Though frequently happy in noble sentiments and fine strokes of nature, Belloi sacrificed simplicity and the true pathetic to unnatural harangues and bombastic ejaculations.

BELLONI, *Jerome*, a banker at Rome, made a marquis by pope Benedict XIV. who knew and esteemed his merit. He wrote an essay on commerce, printed 1750, and often re-edited, and translated into English, German, and French. He died 1760.

BELLORI, *John Peter*, celebrated as an antiquarian, was born at Rome, and died 1696, aged 80. He was chief librarian to queen Christina. His writings, which are in 12 different publications, are valuable and curious for the information which they contain on the antiquities, monuments, &c. of Rome and Italy. The most known are, explication des medaillons rares du cabinet du cardinal Campegne, 4to.—les vies des peintres, architectes, et sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to.—description des tableaux peints par Raphael au Vatican, 1695, fol. &c.

BELLOTTI, *Peter*, an historical painter, born at Venice. His portraits were also much admired. He died 1700, aged 75.

BELLUCCI, *Anthony*, a painter, born at Venice, 1654. He was disciple to Dominico Definico, and was employed in the service of the emperor Joseph, and afterwards of the elector Palatine.

BELON, *Peter, M.D.* was born in the Maine, and travelled into Judea, Greece, and Arabia, of which places he published an interesting account. His other works were on birds, fishes, &c. all equally valuable. He was assassinated from motives of resentment, near Paris, 1564, in his 46th year.

BELOT, *John, de Blois*, an advocate of Paris, who, in 1637, wrote an apology for the Latin tongue, to prove the impropriety of using the French in learned works. He was advocate to the privy council of Lewis XIV.

BELSUNCE,

BEM

BELSUNCE, Henry Francis Xavier de, descended from a noble family in Guienne, was of the society of the Jesuits, and became bishop of Marseilles in 1709. His name is immortalized by the humanity of his conduct, for, during the dreadful plague which ravaged the city of Marseilles in 1720, he was seen running from street to street to administer relief and consolation to the afflicted, as a physician, a magistrate, and as a spiritual guide. In the town-hall of the city he is represented with all the amiable features belonging to his character, as bestowing his benediction on some poor wretches who are lying at his feet. So exemplary a conduct drew upon him the love of the people and the favors of his sovereign; but the good bishop refused the more elevated rank of the diocese of Laon in Picardy, offered him by Lewis XV. observing, that Marseilles was dear to him by habit, as well as by calamity. He was honored by the pope with the pallium, which is never granted but to an archbishop, but the highest reward was the applause of the good, and a tranquil conscience. He died in 1755, mourned as he deserved. He founded a college at Marseilles for benevolent purposes, that still bears his name. His writings were chiefly pastoral instructions—a history of the bishops of Marseilles—the life of mad. de Foix Candale, &c. An interesting and elegant account of the plague and of the humanity of Belsunce was written by Bertrand.

BELUS, founder of the Babylonian monarchy, 1322 B.C. was made a god by his son and successor Ninus.

BELYN, a British prince, who is said to have served under the famous Caractacus. His father's name was Cynvelyn.

BELYN O LEYN, a British chief, illustrious for his vigorous resistance against the attacks of Edwin, in 620. As he and his followers bound themselves close together with the bridles and fetters of their horses, they were called the golden banded tribes, and afterwards wore a golden band as the insignia of their rank.

BEMBO, Peter, a noble Venetian, whose father was governor of Ravenna. He studied at Florence, Ferrara, and in Sicily; and he not only acquired the ease and delicacy of the Tuscan language, but he imbibed a higher taste than his contemporaries for the literature of Greece. He was drawn from the retirement which he loved to be the secretary of pope Leo X. in 1518; but ill health obliged him to remove from Rome to Padua, and afterwards to Venice. His services to the holy see were rewarded by Paul III. who raised him to the rank of cardinal, and made him bishop of Bergamo, where he died, 20th January 1547, aged 77, from a contusion received on his side against a wall, while on horseback. He was buried in the church of Minerva. An epitaph was written over his grave by his son Torquato, and a marble statue was erected to his honor at Padua by his friend Jerome Quirini. Bembo's life has been written by de la Casa. His writings consist of letters—a history of Venice, in 12 books—speeches—the life of Gui Ubaldi de Montefeltro duke of Urbino, all in Latin. Of his poetical pieces, only one is in Italian. His style is elegant and correct, though frequently he affects too much of the Ciceronian; but the subject of his poetry is too often indelicate, and it must be shocking to the ears of virtue to understand that a cardinal could write in a manner that would have disgraced the most profligate debauchee.

BEN

BEME, or BESME, a domestic of the Guises, so called because a Bohemian by birth. His real name was *Charles Dianowitz*. He murdered Coigni, and was rewarded by the cardinal de Lorraine with the hand of one of his illegitimate daughters. Beme was afterwards seized by the protestants at Saintonge in 1575, and killed by his keeper, whom he attempted to shoot, in order to escape from confinement.

BENNAVIDIO, Marcus Mantua, a learned law professor of Padua, highly honored by Charles V. and Pius IV. He died 28th of March 1582, aged 93. His writings were *collectanea super jus Cæsarum*, Venice 1583, fol.—*vitæ virorum illustrium*, Paris 1564, in 4to.

BENBOW, John, an English seaman, who fought a most desperate engagement in the Mediterranean, against an African corsair, and for his great gallantry was invited to the Spanish court by Charles II. who not only loaded him with presents, but recommended him to James II. This high distinction introduced Benbow into the English navy, where after the revolution his skill and bravery were employed in the protection of commerce, and in the blockading and bombarding the French ports. The activity which he every where displayed, was deserving of the highest favors, he was raised to the rank of a vice admiral, and with a squadron under his command he was sent by king William to the West Indies, where his courage and good conduct were so conspicuous as to call forth the commendation of the commons, whilst they censured the object and views of his expedition. In a second voyage to the West Indies, he fell in with the French fleet under du Cassé near St. Martha's on the Spanish coast, which he pursued and attacked with his usual bravery; but the merit of Benbow did not animate his men, his officers refused to do their duty, and the admiral, who had lost a leg in the engagement, was thus dishonorably robbed of a most glorious victory. On his arrival in Jamaica, Benbow arrested his cowardly officers, but their punishment could not check the rapid powers of disease. The admiral was exhausted by the severity of his wound, and more by a broken heart occasioned by the cowardice of his fleet; he fell a prey to a consumptive disorder, and died 4th Nov. 1702, aged about 52.

BENBOW, John, son of the admiral, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, the same year that his father died in the West Indies. A long residence among the rude natives much altered his manners, so that when at last he returned to his country, by escaping on board a Dutch ship, his friends found no longer the liveliness and ease which they had admired, but a melancholy and habitual taciturnity. He died several years after his return in privacy. He did not write, as was generally supposed, an account of his stay at Madagascar, but the barren journal which he kept was accidentally burnt at his brother's lodgings in 1714.

BENCI, or BENCIO, Francis, author of a poem on the death of the five martyrs of his society in India, and of other poems and orations, was a Jesuit in Italy, and the disciple of Muretus. He died at Rome 1594.

BENDA, George, a native of Altbenadky in Bohemia, master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha. In 1778 he settled at Hamburg, and afterwards went to Vienna, and then returned to Gotha, where he was rewarded.

warded for his musical talents with a pension, and where he died 1795, aged 74. His three brothers were like himself eminent as musicians, and his sister also married a musician. He wrote some pieces for the harpichord, but of all his compositions produced on the stage his *Ariadne* in the isle of Naxos is the most deservedly admired.

BENDISH, Bridget, wife of Thomas Bendish esq. was daughter of general Ireton, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in affected piety, dress, deep dissimulation, and personal arrogance. After managing her salt works at Southtown in Norfolk with all the labor and fatigue of the most menial servant, she sometimes spent her evening at the public assembly at Yarmouth, where a princely behaviour, and the assumption of dignified manners, ensured her the respect and admiration of her neighbours. This remarkable woman who in public life might have acquired some celebrity by her self-command and the strong powers of her mind, died in retirement 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

BENDLOWES, Edward, a man of education and property, who after studying at St. John's college Cambridge travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and on his return home became the *Mecenas* of the age. Poets, musicians, buffoons, and flatterers shared his favors, and reduced him from an income of 700 or 1000. a year to almost poverty; and after a long residence at Oxford he died there 18th Dec. 1686, aged 73. He wrote himself some poetical pieces, and was the friend of Davenant, Payne, Fisher, &c. He was inclined to popery, though age produced an alteration in his religious sentiments.

BENEDETTO, le, or *Benedict Castiglione*, a native of Genoa, known as the pupil of Paggi, Ferrari, and Vandyke, and eminent as a painter of historical pieces, but especially markets and animals. His best pieces are in his native city, though he resided at Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and Parma. His touch is very delicate, and in the clear obscure, his success is wonderfully great. He was also an engraver. He died at Mantua, 1670, aged 54.

BENEDICT, St. a native of Italy, who retired at the age of 14, to Sublaco 40 miles from Rome, and devoted his life to the most penitential austerities, in a cave far from the conversation of mankind. So much severity did not pass unnoticed, he was surrounded by crowds of admirers, and Benedict became a saint, built twelve monasteries, and laid the foundation of the society of Benedictines, so famous in Europe. His *regula monachorum* is the only authentic book he wrote. He died about the year 542 or 547, aged 67. His life has been written by Gregory the great with a long account of pretended miracles.

BENEDICT, a famous abbot of the 7th century, of a noble Saxon family. He not only devoted himself to the services of religion, but introduced into England great improvements, in architecture, with the polite arts, from the continent. He founded two monasteries, and introduced chaunting in choirs in 678, and was canonized for his sanctity after death.

BENEDICT I. pope, surnamed *Bonifus*, succeeded John III. 574, and was active and humane, during the calamities

inflicted by a famine, and by the invasion of the Lombards. He died 30 July 578.

BENEDICT II. succeeded Leo II. in the papal chair, 684, and died 8th May 685.

BENEDICT III. a Roman ecclesiastic made pope 855, after the death of Leo IV. He was opposed by the antipope Anastasius, and died 10th March, 858. The reign of pope Joan is placed between the death of Leo and the succession of the 3d Benedict, but though the story is supported by some authors, it is discredited by many who assert that the papal seat was only vacant four days between the death of Leo and the election of Benedict.

BENEDICT IV. succeeded John IX. and died October, 903, after a reign of three years.

BENEDICT V. was elected in 964, in opposition to Leo VIII. His short reign was stormy, and he was carried to Hamburgh, by the emperor Otho, who favored his rival. He was in consequence abandoned by his subjects, and he died 5th July 965.

BENEDICT VI. a Roman ecclesiastic made pope after John XIII. 972. He was strangled in prison by his rival the antipope Boniface, two years after.

BENEDICT VII. successor to Donus II. 975. died 10th July 983.

BENEDICT VIII. bishop of Porto, succeeded Sergius IV. 1012. He was opposed by Gregory, but his cause was warmly espoused by the emperor Henry II. who came in person to Rome and was crowned, with his wife Cunegonde, by the hands of the sovereign pontiff. On that occasion the pope presented to the emperor, an apple of gold, enriched with two circles of jewels crossed, surmounted with a cross of gold. To the arts of the politician Benedict united the valor of the warrior, and defeated and utterly exterminated the Saracens who had invaded Italy 1016. He also defeated the Greeks who had ravaged Apulia, and died 10th July 1024.

BENEDICT IX. though only 12 years old, ascended the papal throne after John XIX. 1033, supported by the power of Alberic, duke of Tusculum, his father, who had ensured his election by his gold. The Romans, displeased with his debaucheries, obliged him to abdicate, and after various attempts to secure his independence, he sold his honors as he had purchased them, and returned to a monastery, where he died 1054.

BENEDICT X. antipope, was placed in St. Peter's chair 1058, by a number of factious Romans; but his election was disputed, and Nicolas II. was appointed in his room. He died 18th January 1059.

BENEDICT XI. *Nicolas Bocassin*, son of a shepherd, was raised to the papal chair after Boniface VIII. 1303. He was poisoned by some seditious cardinals, who caused him to be presented with a basin full of beautiful figs of which he eat immoderately, and died soon after, 6th July 1303.

BENEDICT XII. *James de Nouveau*, surnamed the Baker, because his father was of that trade, was doctor of Paris, and cardinal, and was elected 1334, after John XXII. Considering himself incapable of the office, he told the cardinals who had unanimously elected him, you have chosen an ass. His conduct however was dignified and firm, more inclined to maintain the authority of his situation

situation than enrich his family. He died at Avignon, universally respected, 25th April 1342.

BENEDICT XIII. was born at Rome of the noble family of the Urtini, and took the habit of the Dominicans of Venice, and was bishop of Macedonia and Benevento. He narrowly escaped perishing by an earthquake which proved fatal to the people of Benevento, and demolished his palace, 1688. He was elected pope 1724, and confirmed in a full synod the famous bull unigenitus, and approved the opinion of the Thomists on grace and predestination. He died 21st February 1730, aged 81.

BENEDICT XIV. a native of Bologna, of the family of the Lambertini. He was made titular archbishop of Theodosia 1724, a cardinal 1728, and in 1731 archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. in 1740, the conclave was held in suspense during five months, by the prevalence of two opposite factions, and Lambertini, by a facetious sally, drew the suffrages of 44 members in his favor, and thus secured the election. Why spend so much time? exclaimed he. If you wish to elect a saint, place Gotti in the chair,—if a politician, Aldrovandi,—but if you wish a good companion, choose me. Thus raised to power, he showed himself a friend to reform, zealous, vigilant, impartial and moderate. As he had cultivated learning he was the munificent patron of learned men, and liberally encouraged the fine arts. He died 8th May 1758, aged 83, and was succeeded by Clement XIII. His works were published in 6 vols. folio.

BENEDICTUS, Alexander, an Italian anatomist, about 1425, author of some Latin treatises on his profession, printed together at Venice in 1 vol. fol. 1535, and also at Basil.

BENEFIELD, Sebastian, D.D. an English divine, born at Prestbury Gloucestershire, educated at Corpus Christi Oxford, and appointed Margaret professor of divinity. He died aged 59, 1630, at Meysey Hampton Gloucestershire, of which place he was rector. He was fond of retirement, and exemplary for piety, and integrity. His works are learned and all on the theological subjects. He was strongly attached to Calvin's opinions.

BENEZET, St. a shepherd of Vivarais, who pretended to be inspired to build the bridge of Avignon. He died 1184. Only four arches remain of the 19 of this once famous bridge.

BENEZET, Anthony, a man who, after engaging in a mercantile line and in the business of a cooper, at last devoted himself to the education of youth, an office which he discharged with the most scrupulous attention and from the most humane motives. He was author of "a caution to Great Britain, and her colonies 1767," "an historical account of Guinea, with an enquiry on the slave trade," &c. in 1772, in 8vo. His whole life was employed in acts of charity, and his death therefore was universally lamented. Several hundred negroes attended his funeral, and an American officer who had been engaged in the continental war returning from his funeral exclaimed that "he had rather be Anthony Benezet in that coffin than George Washington with all his glory."

BENHADAD I. king of Damascus, or Syria B.C. 940, attacked Israel and took Dan and Naphtali at the instigation of Asa king of Juda.

BENHADAD II. son and successor of the preceding, 900 B.C. laid siege to Samaria, and was defeated at last by Ahab king of Israel, who treated him with humanity. He afterwards defeated Ahab, and slew him. In his old age he sent Hazael his minister to consult Elisha the prophet, whether the sickness with which he was afflicted should prove fatal. The perfidious minister at his return flisted his master, and ascended on his throne.

BENHADAD III. succeeded his father Hazael 836 B.C. He was defeated and ruined by Josiah king of Judah.

BENI, Paul, a native of the island of Candia, while under the power of the Venetians. He was professor of Padua, and is known by his opposition to the della crusca academy at Florence, whose dictionary he censured, and whose opinions he refuted, in his defence of Tasso and Ariosto, the first of whom he compared to Virgil, and the latter to Homer. He wrote also some treatises on the pastor fido of Guarini, and besides these, which were in Italian, he composed several works in Latin, all collected in 5 vols. fol. 1622, Venice. He died 12th July 1625.

BENJAMIN, the youngest of Jacob's 12 sons, was born of Rachel about 1738 B.C. and was tenderly loved not only by his father, but also by his own brother Joseph. The history of these two brothers in the bible is particularly striking, and pathetic. He died in Egypt, aged 111 years. The tribe of Benjamin was almost totally exterminated in consequence of the violence offered to the wife of a Levite of the town of Gilboah, and only 600 men survived the dreadful slaughter.

BENJAMIN, a rabbi of Tudela in Navarre, who travelled over all the world to examine the synagogues and ceremonies of his nation. He published a curious account of his travels, which was printed at Constantinople in 8vo, 1543, and translated into French by I. Ph. Baratier, 2 vols. 8vo. 1704, and into English by Geraus. He died 1173.

BENINI, Vincent, a native of Cologne, who practised physic at Padua. He had a press in his house, where he printed good editions of eight classic authors. He was author also of Latin notes on Celsus,—observations in Italian, an Alamanni's poem called Culture, and a translation of Fracastorius' Syphilis. He died 1764 aged 51.

BENIVIENI, Jerome, a poet of Florence, who aspired to rise to the elegant stile and melodious diction of Dante and Petrarch. His poems, which were chiefly on divine love, were highly esteemed. His private character was very amiable. He died 1542 aged 89, and desired to be buried in the same grave with his friend the well-known John Pico de Mirandola. His works appeared at Florence 1519, 8vo.

BENNET, Henry, earl of Arlington was born 1618. He was educated at Christ church Oxford, and strongly espoused the royal cause during the civil wars. He retired afterwards to the continent, and was knighted at Bruges, by Charles II. who employed him as his minister at Madrid, and after the restoration as his secretary of state. His abilities were fully equal to the important office, and it reflects no small credit on his integrity that though he was one of the five ministers, Clifford, Ashley Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, denominated from their initials, *cabal*, he did not enter into their views, nor support the scheme which they formed to render the monarch absolute. The war with Holland, which had been undertaken by the perfidious intrigues of the courtiers

now drew forth the indignation of the people, and Bennet, now earl of Arlington, found that Lauderdale and Buckingham exonerated themselves by throwing the popular odium upon their late coadjutor. Their accusation however proved abortive, Arlington defended himself before the commons, and he was acquitted by a small majority. After serving the king 12 years as secretary, Arlington retired upon the indolent office of chamberlain; and though no longer in possession of the favors of the capricious Charles, he was yet employed as a negociator with the prince of Orange; but he was unsuccessful in his endeavours to procure a general peace. He died July 28th, 1685. His only child was a daughter married to the duke of Grafton. In his general character Arlington is described by Burnet as a proud man, but his abilities were so strong, and at the same time so versatile, that he was the only person who could manage with success the king's temper. He was a papist in religion, though when in power he inveighed with bitterness against the Roman catholics.

BENNET, *Dr. Thomas*, born 7th May 1673, was educated at the grammar-school of Salisbury, his native city, and passed to St. John's college Cambridge. In 1700 he accidentally preached a funeral sermon on his friend Mr. John Rayne, rector of St. James, Colchester, and so highly was his discourse applauded, that the parishioners petitioned Compton bishop of London to appoint him to the vacant benefice, a request which was liberally granted. His exertions in his new situation were great and successful, he was followed as a popular preacher for several years, till the other churches of the town were at last filled with ministers of abilities, and the charms of novelty vanished, and an income of nearly 2000 a year was reduced to 600. Upon this he removed to London, where his abilities and his popularity procured him the chaplancy of Chelsea hospital, and afterwards the lectureship of St. Olave Southwark, and the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, worth near 5000 a year. He died of an apoplexy at London, October 9th, 1728. He was author of several sermons, religious and political tracts, an essay on the 39 articles, &c. and a Hebrew grammar.

BENNET, *Christopher*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and distinguished as a physician, and member of the college of physicians in London. He wrote several treatises on medical subjects, particularly *Tabidorum theatrum, seu Phthisicos, &c. Xenodochium, &c.* translated into English 1720, and died April 1655, aged about 38.

BENNET, *Robert B. D.* was educated at Oxford, and made rector of Waddesden, Bucks, by lord Wharton, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards had a private congregation at Aylesbury and at Reading, at which last place he died 1687. He wrote the theological concordance of synonymous words in scripture.

BENOIT, *Elie*, a protestant minister of Paris, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became pastor of Delft. He died 1728, aged 88. He wrote several works, held in high esteem, especially his *histoire de l'edit de Nantes*, 5 vols. 4to 1693. Of the lady whom he married, he has given a most disagreeable picture, representing her as morose, avaricious, insolent, and for 47 years the disturber of his repose.

BENOIT, *father*, a learned Maronite, born at Gussa in Phoenicia. He was early sent to Rome, and educated among the Maronites, and afterwards he became, under the patronage of Cosmo III., Hebrew professor at Pisa. At the age of 44 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and died at Rome, 22d September 1742, aged 80. He was the editor of the works of Ephrem Syrus, 3 vols. fol.

BENSERADE, *Isaac de*, a French poet, born at Lyons near Roan. Early deprived of his father, he had to struggle with poverty, and he gave up the little property to which he was entitled, rather than to maintain his right by a lawsuit. His wit and his poetical talents soon however rendered him popular; he was noticed by Richelieu, to whom according to some he was related, and a pension was settled upon him. After the death of Richelieu, he attached himself to the fortunes of the duke de Breze, who patronised him, and so highly was he esteemed at court, that he was named as envoy to Christina queen of Sweden, an employment however which he did not undertake. As a poet his talents were great, and his name became popular, and for a time he divided the applauses of the town with the celebrated Voiture. His *rondeaux* on Ovid are his worst performance. In the last part of his life he retired from the court to Gentilly, where he employed himself in works of piety, and translated almost all the psalms. He was so afflicted with the stone, that he reluctantly submitted to the operation of cutting, but the surgeon puncturing an artery, ran away instead of checking the effusion of blood, and the unfortunate patient soon after expired in the arms of his friend and confessor Comire, October 19th, 1690.

BENSON, *George*, a dissenter, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, September 1699. After being educated under Dr. Dixon at Whitehaven, and at the university of Glasgow, he assumed the ministerial character in London, and went to reside for seven years, as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Abingdon, Berks. He removed in 1729, to Southwark, and in 1740 he became the associate of Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars. He particularly devoted his time to the study of the sacred writings, and following the example of Locke he directed his labors to elucidate scripture, and published a paraphrase and notes, on several of St. Paul's epistles. He wrote besides the life of Christ.—a defence of the reasonableness of prayer—tracts on persecution,—an history of the planting of Christianity, from the epistles and acts of the apostles, in 2 vols. 4to, a work replete with taste, judgment and erudition, and which procured him an honorable degree by diploma from Scotland, and letters of kindness and acknowledgement from the first divines of the age, Hoadley, Herring, Butler, Conybear, &c. He died 1763 in his 64th year. His posthumous works appeared 1764 in 4to.

BENT, *John Van de*, a native of Amsterdam, who studied under Vandervelde and Wouwermans, and died 1690, aged 40. His landscapes are particularly esteemed.

BENTHAM, *Thomas*, a native of Yorkshire, made fellow of Magdalen college Oxford, 1746, an office which he lost during the tyrannical reign of Mary. On Elizabeth's accession his merits were rewarded with the bishopric of Lichfield

Lichfield and Coventry. He was author of an exposition of the acts of the apostles, and translated into English some of the books of the old testament. He died 1578.

BENTHAM, Edward, canon of Christ church, was born at Ely 23d July 1707, and as his father, who was a clergyman, had a numerous family, he was, by the advice of dean Smalridge, educated at Christ church school, and afterwards admitted of Corpus. He was for a little time vice principal of Magdalen-hall, and in 731 he was elected fellow of Oriel, and 3 years after he was preferred to a stall in Hereford cathedral. In this situation he maintained the same character of application and integrity which he had supported in the university, and introduced regularity and economy in the affairs of the chapter. On the death of Dr. Fanhawe he was nominated by the king to the divinity chair at Oxford, a respectable office which he accepted with great reluctance. His lectures in this new appointment were learned and instructive, they were delivered three times a week, during term time, and the course continued one year. In his private character Dr. Bentham was reserved, though his manners were amiable, and his conduct mild, pious, and benevolent. He published some single sermons and also tracts, and he was preparing an answer to Gibbon's objectionable chapters, when he died in his 69th year, first August 1776. He was buried in Christ church cathedral.

BENTHAM, James, M.A. brother to the preceding, was educated at Ely school, and Trinity college Cambridge, and he became prebendary of Ely in exchange for Northwood rectory, and in 1783 rector of Bowbrick-hill Bucks. His office in the cathedral of his native place engaged his attention to church architecture, and he enriched ecclesiastical literature by the publication of "the history and antiquities of the church of Ely, from the foundation 675 to 1715," in 4to. As a further specimen of his researches, it was his intention to give an history of ancient architecture in the kingdom, but the avocations of a busy life prevented the completion. To his patriotic exertions it is to be observed that the island of Ely owes many of its improvements. By his spirit of perseverance against clamor and vulgar prejudice, turnpike roads were made, travelling was rendered easy, and the unfruitful lands of that part of the kingdom were converted into valuable fields by draining. He died 17th November 1794, aged 86.

BENTINCK, William, first earl of Portland, was descended from a noble family in Holland. When the prince of Orange was seized with the small-pox, it was recommended by his physicians that he should receive the warmth of a young person with him in the same bed. Bentinck cheerfully offered himself, and consequently caught the disease in a violent degree; but the pains and the danger to which he submitted were amply repaid by the favor and friendship of the prince. William brought him with him to England, raised him to the peerage, and granted him lands in Denbighshire, which were, on the representation of the parliament, exchanged for other grants. The earl faithful to his principles, served the king in various offices civil and military, and attended him in his last moments. He died 1709, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, was born at Ferrara 1579, and studied at Padua. His address and intrigues produced a reconciliation between two factions which laid claim to the sovereignty of Ferrara after the death of duke Alfonso and so highly were his services valued by the Roman pontiff that he was made chamberlain of the palace, and afterwards employed as nuncio to Flanders and in France, and at last in 1621 raised to the dignity of cardinal. His popularity was so great that he probably would have succeeded to St. Peter's chair, on the death of pope Urban VII had he not been attacked by a violent disease produced by his attendance on the conclave during the intense heats of the summer; so that in consequence of want of rest for 11 successive nights, he expired Sept. 7th, 1644, in his 65th year. The most known of his works are his history of the civil wars of Flanders—an account of Flanders—and letters and memoirs.

BENTIVOGLIO, Hercules, an illustrious native of Bologna, esteemed and employed by his relation Alfonso duke of Ferrara. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and wrote satires, sonnets, comedies, &c. He died at Venice 1583.

BENTLEY, Richard, son of a mechanic of Wakefield, Yorkshire, became eminent as a critic and a divine. He was of aint John's Cambridge, where his great abilities soon recommended him to public favor and to the friendship of Stillingfleet, whose son he attended as tutor to Wadham college Oxford. The first specimen of his literary fame, was his lectures on Boyle's foundation, in which he displayed great powers of mind, supported by the profound philosophy of Newton and the clear reasoning of Locke, on the being and power of a God. The public admiration on this performance recommended the author to the place of librarian at Saint James's, and this situation, whilst it produced a quarrel, gave at the same time rise to a long celebrated controversy. Mr. Boyle, son of lord Orrery, had obtained the use of a M.S. from the library to complete the edition of "the epistles of Phalaris," which he was then going to publish, and when Bentley demanded the book sooner than was expected, the request was considered as an affront, and a war of words arose which drew forth on both sides the most brilliant and spirited exhibition of wit, criticism and erudition ever before known. On the death of Dr. Montague 1700, Bentley was raised to the mastership of Trinity college Cambridge, an high and respectable situation which his learning and abilities deserved, and soon after, his preferment was increased by the addition of the archdeaconry of Ely, a benefice in the island, and the office of chaplain to the king. His prosperity however was not without its attendant evils. In the government of his college Bentley was arbitrary and severe, and his fellows complained to the bishop of Ely the visitor, and charged him among other crimes with embezzling the money of the college, an accusation which created the most virulent contentions in the society, and which, at last after 2 years' continuance, established the innocence of the master. As divinity professor he likewise exposed himself to the obloquy of the university; he refused to admit without the fee of four guineas, several persons to the degree of doctor, agreeable to a mandate

date of George I. when he visited Cambridge, for which measure he was suspended and degraded, by the university. An appeal was made to the king in council, and the matter was referred to the judges of the king's bench, who reversed the proceedings against him, and directed his honorable restoration to his dignities. During these unhappy struggles Bentley preserved his unshaken firmness of mind, and his time was devoted to the advancement of science, and to laborious criticism. His editions of Terence, Horace, Phædrus, Milton's paradise lost, &c. evince the great powers of his mind, and the most extensive acquaintance with classical literature. After nearly ten years of gradual decay, this superior scholar died at the college 14th July 1742, aged 80, and was buried in the chapel, to which he was a liberal benefactor. In his private character Dr. Bentley was hospitable, warm in his friendship and respected, and beloved as the master of a family. He left three children. His son of the same name was educated under him at Trinity. Elizabeth his eldest daughter married, 1727, Sir Humphry Ridge, and Joanna married the eldest son of bishop Cumberland. Dr. Bentley also published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill with critical observations on John Malala's chronology, 1691, and an answer to Collins' discourse on free thinking.

BENTLEY, *Thomas*, nephew to the preceding, was author of "the wishes," a comedy, which was represented at Drury-lane 1761, but withdrawn in 1782, from some apparent allusions to party politics. He also wrote Philodamus a tragedy, and a satirical poem called patriotism. He died 1782.

BENVENUTI, *Charles*, a Jesuit, born at Leghorn, and made mathematical professor at Rome. He was author of an abridgement of philosophy—dissertation upon lights,—reflexions on Jesuitism, &c. On the suppression of the Jesuits he retired to Warsaw, and died 1789, aged 73.

BENWELL, *William*, an able divine, and elegant scholar, born at Caversham Oxfordshire, in 1765. From Reading school, where his abilities were fostered by the judicious care, and directed by the classical taste, of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered, in 1783, at Trinity college Oxford. In the university the same ardent application continued to mark his progress, and his labors as a Latin poet were in 1785 rewarded by the chancellor's prize. The subject was the plundering of Rome by Alaric, and it was treated with great judgment, and with all the energy of description, and the majestic dignity of the Mantuan bard. Two years after he obtained another prize for an English essay, "on what arts the moderns have excelled the ancients," in which he displayed deep research and correctness of judgment, in a style chaste and elegant. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1787 took his master's degree, and in 1790, was elected fellow of his college, where he gained the respect of the society, as an active and well informed tutor. In 1794, he obtained the living of Hale Magna in Lincolnshire, which he soon resigned for Chilton in Suffolk. In June 1796, he married the eldest daughter of J. Loveday esq. of Caversham, and 11 weeks after this amiable and deservedly respected character was borne to his grave. He resided at Milton, Wilts, and during a contagious fever which raged in the village, from his

great benevolence of heart, he exerted himself in affording consolation to the poor sufferers, and unhappily caught the infection, which, after ten days, proved fatal, 6th Sept. 1796. He was buried at Caversham, where in the church a small tablet, in modest language, records his virtues. At his death Mr. Benwell was engaged in publishing Xenophon's memorabilia, of which the half was already printed. As a polite and classical scholar his name must stand high, as a divine the simplicity of his discourses made its way to the heart of his hearers, by his zeal, his earnestness, and his eloquence aided by the most powerful recommendation of his exemplary conduct and benevolent manners. As a poet he rose to the eminence of genius and originality, and though he wrote little, yet the few pieces which have appeared in print, and those which are preserved in the hands of his friends, exhibit him expressing the true merit and the majestic graces of the muse. Had he lived longer, literature would have been more highly enriched by his productions, religion would have been adorned by his persuasive eloquence, and his powerful example, and the world benefitted by the exertions of his charity, his benevolence, and philanthropy.

BENYOWSKY, *Count Mauritius Augustus de*, magnate of Hungary and Poland, was born 1741, at Verbowa in the Hungarian province of Nitria. He embraced early the profession of arms, and manifested those strong powers of mind which shone with such peculiar lustre in the midst of his dangers and misfortunes. After serving in the imperial armies, he at last joined the confederation of the Polish nobles, to withstand the encroachment of foreigners. He accepted a high command in the army, and in his military capacity he distinguished himself against the Russians in various skirmishes, with unparalleled bravery and success, till several wounds disabled him, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. The triumph of the Russians was great, in possessing the person of so indefatigable an adversary; but instead of respecting his misfortunes, they insulted his fate, and with shocking barbarity they loaded him with irons, and confined him in a prison, where the dead carcases of his companions in misery poisoned the air, and threatened a pestilential contagion. If he was so fortunate as to escape, it was to fall again under the power of his persecutors, and to add to his sufferings, he was hurried away through the deserts of Siberia to Kamtschatka, where he found himself an insulted exile and degraded prisoner on the third Dec. 1770. He did not, however, sink under his confinement; in this distant retreat he formed the design of escaping, and so highly was his character of bravery and heroism respected, that even the daughter of Mr. Nilon, the governor of the place, consented to share his fortunes, and to assist him in his escape. After being nearly discovered, he succeeded in his attempts; he made himself master of Kamtschatka by force and stratagem, and accompanied by 86 faithful followers and nine women, among whom was his fair protector, he sailed on the 11th May 1771, from the harbour, and passing by the island of Formosa and the coast of China, he reached, 17th Sept. the port of Macao, from whence he departed for Europe in a French vessel. He no sooner landed in France, than he was encouraged by the French court to form a settlement in the island of Madagascar, and

as he silently aspired to the honor of founding a colony at Formosa, when poor and forsaken, he now eagerly embraced the proposal, and on 22d March 1773, after a residence of scarce seven months in Europe, he set sail for Africa. His great genius might have surmounted all difficulties in his new establishment, in the midst of barbarous uncivilized nations; but Benyowsky had to contend with more dangerous adversaries, with the envy and malice of favorites, courtiers, and governors, who thwarted his views and opposed his career of glory. It is scarce to be wondered that in those disappointments and provocations, he forgot his allegiance to the French monarchy. He considered himself as an independent sovereign, and the power which he had acquired by his valor, and by his insinuating manners among the barbarians of Madagascar, was consolidated by the stronger cement of popularity, and the affection of the natives. On the 11th October he left this rising settlement for Europe, that he might increase his connection, and form reciprocal alliances with the more polished nations of the north, but though he offered his friendship and services successively to the courts of France, Germany, and England, and claimed their support as the independent sovereign of Madagascar, his offers were disregarded, and he embarked again for Africa, 14th April 1784, from London, accompanied by his family, and a number of settlers. His return to Madagascar was not followed by those happy consequences, which the friends of virtue and humanity could wish. He attacked a French settlement, and the governor of the isle of France sent a small force to oppose his progress. Benyowsky met his invaders with his usual bravery, but his adherents were few and timid, and the hero, abandoned by the 30 natives that were with him, and assisted only by two Europeans, found himself overpowered, and a ball having struck him on the right breast decided the fortune of the day. He fell behind the parapet, but his inhuman enemies dragging him by the hair, saw him expire in a few minutes after, 23d May 1786.

BENZELIUS, Eric, an obscure native of West Gothland, who, after a good education, became tutor to the sons of the chancellor of Sweden, and by his influence rose to ecclesiastical dignities and the archbishopric of Upsal. He was author of the lives of the patriarchs, and translated the bible into the Swedish language. He died 1709, aged 67.

BENZIO, Trifone, an Italian poet, born at Assiso. Deformed in person, he compensated for the unkindness of nature, by a lively disposition, agreeable manners, and the most fascinating powers of conversation. His integrity and the amiableness of his manners were such that he was called the Socrates of Rome. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian, which are preserved in the collections of Pallavacini, Gruter, and Vacchi. He died about 1570.

BEOTEO, Angelo, a poet born at Padua, and surnamed Ruzzante. He directed his whole attention to copy the manners of the vulgar, and he is peculiarly happy in his descriptions of rustic simplicity and grotesque drollery. His principal pieces are *la Vaccaria*,—*la Moschetta*,—&c. He died 1542.

BERAULD, Nicolas, a native of Orleans in the 16th century, preceptor to the Colignys, and famous for great learning, and for his acquaintance with Erasmus and

other learned men. He compiled a *Græco-Latin Lexicon*. His son *Francis* was also eminent as a scholar, and quitting the catholic tenets, became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.

BERCHET, Peter, a French painter, who died 1720, aged 61. He is known in England for several ingenious pieces, and as the painter of the ceiling of Trinity college chapel, Oxford.

BERCHEUR, Peter, a Benedictine, who died 1362. He is known as the translator of Livy, by order of John king of France, &c. in which office, it is remarkable, that he invented and introduced various words, which are now of good authority in the French language. A MS. of this his work is preserved in the Sorbonne.

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, a surgeon of Carpo, the first who cured the venereal distemper by mercurial ointment. His success in this disorder procured him both fame and money, and he grew so insolent that he wrote in a contemptuous stile to the pope and to the king of Spain, who invited him to practise at their courts. He died 1527.

BERENGER, archdeacon of Angers, maintained that the bread and wine used in the sacrament were not the real body and blood of Christ, but merely human food, of which the communicants partook by faith. These tenets which had been before supported by John Scotus Erigena, and were afterwards maintained by the Sacramentarians, were violently opposed by Lanfranc, and Berenger was condemned at Paris and at Rome, but though he was compelled to make a public recantation, he died 1088, firmly attached to his opinion.

BERENGER I. son of Eberard duke of Friulo, caused himself to be declared king of Italy in 893. His pretensions were opposed by Guy duke of Spoleto, who twice defeated him, but the support of Arnolph king of Germany confirmed him in his power, though again attacked by Lambert the son of his old rival, and by Lewis Boson king of Arles. Prosperity for 20 years seemed now to attend him, and he had the interest to procure himself to be crowned in 915 emperor of Germany, but his rival Rodolph king of Burgundy at last prevailed against him, and in the dreadful battle of Placentia, Berenger was defeated 922, and two years after cruelly assassinated. His only daughter Gillette became, by Albert marquis of Yvre, mother of Berenger II. who assumed the title of king of Italy in 950. He was defeated by the emperor Otho, who had at first espoused his cause, but now made war against him, and he was sent to Germany, where he died 966.

BERENGER, Peter, a disciple of Abelard, who supported his doctrines in a severe "Apology" against Saint Bernard.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa, king of Judea, married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia. She afterwards lived in incestuous adultery with her brother Agrippa, and was so much loved by Titus, that he would have declared her empress, if not prevented by the fear and indignation of the Roman people.

BERENICIUS, a curious character, who appeared in Holland in 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives, and sweeping chimnies. His abilities were such that he could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes,

Aristophanes. Cicero, Pliny, &c. and he was besides well versed in all modern languages, and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog into which he had fallen when in a state of intoxication. The Georgarchoniomachia is attributed to him. It is generally supposed that he was an expelled Jesuit.

BERETIN, *Peter*, a native of Cortona in Tuscany, eminent as a painter, and honored by pope Alexander VII. and by Ferdinand II. He succeeded best in great subjects, and chiefly excelled in the grace and expression of his heads. His private character was amiable. He died of the gout 1669 in his 73d year.

BERG, *Matthias Vondel*, a painter, who was disciple of Rubens. He was born at Ypres, and died 1687, aged 72.

BERGAMO, *James Philip de*, an Augustine monk, born at Bergamo, 1434, author of a Latin chronicle of the world, from the creation to his own time.

BERGHEM, *Nicolas*, a painter of Haerlem, who died there 1683, aged 59. Though blamed for hasty execution, his designs are great, and the most minute things show equal perfection with the most principal figures. His landscapes are highly finished.

BERGIER, *Nicolas*, historiographer of France, is known as the learned author of the history of the great roads of the Roman empire, first printed 1622, and again in 1792, 2 vols. 4to. He died 15th Sept. 1623, and his son published his unfinished history.

BERGIER, *Nicolas Sylvester*, an ecclesiastic, born at Darnay in Franche comté. He became principal of the college of Besançon, professor of theology, and canon of Paris cathedral; and he might have risen to higher preferment, but when offered an abbey, he answered, "I am already rich enough." His manners were amiable, and his character irreproachable. He died at Paris 9th April 1790. He is author of a refutation of the system of nature 2 vols. 12mo.—Deism self-confuted, 2 vols. 12mo.—Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols.—and other learned and valuable works.

BERGLER, *Etienne*, a learned German critic, of the 18th century. He greatly contributed to the journal of Leipzig, and wrote some valuable notes on Aristophanes inserted in the Leyden edition 1760, besides commentaries, &c. He went to Turkey, and there abjured his religion for Mahometanism, and died there.

BERGMAN, *Torbern*, a native of Catherineburg, educated at Upsal, and distinguished for his knowledge of medicine and chemistry. He was the friend of Linnæus, and gave him a collection of non-descript insects, one of which the philosopher called by the name of Bergman. In 1761, his abilities recommended him to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and in 1767, to that of chemistry. His labors were usefully employed in investigating the secrets of nature, he discovered the properties of fixed air, made experiments on the regulus of manganese, the earths ponderosa and magnesia, and other mineral substances. Among his many publications are a treatise on electric attractions, and a theory of the earth; and he was also one of those employed to observe the transit of Venus in 1761. He was made rector of Upsal university, and died soon after, 1784.

BERIGARD, *Claude*, a native of Moulins, professor of philosophy at Pisa and Padua. He died at Padua of an umbilical hernia 1663, in his 85th year. His works are on philosophy, consisting of circulus Pisanus, Florence 1641, 4to.—dubitaciones in dialogum Galilæi pro terræ immobilitate, 1632, 4to.

BERING, *Vitus*, a professor at Copenhagen in the 17th century, historiographer to the king, and eminent as a Latin poet. His works are much admired.

BERING, *Vitus*, a Danish navigator, commodore in the service of Russia. He was sent by Peter I. in 1728, with some ships to explore the north coasts of America, but it was only in a third voyage, made in 1741, that he discovered any thing remarkable. His ship struck on an island on the coast of Kamtschatka, and while repairing the damages sustained there, he died in the place. The island and the freights still bear his name.

BERKELEY, *Dr. George*, a native of Kilcrin in Ireland, deservedly celebrated for his writings. He was educated at Kilkenny school and Dublin college, and early recommended himself to public favor by the superior powers of his mind. Though from the tenor of some of his sermons he was falsely stiled a Jacobite, he however was introduced to queen Caroline, and his opinions and conversation were courted by men of all parties. By the recommendation of Swift, he accompanied as chaplain lord Peterborough ambassador to the king of Sicily, and afterwards, when disappointed in his expectations of preferment, he spent four years on the continent as tutor to the son of Dr. Ashe bishop of Clogher. During his travels through Apulia, he communicated some ingenious observations on the tarantula to Dr. Freind, and he made some valuable collections for a natural history of Sicily, which unfortunately for the world were lost on his passage to Naples. Soon after his return to London in 1721, he went as chaplain with the duke of Grafton, viceroy of Ireland, and while courted by the great and the learned he found his fortune increased by a legacy of about 4000l. from the celebrated Vanessa, who repaid the coldness or cruelty of Swift, by bestowing her property on his more deserving friends. In 1724, he was made dean of Derry, but in the midst of his easy fortune and respectable connections he formed the wild scheme of erecting a college in the Bermuda islands for the conversion of the savage Americans to christianity; but though he was supported by the patronage of the king, and the influence, zeal, or pretended piety of the minister, with the promise of a grant of 10,000l. and ably seconded by men of abilities who followed his fortunes, he proved the abortion of his hopes, after residing nearly two years at Newport in America, and he returned disgusted and disappointed to England. He was raised to the see of Cloyne in 1735, and 12 years after, he refused the offer from lord Chesterfield of a translation to Clogher. After discharging the high duties of his office with all the decorum and sanctity of a primitive bishop, he came to reside in 1752 at Oxford, in quest of literary retirement, as well as to superintend the education of his son; but the prospects of human life, alas! are short, on the 14th of following January he was seized with a palsy of the heart,

heart, whilst his lady was reading a sermon to him, and so suddenly and calmly did he expire, that his daughter only discovered while presenting him a cup of tea that he was no more. He was buried in Oxford cathedral, and Dr. Markham wrote his epitaph. His private character was truly great and exemplary, so that Pope's panegyric is far from misapplied in attributing "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven." As a scholar and philosopher the bishop of Cloyne ranks high. His theory of vision, published 1709, and his principles of human knowledge 1710, and dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, 1713, in opposition to sceptics and atheists, display great vigor of thought, strength of reasoning, and subtle argumentation. He wrote besides sermons, the minute philosopher, 2 vols. 8vo. 1732, a masterly performance, in dialogues, after Plato's manner—some mathematical disquisitions—*Siris*, a learned and curious inquiry concerning the virtues of tar-water, 1744, a work which he said cost him more labor than any of his performances, &c. &c.

BERKELEY, George, LL.D. second son of the bishop of Cloyne by Anne daughter of John Forster, speaker of the Irish house of commons, was born in Grosvenor-street, London, 28th September 1733, and after being under the care of his father, he entered at Christ-church, Oxford. He was honorably patronised by archbishop Secker, who revered the memory of his illustrious father, and together with the livings of St. Clement's Dane, London, and Tys-hurst church, Suffex, he obtained the chancellorship of Brecknock, and a prebendal stall in Canterbury cathedral. He married Eliza daughter of the reverend Henry Finham, descended from the Cherrys of Shottesbrook, Berks; and supported a virtuous and amiable character in public and private. He died January 6, 1795, and was buried in the same vault with his father. He wrote some single sermons, one of which, on Charles' martyrdom, has gone through six editions; and a volume was published after his death by his widow.

BERKELEY, George, earl of, privy counsellor of Charles II. was descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal family of Denmark. He was author of historical applications, and occasional meditations on several subjects, written by a person of honor, 12mo. 1670, a book of great merit. He left a valuable collection of books to Sion college, and died 1698.

BERKELEY, sir William, of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself as vice-admiral of the white in the dreadful engagement with the Dutch 2d June 1666, when he led the van into the midst of the enemy's fleet, and fell in his cabin, overpowered by numbers.

BERKENHOUT, Dr. John, a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, educated in his native town, and early sent to Germany to acquire the modern languages, and qualify himself for the mercantile profession of his father, who was born in Holland. He however disdained the drudgery of the counter. He travelled over Europe; and by the friendship and recommendation of baron Bielfeldt at Berlin, he entered into the Prussian service, which he quitted on the breaking out of hostilities between England and France in 1756, for the command of a troop in his native country. In 1760 he preferred a literary life to military service, and began to study physic at Edinburgh, from whence

he passed to Leyden, where he took his degrees, in 1765. He settled at Isleworth, in Middlesex, and in 1778 he accompanied the commissioners to America; but being suspected of improper intrigues with the members of congress at Philadelphia, he was sent to prison; from which, however, he was liberated, and rewarded with a pension on his return home. He died 3d April 1791, aged 60, eminently distinguished for his vast erudition, for universal knowledge, and for great powers of mind. His publications on various subjects are numerous and highly respectable; the most known of which are, his pharmacopœia medicæ—his outlines of the natural history of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols. 12mo.—his first lines of the theory, &c. of philosophical chemistry—his biographia literaria—his ways and means, or hints for taxation—his symptomatology—clavis Anglica linguæ botanicæ—letters to his son, &c.

BERKHEYDEN, Job and Gerard, two Dutch painters, born at Haerlem. The eldest excelled in landscapes, and was drowned in one of the canals of Holland, 1698, aged 70; the other was particularly happy in his views of towns, palaces, and temples. He died 1693.

BERKLEY, sir William, a native of London, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and, in 1666, made governor of Virginia. He made a collection of the laws of the provinces, and wrote an account of the country, in folio, and wrote also the lost lady, a tragi-comedy. He returned 1676, and died 13th July 1677, and was buried at Twickenham.

BERNAERT, Nicafus, a Dutch painter, the disciple and imitator of Snyders, who died 1663, aged 70.

BERNARD, St. known as one of the fathers of the church, and as the founder of 160 monasteries, was born at Fontaine in Burgundy 1091. As abbot of the religious house of Clairvaux, in 1115, he acquired celebrity, as a preceptor his lectures were frequented by the most famous men, and all affairs of importance were referred to the consideration and decision of his superior powers of judgment. He firmly opposed schismatics, supported the power of the popes, convicted Abelard of heresy at the council of Sens in 1140, and by his unexampled sanctity wrought miracles to command the reverence of an admiring vulgar. He died 1153. His works have been published by Mabillon, in 2 vols. folio, 1690.

BERNARD of Menthon, a native of Savoy, born 923, who was made archdeacon of Aoust, at the bottom of the Alps, and in the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties labored strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of the mountains to Christianity. To forward his humane purposes, he founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and unfortunate travellers; and they still subsist a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

BERNARD, Edward, was born at Perry St. Paul near Towcester, Northamptonshire, 2d May 1638, and received his education at Northampton, and merchant-tailors' school, from whence, after a residence of seven years, he went to St. John's college, Oxford, 1655. The proficiency of his early years was so great in classical literature, that he applied himself at the university not only to philosophical and mathematical studies, but to Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668, he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented

to that university by Jos. Scaliger and Warnerus; and in 1673 he was appointed successor to sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy, to whom, four years before, he had been chosen deputy. In the intended plan of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, Mr. Bernard's assiduity was great, he collected and compared whatever was most curious and valuable in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work; which, however, either from its vast extent, or the negligence of its first patrons, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by Charles II. to superintend the education of his two natural children by the duchess of Cleveland; but the simple and reserved manners of the professor were not in unison with the gay dissipation of a court; and he retired, in one year, from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. He went to Leyden in 1683, to attend the sale of Nic. Heinsius' library, and repeated his visit some years after, when the books of Golius were sold. As he had been obliged to give up his preferments on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and his pursuits; and he resigned it 1691, to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. He died of a consumption, at Oxford, January 12, 1696, in his 59th year, and he was buried in St. John's college chapel, where a monument is erected to his memory. Dr. Smith, who knew him well, speaks of him with the candor and warmth of a friend. He describes him as mild in disposition, an enemy to disputes, a candid judge of literary labors, tolerant as a churchman, sincere in his friendships, exemplary in his conduct, and eminent for his learning, as his publications and manuscripts fully evince. His works are, a treatise on ancient weights and measures, annexed to Pococke's commentary on Hosea—private devotions, 1689—*orbis eruditi literatura a character Samaritano deducta—etymologicum Britannicum*, &c.—besides various astronomical papers in the philosophical transactions.

BERNARD, *James*, was born at Nions, in Dauphine, 1st September 1658, and educated at Geneva. The persecution of the protestants obliged him to fly from France to Switzerland, and from thence to Holland, where he became minister of Ganda, and professor at the Hague. His sermons, as well as the celebrity of his writings, recommended him to the public favor, and the people of Leyden fixed upon him for their minister; but William III. who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm their choice, and it was not till 1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He was also professor of philosophy in the university; but he embraced the system of Descartes, till his knowledge of English made him acquainted with the sublime discoveries of Newton. He died 27th April 1718, aged 60. His writings were mostly periodical, such as *histoire abrégée de l'Europe—nouvelles de la république des lettres*—besides a supplement to Moreri's dictionary, in 2 vols. folio, sermons, &c. &c.

BERNARD, *Catharine*, was born at Rouen, and died at Paris 1712. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and obtained three times the poetical prize at the French academy. Her tragedies, *Brutus* and *Laodamia*, were

received with applause on the French theatre; and she was rewarded with a pension of 200 crowns by Lewis XIV. She suppressed some of her pieces which might reflect upon her morality and religion. Two romances, count d'Amboise and Inez de Cordova, are attributed to her.

BERNARD, *of Thuringia*, a fanatical hermit, who, in the last part of the 10th century, pretended to announce the immediate end of the world, and prevailed so much upon the vulgar, that a solar eclipse just at that time was interpreted as a completion of the prophecy, and all, in the utmost consternation, fled to caves and mountains. His reveries are now justly forgotten.

BERNARD, *of Brussels*, a painter, of the 16th century, eminent in his hunting pieces, in which he introduced his patron Charles V. His last judgment is still shown at Antwerp.

BERNARD, *Peter Joseph*, son of a sculptor at Grenoble in Dauphine, was educated by the Jesuits of Lyons, whose fraternity he refused to join, for the pleasures of the capital. Though he possessed wit and a lively poetical genius, his compositions could not procure him bread, so that for two years he was engaged as clerk to a public notary. He was at last recommended to the marquis of Pezay and *maréchal de Coigni*, whom he accompanied in the campaigns in Italy. The death of de Coigni in 1756 left him without a patron, but his conversation recommended him to the great and opulent at Paris, till, in 1771, the sudden loss of his memory cut short the happiness of his life, and in this intellectual imbecility he continued to his death, November 1, 1775. He wrote some operas, besides other lighter pieces, which, for their ease and elegance, have procured him the name of *le gentil-Bernard*.

BERNARD, *Dr. Francis*, physician to James II. was eminent for his learning, and for a collection of books, which sold, in 1698, for 1600*l.* a high price for the times. He died February 19, 1697, aged 69. His brother *Charles*, who was surgeon to the princess Anne, was also the collector of a curious library, sold in 1711.

BERNARD, *Richard*, rector of Batecombe, in Somersetshire, died in 1641. He was author of *Theaurus biblicus*, a valuable concordance—and an abstract of the bible.

BERNARD, *Samuel*, a historical painter, who died at Paris 1687, aged 72. He engraved Raphael's history of Attila, with great elegance and success. His son, of the same name, was, on account of his riches, called the Lucullus of his age. He was employed in the court of Lewis XIV. and died 1739, aged 88.

BERNARD, *John Baptiste*, an ecclesiastic, who died at Paris 1772, aged 62. He wrote some discourses and funeral orations, much admired.

BERNARDI, *John*, an artist of Italy, known for his exquisite skill in cutting crystals. He was patronised, among others, by Alexander Farnese, and died at Faenza 1555.

BERNARDINE, an ecclesiastic, born at Massa, 1380. He was educated at Sienna; and after being employed as commissary at Jerusalem, he became eminent as a preacher, so that several cities of Italy solicited him for their bishop. This popularity raised him enemies, who
accused

accused him before pope Martin V. of erroneous doctrines; which, however, he refuted. He died at Aquila 1444, after founding 300 monasteries in Italy; and he was canonised six years after by pope Nicholas. His works have appeared in folio and 4to.

BERNAZZANO, a painter of Milan, in the 16th century, eminent in the representation of landscape and animals. He painted some strawberries on a fresco wall so naturally, that the plaster was torn down by the frequent pecking of peacocks.

BERNIA, or BERNI, *Francis*, an ecclesiastic of Florence, where he died 1543. He was patronised by Julio de Medicis, afterwards pope Clement XII. and he distinguished himself so much as a satirical poet, that a species of burlesque was called, among the Italians, *Berniaesque*. His *Orlando Innamorato Rifatto* is much esteemed. It is but the work of Boiardo put into a more elegant, witty, and satirical dress. His Latin poems were collected with those of Segni, &c. 1562, and his Italian pieces were placed in a collection with those of Varchi, Moro, Dolce, &c. 1548, reprinted at London 1721 and 1724, in 2 vols. 8vo.

BERNIER, *Francis*, a native of Angers, who studied at Montpellier, and travelled to the holy land, and through Cairo and Suez to the Mogul empire, where he resided for twelve years, eight of which he was physician to the emperor Aurungzebe, from which circumstance he was called the mogul. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, published 1699 and 1710, and died 22d September 1688.

BERNIER, *John*, a native of Blois, physician to Madame. He wrote some medical essays, 4to.—topographical histories—critique on the works of Rabelais—anti-menagiana; but in an inferior style. He died poor at an advanced age, 1668.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, *John Lawrence*, was born at Naples, and became celebrated for his superior skill in painting, architecture, sculpture, and mechanics. No less than fifteen of his pieces adorn the church of St. Peter at Rome, the most admired of which are the altar and tabernacle, St. Peter's chair, &c. He was in France, where he gained the admiration of the court of Lewis XV. He died at Rome 29th November 1680. Several of his pieces are preserved in the Florentine gallery. It is said, that in viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, of which he executed three busts, he exclaimed, that he had never seen a more unfortunate looking face before.

BERNIS, *Francis Joachim de-Pierre de*, a cardinal, born 1715, of an ancient, but reduced family. He was brought up at the school of St. Sulpice, and intended for the church; but Fleury, to whom he was introduced, conceived a dislike for him; and he might have long remained in obscurity, if madame Pompadour, pleased with a song which he had written for her, had not stepped forth to patronise him. By her influence, he was sent ambassador to Venice; and at his return was regarded as an able and useful statesman, and admitted into the ministry. His services to the court of Rome were rewarded with a cardinal's hat, in 1758; but, soon after, the misfortunes of the French arms in Germany were in some degree attributed to him by the weak Lewis XV. and he was sent in exile to his abbey. In 1764 he was recalled from disgraceful obscurity, and soon after em-

ployed as ambassador at Rome, where his intrigues were exerted to procure the suppression of the Jesuits, though it is said he disapproved of the violence of the measures. To his other dignities of cardinal and archbishop of Albi, was added the title of the protector of the French churches at Rome; and his sole ambition was now to live in splendor and magnificence at the papal court. The revolution came to destroy his enjoyments, and from the highest affluence he was suddenly reduced to poverty; which was, however, relieved for a while by the kind offices of the chevalier Azara, and a pension from the Spanish court. He died at Rome 1st November 1794, universally regretted, especially by the Romans. His works, consisting of poetical pieces, on the four seasons, the four parts of the day, on religion, an epistle to indolence, &c. have appeared in 3 vols. 4to.

BERNOULLI, *James*, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basil 27th December 1654. He studied in the university of his native town; but though his father wished him to follow the clerical profession he pursued the bent of his native genius in mathematical learning. He travelled to Geneva and France, and afterwards visited Flanders and England, where his reputation had already preceded him, in consequence of his learned treatise on a comet which appeared about the year 1680. His writings procured him universal esteem. He was invited to fill the professorial chair at Heidelberg in 1684; which, however, his union with a Swiss lady of respectable family prevented; but three years after he succeeded to a vacant chair in his native city. His lectures were frequented by numbers, who admired his ingenuity, the extent of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his arguments; and the dignity of honorary member was bestowed upon him by the academies of Paris and Berlin. Intemperance of application brought on a complication of disorders, and Bernoulli, reduced by a slow fever, expired the 16th August 1705, ordering, like another Archimedes, a spiral logarithmical curve to be engraved on his tomb, with the words "eadem mutata refurgo," in allusion to the day of resurrection. His discoveries in mathematics, especially the properties of the curve, have immortalized his name. He was the friend and correspondent of the famous Boyle, of Leibnitz, and of other learned men.

BERNOULLI, *John*, brother to James, was professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and afterwards successor to his brother at Basil, where he was born in 1667, and where he died in 1748. He pursued the same studies as his brother, equally distinguishing himself as a geometrician. He visited France for information, and his learning and his correspondence gained him the friendship of Mallebranche, la Hire, Cassini, Varignon, l'Hopital, Newton, and Leibnitz. He was engaged for some time in a mathematical dispute with his brother, which was terminated only by death, and he maintained opinions with respect to the barometer, which drew severe animadversions from Hartzoecker. His treatise on the management of ships appeared 1714, and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets, which was honored with the prize of the academy of sciences. His works were published at Geneva 1742, in seven vols. 4to. The children of Bernoulli were deserving of their father's fame. *Nicholas* the eldest, died at Petersburg in 1726, a few months after he had been honorably

called by the Czar to fill the professorial chair, and *Daniel* and *John*, possess equal claims to the admiration and applause of men of science and virtue. These apposite lines were placed by *Voltaire*, under *Bernoulli's* portrait :

Son esprit vit la vérité,
Et son cœur connut la justice ;
Il a fait l'honneur de la Suisse,
Et celui de l'humanité.

Thus elegantly translated :

Ille fuit cultor justit, verique repertor,
Exstitit Helvetiis decus. & decus extitit orbi.

BERNOULLI, *Daniel*, son of *John Bernoulli*, was born at Groningen, February 9th, 1700, and died March 1782. He was intended for a mercantile profession, but he distinguished himself in the same pursuits as his father, and after passing some time in Italy and at Petersburg, he was appointed to a professorial chair at Basil. His learning was extensive, he gained or divided nine prizes with the most illustrious of the literati of Europe, an honor attained by no other besides Euler his pupil and friend. He divided a prize with his father, but the old man felt hurt at the presumption of the son, who had not the wisdom or respect to conceal his triumph. This family quarrel was farther aggravated, for the son embraced Newton's philosophy, which the father had always opposed with all the weapons of science. *Bernoulli* succeeded his father 1748 in the academy of sciences, and he was succeeded by his brother *John*, so that for 84 years the chair was honorably filled by a *Bernoulli*. As a proof of his popularity at Basil, it may be mentioned, that it was the strict injunction of every father to his child, to bow with respect to *Daniel Bernoulli* when met in the streets. He was honorary member of all learned societies of Europe. Once in his travels he met with a learned stranger who was pleased with his conversation, and asked him his name, "I am *Daniel Bernoulli*," replied he ; "and I," answered the stranger, who supposed that he was laughed at, "am *Isaac Newton*."

BERNSTORFF, *John Harting Ernest* count, an able statesman, descended from a noble family in Hanover. After travelling over Europe, and improving the resources of a mind already rich with the stores of science and learning, he settled in Denmark, and became the friend and favorite of *Christian VI.* He was employed in various embassies, and at last became the prime minister of the kingdom. In this dangerous office he applied himself to the advancement of the happiness of his adopted country. Her commerce was enlarged, her manufactures encouraged, and every beneficent plan was adopted which could add to the prosperity of the state. A society for agriculture and economy was established under royal patronage, and also another for the improvement of the Danish language, and of the fine arts ; and under his influence, a learned body was formed, whose object was to examine into the history, &c. of the east, of which the travels of *Niebuhr* were a most interesting specimen. *Bernstorff* was in 1767 created a count, and the next year accompanied his master to England, but in 1770, he fell under the royal displeasure, and after a life devoted to the service and honor of Denmark, he retired on a pension to Hamburg, where he died February 18th, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, *Andrew Peter* Count, nephew to the preceding, was born at Gartow in Lüneburg, 28th August 1735, and after studying at Leipzig and Göttingen, and travelling through Europe, he settled in Denmark, to assist and to share the honors of his uncle. He was in 1769 raised to the rank of privy counsellor, and though a temporary disgrace banished him to his seat, he was in 1772 recalled to be placed at the head of affairs. As a negotiator with Russia, he conducted himself with great ability, and by persuading the ambitious Catherine, that it ill became her dignity to retain a small patrimony which made her dependent on the German empire, he obtained for his country the cession of Sleswick, and part of Holstein, and thus strengthened Denmark by the accession of a convenient territory, whose population amounted to above 100,000 men. In the American war he recommended the armed neutrality between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, and thus protected commerce against the violence of the belligerent powers. He retired in 1780 from the helm of the state, but was again recalled four years after by the prince of Denmark, and he had the sagacity to forbear engaging in the struggles which kindled a war in 1788 between Russia and Sweden. This great statesman died, 21st June 1797, universally lamented, and respectfully followed to the grave by the Danes, who admired his patriotism and virtues, and who, to commemorate his affability, benevolence, and popularity, struck medals to his honor.

BEROALDUS, *Philip*, was born of a noble family of Bologna, where he was professor of belles lettres, and where he died 25th July 1505, aged 52. He was very dissipated in his youth, so that he dreaded the restraints of wedlock. A lady however of singular accomplishments was at last united to him, and she produced the greatest reformation in his conduct. He became regular, beneficent, and unambitious. He possessed great learning for his age, and wrote both in verse and prose, but his chief labors were valuable editions of the classics. His life was published by *Jean Pins* at Bologna 1505.

BEROALDUS, *Philip*, nephew to the preceding, was librarian of the Vatican, under *Leo Xth.* He wrote panegyrics, epigrams, and light poetry, with considerable success. He died at Rome 1518, aged 40. His poems were edited at Rome 1530.

BEROALDUS, *Matthew*, a native of Paris, author of a chronology in which he rejects all heathen authority, for that of the bible. From a catholic he became a calvinist at Geneva, where he died 1581.

BEROALDUS, *Francis*, son of *Matthew*, was born at Paris 1558, and died 1612. He possessed a versatile genius, and with inferior powers of mind he attempted to turn every thing into ridicule. He pretended to be acquainted with various secrets, the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, &c. His "*moyen de parvenir*" is a collection of satires, trivial anecdotes, and offensive puerility.

BEROSUS, priest of Belus at Babylon, was author of a history of Chaldaea, some fragments of which are preserved in *Josephus*. He lived in the age of Alexander the great.

BERQUIN, *Arnauld*, a celebrated French writer, born at Bourdeaux. He first commanded the public attention by

by his Idylles which possess sweetness, elegance, and pathos, and he afterwards wrote his romances; but his greatest and most popular work is his *ami des enfans*, in 6 vols. 12mo. This interesting work, which conveys instruction to the youthful mind, and leads it by an amusing and agreeable narrative, clothed in spirited dialogue, to the admiration and to the love of virtuous and honorable actions, has been frequently edited and translated into the various languages of Europe. He left in MSS. some other works, comedies, &c. He died at Paris 21st December 1701, aged 42.

BERQUIN, *Lévis de*, a gentleman of Artois, known as a courtier at the court of France. As he had embraced the tenets of the protestants he was exposed to the persecution of the papists. He was twice imprisoned and twice acquitted of heresy, from the respectability of his character or the influence of the court, but as he wished to avenge himself on his accusers, he was the 3d time seized, and on refusing to make a recantation, he was condemned to be strangled and burnt, which sentence he underwent with astonishing fortitude, 1569, in his 40th year. He was the friend of Erasmus.

BERRETOU, *Nicholas*, a painter, born at Macerata, was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and died 1682, aged 65. His historical pieces were much admired.

BERRIMAN, *William D.D.* was born 24th September, 1688, and educated at Banbury, afterwards at merchant tailors' school and Oriel college. He obtained the living of St. Andrew Underhaft, from Robinson bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, and became in 1727 fellow of Eton. He died February 5th, 1750, aged 62. There were published of his five vols. of excellent sermons, the three first of which were preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, and the two last were posthumous,—and some controversial writings.

BERRUYER, *Joseph Isaac*, a Jesuit, born at Rouen 6th November 1682. He died at Paris 18th February 1758. He wrote "*l'Histoire du peuple de Dieu*," in 12 vols. 4to, a work which abounds in extravagant suppositions, and puerile stories, and which drew upon him the censure of the clergy and of the parliament of Paris.

BERRY, *for John*, son of the clergyman of Knowlton Devonshire, was a naval officer who distinguished himself against the Buccaneers, at the battle of Southwold bay, and at the demolition of Tangier under lord Dartmouth. He was highly respected by James II. whom, when duke of York, he by his presence of mind, saved from shipwreck at the mouth of the Humber, in the Gloucester frigate 1682, and he commanded his fleet in the invasion of William of Orange. He continued to be employed after the revolution, as his abilities well deserved. He was poisoned in February 1691, on board a ship at Portsmouth, in his 56th year, and was buried at Stepney.

BERRYAT, *John*, a physician at Paris, who published an academical collection, &c. He died in 1754.

BERSMANN, *George*, a German, born at Annaberg, in Misnia. He travelled in France and Italy, and gave lectures in various places with great reputation. He translated David's psalms into Latin verse, and besides wrote notes on Virgil, Horace, &c. and died 5th October 1611, in his 73d year. He had 14 sons and six daughters, by the daughter of Peter Hellebron.

BERTAUD, *John*, born at Caen, died 8th June 1677, aged 59. He was chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and at last was promoted to the see of Seez. He wrote verses with great ease and elegance, but when raised to the prelacy, he disregarded the effusions of his muse. His works, consisting of sonnets, canticles, psalms &c. were printed 1620 in 8vo. He contributed much to the conversion of Henry IV. on whom he composed a funeral oration.

BERTHEAU, *Charles*, a French protestant, born at Montpellier, admitted minister at the synod of Vigan. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London, where he was chosen minister of the Walloon church, Threadneedle-street, and where for 44 years he was respected and admired as a preacher and an exemplary pastor. He published two vols. of French sermons, and died 25th December 1732, aged 73.

BERTHET, *John*, a learned Jesuit of Tarascon, in Provence, who died 1692, aged 70. His knowledge of ancient and modern languages was unusually extensive. He wrote dissertations on various subjects, odes, epigrams, sonnets, &c.

BERTHIER, *Gaillaume Francois*, a Jesuit, born at Iffondun en Berri, known as the conductor of the journal de Trevoux for 17 years. He was an able as well as candid critic, but his reflections on some of Voltaire's pieces, drew upon him the vengeance of this satirical poet, which however he treated with becoming disdain. Soon after the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits, he was made a royal librarian, and joint preceptor to Lewis XVI. and Monsieur, but in 18 months he resigned his employments and retired to Offemburg, where he continued 10 years. He returned afterwards to France, and died of a fall at Bourges 15th December 1782, aged 78, where his remains were interred with particular honor by the chapter of the metropolitan church. His translation of the psalms into French was published in 1785 in 8 vols. 12mo. He wrote the last six vols. of "*l'Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane*."

BERTHOLET-FLAMEEL, *Baribolomeo*, a painter of Leige, the disciple of Jordans. He settled at Paris, where he died 1675. His *Elijah* carried up to heaven is one of his best pieces.

BERTHOLON, *N.* an eminent French writer, born at Lyons, where he died 1799. He was educated at St. Lazare, and afterwards became professor of medicine at Montpellier, which he quitted for the historical chair of the central school of Lyons. His works were numerous and written with ability, and chiefly on electricity, aërostation, vegetation, &c. His memoir on the causes of the prosperity and of the decay of the commerce of Lyons was a popular work, published 1782, in 8vo. and contained much interesting matter on machines, the arts, &c.

BERTI, *John Lawrence*, a learned Augustine monk of Serravezza, in Tuscany, born 28th May 1696. His great work "*de disciplinis theologicis*," in eight vols 4to drew upon him the censures of the Jesuits, and he was accused before pope Benedict XIV. as a follower of Jansenius, against which he defended himself in two prolix vols. 4to. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in Latin in 7 vols. 4to. but his ideas of the papal power over the kingdoms

doms of the world are ridiculous and extravagant. He died at Pisa May 26th, 1766, aged 70.

BERTIER, *John Stephen*, a native of Aix in Provence, author of two well known treatises, "physique des comètes," published 1760, 12mo, and "physique des corps animés, 1755," 12mo. He died November 15, 1783, aged 73.

BERTIN, *Nicholas*, a painter, born at Paris 1664. After studying at Rome he returned to France, where he was patronised by Lewis XIV. and by the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. His pictures, which are preserved at Paris, possess great merit. He died 1726, aged 72. He was member of the academy of painting, Paris, where he gained a prize in his 18th year.

BERTIN, *Exupere Joseph*, a French physician, born at Tréblai in the diocese of Rennes. He was for some time physician to the Hospodar of Wallachia, but he left the country in disgust to return to France. He was chosen assistant anatomist of the academy of Paris, and he published his osteology in four vols. 12mo. 1753. He died February 1781, aged 69.

BERTIN, *Anthony*, a French officer, and poet, born in the isle of Bourbon 10th October 1752. At the age of nine he came to France, and was educated in the college of Pleffis, where he greatly improved himself, and displayed a strong and elegant taste for poetry. He went in 1789, to St. Domingo to marry a beautiful creole whom he had known and loved at Paris, but on the eve of his nuptials he was seized with a fever, and died 17 days after, at the end of June 1790, aged 38. His works were reprinted at Paris, two vols. 12mo, 1802. The French attributed to him the beauties, and the faults of Propertius, a brilliant imagination, often regardless of the language of decorum.

BERTINAZZI, *Charles*, an actor of merit in the Italian theatre, known by the nick-name of Carlin. He died at Paris 4th September 1783.

BERTIUS, *Peter*, a professor of philosophy at Leyden, born in Flanders. He came to Paris in 1620, where he renounced the protestant religion, and accepted the professorial chair of mathematics, and the place of cosmographer to the king. He died 1629, aged 64. He published learned commentaries on the affairs of Germany, besides theatrum geographiæ veteris, two vols. fol.—illustrium virorum epistol. selectæ, &c. 8vo. &c.

BERTON, *Peter Montan le*, an eminent musician who settled at Paris, and was employed in the management of the operas. He died 14th May 1780, aged 53.

BERTRADE, daughter of the count of Montfort, married the count of Anjou, from whom she was divorced to unite herself to Philip I. king of France, 1092. This union was opposed by the clergy, but the love of the monarch triumphed over his respect for religion. Bertrade was not only ambitious but not always continent in her conduct. After the king's death she pretended sanctity, and caused herself to be buried in a convent which she herself had founded.

BERTRAM, *Cornel Bonaventure*, a native of Thouars in Poitou, professor of Hebrew at Genoa, Frankenthal, and Lausanne. He died at Lausanne 1794, aged 63. He was author of a dissertation on the republic of the Hebrews,—a revision of the Geneva French bible,—an edition of Pagnin's thesaurus linguæ sanctæ,—a parallel of

the Hebrew and Syriac languages,—lucubrationes Frankendalenses.

BERTRAND, *John Baptist*, a physician, born at Martigues 12th July 1670. He is known for his interesting account of the plague at Marseilles,—for dissertations on sea air, 4to.—letters to Deider on the muscular motion, —&c. He died Sep. 10th 1752.

BERTRAND, *Nicholas*, a physician, who died at Paris 1780, author of elements on physiology, and other works

BERULLE, *Peter*, an ecclesiastic, born at Serilli near Troyes. He distinguished himself at the conference at Fontainebleau, and more as being the founder of the oratory in France, an institution which merited, by the piety and good order of its members, the patronage of the king, and of the pope. He was engaged in political affairs as almoner to Henry IV. and after his death as chief of the council of the queen-mother Mary de Medicis. He also accompanied Henrietta-Maria when she came to England, on her marriage with Charles I. Berulle was rewarded with a cardinal's hat by Urban VIII. 1627, and he died suddenly while celebrating mass, Oct. 2d, 1629, aged 55, after a life of exemplary piety and virtue. His writings were on spiritual and controversial subjects, and appeared in one vol. folio.

BERYLLUS, a bishop of Arabia, in the third century. In a conference with Origen, he renounced his opinion that Jesus Christ had no existence before his incarnation.

BESLER, *Basil*, an apothecary of Nuremberg, born 1561. He wrote some botanical works, held in high estimation, especially Hortus Eystettensis 1613, fol.—Icones florum & herbarum 1616, 4to.—His son, *Michael-Rupert*, also distinguished himself as the writer of the Gazophylacium rerum naturalium, Nuremb. 1642, fol. He died 1661.

BESLY, *John*, a learned antiquarian, king's advocate at Fontenay le comte in Poitou, was author of an history of Poitou, published 1647,—and the bishops of Poitiers, 1547. He died 1644, aged 72.

BESOGNE, *Jerome*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died 1763, aged 77. He wrote "l'histoire de Port-royal," six vols. 12mo. besides some theological works.

BESOLDE, *Christophor*, a professor of law at Tübingen, who died 1638, aged 61. He abjured the protestant religion, and was author of some philological works, &c.

BESPLAS, *Joseph Mary Anne Gros de*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Languedoc, and known as an excellent preacher, and as the earnest friend and comforter of such criminals as were sentenced to death. He wrote an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit, and a treatise on the causes of public happiness, two vols. 12mo. 1778. He died at Paris 1783, aged 49.

BESSARION, a native of Trebizond, titular patriarch of Constantinople, and a cardinal, more illustrious as one of the restorers of learning in the 15th century. He was solicitous to unite the Greek and Latin churches, and he commanded universal admiration by his eloquence at the council of Florence. He might have been raised to the papal chair, if his Greek origin had not been objected to, by the intrigues of cardinal Alain. He was engaged in several embassies, but that to France proved,

proved, according to Matthieu, the cause of his death. He offended the jealous Lewis XI. by paying a previous visit to the duke of Burgundy, so that the monarch in an insulting manner seized his beard, observing in his vulgar Latin "Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere solebant," which so affronted the cardinal, that he died soon after, at Ravenna, through chagrin 1472. Bessair wrote orations,—epistles,—besides translations of some of Aristotle's pieces, &c. His valuable library is still preserved at Venice as a curiosity. He was the friend and patron of Poggius, Laurentius Valla, Theodore of Gaza, &c.

BESSET, *Henry de*, comptroller of public works in France, wrote a curious and valuable account of the campaigns of Rocroi and Fribourg, in 1644 and 1645, in 12mo. He died 1693.

BETHAM, *Edward, B.D.* was educated at Eton, and became fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1731, and 40 years after of Eton college. He is known for his exemplary manners, the goodness of his heart, and his great liberality, so that he presented to the university 2000 l. for the better support of the botanical garden, and gave 600 l. to erect a marble statue to Henry VI. the founder of the college; within whose walls he had received his education.

BETHENCOURT, *Jean de*, a native of Normandy, who discovered the Canary islands in 1402, and conquered five of them, with the assistance of Henry III. king of Castile. It is said, that his descendants still live there, in honorable independence.

BETHUNE, *Philip de*, a native of Bethune in Artois, known as ambassador from France to Rome, Scotland, Savoy, and Germany. He died 1649, aged 88. An account of his embassy to Germany was published in folio at Paris 1667.

BETIS, governor of Gava, was cruelly treated by Alexander, for bravely defending the place, and dragged when dead by his chariot wheels.

BETTERTON, *Thomas*, an actor of great eminence, born in Tothill-street, 1635, and apprenticed to a book-feller. His first appearance as a player was in 1656, at the opera house, in charterhouse-yard; but after the restoration, he was sent by Charles II. to copy the superior graces and ornaments of a Paris theatre, and on his return he added all the powers of his taste and genius to the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields theatres, which, after dividing the applauses of the town, united in 1682, or according to Cibber in 1684, into one company. His transcendent abilities drew universal approbation; but merit in all situations is attended with enemies, and Betterton found his character tarnished by the envy of inferior actors, so that, eager to disengage himself from the oppression of the managers, he procured a patent to erect by subscription another theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which opened in 1695. But though supported by the patronage of the king, and the abilities of Congreve, our theatrical hero discovered that the opposition of Vanbrugh and Cibber was too powerful; and though the "mourning bride," and "the way of the world," appeared with all their excellencies, the more rapid productions of the other house, procured greater success and greater admiration; and after three or four seasons of unavailing rivalry, and after endeavouring to

establish a new opposition, by building the Hay-market, in 1706, Betterton yielded in the struggle, and all the powers of the actors were again reunited into one society. In his old age Betterton was attacked with the gout, but he preserved his usual serenity of mind, and though oppressed by indigence, he found the public inclined to patronise his departing greatness. Love for love was acted for his benefit in 1709, and Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Barry stepped forth from their retirement to support the public favorite, and five hundred pounds were cleared for the maintenance of the worthy veteran. Hamlet was the next year performed with equal success, and the Maid's tragedy was announced for the exhibition of the following spring; but Betterton exerted too much his languid nerves in the part of Melanthus, and the gout, which he had kept off by external applications, flew to his head and proved fatal, 28th April 1710. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, universally lamented, but mourned by none more than by Steele, who published in the Tatler, (No. 167) a moving detail of the merits of his departed friend. Betterton wrote or altered three plays. His greatest merit, however, arises from his theatrical powers. None, as Cibber says, could act with equal feeling the characters of Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, Brutus, Hotspur, and the spirit of the poet was transfused into the player, and on his attitude, his aspect, his language, the most eager expectation was suspended, and the eye of the spectator almost imbibed the sentiment before it could reach the ear.

BETTINI, *Dominico*, an eminent painter, born at Florence. He died 1705, aged 61. His flowers, fruit, animals, and particularly scenes of still life, possessed great merit.

BETTS, *John*, a native of Winchester, educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. 1654. After the restoration he became one of the king's physicians. He wrote *de ortu & natura sanguinis*, 1669, 8vo.—*anatomia Thomæ Parr*, &c. The time of his death is unknown.

BETUSSI, *Joseph*, an Italian poet, of Bassano, born 1520. Besides amorous poems, he wrote the life of Boccaccio, and translated his Latin works into Italian. He was the friend of Peter Aretin.

BEVERIDGE, *William*, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, educated at St. John's college Cambridge. His application was so intense, and his proficiency in Hebrew so respectable, that at the age of 18 he published "a treatise on the use of oriental languages." He became vicar of Ealing Middlesex, which he afterwards gave up for St. Peter's Cornhill. He gained the public esteem by his eloquence in the pulpit, and was liberally patronised by Hinchman and Compton both successively bishops of London, and he was made chaplain to king William in 1684. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Canterbury, and he in 1691 refused the see of Bath and Wells, on the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, but in 1704 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. In his episcopal character he strongly recommended to his clergy the catechising of children, and earnestness in public instruction. He died 5th March 1707, aged 71, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He left the best part of his property to charitable purposes. He published

150 sermons in 12 vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio. besides other theological tracts, &c. in Latin as well as English, consisting of institutionum chronologicarum libri duo—Codex canonum ecclesie primitiva—Synedicon five pandecte canonum S.S. apostolor. concil. ab ecclesia Græca receptorum, 1672, two vols. fol.—privatethoughts on religion—the church catechism explained—the great necessity of frequent communion—thesaurus theologicus, or complete system of divinity, 4 vols. 8vo.—a defence of the old version of the psalms,—an exposition of the 39 articles, fol. &c.

BEVERLAND, *Hadrian*, a native of Middleburgh in Zealand, known for his abilities, which were shamefully prostituted in the composition of loose poetry and obscene pieces. His treatise on original sin drew upon him the censure of the world, not only the book was burnt with public execration, but the author, who flagitiously boasted of the composition, was driven from the Hague, from Utrecht and Leyden, and at last found an asylum and a pension in England, by the favor of Isaac Vossius. It is said that he repented of the profligacy of his life, and the immoral tendency of his writings, of which he made a recantation in his treatise “de fornicatione cavendâ,” though his sincerity has been seriously doubted. The death of Vossius involved him in difficulties, and to the evils of poverty were added public contempt, excited by the illiberality of his satire, and soon after the loss of his mental faculties, which persecuted him with the apprehension that 200 men had conspired his destruction. No mention of him is made after 1712, and it is probable that he died about that time.

BEVERLEY, *John of*, a native of Harpham in Northumberland, made abbot of St. Hilda, then bishop of Hexham, and in 687 translated to York. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of learning, and he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. After holding the episcopal dignity 34 years he retired to the obscurity of a cell, and died 721.

BEVERNINCK, *Jerome Van*, an able Dutch statesman, ambassador to Cromwell in 1654. He brought about a peace between England and Holland, and his negotiations at Nimeguen produced also a general pacification. He died 1690, aged 76.

BEVERWICK, *John de*, a native of Dordrecht, educated under the patronage of G. J. Vossius, and distinguished as an able physician and a respectable medical writer. He took his degrees at Padua, and practised in his native town. He died 1647, aged 41, and merited to be called in his epitaph by Dan. Heinsius “Vitz artifex, mortis fugator.” His works appeared in 4to. 1651.

BEUR, *John le*, member of the academy of belles lettres at Paris, was born at Auxerre. He was a learned antiquary, and has enriched literature with many valuable compositions on the history and topography of France. This respectable ecclesiastic died 1760, aged 73. He wrote memoirs on the history of Auxerre, besides collections for the history of Paris and of France, &c.

BEURS, *William*, a Dutchman, born at Dordt 1656, and distinguished as a painter of flowers, landscapes, and portraits.

BEXON, *Scipio*, a native of Remiremont, who died at Paris 15th Feb. 1784, aged 36. He assisted Buffon in

his natural history, and published himself a system of fertilization, 8vo. &c.

BEYS, *Charles de*, a French poet, the friend and contemporary of Scarron. His theatrical pieces were not in high estimation. He died 1656.

BEYSER, *John Michael*, a native of Metz, who early showed a great propensity for adventures and travelling. He was in the Indies and in Holland, and became general at the beginning of the revolution. He was employed in la Vendee, but being defeated, he was accused and condemned as a traitor, and as the accomplice of Hebert, and he suffered with great compoſure 13th of April 1794.

BEZA, *Theodore*, a zealous protestant, born at Vezelai in Burgundy, 24th of June 1519, and educated at Orleans under the care of Melchior Wolmar. He was intended for the bar, but he earnestly devoted himself to classical literature, and leaving France he went to Geneva, with a woman to whom he had promised marriage, and in 1549 he was elected to the Greek professorship of Lausanne, where for 10 years he supported the character of a respectable lecturer, and an accomplished scholar. In 1559 he settled as protestant minister at Geneva, where he became the friend and the associate of Calvin, whose tenets he maintained with the eloquence of the pulpit, and the arguments of logical disputation. He was delegated by the university of Geneva to the conference of Poissy before the king of Navarre, and his abilities and moderation commanded universal respect from a most crowded audience. He remained with the duke of Condé during the civil wars of France, and was afterwards engaged as an active and zealous advocate in the synods, which were held on ecclesiastical affairs at Rochelle, at Nîmes, at Montbéliard, and at Bern. His intense studies and labors, to which his whole life was exposed, early shattered his constitution, and after eight years of gradual decay he expired 13th Oct. 1605. His abilities were of the most comprehensive kind, and as he exerted himself warmly in the support of the protestant cause, it is not surprising that he should be branded with the most opprobrious terms by his religious opponents. His controversies were with the most respectable scholars of the times, and he evinced in the contest the superiority of his cause as well as the extent of his learning. His publications were all on theological subjects, partly in French and partly in Latin, a catalogue of which is given by Anthony la Faye, who has written an account of his life. A Greek MS. of the New Testament once in his possession, is preserved at Cambridge, of which Dr. Kipling has published a copy.

BEZIERS, *Michael*, an ecclesiastic known for his laborious researches on history and antiquity, which he published. He died of an apoplexy, 1782.

BEZOUT, *Stephen*, born at Nemours 1730, died at Paris 27th Sept. 1783. He is known by his course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. and his treatise on navigation 6 vols. 8vo. besides a general theory of algebraic equations, and other works. He was of the academy of sciences, and also examiner of the pupils of the artillery and of the marines, for whose use chiefly he published.

BIANCANI, *Joseph*, author of cosmography demonstrated,—chronology of eminent mathematicians,—dissertation on the nature of mathematics, besides an edition

tion of Aristotle, and other works, was a Jesuit and mathematician of Bologna, and he died at Parma 1644.

BIANCHI, *Peter*, a Roman painter, eminent for his portraits and landscapes, sea pieces, and animals. He made anatomical figures in colored wax with great success. He died at Rome 1739, aged 45.

BIANCHI, *Francis*, a painter, master to Corregio. He was born at Modena, and died 1520.

BIANCHIN, *John Fortunatis*, professor of medicine, at Padua, was author of treatises on medical electricity, —on the force of imagination on pregnant women, —discourses on philosophy, &c.—and died at Padua 1779.

BIANCHINI, *Francis*, a native of Verona, illustrious not only for his universal learning, but the establishment of the Alethofili society in his native town, whose pursuits were directed to physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronised by pope Alexander VIII. and by his successors, and received public marks of respect from the Roman senate. He died 2d March 1729, aged 67. The people of Verona honored his memory by setting a bust of him in their cathedral. His works were in Italian and chiefly on antiquities, such as Palazzo di Cesari, —and iscrizioni sepolcrali della casa di Augusto, fol. 1727, besides pieces of poetry and eloquence. His universal history 1697, is highly valued, and also his hespheri et phosphi nova phenomena, five observat. in Veneris planetam.

BIANCHINI *Joseph*, a Veronese orator, known by his writings against the bellum papale of Thomas James.

BIANCOLELLI, *Pierre Francois*, a player of eminence, author of some theatrical pieces, and parodies. He died at Paris 1734, aged 53.

BIARD, *Peter*, a celebrated sculptor at Paris, who studied at Rome. He died at Paris, 1609, aged 50 years. The best of his pieces was the equestrian statue of Henry IV.

BIAS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, flourished about 680 B.C.

BIBIENA, *Bernardo de*, a Roman of obscure origin, but great talents. He was in the service of the Medici family, and by his intrigues promoted the election of Leo X. to the papedom, for which he was made a cardinal and employed in important negotiations. He afterwards roused the indignation of his patron, and was poisoned as it is supposed by his directions 1520, aged 50. His Calandra, a comedy, is still held in high esteem in Italy.

BIBIENA, *Ferdinand Galli*, known as a painter and architect, was born at Bologna 1657. He was patronized by the duke of Parma and the emperor, and the magnificent buildings which were erected according to his plans, shew the superiority of his abilities in architecture, and the rules of the perspective. He wrote two books on his art, and died blind 1743, leaving two sons of equal merit, one of whom, J. Galli, wrote the history of the amours of Valeria and Barbarigo.

BIBLIANDER, *Theodore*, a learned orientalist, professor of theology at Zurich, published an edition of the koran, some commentaries on scripture, &c. He died of the plague 1564, aged 65. His real name was Bouchman.

BICHAT, *Marie Francis Xavier*, a pupil of Petit at Lyons, who came to Paris, and, under the instruction and patronage of Desault, was appointed medical professor at the Hotel Dieu. He is author of a treatise on the membranes—recherches physiologiques sur la vie & la mort, 8vo. 1799.—besides memoirs in the collection of the medical society, and an elege on his friend Desault, in the 4th vol. of the journal de chirurgie. He died 1802 aged, 31.

BIDDLE, *John*, was born at Wotton-under-Edge Gloucestershire, and was educated at the grammar school there, and patronised by lord Berkeley. He entered at Magdalen-hall Oxford, and after he had taken his degree of M. A. he was elected master of the free school of St. Mary de Crypt in Gloucester. but his refusal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost, interrupted his success and popularity, and drew upon him accusations of heresy. The firmness with which he supported his opinions roused the vengeance of his enemies, but though he was liberated from prison by his friends, he was still unwilling to yield to the arguments which archbishop Usher, in his way through Gloucester, kindly used to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was summoned to appear before the parliament at Westminster, but the 12 arguments and other things which he published as a criterion of his faith, instead of liberating him, exposed him to greater persecution, and the assembly of divines, to whom his cause had been referred, solicited the commons, and an ordinance was passed to punish with death such as denied the received doctrine of the Trinity. In the struggle for power which divided the commons, Biddle procured his release, and passed some time in Staffordshire, till serjeant Bradshaw, jealous of his liberty, recalled him to London, where he was again confined with greater severity. To the horrors of a prison were added those of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and he earned a subsistence by correcting the septuagint bible, in the publications of which Roger Daniel, a London printer, was employed. By the general oblivion act of 1654, Biddle recovered his liberty, but a fresh publication again exposed him to the rigor of Cromwell's parliament, and at last the protector, incited by the intrigues of Griffin an anabaptist, who had experienced the superior powers of his antagonist in theological disputes, gave orders for his banishment to St. Mary's castle in the isles of Scilly, in 1655, where he continued three years. On the restoration, when the liberty of dissenters was abridged, Biddle, who as a minister, expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was seized and dragged before a magistrate. He was fined 100l. and his hearers 20l. each, but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after 15 weeks of confinement, a sudden disease came to put an end to his sufferings 22d September, 1662, in his 47th year. He was buried in Old Bethlem church-yard, Moorfields, and his life has been published by Mr. Farrington of the Inner Temple, who extols his piety and his exemplary morals.

BIDLOO, *Godfrey*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a physician and an anatomical writer. He was professor at the Hague, and afterwards at Leyden, and physician to king William, whom he attended in England. He died at Leyden, April 1713 aged 64. Some of his poems.

poems in Low Dutch were published in 1719. His great work is *anatomia corporis humani*, Amsterdam, 1685, folio.

BIE, *Adrian de*, a portrait painter, born at Liere 1594. He settled at Rome, where he met with great encouragement. His architectural pieces were also admired.

BIEFIELD, *James Frederick baron de*, a native of Hamburg, employed by the king of Prussia as secretary of legation, and afterwards as preceptor to his brother Ferdinand, and in 1747, made curator of the universities, and afterwards baron and privy councillor. He spent the last part of his life in literary retirement, and died at Altembourg, fifth April 1770 aged 53. He is author of several works not highly esteemed. They are political institutions, three vols 8vo.—progress of the Germans in belles letters 8vo—familiar letters, or universal erudition translated into English,—dramatic amusements, &c.

BIELKE, *N. baron de*, a Swedish gentleman, engaged in the conspiracy of Ankerstroem, against the Swedish king. When interrogated, he refused to accuse his associates, and swallowed poison which he had concealed about him, and died 1792, aged 50.

BIENNE, *John*, an eminent printer of Paris. He died 1588.

BIERVE, *N. marechal, marquis de*, a Frenchman well known for his ready wit, and great facetiousness. He wrote two plays which possess considerable merit,—les reputations, & le seducteur. He died at Spa, where he had retired for the benefit of the waters, 1789, aged 42. He is author of the distich on courtizans,

Quid facies, facies Veneris cum veneris ante ?

Ne sedes ? sed eas ne pereas per eas.—

BIEZ, *Oudard du*, a native of Artois, in the service of Francis I. His great bravery and unusual presence of mind in the field of battle, recommended him highly to the public favor. After being disgraced for surrendering Boulogne, he was restored to his rank, and died at Paris, 1553.

BIEZELINGEN, *Christian Jans Van*, a portrait painter, born at Delft. He died 1600, aged 42.

BIFIELD, *Nicholas*, minister of St. Peter's Chester, and afterwards vicar of Isleworth, was a devout and zealous advocate of christianity, both in the pulpit and in his writings. He died 1622, aged 44.

BIENE, *Grace de la*, of Bayeux, accompanied king John to England, after the battle of Poitiers. He wrote "le Roman des oiseaux," a poem for the instruction of the king's son. He died about 1374. His name is sometimes written Vigne.

BIGNE, *Marguerin de la*, of the same family as the preceding, was doctor of the Sorbonne, and eminent as a man of letters. Besides harangues and sermons, he published a *bibliotheca patrum*, an useful collection in eight vols. folio, edited also in 16 vols. fol. He gave up his benefices in his native town of Bayeux, rather than support a law suit, and retired to literary pursuits at Paris, where he died about 1591.

BIGNICOURT, *Simon de*, a counsellor of Rheims, eminent for his knowledge of antient and modern literature. His "pensées & réflexions philosophiques," are much esteemed. He wrote, besides epigrams and short poems, in French and Latin, none of which exceed 20 lines, in a

style of such neatness and elegance, that he has been compared to Catullus. He died at Rheims, 1775, aged 66.

BIGNON, *Jerome*, was born at Paris, and educated by his father. His progress was so rapid, and his abilities so maturely displayed, that at the age of 10 he published his description of the holy land, and at the age of 14, his treatise on the election of the popes. He was noticed by Henry IV. and obtained a place at court; but after his death, he travelled into Italy, where he received many proofs of esteem from pope Paul V. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and with such success, that he was nominated counsellor of state and advocate general in the parliament of Paris. He likewise distinguished himself as a politician, he was consulted by queen Anne of Austria during her regency, he assisted at the completion of the treaty with Holland in 1649, regulated the succession of Mantua, and concluded the alliance with the Hans towns in 1654. He died seventh April 1656, aged 66, of an asthma.

BIGOT, *Emeri*, a native of Rouen, known for his learning, and for his exemplary manners. He was very intimate with the learned men of his age such as Menage, Nicholas Heinsius, and others, and he liberally assisted his friends in their publications. He published the life of St. Chrysostom by Palladi, discovered by him in the grand duke's library at Florence, and died 1689, at Rouen, aged 64.

BILDERBEK, *Christopher Laurent*, a Hanoverian lawyer who translated into German, Abbadi's treatise of the truth of the Christian religion. He died 1749.

BILFINGER, *George Bernard*, a native of Canstatt, professor of philosophy at Petersburg, and afterwards of theology at Tubingen, and known for his valuable treatise called "Dilucidationes philosoph. de deo, animâ humanâ, mundo, &c." He died 1750, aged 57. It is remarked that he, like all his family, was born with 12 fingers and 12 toes.

BILLAUT, *Adam*, a joiner of Nevers, known by the name of Maître Adam. He possessed great abilities as a poet, and he had the good sense and fortitude to prefer his obscure residence at Nevers, to a magnificent dwelling at Versailles. His "Chevilles," his "Villebrequin," and his "rabet" deservedly procured him fame, and he received a pension from Richelieu, and from the duke of Orleans. He was intimate with the poets of his age, and displayed great vivacity and spirit in his verses, though it cannot be surprising to find some dull and frivolous lines from the pen of a man who cultivated the muses with the tools of a joiner in his hand. He died at Nevers 1662.

BILLI, *Jacques de*, was born at Guise, in Picardy, and distinguished himself by his learning, and his poetical pieces. He translated several of the Greek fathers into Latin with spirit and accuracy, and wrote observations on the scriptures. He died 25th December, 1581, aged 47. Chatard wrote his life, 1582.

BILLI, *Jacques de*, a Jesuit of Compiègne, author of opus astronomicon, and other esteemed mathematical works. He died at Dijon 1679, aged 77.

BILLINGSLEY, *Henry*, a native of Canterbury, educated at Oxford. Instead of pursuing his studies he became a haberdasher in London, and not only acquired great opulence, but rose to the highest honors of the city.

He was elected sheriff, alderman, and in 1598 lord mayor of London, when he received the honor of knighthood. His hospitable reception of Whitehead the mathematician turned his attention to geometry, and by the assistance of this poor inmate he became so skilled in mathematics that he published the first English translation of Euclid's elements, with learned annotations 1570, folio, for which a preface was written by Dr. Dee. Sir Henry died 1606.

BILLIONI, N. Buffa, a celebrated actress, born at Nancy. From her very youth she showed great talents as a singer, and as she grew up she was deservedly applauded on the theatres of Brussels and of France. Her husband Billioni, was ballet-master of the Italian operas at Paris. She died much regretted 1783, aged 32.

BILSON, Thomas, a native of Winchester, educated at the college there, and at New college Oxford. He early distinguished himself as a poet, but when he entered into orders, he applied himself totally to divinity, and met with such success in his profession that he gradually became master of Winchester school, afterwards warden of the college, in 1596 bishop of Worcester, and three years after of Winchester. He was eloquent as a preacher, and in the pulpit and by his writings he successfully maintained the protestant religion against the attacks of bigots and puritans, and deserved the esteem of Elizabeth and her successor. He was engaged in all the theological disputes of the times, he assisted in the revision of the bible, and as a delegate he pronounced the famous divorce between Devereux earl of Essex and lady Frances Howard in 1613. He died 18th June 1616, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He published a treatise of the difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to Elizabeth 1585, and another in 1593, on the perpetual government of Christ's church.

BINGHAM, Joseph, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, September 1668, and after receiving his education at the grammar school there, he entered at University college Oxford. His attention was directed to the study of the fathers, and when he had heard the doctrine of the Trinity attacked in the university pulpit, he took occasion when he preached before that learned body 28th October 1695, to explain in an elaborate and diffuse manner the three witnesses mentioned by St. John. The discourse drew upon him the severest censures, so that he was obliged to give up the fellowship which he held at University college, and retired to Headbourne-worthy, a living in Hampshire, which the friendship of Dr. Radcliffe conferred upon him. The displeasure of the university did not however break his spirits, he continued his subject in two discourses before the clergy of Winchester with the general approbation, and he vindicated his conduct by printing the offensive sermons, with a copious preface. Though fixed upon a small living with contracted circumstances, and the father of ten children, he continued his studies with indefatigable application, and procured from the cathedral library of Winchester those valuable books which his own small collection could not furnish, in the prosecution of that learned and valuable work which he published in ten vols. 8vo. and two vols. fol. called "Origines ecclesiasticae." His diligence at last

was rewarded by sir Jonathan Trelawney bishop of Winchester, who gave him the living at Havant near Portsmouth, but the prospects of an improving fortune were suddenly overclouded by the south-sea bubble. Under this heavy misfortune he preserved his usual serenity of mind, his literary pursuits were directed to the improvement of his *Origines* which have deservedly extended his fame, by being circulated widely on the continent, and translated into Latin. As his constitution had suffered much by his sedentary life, he was prematurely snatched away, 17th May 1723, in his 55th year. He was buried at Headbourne-worthy, but no monument, according to his desires, marks the spot where his remains are deposited. He published also a scholastic history of lay baptism and other works. Only two sons and four daughters survived him, three of the daughters died single, and the fourth married a gentleman of Hampshire. The eldest son republished his father's books for the use of the booksellers, and his son was presented to the living of Havant in consideration of his grandfather's great merits by bishop Lowth, whose letter, whilst it commemorates the virtues of a learned and exemplary man, reflects the highest honor on the patron and the prelate.

BINGHAM, Joseph, second son of the preceding was educated at the Charter house, and at Corpus christi Oxford, where he prematurely died at the age of 22, in consequence of excessive application. He promised in his early years to display all the learning and virtues of his father, so that he had finished except the preface, a valuable edition of the Theban story which was published after his death. He was buried in the cloisters of Corpus.

BINNING, Hugh, was born in Airshire, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy. As minister of Govan he distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and his amiable manners. He died of a consumption 1654, aged 29. His tracts, sermons, &c. were published in 4to. 1735.

BIOERNSTAHL, a learned professor of the oriental languages at Upsal, was a native of Rotarbo in Sudermania. He visited Europe with his pupils, the sons of baron Rudbek, and afterwards travelled to Turkey, by order of the king of Sweden. He died at Salonica 12th July 1779. His entertaining letters written in Swedish during his travels, published 1778, in three vols. 8vo. have been translated, with the continuation published in 1781, into German by Grotzkurd, Leipzig 1779, and 1781, in six vols. 8vo.

BION, a Greek poet of Smyrna, B.C. 280. His *Idylls* are held in high and deserved estimation.

BION, a Scythian philosopher, the disciple of Crates, and afterwards of Theophrastus, about 246 B.C.

BION, Nicholas, author of an excellent work on the construction of mathematical instruments, translated into English one vol. fol. and of a treatise on the use of the globes in 4to. was an able engineer and mathematician, who died at Paris 1733, aged 81.

BIONDI, Francis, a native of Lascena in Dalmatia, introduced by sir Henry Wootton to the favor of James, who patronised him and also knighted him. He wrote a valuable history of the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster in Italian, translated into English, by Henry Carey earl of Monmouth.

BIR.

BIONDO, Flavio; latiné **BLONDUS**. *Vid.* **BLONDUS**.

BIRAGUE, Clement, an engraver of Milan, said to be the first who discovered the means of engraving diamonds, of which he gave a specimen in the portraits of don Carlos. He lived at the court of Philip II. of Spain.

BIRAGUE, Rene de, a native of Milan, who escaped from the vengeance of Lewis Sforza into France, and became a favorite at the court of Charles IV. who made him keeper of the seals, and chancellor of the kingdom 1573. He was made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. at the request of Henry III. He was concerned in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died 1587, aged 74, little respected, from the servility and perfidiousness of his character. One of the same family distinguished himself as a general in the wars of Italy, especially in the capture of Carde, a fortress of Piedmont.

BIRCH, Thomas, son of a quaker, coffee-mill maker, was born in the parish of St John Clerkenwell, 23d November 1705. His fondness for learning was so great that, rather than follow the profession of his father, he determined to depend upon his own exertions for subsistence, and therefore he became assistant at Hemel Hempstead school, where he received his education, and afterwards in two other establishments, all kept by quakers. He married in 1728, but his happiness was soon interrupted by the death of his wife in child-bed, and the poignancy of his grief was feelingly expressed in some beautiful lines. His desertion of the tenets of the quakers was followed by his ordination by the bishop of Salisbury, and he quickly passed by the favor and patronage of the Hardwicke family, into the possession of several benefices, the last which were the rectory of Depden in Essex, and St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, London. He died by a fall from his horse between London and Hampstead 9th January 1766, though it was conjectured that his previous indisposition and lowness of spirits brought on an apoplexy, which caused his death. He had been honored with the degree of D.D. by the marischal college of Aberdeen, and by Herring the primate. In his private character Birch was friendly, communicative, and unaffected, and as a writer he possessed unusual activity, and solid judgment. His knowledge of Greek was not considerable, but French and Latin he thoroughly understood; and though not particularly distinguished for general information his accuracy as a modern historian is very great. His publications are voluminous, the best known of which are: the general dictionary, &c. in 10 vols. fol. in conjunction with Bernard and Lockman, —heads of illustrious persons of Great Britain, &c. two vols. folio—memoires of the reign of queen Elizabeth, 2 vols. 4to.—History of the royal society, &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1756.—Thurloe's state papers, &c. besides lives of Boyle, Tillotson, prince Henry, &c. and an enquiry into the share which Charles I. had in lord Glamorgan's transactions, &c. 8vo. 1747, &c. He was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and secretary of the last. He left his books and manuscripts to the British museum, of which he was a trustee, and he gave 500l. to encrease the salary of the librarians of that noble institution.

BIR

BIRD, William, known for his excellent musical compositions, was according to some conjectures employed in king Edward VI.'s chapel, and afterwards he became organist of Lincoln cathedral. Few particulars are known of his life, though it is ascertained that he died 4th July 1623, aged 80, leaving a son Thomas educated in the same profession.

BIREN, John Ernest, a person of mean birth, noticed by Anne duchess dowager of Courland, and raised by her when elevated to the Russian throne to the highest dignities. As the favorite minister of the empress his conduct was violent and tyrannical, not less than 20,000 persons were capriciously exiled by him to Siberia, but still he continued in power, and was by his mistress made duke of Courland in 1737. On the death of the empress he assumed the reins of government agreeable to her will, but an insurrection of the nobles in 1740 prevailed against him, and the sentence of death was exchanged for banishment into Siberia. He was recalled by Peter III. and restored to favor by Catherine. He resigned his honors as duke of Courland to his son in 1769, and died three years after.

BIRINGCOCCIO, or BIRINGCUCCI, Vanmuccio, an able mathematician of Italy, author of a treatise on the art of fusing and of casting metals for cannon, &c. called *Pirotechnia*, published in 4to. 1540 Venice, and often reprinted.

BIRKENHEAD, sir John, born at Northwich Cheshire, was servitor at Oriel college, under Humphrey Lloyd, by whom he was recommended to Laud, who made him his secretary, and procured him a fellowship of All Souls. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead supported the royal cause by his writings, and when he was at last expelled from the professorship of moral philosophy by the republicans, he hurried from an obscure retreat in London all the shafts of his satire against his persecutors. After the restoration he was created doctor of laws by the university, elected member for Wilton, and knighted, and appointed master of requests. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the censures of jealousy, and Wood is among those who detract his character. Dryden however, Langbaine, and Winstanley, speak of him in the highest terms. He died fourth of December 1679 aged 64, and was interred in St. Martin's in the fields. His writings were chiefly political pamphlets and satirical poems.

BIRON, Armand de Conrault baron de, a native of Perigord, who was for some time page to queen Margaret of Navarre, and rose through all the gradations of the army to the rank of marechal de France 1577. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and in the service of Henry III. and IV. and was engaged in the battles of Dreux, St. Dennis, and Moncontour. He was commander in seven battles, and he received seven honorable wounds. He was defeated by the duke of Parma, when he went to the Low countries to assist the duke of Alencon, and he was at last killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Eprenai, in 1592, aged 68. His humanity was displayed at the massacre at St. Bartholomew, when he saved several of his friends. His commentaries on the campaigns in which he was engaged are lost.

BIRON,

BIROU, Charles de Genrault duc de, son of the preceeding, was admiral and marechal of France, and a favorite of Henry IV. who made him a duke, and sent him as his ambassador to England and other courts. He distinguished himself highly in the civil wars of France, but his attempts to league against his master, with Savoy and Spain, proved his ruin. He was discovered and beheaded 31st July 1602. His love of pleasure and gaming is said to have produced those fatal steps to which he fell a sacrifice.

BISCAINO, Bartholomew, a painter of Genoa, who died 1657, at the early age of 25, when his designs promised the highest eminence and celebrity in his profession.

BISCHOP, John de, a painter; born at the Hague. His landscapes and historical pieces were held in high estimation for taste, judgement, and correctness. He died 1686, aged 40. Another called *Cornelius* was also eminent in history and in landscape. He was one of Dol's pupils, and he died 1674.

BISHOP, Samuel, M.A. an English poet born in London 173., and educated at merchant taylors' school, and St. John's college Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards was appointed head master of merchant taylors' school, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. He died 1795. His poems, which are on light subjects and in a pleasing and elegant stile, were published in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols 8vo. with his life prefixed.

BISI, Bonaventure, a painter of Bologna, who died 1662. His works on historical subjects, and also his miniatures, were much and deservedly admired.

BISSET, Charles, M.D. at St. Andrews, was author of an essay on fortifications and of some medical tracts. He served in Flanders as an engineer, till the peace of 1748, and three years after settled at Skelton in Yorkshire, where he resumed the practice of physic, to which he had formerly attended. He died at Knayton near Thirsk, May 1791, aged 75. He wrote an essay on the theory and construction of fortification, 8vo. 1753—a treatise on the curvy, 8vo. 1775.—an essay on the medical constitution of Great Britain, 8vo. 1762.

BISSET, Robert, a miscellaneous author; master of an academy in Sloane-street Chelsea. He wrote a sketch of democracy, 1796, 8vo.—a life of Edmund Burke, 8vo. a valuable composition 2 vols. 8vo.—history of the reign of George III.—an edition of the Spectator,—memoirs of living authors, &c. This laborious writer was a native of Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of L.L.D. after which he settled in London. It is supposed that his death was hastened by the ruined state of his pecuniary affairs, and that he fell a victim to a broken heart, 14th May 1805, aged 46.

BITON, a mathematician, who flourished about 340 B.C.

BUOT, Peter, canon of St. Saviour d'Heriffon in Bourges, is author of the valuable *Histoire medallique de la Hollande*, the best edition of which is that of Vanlooom, 1732, 5 vols. folio. He died 1696, aged 66.

BIZZELLI, John, an historical portrait painter, disciple of Bronzino. He died at Rome 1612, aged 56.

BLACK, Joseph, a celebrated chemist, born of English parents at Bourdeaux, 1728. He was educated at Belfast and Glasgow, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1754. His abilities were such that he early obtained the professorship of anatomy, which he soon resigned that he might more zealously devote himself to chemical pursuits. In 1776 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the professorial chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, and became distinguished by the superior excellence of his lectures and the number of his pupils. He died 26th November 1799. He was author of a treatise *de acido a cibus orto*, an inaugural dissertation, on his taking his doctor's degree—experiments on magnesia and quicklime—observations on the ready freezing of boiled water, inserted in the philosophical transactions—analysis of boiling water in Iceland, in the Edinburgh memoirs—lectures on the elements of chemistry, edited by Dr. Robinson, two vols. 4to. 1803.

BLACKBURN, William, eminent as an architect and surveyor, was born Dec. 20th 1750, in Southwark. His native genius overcame the disadvantages of a contracted education, and he obtained a medal from the royal academy and the more flattering commendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, for the best drawing of St. Stephen's church Walbrook. He acquired reputation in business, and when an act was passed in 1779, for the erection of penitentiary houses, to contain 600 males and 300 females, his plans were approved by the three superintendents, and rewarded with 100 guineas, and he was appointed to superintend the building, which however was suspended for a time by government. The design though abandoned was not lost, the country was awakened to convert the confinement of culprits to useful labor and to reformation of morals, and several prisons were erected on Blackburn's plan. This ingenious artist did not long enjoy the favors of the public, he died at Preston on his way to Scotland 28th Oct. 1790, in his 40th year, and his remains were interred in Bunhill-fields. He was a dissenter, but his manners conciliated the esteem of all ranks, and it is sufficient to say in his praise that he was the friend and the frequent correspondent of Howard. Besides plans for penitentiary house, Mr. Blackburn drew elegant plans for villas and mansion houses, &c. and likewise three designs for Hackney new church. He left a widow and four children.

BLACKBURN, Francis, a native of Richmond, Yorkshire, educated at Hawkhead and Sedburgh schools, and admitted 1722 at Catherine-hall Cambridge. He was promoted in 1739 to the living of Richmond, and as chaplain to Hutton archbishop of York, he obtained a prebend in his cathedral and the archdeaconry of Cleveland. Though thus supported by the church, he was not partial to her doctrines, and he favored with some degree of fondness the tenets of the dissenters, as appears from his confessional in 1766, published anonymously, but so popular as to reach a third edition. He wrote also a view of the controversy concerning the intermediate state of the soul &c. in which he asserted that the soul sleeps in an unconscious state till the resurrection. On the death of Dr. Chandler, of the dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry 1766, Blackburne, whose sentiments were well known to be unfriendly

friendly to the establishment, was invited to succeed, which however he refused. He died at Richmond 1787. He published some other works, all collected together, lately edited in 6 vols. 8vo.

BLACKHALL, Offspring, D.D. was born in London, and educated at Catherine-hall Cambridge. He became rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London; chaplain to king William, and in 1707 bishop of Exeter. He died 29th Nov. 1716, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a popular preacher, and as a writer he acquired consequence, by his sermons at Boyle's lecture, and his defence of Charles I. as author of *Icon Basilike* against the attacks of Toland. He was an able scholar and an acute divine, orthodox in his principles, and charitable in his character; though some have accused him of opposition to the revolution, so that it is asserted, that he refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William. His works have been published in two vols. fol. 1723.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, son of a bricklayer, of Annan in Scotland, was deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox about 1721, before he was six months old. This great misfortune was relieved by the kindness of his father, and the assiduities of his friends. His mind was cultivated and improved by the books which were read to him, and so strong were the powers of his understanding, that at the age of 12 he wrote a small poem not devoid of beauty and elegance. The loss of his father, who was unfortunately crushed to death by the falling of a kiln upon him, left him in his 19th year destitute of friends and society; but however, the kindness of Dr. Stevenfon of Edinburgh was extended to him; he was placed at a grammar-school, and soon became acquainted with the French, and the best Greek and Latin authors. The rebellion of 1745 interrupted for awhile his literary pursuits, but after spending some time at Glasgow he returned to Edinburgh, and after studying ten years in the university, he acquired the fame of a polite scholar and an elegant poet. His poems were published and universally admired, and though misfortune might in the apprehension of an infidel have clouded his thoughts with distrust and dissatisfaction, that the book of nature was shut upon him, we admire every where the most sublime piety, resignation to the will of providence, and that tranquillity and contentment of mind, which were most fully exhibited in his private character. By means of Mr. Spence, who began to patronise him in 1754, Blacklock was placed in an eligible situation in the university of Edinburgh, his labors were rewarded by an ample sale of his poems, he took orders, and in 1766 obtained the degree of D.D. In 1774 he published "the Graham," a heroic ballad in four cantos, and two years after he wrote, in opposition to Dr. Price, some remarks on civil liberty. This amiable man, respected for the great and uncommon powers of his mind, and the exemplary conduct of his private life, died July 1791, aged 70. Both Hume and Spence have been lavish of their praises on his character, and the portrait in this instance drawn by friendship is not exaggerated. He wrote, besides consolations deduced from natural and revealed religion, 8vo.—discourses on the spirit, and evidence of Christianity from the French, 8vo. &c.

BLACKMORE, sir Richard, from a private school, passed to Westminster and Edmund-hall Oxford, and after visiting Italy, took his degrees in physic, at Padua. His early support of the revolution, procured him the place of physician to king William, and the honor of knighthood; but though he acquired celebrity and opulence in a medical character, he courted popularity as a votary of the muses. Dryden, however, whom he had offended in some of his writings, treated him with contempt and scurrility, and Pope, with more illiberality than truth, has also directed the shafts of his ridicule against him, in a passage in the *Dunciad*, on which an annotator has placed these words "a just character of sir R. Blackmore, knight, whose indefatigable muse produced no less than six epic poems, *Prince and king Arthur* 20 books, *Eliza* 10, *Alfred* 12, the *Redeemer* six, besides *Job* in folio, the whole book of psalms, the creation seven books, the nature of man three books, and many more." Though thus satirized, Blackmore possessed some merit. Addison spoke with respect of his "Creation," and Dr. Johnson considered it as not unworthy to find a place among the noble efforts of the English muse. Besides his poetry, sir Richard wrote some theological tracts, and medical treatises, and maintained in private life a respectable character, and showed himself at all times a warm advocate for virtue and morality. He died ninth Oct. 1729.

BLACKSTONE, sir William, knt. and LL.D., son of a silkman, was born in Cheap-side, London, 10th July 1723, the youngest of four children. He received his education at the Charter-house, and entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1738, and so early distinguished himself by his application, that at the age of 20 he wrote a treatise called, elements of architecture, which, though not made public, yet received the applauses of the learned and judicious. He, however, soon quitted the muses, after obtaining Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton, as he has beautifully expressed it in his little poem "the lawyer's farewell to his muse," and entered at the Middle Temple in 1740 to study the law, of which he was to become a luminary of the first magnitude. He was elected fellow of All-souls, and contributed highly to the respectability of this society, by improving their estates, and promoting the completion of the Codrington library. At the bar he did not rapidly obtain popularity, as he did not possess in a high degree the graces or the powers of oratory, but his writings displayed sense and deep penetration, and the lectures which he delivered as Vinerian professor on the laws of England received the most abundant applause. In 1761 he was elected member for Hindon, and soon after, on refusing the chief justiceship of the Irish common pleas, he received a patent, with the rank of king's council. In 1768 he was chosen member for Westbury, and in 1770 he was appointed puisne judge of the king's bench, and soon after of the common pleas, and in this new dignity, supported the character of an upright magistrate, by legal knowledge and impartial discrimination. His intense application proved destructive to his health, in 1779 about Christmas he was afflicted with a shortness of breath, which, though removed, was succeeded with a stupor and insensibility that proved fatal, 14th Feb. 1780, in his 56th year. Blackstone married Sarah

Sarah daughter of James Clitherow, of Boston-house, Middlesex, Esq. by whom he left seven children. In Oxford, where he was respected and beloved, he became principal of New-inn-hall, an office which he resigned with the Vinerian lectureship in 1766. The first volume of his valuable commentaries was published in 1764, and the three following, in the four succeeding years; and so highly are they esteemed, that the prince may learn in them the extent of his privilege, and the subject ascertain the bulwark of his liberties. This respected lawyer was not however without his enemies, when solicitor to the queen, he delivered a speech in parliament, which differed from the positions he had laid down in his lectures, and the seeming contradiction was severely lashed by an anonymous pamphlet, to which were added afterwards the animadversions of Dr. Furneaux and Dr. Priestley. He published also reflections on the opinions of Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham, respecting lord Lichfield's disqualifications to become chancellor of Oxford, 1759, —the great charter, or charter of the forest, 1759,—a treatise on the law of descents and fee-simple,—an essay on collateral consanguinity occasioned by the disputes about the fellowships of All-souls,—considerations on copy-holders, &c.

BLACKSTONE, *John*, an apothecary of London, who died 1753, author of *Fasciculus plantarum circa Harefield*, with notes, &c. 12mo. 1737,—of *specimen botanicum*, in which he mentions the places in England where particular plants spontaneously grow, 8vo. 1746.

BLACKWALL, *Anthony*, a native of Derbyshire, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and elected master of the free school of Derby, and about 18 years after, of that of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, where he died, eighth of April 1730. He distinguished himself as author of a Latin grammar, and as editor of Theognis, and published an introduction to the classics, and in 1725 that universally celebrated work "the sacred classics, defended and illustrated," in one vol. 4to. which was followed by a second, six years after. Among the many respectable scholars, whom his abilities and assiduity formed, may be mentioned Richard Dawes, and sir Henry Atkins, who, as patron of the church of Clapham, rewarded the attention of a deserving master, by appointing him to the vacant benefice in 1726, which he resigned three years after.

BLACKWELL, *Thomas*, was born at Aberdeen, fourth of August 1701, and after studying in the Marischal college, he became 1723, Greek professor, and distinguished himself by the eloquence and popularity of his lectures. In 1737 he published anonymously "an enquiry into the life and writings of Homer, 8vo," which he afterwards accompanied with "proofs" or translation of all the notes which he had inserted in the composition. He was appointed in 1748 to be principal of the college, and was the first clergyman raised to that dignity, since the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. At the head of his society, he displayed the abilities of the scholar and the politeness of the gentleman, the college flourished, and its members were respectable in learning and in numbers. A consumptive disorder early attacked his constitution, and it was increased by voluntary abstemiousness. Too late he wished to recover his health by travelling, but he died at Edinburgh, in his way to

South Britain, February 1757, aged 56. His other publications were letters concerning mythology, 1748, and the memoirs of the court of Augustus, in three vols. 4to.—the first of which appeared in 1752, the second 1755, and the last, after his death. He left no issue.

BLACKWELL, *Alexander*, a native of Aberdeen, who studied physic at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and attempted without success to practise in his native town, and afterwards in London. From a physician, he became a corrector of the press, and a printer, but he failed; and in 1740, he went to Sweden, where by means of a Swedish nobleman, whose friendship he had cultivated at the Hague, he recommended himself to the public as a physician, and as projector for draining the fens and marshes near the capital. His schemes succeeded, he was applauded by the king and his court, but soon after being suspected of a conspiracy with count Tessin, he was tortured, and beheaded ninth August 1748. Blackwell married a lady, daughter of a merchant in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, who possessed great abilities, and who published a curious herbal, containing 500 cuts of useful plants, taken from the life, &c. two vols. folio. by Elizabeth Blackwell, the first volume of which appeared in 1737, and the second 1739.

BLACKWOOD, *Adam*, a native of Dunfermline, known as a warm advocate of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. He published in 1587, in French, an account of her martyrdom, addressed to the princes of Europe. He displayed great virulence in the defence of his benefactress, against Elizabeth, whose illegitimacy he wished to establish. He resided at Poitiers, and died 1613. He was eminent as a poet, civilian, and divine. His works were printed by Sebast. Cramoise at Paris, 1644.

BLADEN, *Martin*, known as translator of Cæsar's commentaries, was a lieutenant colonel under the duke of Marlborough, and member in five parliaments. He was comptroller of the mint in 1714, and three years after named for envoy to Spain, an appointment which he did not accept. He died 1746. He wrote, besides the dramatic pieces of Orpheus and Eurydice, a masque, and Solon a tragi-comedy, but they are of inferior merit.

BLAEU, or JANSSEN, *William*, a learned printer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, author of a beautiful atlas in three vols. folio,—treatises on the globes, &c. He died in his native town, Amsterdam, 1638 aged 67. His sons, *John* and *Cornelius*, republished in 1663 his Atlas in 14 vols. folio, which is very scarce and valuable, as several copies were destroyed by a fire which consumed the best part of their property.

BLAGRAVE, *John*, was educated at Reading school and St. John's college Oxford, and early devoted himself to mathematical pursuits at his seat of Southcote. He published four works, the mathematical jewel, &c.—a treatise on the making of the familiar staff, for the mensuration of altitudes,—the astrolabium uranicum generale,—and the art of dialling,—in which he labored to render more popular and more universally understood all mathematical subjects. He was in private life of a most benevolent disposition, as he evinced among other things in his donations of 10l. to be decided by lot to one of three maids from the three parishes of his native town of Reading, who had lived for five years in the service of the same family. He died ninth August, 1611, and

was buried in St. Lawrence's church, Reading, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

BLAGRAVE, *Joseph*, a famous astrologer of Reading, probably related to the preceding, author of a supplement to Culpeper's herbal, and of an introduction to astrology, &c. He died 1683.

BLAIR, *John*, chaplain to Sir William Wallace, and afterwards to Randolph earl of Murray. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of his first patron, and died in the reign of Robert Bruce.

BLAIR, *James M.A.* a native of Scotland, who, after being unsuccessful as minister of the episcopal church, came to England, where he recommended himself to the patronage of Compton bishop of London, who sent him as a missionary to Virginia in 1685. He displayed so much zeal and ability in this employment, that he was appointed to the high office of commissary, and so intent was he to improve the manners and understanding of the colonists, that he raised a subscription, and procured a patent for the erection of a college in Virginia, of which he was honorably nominated the first president. He was also president of the council in Virginia, and after presiding for near 50 years over his college in the most zealous and exemplary manner, he died in a good old age, 1743. His works were sermons in four vols 8vo. London, 1742.

BLAIR, *Patrick*, a surgeon at Dundee, who first acquired some reputation by his dissection of an elephant, the particulars of which appeared in the philosophical transactions. His attachment to the Stuart family exposed him to persecution, he was in 1715 imprisoned for his conduct, but upon his liberation came to London, and as a member of the royal society gained some popularity by his lectures on the sexes of plants, published under the name of botanic essays. He afterwards settled at Boston in Lincolnshire as a physician, but he gained greater reputation than opulence, by his *Pharmaco-botanologia* a classical dissertation in alphabetical order, on British indigenous and garden plants, of the new dispensatory, in which he proceeded only as far as the letter H. Some others of his publications appeared in the philosophical transactions.

BLAIR, *Robert*, an eminent poet, eldest son of David B. one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was educated at the school and college of his native city, and when admitted to orders was appointed minister of Athelstanford, East Lothian, where he spent his life devoted to the sacred offices of his ministry, the labors of literature, and the occasional pursuits of botany, in which, from his superior knowledge of the use of the microscope, he was a great proficient. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Law professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, he had five sons and a daughter. He died 4th Feb. 1746, aged 47. The only poem of note which he published is his "grave," which has ensured him fame and immortality.

BLAIR, *John L.L.D.* a Scotchman who, after being educated at Edinburgh, travelled to London with Andrew Henderson, a man of considerable abilities, whom he succeeded in the laborious office of usher in a school in Hedge-lane. In 1754 he published "his chronology and history of the world," illustrated with

tables, &c." a correct and valuable work, which he rendered still more deserving of public patronage in his editions of 1756 and 1768. His literary services happily were not forgotten, he was elected fellow of the R. and A. S. appointed chaplain to the prince's dowager of Wales, tutor to the duke of York, and with several other valuable preferments was made prebendary of Westminster. In 1763 and 1764, he attended his royal pupil in his tour, and visited Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, Italy, and several parts of France. He died of the influenza, June 24th, 1782, and no doubt his death was accelerated by the fate of his brother captain Blair, who fell gloriously in the naval battle of the 12th April 1782, and to whose meritorious services the nation have erected a monument. The course of lectures on the canons of the old Testament by Dr. Blair, have appeared since his death.

BLAIR, *Hugh, D.D.* a celebrated divine, son of a merchant, born at Edinburgh, seventh April 1718. He was educated at the high school, and in 1730 was admitted at the university, where application and good conduct marked his progress in the paths of literature. In 1736 he took his master's degree, and two years after was licensed to preach, and 1742 was promoted to the parish of Coleffe, in Fifeshire. His abilities were however too great to be buried in the obscurity of the country, he was soon after invited to the second charge of the Cannongate church of Edinburgh, and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, and honored with the degree of D.D. by the sister university of St. Andrew's. In 1759 he appeared before the public as lecturer in rhetoric and belles lettres, and with such effect, that the King in 1762 erected for his encouragement, with a salary of 7-1. a year, a professorship on that branch of literature in the university. His dissertation in support of the authenticity of Ossian's poems, appeared in 1763, and in 1777 he published the first volume of his sermons, which met with such applause that in 1779 he printed a second volume, and afterwards three vols more. These discourses became popular, not only in Scotland and England, but were translated into foreign languages, and claimed the admiration of the learned on the continent. Such services in the cause of religion and virtue did not pass unrewarded, and at the instance of the Queen, to whom the sermons were dedicated the worthy professor obtained a pension of 200l. a year, which was increased 100l. more in 1783, when his infirmities obliged him to resign his public offices. He not only carried into his retirement the respect and good wishes of his fellow collegians, but he was permitted to retain his salary in the most honorable terms. His lectures in three vols. appeared in 1783, and obtained as rapid a sale and as wide a circulation as his sermons, as they were entitled to equal commendation. His sermon preached for the sons of the clergy in Scotland, was published in 1796. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh 27th December 1800, and as a character amiable in private life, and universally respected as a scholar and as an elegant writer, carried with him to the grave the regret of every Briton, who venerates piety, virtue, and benevolence. Since his death, his life by Dr. Finlayson, has been prefixed to the fifth volume of his sermons, which he had prepared but not sent to the press.

BLAKE,

BLAKE, Robert, was born at Bridgewater, and after being educated at the grammar-school of his native town, he entered at St. Alban-hall, and removed to Wadham college, Oxford. He took his degree of B. A. in 1617, but the violence with which Laud espoused conformity of worship in his diocese of Bath and Wells, revolted the heart of Blake, and instead of cultivating the muses, he became a follower of the puritans, and was elected member for Bridgewater. During the civil wars he warmly espoused the cause of the parliament, and signalized himself so much by his valor, under colonel Fiennes, in the defence of Bristol against prince Rupert, and particularly of Taunton, of which he was made afterwards governor, that his services were acknowledged by the house of commons, and rewarded with a present of 500*l*. In 1649 he appeared in a new character, as admiral of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham, he pursued prince Rupert to Ireland, where he blocked him up in the harbour of Kinsale, and thence proceeded to the coasts of Portugal and Spain, where he seized several valuable ships, to retaliate for the insults which the governors of the coasts wished to offer to the British flag. On his return to England, he was received with all the honors due to his merits, he was made warden of the cinque ports, and invested with the chief command in the Dutch war. The naval history of Europe does not afford instances of battles more heroically fought. The abilities of Blake were opposed by the equally celebrated powers of Van Trump, a chief who has deserved and received, in the applauses of posterity, the same honors which have been paid to the British victor. The coasts of England and Holland were witnesses of the repeated engagements of these warlike leaders, in both of whom intrepidity supplied the want of numbers, and unshaken presence of mind maintained the contest where valor seemed unable to decide the victory. In these numerous and bloody battles the Dutch lost nearly 40 ships of war, besides a great many smaller vessels, and after thus supporting the naval fame of his country in the German ocean, Blake sailed by order of Cromwell to the Mediterranean, where he chastised the insolence of the Bey of Tunis, redeemed the Christian captives from slavery and chains at Algiers and Tripoli, alarmed the pope in the castle of St. Angelo, and by the terror of his name compelled the sovereigns of Venice, Tuscany, and other Italian states to pay homage to the power of the British usurper. After thus spreading terror around the shores of the Mediterranean, he returned into the Atlantic, and attacked Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, and destroyed the whole of the Spanish plate fleet that had taken refuge there. This action, which is considered as the most brilliant ever performed at sea, was so welcome to Cromwell and his parliament, that a day of thanksgiving was appointed on the occasion, and a diamond ring worth 500*l*. was sent as a present to the illustrious commander. England however did not long boast of the possession of her hero, his health rapidly declined, and on his return from the Mediterranean, he expired just as his fleet entered Plymouth, 17th August 1657, in his 58th year. His body was interred in Henry VII's. chapel, Westminster, but it was removed in 1661 to St. Margaret's church yard. If Blake fought with such zeal for the usurpation, it is not to be

concluded that he was the friend of tyranny or cruel oppression. When Charles I. was tried, he exclaimed with all the bluntness of a seaman, against the proceedings of the parliament, and offered freely to yield up his life to save that of the unfortunate monarch; and ever animated with the love of his country, he told his officers when the Dutch expected a change of measures from the dismissal of the parliament by Cromwell, "It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us."—Though successful in his enterprises and loaded with public favors, Blake died in such circumstances, that his property was scarcely increased 500*l*. more than he had inherited from his father. Like the founders of Roman freedom, he fought for his country and not for private emolument.

BLAKE, John Bradley, was born in London, 5th November 1745, and educated at Westminster school. After acquiring a deep knowledge of chemistry and mathematics, in the pursuits of his favorite study of botany, he went to China as supercargo of the India company, and with laudable assiduity collected and sent to Europe, the seeds of all the vegetables of that remote country used by the natives for purposes either of medicine, food, or manufactures. He began likewise a valuable collection of ores and fossils, but his great application weakened his constitution, he was afflicted with the stone, and the complaint when attended by a fever proved fatal. He died at Canton, 16th November 1773, in his 29th year, and the learned world sincerely lamented the loss that science suffered, and Sir J. Pringle president of the Royal society, paid his tribute of respect and applause to his short but useful life.

BLAMONT, Francois Colin de, a musician at the French court, whose compositions, especially Dido, and Greek and Roman festivals, were much admired. He died in his native town of Versailles 1760 aged 70.

BLAMPIN, Thomas, a learned and laborious ecclesiastic of Noyon in Picardy, editor of St. Augustin's works. He died 1710, aged 70.

BLANC, John, a noble of Perpignan, known for the brave defence which he made against the French army that besieged his native town in 1474. He refused to deliver the fortress entrusted to his care, though famine raged around him, and though the enemy, irritated by his obstinate resistance, sacrificed his son who had in a fallly fallen into their hands.

BLANC, Francois le, a native of Dauphiné, author of a valuable book on the coins of France, &c. He died suddenly in 1698.

BLANC, Claude le, a minister of France, confined for two years in the Bastille, on suspicion of malpractices. He was restored to public favor and died 1728. His brothers were bishops of Avranches and of Sarlat.

BLANC, Thomas le, a Jesuit of Vitri, who died at Rheims 1669. He was author of some popular works addressed to the common people, as "le bon valet," &c.—His largest and best known work is his analysis of David's psalms, in six vols. folio.

BLANC, John Bernard le, a native of Dijon, historiographer to the della crusca academy. His genius and learning procured him friends and patrons at Paris and London, but he preferred peaceful obscurity to the distinctions which Maupertuis in 1746 offered at Berlin in

the name of the Prussian monarch. He wrote an interesting tragedy called *Abenfaide*, besides letters on the English 1758, in three vols. 12mo. which though incorrect and formal in some degree, are however not without sensible reflections and pleasing anecdotes. They are certainly inferior to Grosley's London. The abbé died in 1781 aged 74.

BLANC, *Antony de Guillet de*, professor of rhetoric in the congregation of the oratory at Avignon, was born at Marseilles 2d March 1730, and died at Paris 1799. He afterwards came to Paris where he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the central schools, and member of the institute. He wrote *Manco Capac*, a tragedy, which did not possess much merit, and met with little success. The *Druids*, another tragedy 1772, was proscribed by the clergy for some offensive passages. He published besides other plays, *Virginie* a tragedy,—*Albert I.*—*l'heureux evenement*,—some romances—and a translation of *Lucretius* into French verse.

BLANC, *N.* an eminent artist, whose abilities were employed by the French ministry in improving and perfecting the fabrication of fire arms. He died 1802.

BLANCA, *N. le*, a young woman who was found wild at Sogny near Chalons in 1731. She was then about 10 years of age, and pursued hares and other animals with astonishing rapidity. She was placed in the convent of Chaillot, where she became a nun, and died 1760.

BLANCA, *Francis le*, a Frenchman, author of a general account of the monies of France, published with figures in 4to. 1690, by order of Lewis XIV. and of a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne and his successors, struck at Rome. He died 1698.

BLANCHARD, *James*, a painter of eminence, born at Paris 1600. He improved himself at Lyons, Rome, and Venice, and on his return to France he showed by his excellent pieces how judiciously he had examined and studied the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The most remarkable of his pieces is a kneeling St. Andrew in the church of Notre Dame, with the Holy Ghost descending. His grand pieces are few, as he devoted much of his time to madonas. He was fortunate in his coloring. He died of an imposthume in the lungs, in his 38th year.

BLANCHARD, *Francois*, a lawyer of Paris, who died in 1650. He published the "*Eloges des presidens, &c.*" and "*les maitres de requetes*"

BLANCHARD, *Guillaume*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a lawyer and as the author of a laborious and valuable collection in 2 vols. fol. 1717, of the edicts and declarations of the kings of France from 897 to 1715. He died 1724, whilst preparing a supplement to his great work.

BLANCHARD, *Elias*, a native of Langres, eminent for his learning. Some of his dissertations are inserted in the *memoires of the academie des inscriptions*. He died 1755, aged 83.

BLANCHARD, *John Baptist*, a native of Tourteron in the Ardennes, of the order of the Jesuits, in whose college at Metz and at Verdun he was professor of rhetoric. On the suppression of the Jesuits he went to Namur, and died 1797, aged 66. He wrote the temple of the Muses, a collection of fables and remarks—the school of martyrs, a collection of moral reflections and historical facts.

BLANCHE, daughter of Alphonso IX. of Castile, married Lewis VIII. of France in 1200, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. She was, on the death of her husband in 1226, made regent of the kingdom, during the minority and the crusades of her son saint Lewis, and she behaved with moderation and spirit in the administration of the government. Happy in the conduct of her children whom by her example and her precepts she had nurtured in virtue and religion, and secure in the esteem and affection of her subjects, whom her justice and humanity attached to her person, she crushed every attempt to disturb her power or weaken her authority. The defeat and imprisonment of her son, it is said, preyed deeply on her mind, and tended to shorten her existence. She died 1st Dec. 1252, and was buried at Maubouillon.

BLANCHE, a native of Padua, celebrated for her chastity. After the death of her husband at the siege of Bassano, she refused to gratify the passion of Accolin, the general of the enemy; but when the tyrant offered violence to her person, she threw herself into her husband's tomb, where she was crushed to death by the falling of the stone, which covered the entrance, 1233.

BLANCHE de BOURBON married Peter king of Castile in 1352. She was cruelly treated by her husband who had fixed his affections on another, and she was at last imprisoned and poisoned 1361, aged 23. Her misfortunes were avenged by du Guesclin at the head of a French army.

BLANCHELANDE, *Philibert Francis Rouxelle de*, a native of Dijon, distinguished in the American war, and at the taking of Tobago. He was afterwards engaged at St. Domingo, but on his return to Rochefort he was arrested, and suffered death 15th April 1793, aged 58, a victim to the cowardice and suspicious tyranny of the then existing government.

BLANCHET, *Thomas*, an eminent painter of Paris who died at Lyons 1689, aged 71. He excelled in history and portraits, and several of his pieces are preserved at Lyons and Paris.

BLANCHET, *Abbé*, censor royal and librarian of the king's cabinet, retired from public life to solitude at St. Germain-en-laye where he died 1784 aged 80. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, but he possessed great abilities, as appears by his "*varietés morales*" &c. His apologies, &c. were published after his death.

BLANCOF, *John Teuniz*, a painter born at Alcmaer. His sea pieces and landscapes were in high repute. He died 1670 aged 42.

BLAND, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Robert Fisher of Long Acre, married in 1681 Nathan Bland a linen draper of London by whom she had six children, two of whom only grew up to years of maturity. She was taught Hebrew by Van Helmont, and wrote it with great facility. A phylactery in Hebrew by her, is still preserved among the curiosities of the royal society. She was living in 1712.

BLANDRATA, *George*, an Italian physician who renewed all the tenets of Arius with respect to the Trinity. He fled from the persecution of the inquisitors of Pavia to Geneva, and afterwards to Poland, where the king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy counsellor. He attempted to make the king a follower to his opinions, but

but failed. He was strangled by his nephew, a worthless character, to whom he had left his property 1593.

BLASCO NUNNES, a Spaniard, who seized and fortified the isthmus of Darien, and thus facilitated the progress of Pizarro to the conquest of Peru. He was beheaded on pretence of ambitious views.

BLAVET, *N.* a musician of Befancon, who was engaged in the opera at Paris, and distinguished himself by his taste, and the superior merits of his pieces of vocal and instrumental music. He died 1768, aged 68.

BLAURER, *Ambrose*, a native of Constance, one of the followers of Luther, whose doctrines he spread in France and Germany. He died 1567, aged 75. His works on theology are little read.

BLEDDYN, a king of North Wales jointly with his brother Rhiwallon. He became sole monarch 1068, and fell in battle four years after, after governing with justice and moderation, and publishing an useful code of laws.

BLEDDYN, a British bard of the 13th century, some of whose pieces are preserved in the Welch archæology.

BLEDRI, a bishop of Landaff called the wise, from his great learning. He was also a great patron of learned men and died much respected 1023.

BLEECK, *Peter Van*, an eminent painter who painted the comedians Johnson and Griffin in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the Alchemist, in a very superior manner. He died July 20th, 1764.

BLEGWRYD, brother to Morgan the Glamorgan chief, was chancellor of Landaff, and a man of great learning. He went to Rome about the revision of the Welch laws in 926, with Howel surnamed the Good.

BLENGY, *Nicholas des*, an eminent French surgeon, who gave lectures in his house on the various branches of his profession, which were attended by men of science and learning. He wrote various works on surgery and physic, and also had the management of a journal called *New discoveries in all departments of medicine*. He died at the latter end of the 17th century.

BLESS, *Henry*, a painter, born at Bovine near Dinant. His landscapes are much esteemed, and as he generally placed an owl in them as a mark, they are called owl pieces. He died 1550 aged 70.

BLETERIE, *John Philip Rene de la*, a native of Rennes, who became professor of eloquence in the royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself as author of a life of Julian, two vols. 12mo. and of a life of Jovian, two vols. 12mo. two performances replete with erudition, criticism, and judgment, though the former possesses superior merit. He wrote besides several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of belles lettres, &c. and translated some of the works of Tacitus with a life of the author, to whose compositions he said he was much indebted. He possessed learning, and in private life and as an ecclesiastic he was an exemplary character. He died 1772, in an advanced age.

BLOCK, *Marie Eliezer*, an able naturalist of mean parentage at Anspach. Under a surgeon, to whom he was apprenticed, he applied himself deeply to the study of medicine and anatomy, and afterwards turned his attention to natural history. Besides his memoirs on fishes published in the Berlin memoirs, and a treatise on intestinal vermes, he published a valuable work called a general and particular history of fishes, with colored plates, 6 vols fol. 1785 and 1799. He died 6th Aug. 1799.

BLOCK; *Daniel*, a portrait painter of Pomerania who died 1661, aged 81. There were two others of the same family, *Jacob* and *Benjamin*, one of whom excelled in architecture and the perspective, and the other in historical pieces and portraits.

BLOCKLAND, *Anthony de Montfort*, an elegant painter, who died 1583 aged 52. His brothers, *Peter* and *Herbert*, who were his pupils, were eminent, the former for his representation of battles, markets, &c. and the other of portraits, ale house meetings and conversations.

BLOEMART, a painter of Gorcum in Holland. He was self taught, but his genius fully supplied the deficiencies of education. His claro obscuro is peculiarly striking, and the folds of his draperies are much admired. He died in 1647, aged 80. His sons *Henry* and *Adrian* were also painters, but not his equals in merit.

BLOEMEN, *John Francis*, a Flemish painter who died at Rome 1740, aged 84. His landscapes were very deservedly admired.

BLOND, *Jean le*, a poet of inferior merit in the 16th century. He published his poetry under the title of *le printems de Phumbe esperant*.

BLOND, *James Christopher*, a painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine. He was the inventor of a new method of engraving in colors, on which he published a treatise. His portraits and miniatures were held in high estimation. He died 1741 aged 71.

BLONDEAU, *Claude*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris who began with Gueret in 1672 *le journal du Palais*, which extends to 1700, in 12 vols 4to.

BLONDEL, *David*, a protestant minister, born at Chalons 1591. His writings in favor of the tenets which he had embraced were universally admired, and for more than 20 times he was appointed secretary to the synods of the isle of France. He was invited to the historical chair at Amsterdam on the death of Vossius, and his great learning supported the character of his predecessor. His application injured his health so much that he lost his sight, but even under that calamity he dictated two folio vols. on the genealogy of the kings of France against Chofflet. He was suspected for a while of Arminianism, and died April 6th 1655, aged 64. His other works are explications on the eucharist,—on the primacy of the church,—on bishops and presbyters,—on the sibyls—a defence of the reformed churches against Richelieu,—a refutation of the history of pope Joan.

BLONDEL, *Francis*, eminent for his knowledge of geometry, as well as of belles lettres, was professor of mathematics and architecture, and preceptor to the dauphin of France. He travelled with the count of Brienne as his tutor, between 1652 and 1655, of which he published a Latin account. His writings were on architecture,—and also on the art of throwing bombs,—on a new manner of fortifying places, &c.—besides a comparison between Horace and Pindar. He died Feb. 1st, 1686.

BLONDEL, *John Francis*, nephew of the preceding, was equally eminent in architectural knowledge. He was born at Rouen, and died Jan. 9th, 1774, aged 69. Besides his course of architecture, six vols. 8vo.—his discourse on architecture 12mo.—his treatise on the decoration of edifices, two vols. 4to.—he furnished all the articles on that subject in the French encyclopædia.

BLONDEL, Peter James, a native of Paris, who wrote on the truth of the Christian religion, &c. He died 1730.

BLONDEL, Lawrence, a Parisian, related to the preceding, was author of some books of devotion, &c. He died 1740.

BLONDET, N. a physician of Pithiviers, author of a treatise on the mineral waters of Segrai, and of another on the epidemical disorders in cattle. He died 1759.

BLONDIN, Peter, a native of Picardy, the friend of Tournefort, and equally eminent as a botanist. He was admitted into the French academy 1712, and wrote some curious memoirs, &c. never printed, and died 1714 aged 31.

BLONDUS, Flavius, a native of Forli in Italy, secretary to pope Eugenius IV. and his two successors. His works were on antiquities, the best known of which are, *Roma instaurata*,—*Italia illustrata*,—*de origine & gestis Venetorum*,—*Histor. Roman. decades tres*, from the year 400 to the year 1440. He died fourth June 1463, aged 75.

BLOOD, Thomas, better known by the name of colonel Blood, was one of Cromwell's officers. After failing in his attempts to seize the castle of Dublin, by the activity of the duke of Ormond, he came to England, where he seized the person of that nobleman, with the diabolical intention of hanging him at Tyburn, which a rescue by his servants happily prevented. His next exploit was to gain access in the disguise of a clergyman, to the tower, to carry off the crown and regalia, which he might have effected if he had not hesitated, and in a moment of compassion spared the life of the keeper, whom he had devoted to death. Charles II. not only pardoned this bold offender, but admitted him into his presence, and heard him assert that he had once formed a plan to shoot him. He afterwards granted him an estate of 500l. per ann. and showed him so much favor, that the wits of the times alluding to Coventry's fate, said that the monarch kept the ruffian about his person to intimidate his enemies.

BLOOT, Peter, a Flemish painter, who died 1667. His low life scenes were much admired.

BLOSIUS or DE BLOIS, Lewis, a Benedictin, abbot of Liefles in Hainault. He refused the archbishopric of Cambray. He was author of *speculum religiosorum*, which has been translated into French, and he died 1566.

BLOUNT, Thomas, a barrister at law, born at Bordesley, Worcestershire. He was a Roman catholic, and possessed a strong natural genius, which he improved by great application. He died 26th Dec. 1679, author of several respectable publications, viz. *Glossographia*, interpreting Greek, Hebrew, &c. words used in the English language,—jocular customs of some manners,—a law dictionary, folio,—*Boscobel*, or the king's escape, after the battle of Worcester, &c. &c.

BLOUNT, sir Henry, born at Tittenhanger, Herts, Dec. 15th, 1602, was educated at St. Albans, and Trinity college, Oxford. In 1634 he travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and afterwards passed to Constantinople and Cairo, and on his return home two years after, he published an entertaining and popular account of his observations in the Levant. He was knighted in 1639,

and as he was attached to the royal cause, and even tutor to the princes, he was present at several of the battles during the civil wars. In 1651 he was employed by the parliament to remedy the abuses of the law, and his abilities continued to be directed to the improvement of the trade and navigation of the state. His integrity was admired by all parties, and at the restoration he gained the confidence of his sovereign, was sheriff of Herts in 1661, and passed the last 20 years of his life in literary ease and retirement. He died ninth of Oct. 1682.

BLOUNT, sir Thomas Pope, son of the preceding, was born 12th Sept. 1649. He was created a baronet by Charles II. and was made member of parliament for St. Albans, and afterwards for Herts in three parliaments. He was a man of extensive erudition, and a warm supporter of liberty. He wrote the popular book "*cenfura celebriorum authorum*," &c. besides essays, remarks on poetry, natural history, 12mo. 1693, &c. He died 30th June 1697.

BLOUNT, Charles, younger son of sir Henry, was born 27th April 1654. He was a zealous advocate for liberty, and possessed all the learning of his family. As a friend to the revolution, and to king William, he published a pamphlet, which drew upon him the censures of parliament, for asserting that the monarch was a conqueror. After his wife's death he fell in love with her sister, and the lady, possessed of beauty, wit, and virtue, strongly favored his passion, but as an application to the archbishop was disregarded, and such an union universally reprehended, she refused at last his solicitations, and the lover in despair shot himself, and died a few days after of the wounds, in August 1693. The best known of his works are his *Diana of the Ephesians*,—his introduction to polite literature,—and his life of Apollonius Tyanæus,—his *anima mundi*, &c.—in which, however, he cavils at the doctrines of revelation, and shows himself a deist. His works have been edited together by Gildon.

BLOW, John, was born at Collingham Nottinghamshire, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of music. He was master of the children of the chapel royal, composer to the king, and, after Purcell's death, organist of Westminster. His merit procured him a doctor's degree from archbishop Sancroft. He died 10th October 1708, aged 60, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

BLUM, Joachim Christian, a German poet, born at Rathenau. He studied at Brandenburg, Berlin, and at Frankfort on Oder, under Baumgarten; and, regardless of public affairs, sought the retirement which his easy fortune allowed him, to devote himself to the muses. His works were lyric poems, idyls, orations, German proverbs, and Rathenau delivered a drama represented at Berlin with success. He died 1790, aged 51.

BLUTAEU, Dom. Raphael, a learned preacher, born in London, of French parents. He went to France, and afterwards to Lisbon, where he died, 1734, aged 96, highly honored by the academy of the appliques. He wrote a Portuguese and Latin dictionary, in 8 vols. folio, with a supplement of 2 vols. more.

BOADICEA, queen of the Iceni, is known in British and Roman history for the valor which she displayed against the Romans, who had insulted her and abused her daughters. She was afterwards defeated by Paulinus, and killed herself A.D. 60.

BOATE, Gerard, a Dutch physician, who settled in Ireland, and wrote a natural history of the country, published by Sam. Hartlib, 12mo. 1652.

BOBART, a German, first keeper of the botanical garden at Oxford which was given and endowed by the earl of Danby. He wrote a Latin catalogue of the plants contained in the garden, &c. and died February 1679, aged 81. Dr. Plot speaks much in his commendation, and Dr. Z. Grey mentions, in *Hudibras*, p. 125. a curious anecdote of him. His son *Jacob* was also keeper of the gardens after him.

BOCCACE, John, was born at Certaldo in Tuscany 1313, and intended by his father for a mercantile profession; but after spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned the pursuits which interest or authority dictated, and devoted himself totally to literature. He studied under his friend and patron Petrarch; and by his suggestions he retired from the tumults and factions of Florence, and visited Naples, where he was received with kindness by king Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamoured; and in his travels in Sicily he met from queen Joan the flattering reception which his writings and merit deserved. He passed the remainder of his life in his native village, where his constitution was weakened by his great application, and where he died, of a sickness in the stomach, 1375. His works are some in Latin and some in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and he may honorably be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed most to the revival of learning in Europe. His best known composition is "Decameron," a romance occasionally licentious, but abounding with wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His life of Dante—his genealogy of the gods—his history of Rome—his theses, &c. are much admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for its graceful simplicity and varied elegance.

BOCCACI, or BOCCACINO, Camillo, a painter of history and portraits, born at Cremona, where he died 1546, aged 35.

BOCCAGE, Marie Anne le Page, a French lady of Rouen, who, at the age of 16, married Peter Joseph du Boccage, and acquired great celebrity by her writings. She was the friend of the wits of the age, of Voltaire, of Montesquieu, Henault, and others. She obtained a prize from the Rouen academy in 1746, and nearly gained another from the French academy, on the eulogium of Lewis XV. against her successful rival Marmontel. Her *Paradis terrestre*, borrowed from Milton, and her translation of the death of Abel, were much admired. Her poems appeared in 3 vols. 8vo. She died 1802, aged 92.

BOCCALINI, Trajan, a wit, born at Rome, and highly honored by the Italian literati for his political discourses and his elegant criticisms. Under the patronage of cardinals Borghese and Cajetan, he published his *Ragguagli di Parnasso*, his *secretaria di Apollo*, and his *Pietra di Paragone*; but as in this last piece he had attacked the tyranny of the Spanish court, he dreaded its vengeance, and fled to Venice. Here he was attacked in his bed by four ruffians, who killed him, by beating him with bags full of sand. Several reports were spread about his death; but

it was generally imagined that it proceeded from the resentment of the Spanish court. The register of St. Mary's in Venice records, that he died of a colic and fever, 16th November 1613, aged 57. His works have been translated into several languages.

BOCCAMAZZA, Angelus, bishop of Catania in Sicily, wrote "brevis chronica," containing an account of remarkable events in Sicily from 1027 to 1283. He died 1296.

BOCCHUS, a king of Mauritania who made his peace with the Romans by meanly betraying into their hands his son-in-law, Jugurtha, B.C. 100.

BOCCIARDI, Clemente, a painter of Genoa, who died 1658, aged 38. He is called by painters Clementone.

BOCCOLD, John, a famous fanatic, called John of Leyden, where he was a taylor. In company with John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, and at the head of an enthusiastic mob of anabaptists, he seized Munster, where, after the death of his bold associate, he assumed the kingly office, to which he united that of prophet. In this dangerous elevation, he began to reform the laws, and new-model the government. He maintained and enforced a plurality of wives, and himself kept fourteen, one of whom he slew with his own hands, because she questioned his divine authority. When Munster was at last taken, this licentious leader, who had scarce reached his 28th year, was put to a cruel and lingering death, and his adherents either punished or dispersed.

BOCCONI, Sylvio, was born at Palermo 24th April 1633, and became eminent for his knowledge of natural history, in pursuit of which he visited Italy, Malta, Poland, Germany, France, and England. He was of the order of the Cistercians, and died in one of their convents, near Palermo, 22d December 1704. His valuable publications, in number twelve, are chiefly on subjects of natural history, botany, mineralogy, &c. The best known is *musæa di piante rare*, Venice, 1697—besides *icones et descriptiones rariorum plantarum Sicil. Melit. Gallie, Italiae*, 1674, Lyons & Oxford, &c.

BOCCORIS, a king of Egypt, said by Tacitus and Trogus to have driven the Jews from his dominions, to cure himself of the leprosy, according to an oracle.

BOCHART, Samuel, a protestant, born at Rouen, 1599. After studying at Paris, Sedan, and Saumur, he visited England and Holland, and enriched his mind with all the treasures of Arabic and of oriental languages. As minister of Caen, he acquired the public esteem in his theological disputations with father Veron; and his publications added so much to the reputation of his learning, that the queen of Sweden invited him to her court, and received him with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died suddenly, when delivering an oration in the academy of Caen, May 6, 1667, from which circumstance this elegant epitaph was written by M. Brieux:

Scilicet hæc cuique est data fors æquissima, talis

Ut sit mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.

Musarum in gremio, teneris qui vixit ab annis,

Musarum in gremio debuit iste mori.

Besides his *geographia sacra*, a most learned and valuable book, he wrote a treatise on the terrestrial paradise—sermons—a history of the animals and of the plants and precious stones mentioned in scripture, &c. His works appeared, 3 vols. fol. Leyden, 1712.

BOCHEL, Laurent, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who died in 1629, in a good old age. His works, which are esteemed among the learned in France, are on subjects of law and history.

BOCHIUUS, John, a native of Brussels, called the Virgil of the Low Countries, from the superior power of his muse. He travelled through Italy, Poland, Livonia, and Russia, and became secretary to the duke of Parma at Antwerp. He died 13th January 1609, aged 54. Besides elegies, epigrams, &c. printed at Cologne, 1655, he wrote orations, observations on the psalms, &c.

БОСКОРСТ, John van, a pupil of Jordaens, born about 1610, and eminent as a portrait and historical painter.

BOCQUILLOT, Lazarus Andrew, was born of obscure parents, and died in his native town of Avalon, 22d September 1728, aged 80. He was advocate at Dijon, and afterwards became an ecclesiastic, eminent for his learning and piety. He wrote letters and dissertations—a tract on the liturgy—sermons—the life of chevalier Bayard, &c.

BODIN, John, a native of Angers, who studied law at Toulouse, where he acquired reputation by his lectures. He came to Paris; but not succeeding at the bar, he devoted himself totally to writing books. His wit, as well as his merit, recommended him to public notice. Henry III. visited and admired him; and in the company of the duke of Alençon he visited England, where he was flattered to see his book on “the republic” approved and read in the university of Cambridge. After the death of Alençon, he settled at Laon, where he married, and rose to consequence as a lawyer and public speaker. He died of the plague at Laon 1596. His compositions were numerous and respectable. Besides his republic, he wrote a commentary on Appian—discourses on coins—law tables—methods of history—demonology, &c.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, celebrated as the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, was born at Exeter 2d March 1544, and at the age of 12 he removed with his father to Geneva, to avoid the persecutions which awaited the protestants during Mary's bloody reign. In the university of Geneva he had the advantage of attending the learned lectures of Chevalerius, Beroaldus, Calvin, and Beza; and on his return to England, on Elizabeth's accession, he entered at Magdalen college, Oxford; and in 1564 he became fellow of Merton college. Here he distinguished himself as lecturer of natural philosophy, and as proctor of the university; and after travelling four years in France, Germany, and Italy, he was introduced at court, and soon was employed by the queen as an able and faithful negotiator in several embassies to the different courts of Europe. The ingratitude of the great, however, and the cabals and intrigues of courtiers, soon disgusted a mind naturally strong and independent; and in 1597, as he says himself, he abandoned all public business, and retired to ease and privacy. Not ignorant how much mankind are benefited by the propagation of learning, he undertook to enrich his favorite Oxford with the most magnificent collection of books; a task, says Camden, suited to the dignity of a crowned head. He wrote, February 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, the dean of Christ-church, and his offers were accepted with raptures by the university; and after the rarest and most valuable books had been procured, with great trouble and much

expence, in every part of Europe, a building, fit to receive so magnificent a collection, was begun, the first stone of which was laid down, with great pomp and solemnity, 9th July 1610. Bodley did not live to see the completion of this great work; but his fortune, by his will, was applied to the use of the foundation; and his example was followed by the great and opulent, who by liberal donations contributed to the support of the noble institution. The library is under the care of a keeper, to whom a salary of 40l. is allowed, the under-librarian has 10l. and the whole is under the inspection of 8 visitors, who annually, on the 8th of November, assemble, to examine the state of the books, and of this venerable building, which for its appearance and the value of the collection it contains, may be ranked among the noblest foundations in the world. Bodley died 28th January 1612, and was buried with becoming solemnity in Merton college choir, where an elegant monument, with appropriate figures, is erected to his memory. His statue was placed in the library by the duke of Dorset, chancellor of the university.

BOECE, or BOETHIUS, Hector, a native of Dundee. *Vid.* **BOETHIUS**.

BOECLER, John Henry, a native of Franconia, honored for his learning by several princes, and particularly by Lewis XIV. and by Christina of Sweden, who appointed him her historiographer, with a liberal stipend. He was professor of history at Strasburg, and died 1686, aged 75. His works were, “commentaries on Pliny and on Grotius,” whom he praises with great adulation,—“*Notitia Sancti Rom. Imp.*”—“*Timur or Tamerlan*,”—“*Historia schola principum*,” &c.

BOEHMEN, Jacob, a famous Teutonic philosopher and fanatic, born near Gortitz in Germany 1575. His original occupation was that of a shoemaker, and his industry enabled him to maintain a wife and family in comfortable circumstances. As he possessed naturally a strong bias to superstition and to religious habits, he studied books of divinity, and was a constant attendant on the worship of his church, till at last he found himself suddenly inspired, and continued, as he says himself, “seven whole days in the most excessive joy, wrapt in the holy sabbath.” This fanatical emotion was, in the course of some years, twice repeated; and in 1612 the new proselyte abandoned his trade, and began to write. His first treatise, called “*Aurora, or rising sun*,” was censured by the magistrates of Gortitz, and suppressed; but innovations in religion, as well as government, have always advocates. Boehmen resumed his pen, and for the last five years of his life he published more than 20 books on theological subjects, on visions, &c. On November 18, 1624, it is said that he pretended to hear music, and he declared to his son, that in three hours he should expire. At the expected time he took a tender farewell of his family, and, desiring his son to turn him, he expired, with a deep sigh, exclaiming, “Now I go into paradise!” This fanatic, whose private life was not disgraced by cruel or immoral acts, has had many admirers in several parts of Europe. Quirinus Kahlman was a convert to his opinions, and the quakers in England have adopted several of his tenets, according to Dr. H. More. His life has been written, by Frankenberg. His works have been published, in 3 vols. 4to.

BOEL, Peter, a Flemish painter, pupil to Corn. de Waal. He studied at Rome, and died 1680, aged 55. His animals, still life, &c. were much admired.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, a celebrated physician, born December 31st 1668, at Voorhoot, two miles from Leyden. He was early intended for the ministry by his father, but an accident turned his thoughts to different pursuits. In his 12th year he suffered the most excruciating pains from an ulcer in his left thigh, which baffled all the powers of his surgeon, and he drew the happiest omen of his future greatness, by curing it himself with a fomentation of salt and wine. Though he left his father in his 16th year and was the eldest of nine children in circumstances not the most opulent, he prosecuted his studies, and in the university of Leyden he recommended himself to universal approbation by his great application and the vast powers of his mind. He travelled with surprizing rapidity over the fields of rhetoric, metaphysics and ethics; he acquired the most perfect knowledge of the classics, and became thoroughly acquainted with mathematics, algebra, and the different branches of natural philosophy. He still however directed his chief attention to divinity, but as the scanty revenues of his patrimony were now nearly exhausted, he found a friend in John Vandenburg, burgomaster of Leyden, who advised him to unite the study of physic, to that of theology. The grateful Boerhaave complied, he had already received with a golden medal the applause of the university by an academic oration to prove that Cicero understood the doctrines of Epicurus, and now he increased his reputation as the follower of Vesalius, Fallopius, and Bertholinus. In his medical and anatomical studies he soon discovered the shallowness of the authors of the middle ages, but he found a treasure of knowledge in his favorite Hippocrates and the immortal Sydenham. After extending his researches to botany and chemistry, he went to the university of Harderwick, where he took his degree of M.D. 1693, and soon after he abandoned all thoughts of entering into the ministry not from choice but rather from the dread of the prejudices which had been raised against him, on the supposition that he favored the tenets of Spinoza. Now totally devoted to the study and practice of physic, he became celebrated not only in the university but through Europe. As professor of physic and botany, he saw his lectures crowded with students eminent for talents and learning, by whom he was respected and beloved, not more for the vast erudition of his mind, than the noble qualities of his heart. In 1714 he was raised to the high office of rector of the university, and in 1728, he was admitted honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and two years after of the royal society of London. His constitution now began to decay. In 1722 he was afflicted for six months with poignant arthritic pains, and fearing a relapse, he resigned in 1729 the honors of professor, which he had held for near 30 years to the advancement of science and the benefit of mankind. His private labors however continued, but he found himself affected in 1727 with a difficulty of breathing, and from unusual pulsations, and intermissions of the artery in the right side of the neck, he grew apprehensive that he had some poly-pous concretions between the heart and the lungs. He wrote an account of his situation September, 8th 1738,

to his friend Dr. Mortimer, but the flattering hopes of his recovery vanished, and he expired on the 23d in his 70th year. Boerhaave amassed a large fortune by his profession, but though he has been styled penurious, the benevolence of his heart, and the manner in which he conferred favors on the indigent and unfortunate, prove that he knew and felt the calls of humanity. Like those that are eminent either in rank or in virtue, he was not without his detractors, but his name must stand recorded in the annals of science as a great, and a good man. His valuable works are in Latin, and all on medical, botanical, and chemical subjects. He left an only daughter. His fellow citizens have erected to his honor in St. Peter's church at Leyden a monument on which are inscribed these few but expressive words "Salutifero Boerhaavi genio sacrum." His life was published by Dr. Burton.

BOETHIUS, Etienne de la, of Sarlat in Périgord, died at Germignan, near Bourdeaux 1563 aged 32. He was eminent as a scholar, and translated several of Plutarch's and Xenophon's works, besides "Voluntary slavery," published after his death by Montagne his friend, to whom he left his library.

BOETHIUS, Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a celebrated philosopher, made consul at Rome, A. D. 510. He defended his principles against the Arians, and during his confinement by order of Theodoric, king of Italy, he wrote his well known book de consolatione philosophiæ, often published, and translated into English by Alfred. He was put to death, but by what means is unknown, about 524.

BOETHIUS, BOGER, or BOEIS, Hector, was born at Dundee about 1470, and after studying in his native town, and at Aberdeen, he went to Paris, from whence he was recalled to become principal of the college of Aberdeen lately founded by bishop Elphinston. His labors in the cause and promotion of learning were indefatigable, and his college flourished. He wrote the lives of the bishops of Aberdeen in compliment to his patron Elphinston, whose memoirs fill the third part of the work. He afterwards engaged in an history of Scotland in which he displayed great research and industry, but too much credulity. He has been censured for his fondness for legendary tales, but Erasmus, who knew him, speaks of him as "a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence." The history was afterwards continued from the death of James I. where he concluded, to the reign of James III. by Ferrerius a Piedmontese.

BOFFRAND, Germain, a native of Nantes, celebrated as an architect. He acquired such reputation that several princes employed him in the erection of palaces and public edifices, and France has still to boast of several monuments of his genius in her magnificent edifices, in canals, sluices, and bridges. He has written a general statement of the principles of his art, with an account of all the works which he erected. He was amiable and respected in his private character. He died at Paris 1755, aged 88.

BOGAN, Zachary, a learned English divine, born at Little Hempstone Devonshire and educated at St. Alban's hall, and Corpus christi Oxford. He wrote comparatio Homeri cum scriptoribus sacris quoad Normam loquendi, 8vo.—a view of the threats and punish-

ments mentioned in scripture, 8vo.—additions to Rous's *archæologiæ atticæ*,—meditations on the mirth of a christian life, 8vo.—an help to prayer, published after his death, 12mo. He died 1659, and was buried in Corpus-christi chapel.

BOGORIS, first Christian king of the Bulgarians, who declared war by his ambassador against Theodora of the eastern empire 841. The empress treated him with firmness and dignity, and a reconciliation was effected by means of his sister who was prisoner, and was sent back without ransom. He embraced christianity 865.

BOHADIN, a learned Arabian, known as the favorite of Saladin, and the historian of that prince's life. He gives an interesting account of the crusades, and of the literature of the 12th century. His works have been edited by Schultens, fol. Leyden 1755. He is said highly to resemble Plutarch.

BOHEMOND, prince of Antioch, accompanied his father Robert Guiscard duke of Apulia in his invasion of the eastern empire 1081. He defeated Alexius the emperor in two battles, and succeeded his father as duke of Tarentum. He afterwards embarked for the crusades, and took Antioch, of which he called himself the duke, but soon after he was made prisoner and when set at liberty returned to Europe, and prepared a large army. He married the daughter, of Philip king of France, and died in Apulia 1111. He was succeeded at Antioch by six princes successively of his own name.

BOHN, John, a native of Leipsic, eminent as a physician, a professor, and chymist. He died 1719, aged 79. He wrote on physiology and acids. His work *de officio medici duplici, clinico & forensi*, 1704, 4to. is very valuable.

BOIARDO, Marteo-Maria, a governor of Reggio, known as the author of Orlando Inamorato. This unfinished poem is in imitation of the Iliad, and founded on the loves of Rolland, and Angelica, with the siege of Paris, to represent that of Troy. It was in continuation of it that Ariosto wrote his Orlando Furioso, and the one is nearly an introduction to the other. Boiardo possessed great poetical powers, his imagination was strong and lively, and his conceptions bold and animated. He wrote besides sonnets and other lighter poetry, and also translated Herodotus, Apuleius, &c. He died at Reggio, February 20th, 1494. The best edition of his works is Venice, 4to 1544.

BOILEAU, Giles, eldest brother of Despreaux, translated Epictetus, and wrote two disputations against Menage and Castor, &c. and died 1669, aged 38.

BOILEAU, James, brother of the preceding, was doctor of the Sorbonne, dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel, and author of several curious ecclesiastical works. He was born 16th March 1635, and died 1st August 1716.

BOILEAU, John James, an ecclesiastic of St Honoré at Paris, much esteemed by cardinal de Noailles. He was a man of great sense and learning, and wrote letters on morality and religion, 2 vols. 12mo.—the lives of the dukes of Liancourt, and Madam Combe. He died 10th March 1735, aged 86.

BOILEAU DESPREAUX, Nicholas, a celebrated poet, born at Paris 1st November 1636. He early lost his

mother, and the care of his infancy was entrusted to a female servant who treated him with harshness. His father, who left him an orphan before he was 17, had not formed the most promising expectations of the powers of his mind, but the dullness of youth disappeared as he approached to maturity. He applied himself to the law, he was admitted advocate in 1656, but he did not possess the patience and application requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for the study of divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius, or gain him reputation. In the field of literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first Satires 1666 distinguished him above his poetical predecessors, and he became the favorite of France and of Europe. His art of poetry added still to his reputation, it is a monument of his genius and judgement, and far surpasses the *ars poetica* of Horace, in that happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His *Lutrin* was written in 1674 at the request of Lamoignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art and power of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description, refined ideas, and the most interesting scenes. Lewis XIV. was not insensible of the merits of a man who reflected so much honor on the French name, Boileau became a favorite at court, a pension was settled on him, and the monarch in the regular approbation from the press to the works of the author, declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself had so repeatedly enjoyed. The monarch engaged the poet to write, with Racine, an history of his reign, but the work though begun was never completed. As a prose writer Boileau possessed superior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favors of his sovereign, and all the honors which the French academy, and the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres could bestow, Boileau retired from public life, dissatisfied with the insincerity of the world and the profligacy of manners which he had satirized with spirit and truth, and he spent his time in literary privacy, in the society of a few select and valuable friends. He died an example of great resignation and piety, March 2d 1711, in his 75th year. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote odes, sonnets, 56 epigrams, critical reflections, some latin pieces, &c. As a poet Boileau has deservedly obtained the applauses of every man of genius and taste. Not only his countrymen boast of the superior effusions of his muse, but foreigners feel and admire the graces, the strength, and harmony of his verse, and that delicacy of satire and energy of style by which he has raised himself to immortality. Des Maizeaux has written his life. The best edition of his works is that of 1747, 5 vols. 8vo.

BOILEAU, Charles, abbé of Beaulieu, was eminent as a preacher at the court of Lewis XIV. He died 1700. He published some sermons, &c.

BOINDIN, Nicholas, was born at Paris in 1676, and at the age of 20 he entered into a regiment of musqueteers; a laborious employment which the debility of his constitution soon obliged him to relinquish for literary pursuits.

He became a member of the academy of inscriptions, but his atheistical opinions created him enemies, and though he escaped punishment and persecution, he was not free from the censures and abhorrence of his countrymen. He died in consequence of a fistula 30th November 1751, and the honors and ceremonies of public burial were refused to his remains. His works were published after his death by M. Parfait, two vols 12mo. 1753. consisting of the comedies of *trois garçons*, *le bal d'auteuil*, *le port de mer*, *le petit maître de robe*, and other pieces. Boindin in his private character was humane, generous, and sincere. Prefixed to his works is his life by himself more full of conceit and flattery than prudence or sense should have dictated.

Bois, *Jean du*, was born at Paris, and from an ecclesiastic distinguished himself so much in the military service of Henry III. that the monarch always called him the emperor of monks. After the death of his patron, he resumed his clerical character, and became eminent as a preacher, but his boldness in accusing the Jesuits of the murder of Henry IV. drew upon him the resentment of the order, and on his visiting Rome, he was thrown into the castle of St. Angelo, where he died 1626, after a confinement of 14 years. He published some ecclesiastical tracts in Latin, besides a character of Henry IV. and of cardinal Olivier his benefactor.

Bois, *Gerard du*, a native of Orleans, known as the author of a Latin history of the church of Paris, two vols folio. He was librarian to the house of Honoré, and also revised the third volume of the ecclesiastical annals of France, of le Comte. He was a correct writer, and died 15th July 1696, aged 67.

Bois, *Philippe du*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who edited Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, in two vols. 8vo.—and also Maldonat's works, and gave a catalogue of the library of Rheims of which he had the care. He died 1707.

Bois, *Philippe Goibaud*, a native of Poitiers, known as a dancing master, as the tutor of the duke of Guise, and as the learned translator of some of Cicero's and St. Augustin's works. He died at Paris 1694, aged 68.

Bois d'ANNESETS, *Daniel du*, of Normandy, was killed in a duel at Venice, 1627. He wrote some curious memoirs of a favorite of the duke of Orleans.

Bois, *Guillaume du*, was born in Lower Limousin, and by the pliability of his temper, and the versatility of his talents he became preceptor to the duke de Chartres, a cardinal, archbishop of Cambrai, ambassador to the English court, and at last prime minister of France. Addicted to debauchery, the devoted slave of ambition and intrigue, he spared no pains to obtain his purposes; and a penetrating judgment and sanctified dissimulation enabled him to convert the sincerity of the prudent and the errors of the vicious to the completion of his views. His constitution was exhausted by his licentiousness, and he died 1723 aged 67. His manseum is erected in the church of St. Honoré at Paris.

Bois de LA PIERRE, *Louise Marie du*, a lady of Normandy, who possessed some poetical merit, and wrote memoirs for the history of Normandy, &c.—She died 14th September 1730, aged 67.

BOISMORARD, *abbé Chiron de*, was born at Quimper,

with a strong and fertile imagination, and a fund of genuine wit. He did not however possess much sincerity, as, under a fictitious name, he attacked the Jesuits, of whose order he was a member, and afterwards refuted for a considerable sum the calumnies of their unknown aggressor. Some of his memoirs are highly commended, those of the count of Philip Augustus are ascribed to him though they bear the name of Madam de Laffan. He died at Paris 1746, aged 60.

BOISROBERT, *François le Metel de*, a native of Caen known for his wit, his satirical powers, and his facetiousness. He was peculiarly great in the liveliness of his conversation, which was aided by a strong retentive memory, enriched with all the treasures of Boccace and Beroaldus, and he recommended himself by his jokes to cardinal de Richelieu, of whom he became the favorite and the buffoon. He died 1662 aged 70. He wrote some poems, letters, tragedies, comedies, &c. of no considerable merit.

BOISSARD, *John James*, known as an antiquary, was born at Besancon 1528. In pursuit of his favorite study he visited Italy, and the islands of the Adriatic, and examined with a most judicious eye the monuments of ancient Peloponnesus; but these valuable remarks were unfortunately destroyed in the ravages to which Franche Comté was exposed from the people of Lorraine. Boissard saved from the general wreck of his labors only the materials from which he published his account of Rome, in four vols. folio. He wrote, besides epigrams, elegies, *theatrum vitæ humanæ*, in 4to. Frankfort 1599, &c. but his chief merit is as an antiquarian. His treatise de *divinatione & magicis præstigiis* appeared after his death. He died at Metz 1602.

BOISSAT, *Pierre de*, a native of Vienne in Dauphiné, was known for his eccentricity. At different periods of his life he became a monk, a soldier, and a hermit, and supported his character with courage and dissimulation. He wrote some pieces in verse and prose, besides a translation of an Italian romance, *l'histoire negropontique*, &c. and died 1662, aged 68.

BOISSIERE, *Joseph de la Fontaine de la*, an ecclesiastic of Dieppe, author of some sermons of considerable merit in six vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1732.

BOISSIEU, *Denis de Salvaing de*, a lawyer in the service of Lewis XIII. He died 1683, aged 83. He wrote some tracts little esteemed.

BOISSIEU, *Bartholomew Camille de*, an eminent physician, born at Lyons 6th August 1734. His abilities procured him both fame and respectability. He died at the close of the year 1770. He published two treatises which possessed merit, and left another in MS. on the method of purifying the air of hospitals and prisons.

BOISSY, *Louis de*, was born at Vic in Auvergne, and became at Paris a most popular author, by the sallies of his muse and the genuine delicacy of his wit. But while the favorite of the public, applauded in the theatres and in the coffee-houses, he sunk under the most melancholy dejection through want, and took the fatal resolution of starving himself to death, rather than submit by soliciting relief from the hands either of friendship or of charity. His wife acceded to his measures, and their only child was also made to share this dreadful fate. They were, however, fortunately discovered by a friend,

by whom, in the last gasp of expiring nature and by the tenderest attention, they were restored to life. This extraordinary circumstance excited the pity of the Parisians. Madame de Pompadour no sooner heard of it, than she sent them 100 louis d'ors, and Boilly soon after was made comptroller of the *Mercure de France*, with a pension for his wife and son if they survived him. His plays are in nine vols. 8vo. the most celebrated of which is *le babillard*. He died in April 1758.

BOIVIN, *François de*, baron de Villars, accompanied marshal de Brisac into Piedmont, and wrote an account of the wars of the country, which, though not elegant, is authentic, and was continued by Malinger. He died in a good old age, 1618.

BOIVIN, *John*, was born at Montreuil l'Argile, and became Greek professor at Paris, and librarian to the king. He was amiable in private life, and died Oct. 29th, 1726, aged 64. He wrote an apology for Homer, and the shield of Achilles, and translated the *Cædipus* of Sophocles, the birds of Aristophanes, the batrachomyomachia of Homer, and edited the *mathematici veteres* 1693, in folio, and wrote a life of le Peletier in Latin.

BOIVIN, *Louis*, brother of John, was of a character impatient, wavering, and ambitious. Some of his pieces are preserved in poetry, and also in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions. He died 1724, aged 75.

BOIZARD, *John*, a man of abilities, employed in the mint at Paris. He wrote a book on his employment, which, however, was not made public, as it contained secrets respecting coinage, &c. He died the latter end of the 17th century.

BOKHARI, a learned Arabian, who wrote at Mecca, a book called *Techich*, in which he has collected 7275 authentic traditions, selected from 100,000 other traditions, all on the Mahometan religion. He has had several commentators to explain him. He died the year 256 of the hejira, leaving a son called Iman Zadeal Bokhari, equally learned and respected.

BOL, *John*, a Flemish painter of eminence. He was born at Malines, and died 1593, aged 60.

BOL, *Ferdinand*, a Dutch painter, the pupil of Rembrandt. He died 1681, aged 70. His pieces are portraits, and also on historical subjects, and possess great merit.

BOLANGER, *John*, a pupil of Guido, whose pieces were on the most striking subjects in sacred and profane history. He died 1660, aged 54.

BOLES LAUS I. first king of Poland, succeeded in 969 his father duke Micislaus. Otho III. gave him the title of king, and made Poland an independent kingdom in 1001. Boleslaus conquered the Moravians, and was a wife and politic prince. He died 1025.

BOLES LAUS II. called the bold and the cruel, succeeded on the death of his father Casimir I. 1059. He restored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and invaded Russia, but his absence with his army in the field gave such offence to the Polish females, that they bestowed their favors on their slaves. This lascivious conduct irritated the absent soldiers, who returned to avenge the insults offered to their beds. The contest between the husbands and the slaves was long and bloody, but the monarch took advantage of their dissensions to inflame the

survivors. Boleslaus was afterwards excommunicated for a quarrel with his clergy, and he was in consequence shunned as an infected person by his subjects, and died in Hungary about 1080.—There was another king of Poland of that name, against whom some of his subjects revolted in 1126.

BOLEYN, *Anne*, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, is known in English history, as the wife of Henry VIII. and as the occasion of the reformation. She went to France in the seventh year of her age, and was one of the attendants of the English princess, wife to Lewis XII. and afterwards to Claudia the queen of Francis I. and then of the duchess of Alençon. About 1525 she returned to England, and when maid of honor to queen Catherine, she drew upon herself the attention and the affection of Henry VIII. and by her address in the management of the violence of his passion, she prevailed upon him to divorce his wife, to obtain the possession of her person; and as the pope refused to dissuade his marriage, England was separated from the spiritual dominion of Rome. Henry was united to his favorite 14th Nov. 1532, by whom he had a daughter, queen Elizabeth, but his passion was of short duration, and Anne Boleyn so long admired, so long courted by the amorous monarch, was now despised for Jane Seymour, and cruelly beheaded May 10th, 1536. She bore her fate with resignation and spirit; but though branded with ignominy by catholic writers, she must appear innocent in the judgment of impartial men, and her disgraceful accusation of a criminal connection with her own brother and four other persons, must be attributed to the suggestions and malice of that tyrant, who, in every instance, made the law and morality subservient to his lust.

BOLEYN, *George*, brother to queen Anne Boleyn, studied at Oxford, and was admired for his wit and learning at court. The rise of his sister contributed also to his elevation. He was made a peer by the title of lord Rochford, constable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, and engaged in several embassies. He shared the queen's disgrace, and, upon a false accusation of incestuous commerce with her, was beheaded on Tower-hill 17th May 1536. He wrote some poems, songs, odes, &c. which possessed merit.

BOLINGBROKE. *Vid.* ST. JOHN.

BOLLANDUS, *John*, a Jesuit of Tillemont in Flanders possessed of judgement, erudition, and sagacity. He was appointed to collect the materials for the lives of the saints of the Romish church, five vols. of which he published in folio, but died before the completion in 1665. This work, called *Acta Sanctorum*, was continued by Henschenius and Papebrock, but not finished. There are upwards of 47 vols. replete with matter, sometimes interesting, and often tedious.

BOLOGNE, *Jean de*, a native of Douai, pupil to Michael Angelo. He adorned Florence with a beautiful groupe, representing the rape of a Sabine. He died at Florence 1602.

BOLOGNESE, *Francisco*, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, the pupil of Annibal Caracci. He was born at Bologna, and died 1680, aged 74. His landscapes were particularly admired. His son *Alexander* was also an artist of eminence.

BOLSEC, *Jerome*, a Carmelite of Paris, who forsook his

his order, and fled to Italy, and afterwards to Geneva, where he practised as a physician. He wished, however, to distinguish himself as a divine, and embracing the doctrines of Pelagius, he inveighed with bitterness against Calvin, who endeavoured to reclaim him, till the violence of his invectives, and the boldness of his oratory roused the indignation of the magistrates to banish him from the country. On his return to France, he had recourse to physic for his subsistence; but his restless temper, rendered him suspected both to protestants and papists, and he changed the place of his abode, to avoid persecution. His insincerity appeared every where manifest, and his morality was of the most loose nature, since he did not hesitate to prostitute his wife to the canons of Autun, to regain the favors of the catholics. He died about 1584. His lives of Calvin and Beza are a collection of falsehood and abuse.

BOLSWERD, Sheldt, a native of Flanders, eminent as an engraver. His plates, from the pieces of Rubens, Vandyke, Jordano, &c. possessed merit. His relations *Adam* and *Boetius* were inferior to him in merit.

BOLTON, Robert, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He resided for some time at Fulham and Kensington, and became acquainted with Mr. Whiston, Pope, and Mrs. Butler, a lady whose respected memory he embalmed in the public papers of the time by the effusions of a warm heart and the language of friendship. He became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, and after his death to lord Hardwick, by whose friendship and patronage he became dean of Carlisle in 1735. Three years after he obtained St. Mary's vicarage Reading, where he distinguished himself as an excellent preacher and a good parish priest. He printed some few of his sermons, and late in life he attacked the vices and foibles of the times in small tracts, which displayed good sense, great piety, and deep erudition. He died in London, 26th November 1763, aged 65, and was buried in St. Mary's church Reading. He married Mrs. Holmes a widow, with whom he lived 25 years, but left no issue. It is said that he objected to the athanasian creed, and that therefore he could not early persuade himself to subscribe to the articles of the church of England.

BOLTON or BOULTON, Edmund, an eminent antiquary, author of an historical book called *Nero Cæsar*, dedicated to the duke of Buckingham, in 1624, and valuable for the medals with which it is adorned, and for the curious observations which it contains. He says that the battle of Boadicea with the Romans was fought on Salisbury plain and that Stonehenge was erected as her monument. He published, besides elements of armories 1610, 4to.—hypercritica or a rule of judgements for writing or reading our histories.

BOLTON, Robert, a puritan of great learning and vast powers of oratory. When James I. visited Oxford, 1605, he was appointed as one of the professors publicly to dispute before him, and the reputation which he had acquired was well supported by his numerous publications, the best known of which is his book on happiness. He died with christian resignation, December 17th 1631, aged 60.

BOLZANI, Urbano Valeriano, a monk of the order of minorites, born at Belluno. He visited Greece, Egypt, Palestine, &c. and twice ascended to the top of Aëna,

to survey its astonishing crater. He was the first person who wrote a grammar of the Greek language, in Latin. He died at Venice, where he taught Greek, 1524, aged 84.

BOMBELLI, Sebastian, a painter of Bologna, who died 1685, aged 50. His historical pieces and portraits were held in high esteem.

BOMBERG, Daniel, a famous printer born at Antwerp. He settled at Venice, and obtained a name from the number and correctness of the books which issued from his press, especially his Hebrew bible in four vols. fol. 1549, and his Talmud, 11 vols. fol. He died 1549.

BON DE ST. HILAIRE, Francois Xavier, president of the chamber of accounts of Montpellier, was respectable as a scholar and as a magistrate. He wrote a treatise on silkworms, and on the Maroons of India, 12mo, and died 1761.

BONA, John, an ecclesiastic, was born at Mondovi in Piedmont, 10th October 1609, and distinguished himself by his learning and his love of solitude. Pope Alexander VII. who knew his merit and his virtues before he was raised to the chair, promoted him to places of honor and consequence to induce him to settle at Rome, and so well known and esteemed was his character that it was wished he might be elected to fill the papal chair on the death of Clement IX. who had made him a cardinal. Bona was author of several tracts on devotion. He died universally respected, 1674.

BONAC, John Louis d'Usson marquis de, a French nobleman, whose abilities were employed by Lewis XIV. in embassies to the courts of Sweden, Poland, Spain, and Constantinople. He possessed all the dexterity, firmness and dignity requisite for his situation, and to these he added many private virtues and great erudition. He died at Paris, 1738, aged 66.

BONACINA, Martin, an ecclesiastic of Milan, in the service of Urban VIII. He is author of some theological tracts. He died 1631.

BONAMY, Peter Nicholas, a native of Louvres, member of the academy of inscriptions, and historiographer of Paris, and known for his learned dissertations, and the most amiable virtues of a private character. He conducted the journal de Verdun, a periodical work of great reputation, and died at Paris, 1770, aged 76.

BONANNI, James, a noble of Syracuse, author of a valuable book called *Syracusa illustrata*, in 4to. He died 1636.

BONANNI, Philip, a learned Jesuit, known for several works on antiquities and history, the best of which are his recreation in observat. animal. testaceorum, with near 500 figures, 1694, in 4to.—his collection of the medals of the popes, two vols. fol. 1699,—his catalogue of the orders religious and military and equestrian, with plates, four vols. 4to.—observations circa viventia in non viventibus, 4to, 1691,—museum colleg. Rom. Kircherianum, 1709, fol. He died at Rome, 1725, aged 87.

BONARDI, Jean Baptiste, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne. He was born at Aix, and died at Paris 1756. He left some manuscripts, the most valuable and curious of which is a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous writers.

BONARELLI, Guy Ubaldo, a nobleman, born at Urbino 25th December 1563. He is known as a politician in the service of the duke of Ferrara, but more as the author of his "fills de Sciro," a pastoral which displays his art and ingenuity, though he makes his shepherds

herds courtiers, and his shepherdesses prudes. The chief character Celia is censured for entertaining a violent passion for two lovers at once. The best edition is that of Glasgow, 1763, 8vo. He died Jan. 8. 1608, aged 45.

BONAROTA, or BUONAROTI, surnamed Michael Angelo. *Vid* ANGELO.

BONAVENTURE, *John Fidanza*, a cardinal and saint of the Romish church, born in Etruria 1221. He was of the order of St Francis, but so disinterested in his conduct that he refused the archbishopric of York, offered him by Clement IV. When the cardinals disagreed in the election of the pope, he was universally called upon to decide, and he fixed his choice on Theobald, afterwards Gregory X. He died 1274, highly respected and admired. He was canonized 1482. His works, on subjects of divinity and morals, are in eight vols. fol. 1588. He has been called the seraphic doctor for treating of mystical subjects.

BONAVENTURE, of Padua, a cardinal, who was of the Augustine order, and studied at Paris. He warmly supported the rights of the church against Francis de Carrario, of Padua, who had the meanness to have him shot by an assassin with an arrow as he crossed the bridge of St. Angelo at Rome, 1386, in his 54th year. He wrote commentaries on the epistles of St. John and St. James, besides sermons, &c. He was intimate with Petrarch, whose funeral oration he delivered 1369.

BONBELLES, *Henri Francis comte de*, a French officer of rank, author of two treatises on military tactics, &c. He died 1760, aged 80.

BONC RE, a French writer, who applied himself to the draining of marshes, and wrote a treatise on the hardships of feudal rights. This work proved so offensive to the parliament that they ordered it to be burnt. This increased his popularity, and at the revolution he was promoted, and employed to dismiss that parliament which had voted his disgrace. His services were too great to escape the notice of the revolutionary tribunal, but by the majority of one voice his life was spared. He however soon after died of a broken heart.

BOND, *John*, an eminent commentator educated at Winchester school and New college. He was elected master of Taunton school, in his native county of Somerset, which, after distinguishing himself as a successful preceptor, he resigned for the practice of physic. He died at Taunton, 3d August 1612, aged 62. He wrote valuable notes on Horace, Persius, &c.

BONFACIO, *Venetiano*, an Italian painter, the disciple and successful imitator of Palma. He died 1630, aged 62.

BONET, *Theophilus*, a native of Geneva, who, after studying at most of the great universities of Europe, began to practise physic. He was very successful, but after 40 years' experience he was afflicted with deafness, and retired to literary ease. He published in his old age several medical treatises, valuable for the facts and observations which they contained. He died of a dropsy 29th March 1689, aged 69.

BONFADIUS, *James*, an Italian writer, born near the lake di Garda. He was engaged as the secretary of cardinal Bari, and afterwards of Glinucci, at Rome, but at last he abandoned a court where merit met no reward, and after wandering in different places of Italy, he settled at Genoa, and by reading lectures on the politics and rhetoric of Aristotle he gained popularity, and with the

title of historiographer, a handsome pension. In his historical employment he created himself enemies by speaking with unpardonable freedom of several families distinguished in the annals of Genoa, and in revenge for the severity of his remarks some unnatural propensities towards a favorite youth which he had gratified, were revealed to the public eye. The facts were proved, and Bonfadius was sentenced to death, which he suffered in 1560. His writings were speeches, Latin and Italian poems, &c. Before his execution, with the superstitious notions of a visionary, he wrote to his friend Grimaldi, that he would visit him if it were possible in no terrific shape, and report the state of the other world.

BONFINIUS, *Anthony*, an historian born at Ascoli in Italy, in the 15th century. He was invited into Hungary by Matthias Corvin the king of the country, and he was received by the monarch and by his courtiers with kindness, and allowed a liberal pension. He undertook at the desire of his patron an history of Hungary, and carried it to the year 1495, in 45 books, which were deposited in the royal library at Buda, and not published before 1568, by Sanbucus. Bonfinius died as is supposed in Hungary about 1502.

BONFRERIUS, *James*, a learned Jesuit, born at Dinan in Liege. He wrote Latin commentaries on the Pentateuch and other treatises on scripture names, highly esteemed for method and perspicuity, and died at Tournay, ninth March, 1643, aged 70.

BONGARS, *James*, a native of Orleans, who studied at Strasburg, and after profiting by the instructions of the famous Cujacius in civil law, he devoted himself for 30 years to the service of Henry IV. whom he represented with dignity and firmness at several of the German courts. As a statesman and negociator he was sagacious and well informed, and as a scholar he possessed an extensive fund of erudition. He published, in the midst of his public avocations, besides his elegant letters, a valuable edition of Justin, and the "gesta dei per Francos," in 2 vols. folio, containing the history of the expedition into Palestine. Bayle speaks of him with high commendation, and represents his style as fine, clear, polite, and full of natural charms. Bongars, as it is supposed, was never married, as the lady to whom he was engaged, after a courtship of six years, died on the very day fixed for her nuptials. He died at Paris, 1612, aged 58.

BONICHON, *Francis*, an ecclesiastic of Angers, author of a curious book called *Pompa Episcopalis*, &c. He died 1662.

BONIFACE, the apostle of Germany, was born in England, and commissioned by Gregory II. to convert the barbarians of the north to Christianity. He was very successful in his mission, and loaded with honors by the pope. He was killed by some of the pagans of Frizland, whom he attempted to convert, 754, aged 74. His writings are obscure and inelegant. His letters were printed 1616.

BONIFACE I. St. succeeded Zosimus as pope of Rome 418, supported by the power of Honorius against his rival Eulalius. He died September 422.

BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530, and died two years after. His father was a Goth. He attempted to influence the cardinals in the choice of his successor, and to elect Vigil, but another council annulled the proceedings. He died eighth November 532.

BONIFACE III. was made pope 606, after Sabinian, and died the same year 12th November. He established, by means of the emperor Phocas, the superiority of the Roman pontiff over the patriarch of Constantinople.

BONIFACE IV. was son of a physician of Valeria, and succeeded the preceding. He dedicated to the virgin and martyrs the pantheon built by Agrippa, and it is still venerated at Rome as a noble and magnificent edifice. He died 614.

BONIFACE V. of Naples, succeeded Deodatus, 617. He warmly supported the sanctity of asylums, and died 625.

BONIFACE VI. filled only for 15 days the papal chair after Formosus, 896. He was raised and deposed by a faction.

BONIFACE VII. surnamed Francon, raised himself to the popedom, after the murder of Benedict VI. and John XIV. in 984, and died four months after. As he was a monster of cruelty his remains were treated with the highest indignity and trampled upon by the incensed populace.

BONIFACE VIII. *Benedict Cajetan*, was born at Anagni, and employed in ecclesiastical affairs at Lyons and Paris. Martin II. made him cardinal, and after the abdication of Celestinus, which he procured by terrifying him at midnight, and threatening him with eternal damnation, if he did not immediately resign, he filled the papal chair in 1294. His ambition was unbounded, he hurled the thunder of the Vatican against the kings of Denmark and France, and annulled the election of Albert, to be king of the Romans. The family of the Colonnas were particularly marked as objects of his vengeance, and neither submission nor entreaty could procure a lasting reconciliation. Such insolence did not however long triumph, though the pope in his will had declared that God had placed him as lord over kings and kingdoms. Philip king of France despised ecclesiastical threats, he ordered him to be seized by his general Nogaret at Anagni, that he might bring him to the council of Lyons, but the crafty prelate escaped from his guards to Rome, where, overpowered with the indignities offered to his person, he died one month after, 12th October 1303.

BONIFACE IX. a native of Naples raised to the papal chair 1386, after Urban VI. He is accused of avarice and usury. He died in 1404.

BONIFACE, *Hyacinthe*, a lawyer of Aix, known as the compiler of the decrees of the parliament of Provence, published at Lyons eight vols. fol. 1708. He died 1695, aged 83.

BONIFACE, count of the Roman empire, ably defended Africa, but at last revolted against the empire, at the suggestion of Actius, who secretly planned his ruin. He afterwards was reconciled to his master, but fell in a dreadful battle with his rival Actius, 432.

BONIFACIO, *Balthazar*, a Venetian, professor of law at Padua, and afterwards bishop of Casio d'Istria. He was author of several learned tracts on history, such as *Historia Trevigniana* 4to.—*Historia Ludicia*, 4to. 1636, besides some Latin poems, &c. He was instrumental in the institution of the academies of Padua and Trevisa, and died 1659, aged 75.

BONJOUR, *Guillaume*, an Augustine monk, born at Toulouse. He assisted Clement XI. in discovering the

errors of the Gregorian calendar, and died in China, where he had been sent as a missionary 1714, aged 44. He was well versed in oriental literature, and wrote some dissertations, &c. on scripture and the coptic monuments of the Vatican.

BONNE, a shepherdess of the Valteline, who became the mistress and afterwards the wife of Peter Brunoro, a famous warrior of Parma. She displayed uncommon marks of courage in the field of battle, and with her husband she supported the fame and power of Venice against the attacks of the duke of Milan. She went with Brunoro to defend Negropont against the Turks, where she signalised herself greatly, and on the death of her husband there she abandoned the place, and died in the Morea on her return to Venice 1466, leaving two sons to inherit her honors and reputation.

BONNECORSE, a native of Marseilles, French consul in Egypt. He wrote Latin and French verses but he was ridiculed in Boileau's *Lutrin*. He died 1706.

BONNECUREIL, *Joseph Duranti de*, an ecclesiastic of Aix, who translated some of the works of St. Chrysostom, Ambrose, &c. He died at Paris 1756, aged 93.

BONNEFONS, *John*, was born at Clermont in Auvergne, and distinguished himself greatly as a successful imitator of the poetry of Catullus, in his *Pancharis* and *Phaleuric* verses. He had a son eminent also as a poet. He died 1614 aged 60. His poems are printed with Beza's, Paris 1755, 12mo.

BONNEFONS, *Amable*, a Jesuit of Riom, who wrote several devotional tracts. He died at Paris 1653.

BONNELL, *James*, an Englishman eminent for his virtues and piety. He was born 1653 at Genoa, where his father was a resident merchant, and he came to England when two years old, and was educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was afterwards tutor in a private family, and wished to enter into the church, but as his father had greatly suffered during the civil wars, he was joined with him in a patent to hold the office of accountant general of Ireland. He discharged the duties of his office with great integrity and honor, and died at Dublin 1699, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by bishop Wettenhall, and his life was written by archdeacon Hamilton 1703, 12mo. in which some of his meditations are introduced.

BONNER, *Edmund*, bishop of London, was the son of a man of indigent circumstances born at Harley in Worcestershire, and charitably educated at the expence of the family of Lechmere. He entered 1512 at Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, and by his learning and assiduity he recommended himself to the notice of Wolsey, whose influence procured him several ecclesiastical preferments, and great favor at court. He was made chaplain to the king, and he gained his heart by promoting with all his powers his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He was sent to Rome to plead the king's cause before Clement VII. but he spoke with such vehemence and indignation against the tyranny of the holy see, that the pope threatened to throw him into a cauldron of melted lead, and he escaped from the vengeance of the pontiff only by flight. Bonner's abilities as a negotiator were great, and his manners insinuating, therefore he was employed as ambassador severally to the courts of Denmark, France, and Germany. In 1538 he was nominated

nominated to the see of Hereford, by the recommendation of his great friend and patron lord Cromwell, who had now succeeded to Wolsey's honors, and before his consecration he was promoted to London. Now raised to the episcopal dignity, he began to shew the real sentiments of his heart. He had formerly opposed the pope's prerogative only to rise in Henry's favor, but after his death he convinced the public that he was firmly devoted to the catholic faith, and therefore he withstood the measures that were adopted by Edward VI. to spread the reformation, and for his obstinacy he was deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea. This persecution endeared him the more in the eyes of Mary and of her popish ministers; she no sooner ascended the throne than Bonner was restored to his honors, and made president of the convocation in the stead of Cranmer now disgraced. In his new office he displayed all the native ferocity of his character. He not only dismissed and excommunicated several of the clergy, but he committed some hundreds to the flames for not renouncing the doctrines of the reformation, and on every accusation showed himself the worthy minister of a bloody reign. On the death of Mary he paid his respects to the new queen, but Elizabeth turned away from a man stained with the blood of suffering innocence, and the bigoted ecclesiastic soon after, when summoned before the council, refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and was again deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned. He died about the 10th year of his confinement 5th Sept. 1569, and as he was excommunicated, his body was privately buried at midnight in St. George's churchyard Southwark, that a public ceremony might not draw more strongly the indignation of the populace against his remains. In his person Bonner was fat and corpulent, his character was ferocious and vindictive, his knowledge of divinity was not extensive, but he was well versed in politics and canon law. He wrote some tract now deservedly forgotten.

BONNET, Charles, a native of Geneva, disturbed from his pursuits in the law by reading la Pluche's spectacle de la nature, and Reaumur's memoirs of insects. Devoted to the studies of natural history and of metaphysics, he made some valuable discoveries in entomology at the age of 20, and when 27, he claimed the public attention by his treatise on psychology and his analytical essay on the mental powers, and his system of physics. He died at Geneva 20th May 1793, aged 73, universally respected as a good Christian and as a benevolent man. He published, besides considerations on organized bodies,—contemplations of nature,—and palingenesis, or thoughts on the past and future state of animals and beings, two vols. 8vo.—enquiries on the use of leaves in plants, &c.

BONNEVAL, Claudius Alexander Count de, of Limousin, was allied by blood to the royal family of France. He quitted the French service, where he began to distinguish himself, and followed the fortunes of prince Eugene. His interest however at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of his enemy de Prié, and therefore he offered his services to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honorably received; made bashaw of three tails, and appointed to a government, and the command of 30,000 men, at the stipend of 45,000 livres a year. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor he quelled a dange-

rous insurrection in Arabia Petraea, and defeated a large Austrian army on the banks of the Danube. His successes however hastened his disgrace. Though the favorite of the sultan, he was disgraced and banished to the island of Chio, from which he was afterwards recalled and restored to places of honor and emolument. He wrote the memoirs of his own life, published London 1755, and died in Turkey 1747, aged 75.

BONNEVAL, Rene de, an inferior writer and poet of Mans, who died 1760.

BONNIER D'ALCO, N. a Frenchman, known in the national assembly and in the convention for his strong republican principles. He was engaged as minister in the conferences with the English ambassador at Lille, and afterwards at Radstadt; on returning from which he was assassinated by some men in the dress of Austrian hussars, 28th April 1799.

BONOSUS, bishop of Naissus in Dacia, was accused of heresy, and condemned at Capua, by a council of prelates who abhorred his doctrines, that the Virgin Mary should have other children besides Christ. Bonosus died 410; but his doctrines were propagated, and prevailed for more than two centuries after.

BONTEKOE, Cornielle, a Dutchman, physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and author of a treatise on tea, and another on the climacterical year. He died young. His works were printed, Amsterdam, 1689, 4to.

BONTEMPI, George Andrew Angelini, minister of the chapel of the elector of Saxony, was a native of Perugia, and known as a good musician, and as the author of nova quatuor vocibus componendi methodus, 1660, and an Italian history of music, printed, Perugia, 1695, in folio.

BONTEMS, Madam, a woman deservedly respected for the delicacy of her wit, the goodness of her understanding, her polished manners, and her benevolent heart. She gave an elegant translation of Thomson's Seasons, 1759. She died at Paris 18th April 1768, aged 50.

BONTIUS, James, a Dutch physician at Batavia, author of some treatises on the diseases, the botany, and natural history of India, printed Leyden 1642, and Amsterdam 1658.

BONTIUS, Gerard, a native of Ryfwick, medical professor at Leyden, where he died 15th September 1599, aged 63. He invented some famous pills, called pillule tartaræ, the composition of which was long kept secret, but is now known.

BONVINCINO, Alexander, an Italian painter, the disciple of Titian. His works are in high esteem. He died 1564, aged 50.

BONWICKE, Ambrose, a nonjuring clergyman, born April 29, 1652, and educated at merchant tailors' school and St. John's college Oxford. He was elected master of merchant tailors' school in 1686, and expelled in 1691, for not taking the oaths of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school at Headley in Surrey, and had at the same time Fenton for his usher and Bowyer the printer for his pupil. He had twelve children by his wife Elizabeth Stubbs.

BOODT, Anselm von, a physician of the emperor Rodolph, known by a Latin tract on jewels. He died 1660.

BOOKER, John, a haberdasher, who afterwards became a writing-master at Hadley in Middlesex, and an astrologer, well versed in the discovery of thieves, and in the solution

of love inquiries. He is celebrated by Lilly, who was well acquainted with his art; and he was severely attacked by George Wharton. He wrote the "bloody Irish almanac," about the war of Ireland; and died April 1667.

BOONE, Daniel, a Dutch painter, whose pieces are valuable, as expressive, in the most natural forms, of low scenes, &c. He died in England 1698.

BOONEN, Arnold, a native of Dordt, known as a most eminent portrait painter. He was the disciple of Schalken; and died 1729.

BOOT, Arnold, a Dutch physician, author of *animadversiones ad textum hebraicum*, in which he ably defended the Hebrew text of scripture against Morin and Cappel. He wrote also some medical treatises; and died at Paris 1653.

BOOTH, Barton, celebrated as an actor, was born in Lancashire 1681. He was educated by Dr. Busby at Westminster; and his theatrical powers were first roused to action at the representation of a Latin play by the pupils of the school. The superior abilities which he displayed, and the applauses which he received, induced him to oppose the wishes of his father, and therefore, instead of going to college to prepare himself for the church, he eloped, in 1698, from the school, and engaged himself in Ashbury's strolling company in Ireland. After spending three seasons in Dublin, he came back to London, where his reputation soon recommended him to the notice of Betterton, and his incomparable acting of the character of Maximus in *Valentinian*, and of Artabas in the *Ambitious Stepmother*, drew upon him the decided approbation of the public. By the influence of lord Bolingbroke, he was, in 1713, named as manager of the theatre with Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget; but his constitution was naturally weak, and he sunk under great exertions. He fell a victim to a complication of disorders, and expired 10th May 1733. He maintained the high character which he had at first acquired on the stage; and though he failed in comedy, his powers in tragedy evinced superior judgment, and wherever the more turbulent passions of the heart, the significant expressions of voice and countenance, were required, he left all competitors far behind him. His most capital performance was *Othello*, in the opinion of Cibber, who attributed the unrivalled excellence of his Cato to the novelty of the character; and the political temper and feelings of the times. Aaron Hill has also delineated his character with the freedom of a critic and the accuracy of an acquaintance.

BOOTH, Henry, earl of Warrington, distinguished as a statesman, was member of several parliaments for Chester under Charles II. He strenuously opposed the papists, and zealously promoted the exclusion of the duke of York; and to this resistance to the views of the court he probably owed the confinement which he endured three times under the tyrannical reign of James II. He was tried for treason, but he was acquitted, in spite of the efforts of Jeffries and the court; and in his retirement he favored the cause of freedom and of William of Orange. At the revolution, he was advanced to high offices; but as he wished to check the royal prerogative, William dismissed him from his employments, not without complimenting his great services with a pension of

200l and the earldom of Warrington. He died 2d January 1694, aged 41. He wrote some political tracts, besides speeches, &c.

BOOTH, George, earl of Warrington, son of the preceding, published, in 1739, an anonymous tract on "the institution of marriage," recommending divorces where the tempers disagree. He died 1758.

BORRONIUS, Nicholas, a Latin poet, the favorite of the court of Francis I. He wrote some poems, which he called *Nugæ*, in which he severely attacks the character of sir Thomas More, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy. He was also connected with Erasmus, Scaliger, Palingenius, and other learned men of the 16th century. His poems appeared 1540.

BORDA, John Charles, an eminent French mathematician, born at Dax 4th May 1733. He served at first as engineer and lieutenant in the navy, and in 1771 was sent with Verdun and Pingré to America to make observations on the situation of various islands, and in 1774 he continued the same researches. During the American war he served with credit under d'Estaing, as rear admiral; but his services to science were of the greatest importance. He introduced more uniformity in the building of the French ships of war, and by his experiments contributed much to the improvement of all vessels. He published, besides his discoveries in America, &c. in 2 vols. 4to. 1778, the description and the use of the circle of reflection, in which he recommended the specular circles of Tobias Mayer, 1787, and other treatises, inserted in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. The small rod for the mensuration of angles, so useful in astronomy, was of his invention, and he also introduced a new method to observe the length of the pendulum, and the new system of weights and measures adopted by the constituent assembly. He died at Paris of a dropsy in the chest, 1799.

BORDE, Andrew, a native of Pevensey in Sussex, born 1500, and educated at Oxford. He studied physic, though entered in the order of the Carthusians; and after travelling over the greatest part of Europe and Africa, he settled at Winchester, and took his degrees at Montpellier. In his character he was whimsical and eccentric in the extreme. He was not devoid of wit and learning; but though commended for his skill as a physician, it is probable that he never acquired opulence or distinction by his profession, as he died in the Fleet, April 1549. He has been accused by Bale of poisoning himself, because he kept a brothel for the Carthusian monks. He wrote the breviary of health,—some medical tracts,—a jest book, &c.

BORDE, John Benjamin, a French writer, born at Paris 5th September 1734. He was at first the valet of Lewis XV. and on the monarch's death, was appointed farmer-general. Naturally fond of literature, he cultivated it in the midst of business, and wrote some learned works. His essays on ancient and modern music, 4 vols. 4to. 1780—*memoires historiques de Coucy*, 2 vols. 8vo.—pieces interessantes for the history of Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. 12mo.—letters on Switzerland, 2 vols. 8vo.—*abregé chronique*, 8vo.—history of the South sea, 3 vols. 8vo.—Swinburne's travels translated—besides a valuable collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo. &c. are very interesting proofs of his taste and assiduity as a lover of music,

music, and as an author. During the revolution, he retired to Rouen, in hopes of passing the rest of life in repose; but the satellites of Robespierre discovered him, and he was guillotined 22d July 1794, aged 60.

BORDELON, Lawrence, a native of Bourges, who died at Paris 1730, aged 77. Though an ecclesiastic, he wrote for the theatre, but with little success; and his pieces are now deservedly forgotten. His history of the extravagances of Mr. Ouffle has appeared in English, 8vo. which ridicules the reading of books on witchcraft, magic, &c.

BORDENAVE, Toussaint, professor of surgery at Paris, is known for his elements of physiology, in 2 vols. 12mo. He was born 10th April 1728, and died March 12, 1782.

BORDES, Charles, a poet and philosopher of Lyons, who died 1781. His works were published at Lyons, 4 vols. 8vo. 1783, and among their contents are admired an ode on war,—*Blanche de Bourbon* a fine tragedy,—*giant epistles*, &c.

BORDEU, Theophilus de, was born February 22, 1722, at Iste in the valley of Ossan in Bearn, and early distinguished himself at the university of Montpellier, where, at the age of 20, he held a thesis de sensu generice considerato, in so learned a manner as to astonish his auditors. He gained great reputation at Paris, and though he had enemies as a physician, he gained the esteem and the approbation of the learned, the judicious, and the great. His constitution was early impaired by a flying gout, and a deep melancholy, and he expired under an attack of apoplexy 24th November 1776. He published nine different treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, much admired for the information and judicious remarks which they convey.

BORDINGIUS, Andrew, a celebrated Danish poet, whose works, highly esteemed in Denmark, were printed 1738, at Copenhagen.

BORDONE, Paris, a painter of Venice, who was disciple of Titian, and the favorite of Francis I. He particularly excelled in the delicacy of his strokes and the purity of his outlines, and gained great reputation by the portraits which he took of the beauties of the French court. He retired to Venice from France, and died, universally admired, in 1587, aged 75.

BORE, Catharine von, a nun of the convent of Nimptschen, near Wittemberg, who, with eight others, quitted the veil on the first dissemination of Luther's principles. The many qualities of her mind, the beauty of her person, and the heroic features of her conduct, recommended her to the notice of the great reformer, who loved her, and, though far more advanced in life, married her, in her 26th year. Luther reaped in her fidelity both happiness and instruction; and though the tongue of malevolence propagated reports to the discredit of her virtue, it must appear incontrovertible, that the affections of the husband were bestowed on none but a woman of delicacy and virtue. After a hospitable and exemplary life, she died 1552, aged 53, leaving three sons, *Paul, Martin*, and *John*.

BOREL, Peter, a native of Castres, physician to the French king, and author of several curious and valuable publications on medicine and antiquities. He died 1689, aged 69.

BORELLI, John Alphonfus, was born at Naples 28th Jan. 1608, and distinguished himself as a philosopher and mathematician at Florence and Pisa, under the patronage of the house of Medicis. As he was concerned in the revolt of Messina, he fled to Rome for safety, where the kindness of Christina queen of Sweden alleviated his distress, and supported his fortunes. He there taught mathematics and died of a pleurisy 31st Dec. 1679, aged 72. He wrote 13 different treatises in Italian and Latin highly esteemed for the erudition and scientific knowledge which they contain. That "*de motu animalium*" in two parts, is particularly quoted by authors as a book of superior merit.

BORGARUTIUS, Prosper, an Italian physician of the 16th century, who acquired celebrity as an anatomist at Padua and Paris. He published some works in his profession, much esteemed.

BORGHESE, Paul Guidotto, a poet and painter, born at Lucca, who, though acquainted with 14 different trades died poor and neglected 1626, aged 60. He attempted to rival Tasso, by a despicable poem called "*Jerusalem ruined*."

BORGHINI, Vincent, a Benedictine monk, born at Florence. He wrote, besides an edition of the decameron, of Boccace, "*Discorsi*," on the origin, antiquities, &c. of Florence, a most valuable work. He had the magnanimity to refuse the archbishopric of Pisa, and died 1680, aged 65.

BORGHINI, Raphael, a Florentine writer of comedies, and of a tract on sculpture much esteemed, printed 8vo. 1584.

BORGIA, Cesar, a natural son of pope Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation to the papal chair, than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his education; but the ambitious prospects which he had formed in his aspiring mind, were a little obscured by the coldness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quieted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Gandia conferred upon his elder brother Francis, whilst the primacy of Valenza was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favorite he was, a preference to three other sons and a daughter called Lucretia, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the friend and confidant of his father's counsels. The elevation of Francis, however, to secular power continued to excite his jealousy, so that at once to gratify malice and revenge he caused his unhappy brother to be murdered by assassins and thrown into the Tiber, where his mangled carcase was a few days after found. The pope bitterly lamented his fate, but all his enquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected as an accomplice, terrified the astonished father, by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cesar succeeded to his brother's honors and fortune, and now he resigned the dignity of cardinal, that he might with greater latitude gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Bands of assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed to his pleasure both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly created cardinals that they might seize their possessions, the wine was by mistake brought to them, so that

Cesar

Cæsar escaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and strength of constitution, the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though lately raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Lewis XII. he was stripped of all his dignities and sent a prisoner to Spain, but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law John king of Navarre, and after trying in vain to restore his fallen fortunes, he engaged in the civil war, by which his brother's kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear under the walls of Viana 12th March 1507. This extraordinary character, so infamous in principle, has been proposed by Machiavel as a pattern to princes who would act the part of wife and politic tyrants.

BORGIANI, *Orazio*, a native of Rome, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He died 1681, aged 51.

BORIS, *Gudenau*, an intriguing officer, regent of Muscovy under Foedor. He assassinated Demetrius the brother of Foedor and afterwards Foedor himself, and thus obtained the sovereign power. His success was however of short duration, Griska an impostor arose who pretended to be Demetrius who had escaped from the dagger of his murderers, and as his cause was espoused by many adherents, and the vaivode of Sandomir, he was enabled to attack Boris, who died of a broken heart 1605. The infant son of Boris was proclaimed by the Boyards in opposition to the new usurper, but the fortunes of the false Demetrius prevailed, and the son of Boris and his mother were murdered 10th June 1605.

BORLACE, *Edmund M.D.* son of sir John Borlace, lord justice of Ireland, was educated in Dublin, and afterwards studied at Leyden and Oxford, in which places he took his degrees. He died at Chester, in 1682, where he had practised with great reputation. He wrote several books chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, &c. 1680, in folio.

BORLASE, *William, L.L.D.* was born at Pendeen in Cornwall, second of February 1696, and educated at Penzance and Plymouth, from whence he removed to Exeter college Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was made rector of his native parish, St. Just in Pendeen, by lord King in 1732, and from that circumstance, his genius was now directed with all the judgment of a man of science, to investigate the curiosities, the mineral and metallic fossils which surrounded him. He published the antiquities of Cornwall in folio,—observations on the Scilly islands 4to.—and the natural history of Cornwall folio, works universally and deservedly admired, besides communications to the philosophical transactions. He enriched likewise the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, with several curious remains of antiquity, for which he was publicly thanked by the university in 1758, and he beautified the grotto of Twickenham for his poetical friend Pope. He died 31st August 1772 aged 77, leaving two sons out of six, whom he had by a lady to whom he was married in 1724.

BORN, *Ignatius*, a German baron, born at Carlsburg. He resided at Prague, where he devoted himself to mineralogy and natural history. Besides some valuable treatises on these subjects, he wrote a satire on the monks, in which he classed them, after the system of Linnæus. He died 1791, aged 49.

BORNIER, *Phillipe de*, a lawyer of Montpellier, author of two learned works on the laws of the kingdom. He died 1711, aged 77.

BORREL, *John*, an ecclesiastic, well versed in geometry. He died at Cénar, 1572, aged 80, author of a 4to volume on geometry now little read.

BORRI, *Joseph Francis*, a native of Milan, who distinguished himself by his extravagant pretensions as a chemist, a heretic, and a quack. After playing for some time the prophet at Rome he returned to Milan, where he attached to himself great multitudes, from whose credulity he exacted an oath secrecy, while the riches of individuals were permitted to flow into his hands, with the expectation that the kingdom of God, like a general fold, was going to be established on earth. His schemes were so well concerted that he nearly seized the sovereign power by means of his adherents, till being discovered he secured himself by flight, whilst the inquisition passed sentence of condemnation on his character, and publicly burnt his effigy and his writings in 1660. From Strasburg, where he had retired, he came to Amsterdam, and there for some time figured as a character of superior dignity and uncommon virtues. He was respected, and courted as an universal physician, till a revolution in his fortune drove him away from the country, loaded with the borrowed jewels of the credulous Hollanders. At Hamburgh he obtained the protection of Christina queen of Sweden, by pretending to find the philosopher's stone, and he gained the same confidence at Copenhagen from the king of Denmark. Though his hypocrisy at last became known to his illustrious patrons, he gained his wishes in the liberality of their rewards, and attempted to retire to Hungary. Being however accidentally seized as a spy, his name was reported to the emperor of Germany in the presence of the papish nuncio, who claimed him as an excommunicated heretic. The emperor consented, provided his life was spared, and Borri was conveyed to Rome, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which was however softened by the interference of the duke of Estrées whom he cured in a dangerous illness. He died at the castle of St Angelo, in 1695, aged 70. He wrote some books on alchymy, &c. now little read.

BORRICHIOUS, *Olaus*, a native of Denmark, educated at the university of Copenhagen, of which he became a learned professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany. After practising with great reputation as a physician, and refusing the rectorship of the famous school of Hellow, he began to travel, and like a man of erudition and sound sense, he visited Holland, England, France, Italy and Germany, and after an absence of six years returned to his native country in 1666. His genius procured him the friendship of the literati of Europe, and the rectitude of his principles the patronage of his sovereign. He was dreadfully afflicted with the stone, and after being unsuccessfully cut for it, he died in October 1690, aged 64. He published several tracts in Latin, on subjects of chemistry, philosophy, and antiquities. The best known of which are *de Poetis Græcis & Latinis—antiquæ Romæ imago—de usu plantarum indigenarum* 1688—*de somno fomniferis*, &c.—*Borrichiæ de vita sua*, in two vols.

BORROMEO, *Charles*, a saint of the Romish church, was

was born second October 1538, at the chateau d'Autone, and early patronised by his maternal uncle, pope Pius IV. who made him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, though only 22 years of age. These high dignities and others which were lavished upon him were due to his merit and his virtues. Borromeo was an example of meekness and piety, he reformed the abuses of his clergy gave largely relief to the necessitous, and provided institutions for the reclaiming of profligate and debauched women. This zeal in the cause of humanity however enraged the humiliés, an order which he attempted to reform; and one of the brethren, Farina, fired a gun at the worthy prelate while in prayer with his domestics. The shot was not fatal, and the assassin was deservedly punished. During a dreadful pestilence the attentions of Borromeo to the distressed of every description were unusually exemplary, yet ingratitude and persecution generally await the good and benevolent. He was accused by the governor of Milan, before Charles V. of attempting innovations in the ecclesiastical institutions of the city, but his innocence was too plain to need defence. This great and good man died 3d Nov. 1594, aged 47, and his name was canonized by Paul V. in 1710. He wrote several works on doctrinal and moral subjects, in 5 vols. folio. His letters, in 31 vols. are preserved in M.S. at Milan.

BORROMEO, *Frederick*, was cousin to the preceding, and like him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, and also the copy of his excellent character. He founded the Ambrosian library, and died 1632. He wrote some theological tracts.

BORROMINI, *Francis*, an architect of Bissone, who acquired much reputation at Rome, though in his rivalry with le Bernin, he deviated from that simplicity and those received rules which taste and judgement have always pronounced the basis of the beautiful. He died in consequence of a wound which he had given himself in a fit of madness, 1667.

BORZONI, *Luciano*, a native of Genoa, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He died at Milan 1645, aged 55. His three sons *John Baptist*, *Carlo*, and *Francis Marie*, were equally great. The two first died young, and the last showed superior genius in the representations of sea pieces, storms, &c. He died at Genoa 1679.

Bos, *John Baptist du*, a native of Beauvais, member of the French academy, and usefully employed under Torcy in negotiations with Germany, Holland, England, and Italy. He received a pension for his services and died at Paris, 23d March 1742, aged 72. He wrote critical reflections on poetry and painting, an elegant work in three vols. 12mo.—history of the league of Cambray—history of the French monarchy, &c.

Bos, *Lambert*, a native of Workum, Greek professor at Franeker where he died 6th January 1717, aged 47. He devoted himself wholly to literature, and published the septuagint two vols. 4to.—the antiquities of Greece—and other learned works.

Bos, *Charles Francis du*, an ecclesiastic of Lucon, who died there third Oct. 1724. He was a man of great piety and extensive erudition. He published some works on theological subjects, besides the life of Barillon bishop of Lucon.

Bos, *Jerome*, a Flemish painter, whose devils, spectres, and incantations, though well represented, had a most ghastly and disagreeable appearance. He died 1500.

Bos, *Lewis Jansen*, a Flemish painter. Not only his leaves and flowers were beautiful, but the dew was represented upon them so much like nature as to deserve universal approbation. He died 1507.

Bosc, *James du*, a native of Normandy intimate with d'Ablancourt, and author of *l'honnête femme & la femme héroïque*.

Bosc, *Pierre du*, son of an advocate of Rouen, was born at Bayeux 21st February 1623. He was made protestant minister at Caen at the age of 23, and maintained with spirit and success the doctrines he had embraced. When Lewis XIV. published some severe proclamation against the protestants, Bosc obtained a royal audience, and disarmed the rigor of the catholics; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Holland, where he became minister of the church of Rotterdam, till his death, second January 1692. His sermons, in four vols. 8vo. are masterly proofs of his genius and oratorical eloquence. Two other vols. in 8vo. consisting of several detached pieces were also printed after his death.

BOSCAGER, *John*, a native of Beziers, the pupil and successor of his uncle la Foret as a law professor. He was author of the institute of the Roman and French law 4to. and of a posthumous work de justitiâ & jure, 12mo. He died 1684, aged 83.

BOSCAN, *John*, of Barcelona, by his residence at Venice, introduced the Italian rhyme into the poetry of his country, and distinguished himself by the elegance of his diction and the majesty of his lines. He wrote *Medina*, 4to. published 1544, and *Salamanca*, 8vo. 1547, two poems, besides some admired sonnets, and died 1543.

BOSCAWEN, *Edward*, a celebrated admiral, second son of Hugh lord Falmouth. He was born in Cornwall, and early devoted to the sea service. In 1740 he was appointed to the command of the Shoreham, and distinguished himself at Porto Bello, and also at Carthagena, where at the head of a few seamen he took a battery though annoyed by the most tremendous fire. In 1744 he obtained the Dreadnought of 60 guns, and took the *Media* commanded by Hocquart, who again fell into his hands at the battle off Cape Finisterre, under Anson three years after. He was sent, in 1747, as commander of an expedition to the East Indies, with the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and though he was unsuccessful in his blockade of Pondicherry, on account of the monsoons, he had the good fortune to take Madras. On his return, during the peace which followed, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1755 he was sent to intercept a French squadron in North America, and had the singular fortune of again taking prisoner for the third time Hocquart in one of the two ships which surrendered to his arms. In 1758, he was joined with lord Amherst, and succeeded in the capture of Cape Breton, and Louisburg. In 1759 he went to the Mediterranean, and upon the sailing of the French fleet through the straits he immediately left Gibraltar to pursue with all speed the admiral de Clue, and took three of his ships and burnt two in Lagos bay. These great services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the parliament and the

the applauses of the nation, the admiral was in 1760 made general of marine, with a liberal salary of 3000*l.* a year, but he did not long survive these honors. He died 10th Jan. 1761. He married in 1742, the daughter of William Evelyn Glanville esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He was for some time representative for the borough of Truro.

BOSCH, Balthasar Vanden, a painter of Antwerp, whose conversation pieces and portraits are highly admired. He died 1715, aged 40.

BOSCH, Jacob, a painter of Amsterdam, whose fruit pieces were held in great esteem. He died 1675, aged 39.

BOSCHAERTS, Thomas Willebos, a Flemish painter of Berg, born in 1513. He was patronised by the prince of Orange, and distinguished himself in allegory and coloring. He died 1667, aged 54.

BOSCOLI, Andrew, a painter of Florence, born 1553, the disciple of Sarti di Titi. His execution and coloring were much admired.

BOSCOVICH, Joseph Roger, a geometrician and Jesuit, born at Ragusa, 18th May 1711, and professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. Upon the suppression of the Jesuits, he came to France, and afterwards retired to Milan, where he died 12th Feb. 1787. As his knowledge of optics, geometry, and metaphysics was very extensive, he was usefully employed by some of the Italian states, in measuring a degree in Lombardy, and he deserved likewise the patronage of the public by his elegant poetry. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His poem de solis & lunæ defectibus is much admired.

BOSTO, James, a monk of Milan, chiefly known for his authentic though inelegant history of the knights of Malta in three vols. folio, Rome, 1621, 29, and 84.

BOSTO, Anthony, nephew of the preceding, is known by his Italian description of the tombs and epitaphs of the early Christians at Rome. The work was translated into Latin by Aringhi, and is valuable, in two vols. fol. 1651.

BOSON, count of Arles, was made king of Provence in 879.

BOSQUET, Francis, bishop of Montpellier, died 1676, aged 71. He wrote the lives of the popes of Avignon, and the history of the Gallican church.

BOSSE, Abraham, a native of Tours, distinguished as an engraver and an architect. He published some useful treatises on the art of engraving, 8vo.—on perspective, 8vo.—representations of human figures, from the antiques of Rome, &c. and died about the year 1660.

BOSSO, Rene le, was born at Paris, 16th March 1631, and after studying at Nanterre, he became canon of St. Genevieve. He devoted his time to divinity, and particularly to belles lettres, on which he read lectures in several religious houses. He published a comparison between Aristotle's and des Cartes' philosophy, and a treatise on epic poetry, the best composition ever written on the subject in French, according to Boileau his friend and favorite. He left several MSS. preserved in the abbey of St. John des Chartres, and died March 1680.

BOSSUET, James, was born at Dijon, 27th Sept. 1627,

and studied in the college of Navarre at Paris. He distinguished himself as a preacher at Paris, and his great erudition recommended him so much, that he was made preceptor to the Dauphin in 1669, to whom he dedicated his discourse on universal history, in 1681. His merits raised him to further offices of honor and trust, he became bishop of Condom, and afterwards of Meaux, and in 1695 he was made superior of the college which had contributed to the education of his early years. His writings gained universal admiration. As a catholic he displayed firmness and moderation, and it is said that his strong appeals to the protestants, in his doctrines of the catholic church, drew away many back from the new tenets to the pale of the Romish church. His history of the protestant churches,—his history of France, &c. are well known, but his funeral orations delivered in honor of the memory of the princes and great men of the time, possess peculiar sublimity. After a life spent honorably in the defence of the religion which he had embraced, he died at Paris 12th April 1704, and was buried at Meaux. The learned evinced their respect for this great man's memory, by the encomiums, which were publicly delivered to crowded audiences, as tributes of gratitude, at Meaux, Paris, and Rome. His life has been published by Burigny. His works appeared at Paris together 12 vols. 4to. 1743.

BOSSUS, Martin, an ecclesiastic, born at Verona, and employed by Sixtus IV. He died at Padua 1502, aged 75. He wrote several works in Latin on moral subjects.

BOSTON, Thomas M. A. a native of Dunse in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and minister of Simprin and afterwards of Etterick, where he died of a scorbutic disorder 20th May 1732, aged 36. He wrote a well known book "Human nature in its fourfold state," besides other pieces, &c.

BOSWELL, James, eldest son of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck, one of the Scotch judges, was born at Edinburgh 29th October 1740. He studied civil law in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and though inclined to a military life, he followed at last the advice of his father, and was called to the Scotch bar. As his heart was warm, open, and generous, he cultivated the friendship of men of worth and learning, and among those whose intimacy he courted were lord Somerville, Mr. Temple, and particularly Dr. Johnson, to whom he was introduced May 16, 1763. A desire of acquiring knowledge by observation and of studying men and manners induced him to visit foreign countries, and after crossing Germany and Switzerland, and paying his respects to the poet of Ferney and to the philosopher of Geneva, he left Italy to examine Corsica, and the kindness of Paoli was therefore repaid by deserved encomiums in the history which he published of that island; a volume which has to add to the commendation of Johnson the labors of Dutch, German, Italian, and French translators. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and three years after he was at the famous jubilee at Stratford on Avon, where he supported at a masquerade the favorite character of an armed Corsican chief. As his intimacy with Johnson was founded upon the basis of reciprocal esteem, it is a happy circumstance that he began early to collect and digest the materials for the life of this extraordinary man,

man, and therefore the publication of the work in 1790 was received with that avidity from the public which is the best tribute to the memory of an illustrious character as well as to the judicious execution of the biographer. Besides Dr. Johnson's life, he published an account of his tour to the Hebrides with the great moralist—two well known letters to the people of Scotland,—and essence of the Douglas cause, when it so much engaged the public attention. Boswell had a strong predilection for the literary enjoyments of London, and he not only visited the capital frequently, but at last settled there in 1785, and was called regularly to the English bar. He did not however meet with great success, but though he did not possess the superior powers of eloquence, he was distinguished as a lawyer by strong sense and deep penetration. He was suddenly on his return from Auchinleck seized with a disorder which proved fatal. He died at his house in Portland street 19th June 1795, aged 55. He left two sons and three daughters by Miss Margaret Montgomery, a lady of amiable manners, to whom he was united in 1769, and who died June 1790. Though the man of wit, the pleasing and lively companion, Boswell was subject to moments of constitutional melancholy, and it was during those depressions of spirit that he wrote his hypochondriac, a periodical publication in 1782. His character is painted in flattering colors by Johnson, who says in his tour to the Hebrides that "Boswell would help his enquiries, and that his gaiety of disposition and civility of manners were sufficient to counterbalance the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than he had passed."

BOTAL, Leonard, physician to Henry III. of France, recommended frequent bleeding in fevers, which other medical men severely condemned. His works appeared Leyden 1660, 8vo.

BOTERO, John, secretary of Borromeo, was preceptor to the duke of Savoy's children. He died 1688. He wrote some political tracts, &c.

BOTH, John and Andrew, two Flemish painters. They were so fond of each other that their pictures were generally executed in common. John who was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bambocce. John was drowned 1650 in the canal of Venice, and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

BOTHMAN, a Christian physician of Bagdat, who visited Egypt in 1047, to be acquainted with his rival in medicine called Ibn Rodhwan. He afterwards went to Constantinople for one year, and died unmarried. He wrote some medical tracts, &c. Some say that he did not embrace Christianity.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn earl, is known in Scotch history for his marriage with queen Mary. It is supposed by some historians that he was deeply concerned in the murder of the unfortunate Darnley, Mary's husband, and that he was even supported by the deluded queen; but though suspected, his innocence was inferred from his acquittal upon the trial. If the death of Darnley did not seem to pave the way to his elevation, he made himself sure, by seizing the queen at Edinburgh, and carrying her a prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he prevailed upon her by violence to yield to his wishes and to marry him, after he had divorced his own wife. Though seemingly

thus secure in the possession of power, and though created earl of Orkney by the unfortunate queen, he soon found that his conduct had roused the indignation of the kingdom. Mary found not in him that fond husband she expected, and Bothwell became unkind and brutal. A confederacy was formed against him by the barons, the queen was liberated from his power, and the disgraced husband escaped to the Orkneys, and afterwards to Denmark, where he died 1577. In his last moments, it is said, that with an agonizing conscience, he confessed his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the murder of Darnley.

BOTICELLI Alexander, a painter of Florence, who died 1515, aged 78. His Venus rising from the sea, and his Venus adorned by the Graces, were much admired.

BOTT, John de, an architect born in France, of protestant parents. He was in the military service of king William III. and afterwards of the king of Prussia, and of the elector of Saxony, king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his architectural genius. He died at Dresden 1745, aged 75.

BOTT, Thomas, was born at Derby 1688, of a respectable family in Staffordshire. He was the youngest of six children, and the attention of his mother fully supplied the negligence of his father, who had wasted away his property in gaming. He was brought up among dissenters, and was minister of a congregation; but he afterwards applied himself to the study of physic, which he however abandoned for the church of England. He obtained Winburg and Edgefield rectories, in Norfolk, and died at Norwich 23d September 1754. He wrote some theological tracts besides sermons. His son Edmund, of Christchurch in Hants, has published some cases with respect to the poor laws.

BOVADILLA or BOBADILLA, Don Francisco de, a Spaniard, raised from obscurity to be governor general of the Indies in 1500. His conduct in his office was haughty and tyrannical, but when he had the presumption to load with irons, and to send as prisoners to Europe Diego Columbus and his illustrious brother, to whose zeal the discovery of America was due, Ferdinand and Isabella repented of their choice. The noble sufferers were treated with distinction, Ovando was sent to supersede Bovadilla, who, however, never reached his native home, as the fleet of 21 ships on board of which he was, were shipwrecked, and with an immense quantity of gold sunk to the bottom 1502.

BOUCHARD, David, a famous chieftian, in the service of Henry IV. of France. He was governor of Perigord, and was killed by a shot at the siege of Lisle, a small town in his province, ninth July 1598.

BOUCHARDON, Edmund, a native of Chaumont in Bassigni, who devoted himself to the study of sculpture, and after he had perfected himself at Rome, adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was highly honored by the king and by the academy, and his amiable manners and his exalted and independent spirit deserved the distinction. Count de Caylus wrote his life. He died 1672, aged 64.

BOUCHAUD, Matthew Anthony, a native of Paris. From advocate of the parliament, he became professor of the

the law of nature in the university, and distinguished himself by his publications. Besides various articles in the encyclopædia, he wrote a commentary on the laws of the 12 tables with interesting notes, &c.—poetical antiquities,—translations of Juliet Mandeville an English novel,—the dramas of Apostolo, Zeno, &c. He died 1804, aged 85.

BOUCHE, *Honorius*, an ecclesiastic, author of an ill digested though useful description and history of Provence. He died 1671, aged 73.

BOUCHER D'ARGIS, *Antoine Gaspard*, born 1708, was an advocate of Paris, counsellor of the council of Dombes, and author of some respectable publications on law subjects. He wrote all the articles on jurisprudence in the encyclopædia from the second volume.

BOUCHER, *Francis*, was painter to Lewis XV. and from his excellence in the light and agreeable, he was called the painter of the graces, and the Anacreon of painting. He died 1770. His infant Jesus sleeping is much admired.

BOUCHER, *John*, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne during the French civil wars. He severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III. and afterwards against Henry IV. and when Paris submitted to the conqueror, he retired into the Netherlands, where he died dean of the chapter of Tournay, 1644, aged 94.

BOUCHERAT, *Lewis*, a native of Paris, who raised himself by his talents and integrity to be chancellor of France. He died much respected 1699, aged 83.

BOUCHET, *John*, was born at Poitiers, of which he was procureur. He wrote curious annals of Aquitaine, Poitiers, &c. besides some moral poetry. He died 1550, aged 74.

BOUCHET, *John*, a maître d'hôtel to the king of France, who wrote the genealogies of several noble families. He died 1684.

BOUCHET, *Guillaume*, a judge, consul of Poitiers, author of "Serées," in three vols. a work full of anecdotes, both humorous and indelicate. He died about 1607.

BOUCHEUL, *John Joseph*, an advocate of Dorat, author of some commentaries on law, &c. He died 1720.

BOUCHIER, *Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, is known as the first person who encouraged printing in England. He sent two persons to Haerlem, where the art was then beginning to flourish, and they were artful enough to bribe one of the compositors of the press to embark with them, and to bring with him a set of letters. This useful foreigner was settled at Oxford 1464, and thus that university may claim the honor of printing next to Mentz and Haerlem. Bouchier has been accused of avarice, but it should not be forgotten that the persons he sent to Holland were provided with a thousand marks, 300 of which were his own. He died 1486.

BOUCICAUT, marechal de France, and viscount Turenne, surnamed John de Meingue, was eminent as a warrior, and went with Nevers against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was for some time governor of Genoa for Charles VI. of France, but while he seized Milan, all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated, and escaped with

difficulty across the Alps. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads are still preserved as possessing merit.

BOUDEWINS, *Michael*, a learned physician of Antwerp, author of a publication called Ventilabrum medico theologic. in 4to. 1666, useful to divines and medical persons. He died in his native town of Antwerp 1681.

BOUDIER, *Rene*, a native of Trelly near Coutances, was remarkable for his great mental accomplishments, and the voluptuousness of his manners. He wrote a Roman history, &c. He died Nov. 1723, aged nearly 90.

BOUDON, *Henry Marie*, an ecclesiastic of Evreux, who wrote several books of devotion, &c. He died 1702, aged 78.

BOUDOT, *John*, a learned and intelligent bookseller and printer at Paris, author of a valuable Latin dictionary in 14 vols. 4to. which has been usefully abridged in 8vo. He died 1754, aged 69.

BOVERICK, an English clock-maker in the 17th century, known for his ingenuity in mechanics.

BOVERIUS, *Zacharias*, a capuchin known as the author of a Latin history of his order in two vols. folio. He died at Genoa 1638, aged 70.

BOVETTE de BLEMORE, *Jacqueline*, embraced early a religious life, and died at Chatillon 1696, aged 78. She wrote some theological works not devoid of merit.

BOVEY, *Catharine*, married, at the age of 15, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence and respectability in Gloucestershire. To the greatest personal charms she united the most benevolent character, and all the mild virtues and benign charities of private life, so that she is deservedly extolled by sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two vols. of his ladies' library. She was left a widow early, and died at Haxley, in Gloucestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

BOUFLERS, *Louis Francois duc de*, was born 10th Jan. 1644. He was blessed with a strong military genius, and early distinguished himself. His defence of Lille in 1708, for nearly four months against prince Eugene, gained him universal praise. "I am vain," said Eugene, when master of the place, to Bouflers, "to have conquered Lille; but I had rather enjoy the glory of defending it like you." He was loaded with honors by the court, and made a peer of France. He served under marechal de Villars, and at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, he displayed so much vigilance, that neither cannon nor prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. In his private character he was generous and disinterested, humane and virtuous, and so superior a general, that William III. detaining him prisoner at Namur for reprisals on the French, who had dishonorably kept back the garrison of Dixmude, declared that he was worth more than 10,000 men. He died at Fontainebleau 22d Aug. 1711, aged 68.

BOUFLERS, *Louis de*, a native of Picardy, born 1534, known for his extraordinary strength and agility, in which he equalled the famous Milo of Crotona. He was killed at the siege of Pont-sur-yone.

BOUGAINVILLE, *John Peter de*, was born at Paris 1st Dec.

1st Dec. 1722. His great learning and uncommon application procured him many friends, and a respectable situation in the literary societies of the capital. His ambition, however, was disappointed in his wish to be admitted into the French academy. He urged the precarious state of his health, and the probability of an early vacancy; but Duclos the secretary with great harshness observed, that it was not the business of the academy to administer extreme unction. As his constitution was greatly weakened by intense study, he died at the early age of 41, June 22d 1763. He wrote a parallel between Thomas Kouli Khan and Alexander, — a translation of Polignac's *Anti-Lucretius*, two vols. 8vo. &c.

BOUGAINVILLE, *M. D. F.* a Frenchman, whose discoveries in his navigation round the world, procured as much glory to his nation, as Cook had before acquired for the English name. Neither his virtues nor his services shielded him against the ferocity of a Paris mob, and he was one of the thousands inhumanly sacrificed on the 10th of August 1792.

BOUGEANT, *Guillaume Hyacinth*, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, 4th Nov. 1690. He was professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers, and Paris, but for a little time fell under disgrace by the publication of his amusement philosophique, in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. He was a man of engaging manners, great wit, and pleasing conversation; but the disappointments which he endured shortened his life. He died at Paris, 7th Jan. 1743, aged 53. His publications are respectable, especially his history of the wars, &c. during Richelieu's and Mazarin's administration, — the history of the treaty of Westphalia, — the exposition of the Christian doctrine, &c.

BOUGEREL, *Joseph*, an ecclesiastic, author of *Gassendi*, and of *memoires pour l'histoire des hommes illustres*, &c. He died at Paris 1753.

BOUGUINE, *Simon*, a poet at the court of Lewis XII. author of "*l'homme juste*," and "*l'homme pecheur*," &c.

BOUGUER, *Peter*, was born at Croisie 10th Feb. 1698. He early distinguished himself by his knowledge of mathematics. He was employed with Godin and de la Condamine to go to Peru, the better to ascertain the figure of the earth, and he acquitted himself with credit and ability; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame, and drew upon him the character of a rough, ferocious, and unforgiving man. He died 15th August 1758, aged 60. His publications are respectable, especially *la construction du navire*, 4to. — *la figure de la terre*, 4to. — *traité d'optique*, 4to. — *la manœuvre des vaisseaux*, 4to.

BOUIER, *John*, president of the parliament of Dijon, was eminent as a lawyer and as a scholar. He was member of the French academy, and wrote poetry, translated Petronius and some parts of Virgil and Ovid, besides the *Tusculana* of Cicero, dissertations, &c. He died much respected at Dijon 1746, aged 73.

BOUHOURS, *Dominique*, a Jesuit, born at Paris 1628, and celebrated as a critic. He first gave lectures at Clermont, but violent attacks of the headach prevented his success, and he became preceptor to the sons of the duke of Longueville. He afterwards attended at Dunkirk the popish refugees from England, and became

known by his "*entretiens d'Ariste & d'Eugene*," an elegant and learned work, which was read with avidity, and criticised by the learned in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert, that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Sequelai. His literary fame was not, however, without attacks, and Menage has levelled against him the well directed shafts of criticism. His remarks and doubts on the French language are particularly worth attention. He wrote, besides dialogues on the art of thinking well — the life of Francis Xavier, the apostle of India — the life of Ignatius — ingenious thoughts of ancients and moderns, &c. Bouhours closed his useful life, which never ceased to be afflicted with the headach, at Clermont, 27th May 1702.

BOUILLARD, *don James*, a learned benedictine, author of an history of St. Germain-des-pres, in fol. He died 1726, aged 57.

BOUILLAUD, *Ismael*, was born at London 28th Sept. 1605. Though born of protestant parents, he embraced the popish faith, and soon became eminent in theology and every branch of science. His connexions with the learned were very extensive; but, in the midst of his great reputation, he showed himself modest and diffident. He died 25th November 1694. He published a discourse on the reformation of some religious orders — an edition of Ducas, in Greek and Latin, 1649, fol. — *opus novum ad arithmeticum infinitorum*, 1682, fol.

BOUILLÉ, *M. le marquis de*, a French general of great character, descended from a noble and ancient family. During the American war, he served with credit in the West Indies, and was appointed commander in chief of the French islands, and for his services was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and of knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the rise of the revolution, and particularly the plans of Necker, and, as the friend of the king and monarchy, he repressed, with spirit and effect, the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in August 1790; but though applauded by the assembly for his active conduct, he was accused by the jacobins as a shedder of blood; and the odium thus directed against him was farther encreased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouillé, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures which he had taken, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country, his property was confiscated, and a price fixed on his head. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army in 1791, but soon after enlisted under the banners of Condé, and shared the dangers and the fatigues of the heroic, but unfortunate emigrants. His memoirs of the revolution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest by their impartiality. He died in London 14th November 1800.

BOUILLET, *John*, a physician, who was born at Servian 6th March 1690, and died 13th August 1777. Respected as a professional man, he was equally so as the author of *elemens de medicine pratique*, 2 vols. 4to. — *observations sur l'anasarque & les hydropisies*, 4to. — *memoires pour servir a l'histoire de l'academie des sciences de Beziers*, 4to.

BOUILLON, *Emanuel Theodosius*, an ecclesiastic, raised to the rank of cardinal by the interest of his uncle Turenne. He served Lewis XIV. as his ambassador at Rome;

Rome; but he was disgraced and exiled, on pretence of not supporting his master's interest with sufficient energy. He died at Rome 2d March 1715, aged 72.

BOULAI, Casar Egaffe du, a native of St. Ellier in the Lower Maine, historiographer to the university of Paris, and known by his "history of the university of Paris, 6 vols. folio." He died 16th October 1678.

BOULAINVILLIERS, Henry de, a native of St. Saive, early distinguished for his great talents and extensive knowledge of history. He wrote an history of the Arabians—14 letters on the ancient French parliaments—the state of France to the time of Hugh Capet—a history of France to the reign of Charles VIII. &c. He died at Paris in 1722; and after his death his unfinished life of Mahomet was published; a work which shows his notions of religion to be wavering and indelicate, since he defends the impostures which it was his duty merely to record.

BOULANGER, Nicholas Anthony, a native of Paris, who, by strong application, overcame the difficulties of a natural stupidity, and became eminent as a mathematician and architect. He was engineer in the army; and being afterwards employed in the care of the highways of Champagne, Burgundy, and Lorrain, he observed, with a curious and inquisitive eye, the various strata of the earth, in cutting through mountains to alter or improve the direction of rivers and canals. His conjectures on the formation of the globe were curious and interesting. He sought for new light in ancient languages; but death cut off his useful career in 1759, in his 37th year. He was of a mild and benevolent temper, and resembled in features the famous Socrates. His works are *l'antiquité dévoilée*, 3 vols. 12mo.—*traité du despotisme oriental*, 2 vols. &c. besides the articles, "deluge, corvée & société," in the encyclopedia, and a dissertation on Elisha and Enoch, &c. It is to be lamented that his sentiments were wantonly hostile to the Christian religion.

BOULANGER, a famous Augustine preacher, better known by the name of petit pere André. He died at Paris 1675, aged 80.

BOULANGER or BOULLEGER, Claude Francois Felix, a native of Amiens, who was for some time an advocate at Paris, but he became better known as a man of extensive erudition and great powers of memory. He wrote treatises on electricity, 8vo.—historical and critical researches on ancient plays, 12mo.—besides fables in verse, inferior to *la Fontaine*. He died 1758, aged 34.

BOULAY, Edmund du, a herald at arms to the duke of Lorrain in the middle of the 16th century. He wrote, besides the journey of duke Anthony to Charles V. some books in verse and prose, now little known.

BOULLEGER. *Vid.* **BOULANGER.**

BOULLENOIS, Louis, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of some valuable dissertations on law, &c. He died at Paris 1762, aged 84.

BOULLIER, David Renaud, was born at Utrecht 24th March 1699, and was minister of Amsterdam and Leyden. He was respectable for his writings, which are in French and Latin, chiefly on theological subjects, the best known of which are, a dissertation on the existence of God, 1715—letters on the true principles of religion,

2 vols. 12mo. 1741—bishop Berkeley's book on tar water translated, &c. He died December 24, 1759.

BOULLONGNE, Louis, a French painter of great merit. His picture of Augustus shutting the temple of Janus, his flight into Egypt, and several other pieces, preserved in the churches of Paris, are valuable monuments of his genius. He died at Paris 1674.

BOULLONGNE, Bon, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Rome and Lombardy, and possessed, with his father's talents, a greater versatility of genius, whence he was called the Proteus of painters. He died 1697, aged 43. His younger brother *Lewis* was equally eminent as a painter. He was patronised by Lewis XIV. and gained universal admiration. He died 1733, aged 79, leaving two sons and two daughters.

BOULTER, Hugh, D.D. was born in or near London, and educated at merchant tailors' school, and Christ-church, Oxford. He was chosen demy of Magdalen with Addison and Wilcox; which circumstance, from the respectability of the three students, is called the golden election. His merit and his learning recommended him to the notice of sir Charles Hodges, secretary of state, to Tenison, the primate, and to the earl of Sunderland, by whose patronage he was liberally promoted, and made chaplain to George I. whom he attended to Hanover in 1719, and afterwards English tutor to prince Frederick. He was raised to the deanry of Christ-church and the bishopric of Bristol in 1719. His moderation and firmness were so conspicuous, that when the primacy of Ireland became vacant, the king appointed him to that high station, and with great reluctance he was prevailed upon to accept of the situation. Ireland was then a prey to faction and clamor, in consequence of Wood's ruinous schemes with respect to the coin; but the primate's efforts were strenuously directed to restore tranquillity and comfort to the distracted country. Though at first unpopular, his plans succeeded, the scarcity of silver was remedied, and he became the favorite of the Irish. His munificence to the poor was indeed unbounded, during the scarcity of 1741. Not less than 2500 souls were daily supported at his expence, hospitals were nobly endowed, the children of the indigent clergy were educated by his liberality. public buildings erected, and not less than £30,000 were devoted to improve the small livings of Ireland. This great and good man, so universally and deservedly esteemed, visited, in June 1742, his native country, and died in London the September following, and was interred in Westminster-abbey. Though a man of erudition, he left nothing but a few occasional sermons; but his beneficence and charity have gained him immortal fame. Some of his letters were printed at Oxford in 1769. 2 vols. 8vo.

BOUQUERANT, a negro of St. Domingo, who possessed courage, sagacity, and eloquence, and by his arts raised himself to consequence among his fellow sufferers in the colony. He was killed November 1791, bravely fighting in defence of liberty.

BOUQUET, dom Martin, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Amiens. He assisted Montfaucon, and made an useful and laborious collection of the historians of France, as far as the 3d volume, to which four more were added after his death, which happened at Paris 1754, in his 69th year.

BOUQUET,

BOUQUET, madam, is celebrated for her humanity during the revolution, in concealing some of the proscribed deputies, though death was the consequence of this mark of friendship. After supporting these unfortunate men for some time, and seeing their escape from her abode but to perish on the scaffold, she was herself dragged before the bloody tribunal of Bourdeaux, and suffered death with truly Christian resignation.

BOURBON, Charles duc de, son of Gilbert count of Montpensier, constable of France, was born 1489, and early distinguished himself by his valor in the field, especially in the battle of Marignano. After serving Francis I. he was disgraced, through the intrigues of Louisa the queen-mother, whose offers of marriage he had contemptuously rejected, and he immediately espoused the cause of his great rival Charles V. and by his intrepidity highly contributed to the victory of Pavia. He was placed at the head of the imperial armies; but the murmurs of the soldiers for want of pay would have proved destructive to his interests, had he not, with bold enthusiasm, promised them riches and victory, and immediately led them against Rome. The attack was unexpected, but the valor of Bourbon would have overcome all obstacles. He placed the first scaling ladder against the wall, and as he was mounting at the head of his troops he received a shot, which immediately proved fatal, 6th May 1527. His victorious soldiers buried him with great funeral honors.

BOURBON, Charles de, son of Charles duke of Vendome, was a cardinal and archbishop of Rouen. He was raised to the throne of France in 1583, on the death of Henry III. and after enjoying the phantom of royalty for a little time, he died 1590, aged 67.

BOURBON CONDÉ, Louis duc de, a French general, who gained some reputation at the battles of Steinkerque and Nerwinde, and died suddenly at Paris 1710, aged 42. His son *Lewis Henry* was employed during the minority of Lewis XV. but the unpopularity of the measures which his colleagues in office had to propose, at last procured his exile, in 1726. He died at Chantilly 1740, aged 48.

BOURBON, Nicholas, a native of Vandreuves, employed in the education of Jeanne d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. of France. He retired from the intrigues of the court to literary ease, and wrote 8 books of epigrams, which he called *Nugæ*, besides his poem on smiths (*ferraria*), of which profession his father was. He died about the middle of the 16th century. His great nephew, who was born at Bar-sur-aube, and bore the same name, was equally known and admired as a Latin poet. He was Greek professor at Paris, and canon of Orleans and of Angers. His works were published 1651, in 12mo. He died 1644, aged 70.

BOURCHENU DE VALEONAI, John Peter, became known as a magistrate in his native town of Grenoble. He was afflicted with blindness in his old age; but the vast powers of a retentive memory, and the society of faithful friends, relieved in some degree the horrors of his solitude. He wrote a history of Dauphiné, 2 vols. fol. &c. and died 1730.

BOURCHIER, John lord Berners, was by the mother's side allied to the Plantagenets. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad, and became known by

his spirited conduct in repressing the insurgents in Devonshire and Cornwall 1495. He was chancellor of the exchequer for life under Henry VIII. and made governor of Calais, where he died 1532. He was author of treatises on the duties of the inhabitants of Calais—*ite in vineam meam*, a comedy, acted in Calais great church—besides translations of romances and of Froissart's chronicle into English, &c.

BOURDALOUE, Lewis, a Jesuit, born at Bourges August 1632, deservedly celebrated as the first and most eloquent preacher of France. His powers were exhibited before the court of Lewis XIV. and the monarch so strongly felt and admired the efficacy of his eloquence, that, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he sent him to preach the catholic doctrines to the new converts of Languedoc. He died 13th May 1704, aged 72. His sermons have passed through several editions, the best of which is that of Bretonneau, in 16 vols. 8vo.

BOURDEILLES, Peter de, a French abbot and courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. better known by the name of *Brantôme*. The best edition of his memoirs is that of the Hague, in 15 vols. 1741, and, though irregular, they are interesting, as they contain the private history of the French monarchs of his age. He died 5th July 1614, aged 87.

BOURDEILLES, Claude de, grand-nephew of the preceding, was in the service of Gaston of Orleans; but he retired from the intrigues of lords and courtiers to a private station. He died at Paris 1663, leaving memoirs known under the name of Montresor, 2 vols. 12mo.

BOURDELOT, John, a native of Sens, master of the requests to Mary of Medicis, and better known as an able and learned critic, and the editor of Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus, with notes full of taste and erudition. He wrote, besides an universal history, commentaries on Juvenal, &c. and died suddenly at Paris 1638. His sister's son, who changed the name of *Peter Michon* to that of *Bourdelot*, became known as a physician at Paris, as the friend of Condé, of Christina of Sweden, and as the author of a sensible treatise on the viper, 12mo. 1651. He wrote also a treatise on mount *Ætna*, &c. besides a MS. catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, and critical observations on their works. He died 9th February 1685, aged 76.

BOURDIGNÉ, Charles, an ecclesiastic of Angers, author of the amusing poem of "la legende de Pierre Faifeu," in 49 chapters. He died about the middle of the 16th century.

BOURDIN, Maurice, anti-pope in 1118, under the name of Gregory VIII. He was taken by Calixtus II. his more successful rival, and died in prison 1121.

BOURDON, Amé, a native of Cambrai, who, at the age of 36, began to study physic, and acquired great reputation in the profession. He published a valuable anatomical description of the human body, 12mo. besides anatomical lectures; and died 1706, aged 68.

BOURDON, Sebastian, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter. He studied seven years at Rome, and acquired great reputation and consequence on his return to France. His powers of execution were so strong, that he once laid a wager that he could paint twelve heads after life, and as big as life, in one day; and he won.

His

His best pieces are, the martyrdom of St. Peter in the church of Notre Dame, the seven works of mercy, &c. As he was a protestant, he left France for the protection of Christina queen of Sweden; and died 1662, aged 46.

BOURDONNAYE, *Bernard Francis Mabe de la*, a native of St. Malo's, distinguished as a warrior and negociator. He was made governor of the isles of France and Bourbon; and, with an enterprising spirit, in the war of 1741, he armed a small squadron, and laid siege to the English settlement of Madras, which he took, and restored to the conquered for a ransom of about 9 millions. His successes created him enemies. On his return to France, he was accused of suffering himself to be corrupted by the enemy, and sent to the Bastille; but his innocence was revealed before his judges, and in the eyes of France. This persecuted man died 1754, in consequence of the severe imprisonment to which he had been exposed.

BOURDOT, *Charles Anthony*, a learned advocate of Paris, author of the "coutumier general," 4 fols. folio. He died December 11, 1735, aged 46.

BOURG, *Ann du*, a learned counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was cruelly put to death, and burnt, by the influence of Henry II. for embracing the doctrines of Calvin, 1559, though several princes interested themselves in his fate. He was then 38 years old. He was the descendant of a noble family, and a man of great fortitude, and strong presence of mind.

BOURGELAT, *Claude*, of the academy of Berlin, was of infinite service to Prussia, by promoting the establishment of veterinary schools. He wrote some useful treatises on the subject, &c. and died at an advanced age January 3, 1779.

BOURGEOIS, *Louis le*, an ecclesiastic of Coutances, who wrote some poetry on divinity subjects at the latter end of the 17th century.

BOURGET, *dom John*, a Benedictine of the diocese of Seez, eminent for his piety and learning. He enjoyed respectable offices in the church, and was admitted member of the London antiquarian society in 1765. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and left behind him a curious and interesting account of the abbey of Caen, founded by William the Conqueror, and of that of Bec, so well known in English history as being the nursery of several archbishops of Canterbury. He died 1st January 1776, universally respected.

BOURGET, *Clemence de*, a lady born of respectable parents at Lyons. She possessed so much merit as a writer, a musician, and a poetess, that she was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the most honorable object and the greatest ornament of her native city. She died of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of her lover, John de Peyrat, who fell at the siege of Beaurepaire 1561.

BOURGOING, *Edmund*, an ecclesiastic, who warmly espoused the cause of the Guises during the civil wars of France, and was torn to pieces by four horses in 1590.

BOURGOING, *Francis*, a native of Paris, author of some homilies, &c. He died 1662, aged 77, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet.

BOURGUET, *Lewis*, a native of Nimes, who fled to

Switzerland, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established at Zurich the manufacture of silk, muslin, and stockings. He was professor of philosophy at Neufchatel, and died 31st December 1742, aged 64, author of a letter on the formation of salts and crystals—la bibliotheque Italique, 16 vols. 8vo.—a journal, of which the first volume appeared at Geneva 1723, &c.

BOURGUEVILLE, *Charles de*, lieutenant-general of Caen, is known as the author of the history of that ancient town. He died 1593.

BOURIGNON, *Antoinette*, a celebrated enthusiast, born at Lisle in Flanders 13th January 1616. She was so deformed in outward appearance, that it is said a consultation was held in her family to destroy so monstrous a birth. Her mind, however, was of a superior texture. She was bold, ambitious after distinction, and strongly tinged with superstition. Under the affectation of immaculate chastity, she left her father's house, when he wished to recommend a husband to her choice, and, in the habit of a hermit, she began to propagate her principles, and to form a society of females, whose rule of conduct was the love of God and the gospel. Her devotions were not, however, without interruption. She was exposed to the rudeness and insolence of de Saulieu and others, who not only solicited her in marriage, but even attempted violence against her person. After enjoying the reputation of superior sanctity for some time in Flanders, she came to Amsterdam, where she gained the friendship of de Lort, an ecclesiastic of Mechlin, who rewarded her confidence, by leaving her a large estate at his death. She afterwards went to Holstein and Hamburg, where she gained herself proselytes, by her writings, and her pretensions to inspiration, and to frequent interviews with supernatural beings; but she also was exposed to ridicule and to persecution. She died at Franeker in the province of Frise, the 30th October 1680, in her 64th year. This extraordinary person was in her principles nearly a quietist. She excluded all external worship, she required a cessation of reason, sense, and understanding, that God might spread his divine light over his devotees. Her birth, her introduction to the world as a reformer, and her death, were accompanied by the appearance of three remarkable comets, and the circumstance operated powerfully on the minds of her deluded and bigoted followers. Extravagant as her conduct and her tenets were, she had many proselytes in Scotland, and among them men of learning and respectability; and it required the abilities of Charles Lesley and Dr. Cockburn to examine and to demonstrate the arts of the enthusiastic impostor. It is remarkable, that she was avaricious in her conduct, disobedient to her parents, and severe towards her domestics and dependants. Her works were published at Amsterdam in 21 vols. 8vo. 1686, and her life has been written by her disciple Poiret.

BOURLET DE VAUXCELLES, *Simon Jerome*, a French writer of great eminence, and in private life much respected. He died at Paris 1799, aged 65.

BOURLIE, *Antoine de Guiscard*, a native of Perigord, who abandoned his country, and, after visiting Holland, became a pensioner of queen Anne in England. He was accused of treason against the state in 1711; and when examined before the privy council, he stabbed lord Oxford,

for which murderous action he was sent to Newgate, where he destroyed himself.

BOURN, Samuel, a native of Birmingham, educated at Glasgow. He was, in 1742, minister of a dissenting congregation at Rivington, Lancashire, and then removed to Norwich as assistant to Dr. J. Taylor. He was author of some sermons, and had a dispute with Dr. Chandler about the duration of future punishments. He died at Norwich 1796, aged 83.

BOURNE, Vincent, an amiable writer, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and usher of Westminster school. He published a volume of elegant poems, in 12mo. reprinted in 4to. 1772, and died young.

BOURREE, Edme Bernard, an ecclesiastic, who died at Dijon 1722, aged 70, author of some sermons, and other works of theology.

BOURSAULT, Edmund, a native of Muffi l'Eveque in Burgundy, who by application remedied the defects of a bad education, and gained the favor of the court of Lewis XIV. by the wit of his conversation and the vivacity of his muse. He became secretary to the duchess of Angouleme, with a pension of 2000 livres, and his business was chiefly to turn the gazette into rhyme. His satire, however, directed against the Franciscans and Capuchins, proved nearly fatal to him, and the powerful influence of his patrons alone saved him from the dungeons of the Bastille. He was dismissed with disgrace, and again received into favor, and died of the colic, 5th September 1701, aged 63, at Montlucon, where he was appointed receiver of the excise. Boursault possessed merit as a poet. His *Æsop* in the city, and *Æsop* at court, are still deservedly honored with the public applause on the stage, for the various and interesting scenes of life which they exhibit, with happy satire and in elegant language. He wrote, besides other plays, some romances, letters, and fables, &c. In his private character, he was amiable. Though he was in acts of political hostility with Boileau, he visited him at Bourbon with the offer of his purse and services; and this liberality produced a reconciliation and the closest intimacy. His theatre appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1746.

BOURSIER, Lawrence Francis, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris in 1749, aged 70. He was author of several controversial books in divinity, and of an able treatise called *l'action de dieu sur les creatures*, 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo. which was attacked by Malebranche. He wrote also an address to Peter the great when he visited Paris, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

BOURSIER, Philip, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who died 1768, aged 77. He was the first concerned in the nouvelles ecclesiastiques in 1727, in which he was assisted by Berger, d'Etemare, de Fernanville, and others.

BOURVALAIS, Paul Poisson, a famous French financier, who rose from obscurity to opulence and consequence, by industry, and afterwards assisted by dishonest means. He was accused of having amassed a princely fortune from the distresses of the state during the Spanish succession war, and his vast wealth was forfeited. He was some time after indemnified; but his disgrace had broken a heart naturally fierce and impatient, and he died the year after, 1719.

BOURZEIS, Amable de, an ecclesiastic, whose pen and abilities were employed for political purposes by Richelieu and Mazarin. He died at Paris 1672, aged 66, author of some theological tracts, &c.

BOUSSARD, Godfrey, chancellor of the university of Paris, wrote some tracts on divinity and morality, and died 1520.

BOUSSEAU, James, an eminent sculptor, who died at Madrid in 1740. Some of his pieces are much admired.

BOUSSET, John Baptist de, a native of Dijon, known as a musician of superior talents. He died 1725, aged 63.

BOUSSET, Renè Drouard de, a native of Paris, who died there 1760, aged 57. He was eminent for his taste and genius as a musician.

BOUTARD, Francis, an ecclesiastic, recommended to the notice of Lewis XIV. by Bossuet. He wrote several Latin poems without genius or elegance; and died 1729.

BOUTAUD, Francis de, a professor of law at Toulouse, where he died 1733, author of several valuable publications on his profession.

BOUTAUD, Michael, a Jesuit of Paris, author of several useful treatises on theology. He died 1688, aged 81.

BOUTERONE, Claude, a learned antiquarian of Paris, author of a curious treatise on the court of France. He died 1690.

BOUTHRAIS, Raoul, a native of Chateaudun, author of some books on law, &c. He died 1630, aged 78.

BOUVART, Michael Philip, professor of medicine at Paris, was born at Chartres, and died at Paris 19th January 1787, aged 66. He acquired great celebrity in his profession, and wrote some tracts on medicine which possessed merit. He once visited a banker who was seized with melancholy at the prospect of bankruptcy, and finding that the disorder of his patient was such as his purse could remove, he honorably lent him 20,000 livres to enable him to meet his creditors. His euloge was pronounced by Condorcet.

BOWER, Archibald, was born near Dundee in Scotland, 17th January 1686, and educated at Douay, from whence he passed to Rome, 1706, and became a Jesuit. Either his dislike to the cruelties of the inquisition of Macerata to which he was counsellor, or, as his enemies assert, his amorous propensities, shook his religious principles, and after being distinguished as a preacher and a public professor, he resolved to abandon a mode of life which he now regarded with abhorrence, and made his escape with great difficulty, and through many dangers from Perugia to England, in 1726. By the conversation of Dr. Aspinwall, Dr. Clark, and bishop Berkley, he renounced the tenets of the catholic church, and some time after embraced those of the church of England. His learning recommended him to the great, and he had the good fortune to become acquainted with lord Aylmer, in whose family he passed several years, and when he sufficiently understood English, he began to labor for the booksellers by the publication of the *Historia literaria*, which he abandoned in 1734, for a large share in the composition of the *Universal History*. Unsteady and insincere in his principles he was again reconciled to the Jesuits.

Jesuits in 1745, and two years after, again made public his dissent from the religion of those within whose pale he had lately been received as a penitent refugee. About this time, he wished to convert the money which he had acquired into a life annuity, but the manner in which he relates the circumstance, differs so much from the report made by his antagonists that there is reason to suppose he acted unfairly. The firm patronage of lord Lyttelton, however, broke the asperities of his fortunes, he was made librarian to queen Caroline in 1748, to which was afterwards added the clerkship of buck warrants. His history of the popes was begun and continued to the seventh volume a little before his death, but his quarrels with the Jesuits rendered his principles suspected both as an historian and as a man. His insincerity was discovered, and his imposture revealed, by the keen searching eye of Dr. Douglas afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and from a favorite writer, he became a suspected character, and he saw all those who had supported and patronised him except Lyttelton, turn away with disdain and indignation from him. His honesty has also been doubted in his revision of the second edition of the universal history, for though he received 300*l.* for his assistance, he abused the confidence reposed in him, and made no additions to the work entrusted to his care. Bower married a niece of bishop Nicholson in 1749. He died September second, 1766, aged 80, without any public profession of his faith, though his wife soon after attested that he died in the protestant persuasion. His writings were not devoid of merit, and to this and to his love of the marvellous we are to attribute the violence of the controversy, now so deservedly forgotten, which at that time engaged the public attention. Not less than 22 pamphlets were published in consequence of the history of the popes, and while scurrility formed the offensive weapons of some of his adversaries, those who espoused his cause were not less virulent and determined.

BOWLE, John, descended from a bishop of Rochester of that name, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and died on his birth day, 26th October 1788, aged 63. He was the first detector of Lauder's forgeries, and author of a letter to Dr. Percy, and editor of *Don Quixote* in Spanish, &c. besides Marston's satires, and some old English poetry.

BOWYER, William, a learned English printer, born in London, 17th December 1699, educated at merchant tailors' school, and afterwards admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge. On his leaving the university, he followed the business of his father, who was a printer of great eminence, and the first publication which came from his correcting hands, was Selden's works by Wilkins, three vols. folio. He was made printer of the votes of the house of Commons in 1729, by the friendship of Onslow the speaker, and he held that respectable situation for nearly 50 years. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1736, and he proved an ornament to the institution by the number and value of his communications. In 1761, he was appointed printer to the royal society, and two years after he published his excellent edition of the new testament two vols. It was not merely in printing books in a superior style that Bowyer distinguished himself, but in enriching various works with notes, prefaces, and dissertations. He took, in 1766,

Mr. John Nichols for his partner, and trusted into his able hands the business which he had conducted with such respectability of character. He was in 1767, made printer to the house of Lords, and for the rolls of parliament. His literary career was finished in 1777, by the publication of Bentley's dissertations on Phalaris with additional notes. He died 18th November the same year, after suffering severely for two years from the palsy and the stone. His public character was the theme of universal admiration, and his private virtues proclaimed him a man of probity and the friend of humanity. He was married October 1728, and by his wife who died in three years, he had two sons, one of whom only survived him. He took a second wife in 1747, and she died 1771, aged 70. His property which was the honorable acquisition of industry, was left to his son except some legacies to a few friends, and annuities to three poor printers of sober life, and well versed in Greek and Latin. His memoirs were published by Mr. Nichols, and they are interesting and valuable.

BOXHORN, Marc Zuerius, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, professor of eloquence, politics, and history, at Leyden. He wrote *Historia universalis*, 4to. a useful book according to Mencke his continuator, besides poems, and editions of "*Scriptores Latini minores*."—*Poetae Satyr, minores*, &c.—*Obsidio Brodana*, fol.—*virorum illust. elogia*, fol.—*Chronologia sacra*, fol.—*theatrum urbium Hollandiæ* 4to.—He died 1653, aged 41.

BOYCE, William, an English musician born in London 1710. He was at first a singing boy at St. Paul's, but under the care of Dr. Greene the organist of the cathedral, he made such a proficiency that the highest expectations were formed of him. His master at his death entrusted all his MSS. to his care, and the publication of his anthems; but an incurable deafness came as it were to darken all the prospects of the young proficient. Perseverance, however, overcame every difficulty, and he continued to prove so excellent a master that he was honorably made in 1749. Mus. D. by the university of Cambridge, and in 1757 master of the king's band, and afterwards organist and composer to the royal chapel. This able musician died 1779, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His songs were much admired for elegance and taste, and his anthems, oratorios, and other musical compositions possessed superior merit. Of them however but few have been published.

BOYD, Robert, a native of Trochrig in Renfrewshire, educated at Saumur. James I. who knew his merits wished to appoint him principal of the university, but as he favored the puritans, he preferred to become the minister of his native parish of which he was the patron. He wrote a learned commentary on the epistle of the Ephesians, and died 1629, aged 56.

BOYD, Mark Alexander, a native of Galloway in Scotland, educated under the care of his uncle who was archbishop of Glasgow. He was however of such a bold untractable spirit, that he early fled from his instructors to Flanders, and engaged in the wars of the united provinces and of France. In Paris he lost all his property by gaming, and the distress to which he was reduced, roused him to reflection, so that he applied himself to study civil law under Cujacius. He returned to Scotland, where he died of a slow fever 1601, aged

39. He left in MSS. some Latin poems much admired for elegance and taste, of which the *Epistolæ Heroidum*, and the hymns, appeared in the *Deliciæ poetarum Scotorum*, Amsterd. two vols, 12mo. 1637.

BOYD, Robert lord, a Scotchman, son of sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. He became the favorite of the court and of the people, and was raised to the peerage, and on the death of the second James, was made justiciary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious however of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and declared himself sole regent. Not only the favors of the crown were now distributed to his family and adherents, but the king's sister was married to his son, afterwards lord Arran, till the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1469, to enquire into his conduct. Afraid of his enemies Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470, and his son, divorced from his wife, was obliged to leave the kingdom for Antwerp, where he died 1474. This family are the progenitors of the lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in the rebellion of 1745.

BOYDELL, John, an eminent artist, born at Dorrington, Shropshire, and brought up to the business of land surveyor under the care of his father. The accidental meeting of some landscapes so captivated his attention that he studied engraving under an able master, and determined to seek reputation and opulence in this new profession. His landscapes, published in 1745, for the use of learners, proved the source of profit, as well as celebrity, and in the metropolis he became the friend and the patron of artists of genius and ability. Eager to exhibit the productions of his countrymen in one pleasing and recommending view, he nobly stood forth as the public encourager of merit, and by opening the Shakespeare gallery in Pall-mall, he exhibited the beautiful and highly finished labors of the English school. His virtues and popularity had so powerfully recommended him to the notice of the citizens of London, that he was elected an alderman, and in 1791, served the distinguished office of lord mayor. Sensible of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, he perpetuated their kindness and his own merits, by presenting to the corporation some valuable pictures, which are preserved as monuments of his friendship in the council chamber of Guildhall. Mr. Boydell disposed of all his property, in the prints, pictures, &c. of the Shakespeare gallery by a public lottery; a circumstance which some have attributed if not to the enormous expences which his patriotic conduct as the patron of artists drew upon him, at least to the losses which he endured in his continental connections in consequence of the French revolution, and of the war which was kindled in 1793, between the two countries. This worthy man died in 1804, aged 85.

BOYENVAL, Peter Joseph, a worthless character, employed as the agent of Fouquier-Tainville in denouncing the wretched victims confined in the Luxembourg and other prisons. After shocking scenes of cruelty and insulting barbarity, this bloody monster suffered on the scaffold, with his ferocious employer 1795, aged 26.

BOYER, Abel, was born at Caestre in France, 1664. The edict of the revocation of Nantes banished him to

Geneva, from whence he came to Franeker and to England, where he spent the best part of his life, and died at Chelsea, November, 1729. He is chiefly known by his useful French and English dictionary, and his French grammar, which have passed through several editions. His history of William and Mary, three vols. 8vo.—his political state of Great Britain, a periodical work like the annual register,—his annals of queen Anne, 11 vols. 8vo.—&c. are, inferior works.

BOYER, Claude, was born at Alby, and after applying with little success to the eloquence of the pulpit he became a player. He wrote 22 dramatical pieces, but as they were irregular in the plan and inelegant in the composition they were received with universal disapprobation on the stage. He died at Paris, 22d July, 1698, aged 80.

BOYER, John Baptist Nicholas, a physician, knight of the order of St. Michael, and distinguished for the zeal, skill, and humanity which he displayed during the dreadful plague at Marseilles in 1720. His success in combating the violence of contagious disorders recommended him to the notice of the French king and to the gratitude of Spain and Germany. He gave an edition of the *Pharmacopœia Parisiensis* 4to. and died at Paris second April 1768, aged 75.

BOYLE, Richard, known by the title of great earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury in 1566. After a private education, he entered at Benet's college Cambridge, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but as he lost early his parents, and as his patrimony was slender, he abandoned a manner of life which was attended with great expence, and no immediate advantage, and went to Dublin in June 1588, in quest of fortune, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thousands a year. His abilities recommended him to the great and powerful, he drew memorials and cases with precision and accuracy, and in the service of the government he acquired a knowledge of public affairs. He married, in 1595, Joan Ansley of Pulborough in Essex, who died four years after in child-bed, and left him without children, but in possession of 500l. a year in land, which proved the foundation of his future prosperity. He was not however without enemies, he was represented to the queen as a traitor, in corresponding with the Spaniards, but he was permitted to answer his accusers, and sir Henry Wallop, the most violent of his persecutors, was disgraced by Elizabeth. His merits were too great to be long neglected, he was appointed to offices of trust in Ireland under his friend sir George Carew, afterward earl of Totness, and by his patronage he rose to consequence and dignity. He was knighted, made a privy counsellor, and afterwards advanced to the peerage, first by the title of lord Boyle, afterwards of earl of Cork. In his elevated situation he felt the storms, which agitate the great, and received many mortifications from the jealousy of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, when viceroy of Ireland. His whole life was devoted to the support of his country, towns were built on most eligible spots, and improvements were introduced on his estates with such judgment and success, that Cromwell declared if Ireland had a Cork in every county, rebellion could never have raised its head there. He was very active in the rebellion of 1641, in favor of government, and four of his sons were engaged in the battle of Lisfarrul,

Lisearrol, the eldest of whom was slain. He died 13th September 1643, aged 78, and so desirous did he show himself even in his last moments, to publish to the world the vast fortune which he had collected by industrious application from an obscure beginning, that he caused to be placed on his tomb, the motto of his family "God's providence is my inheritance." The most memorable circumstances of his life, written by himself, have been published by Dr. Birch. He was father of seven sons and eight daughters, by his second wife Catharine Fenton, daughter of the secretary of state, whom he married 25th July 1603, and he had the singular happiness of seeing before his death three of the five sons who survived him, viz. Lewis, Roger, and Francis, raised to the peerage.

BOYLE, *Roger*, earl of Orrery, was fifth son of Richard earl of Cork, and born April 1621. He was made lord Broghill when only seven years old, in reward of his father's services. He was educated in the college of Dublin, and after making the tour of France and Italy, with his eldest brother lord Kinmeaky, he engaged in the Irish wars, and distinguished himself by his courage and bravery. The death of Charles I. proved so very dreadful to his feelings that he left the army, and lived in retirement on his estate at Marston in Somersetshire, but so apprehensive was he of the jealous tyranny of the parliament, that he soon prepared to join in secret the royal party on the continent. His views were discovered, and Cromwell, who knew his merit, charged him with the resolution of abandoning the kingdom and proved the inutility of denying the charge, by showing him copies of letters that had passed between him and his most confidential friends. Broghill was so thunderstruck at the discovery, that Cromwell prevailed on him to espouse his cause rather than to submit to the horrors of a dungeon, and when he was informed that he was to fight only against the Irish rebels, whose cruelties he detested, he accepted the pledges of faith and protection offered him by the republican general. In this new engagement he displayed so much coolness and activity that Cromwell, now become protector, honored him with his friendship and confidence, and sent him to settle the affairs of Scotland with absolute authority. On the death of Cromwell, Broghill supported his son with the same zeal that he had served the father, but when the pusillanimity of Richard dropped the reins of government, he looked for future protection from the exiled king. His intentions however were conjectured by the few who still propped the republican government, he was seized in Ireland, but his firmness disarmed his persecutors, and he was permitted to retire unmolested to his estate at Munster. But his thoughts were turned to the restoration of the monarchy, and he prepared measures so effectually with sir Charles Coote who was in the north of Ireland, that the whole kingdom declared for Charles II. The restored monarch paid those marks of respect to Broghill which his services deserved, he was made earl of Orrery, and president of Munster. As the supporter of the cause of the protestants against the papists who solicited the restitution of some of their forfeited property, he displayed eloquence, patriotism, and a bold disdain of bribery. His knowledge of law was so extensive that he was offered the seals on the fall of Clarendon, which his debility prevented him to accept. In a political view his abilities were di-

rected to strengthen the sinews of the state, and to add vigor to the government. His merits were not however without enemies, the duke of Ormond envied his popularity, but all his efforts to remove him from the confidence of the king proved ineffectual. After a splendid display of the character of statesman, general, and writer, this excellent man died October 1679, aged 58, leaving two sons and five daughters by lady Margaret Howard sister to the earl of Suffolk. His writings were numerous and respectable, and among these several tragedies, comedies, &c.

BOYLE, *Robert*, seventh son and 14th child of Richard earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in Munster, 25th January 1626-7. He was entrusted early to the care of a country nurse, that he might be trained to a hardy mode of life, and after receiving some instruction in his father's family he was sent to Eton, where for three or four years under the care of sir Henry Wotton his abilities began to blaze with superior splendor. In 1638 his father sent him with his brother *Francis* to Geneva, through Dieppe, Paris, and Lyons, and in this peaceful retreat he devoted himself to a severe course of study, and renewed his acquaintance with the mathematics. After staying about 20 months at Geneva, and examining with a curious eye the wonders of that romantic country he visited Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Genoa, and Marseilles. He returned to England in 1644, but with difficulty, as, from the troubles of England and Ireland, some of his supplies had been lost, and his tutor Mr. Marcombes was obliged to raise money upon his jewels. His father died before his return, but he found an ample settlement, which however the confusion of the time prevented him from immediately possessing. In March 1646 he retired to his estate at Stalbridge, and in this peaceful solitude, regardless of the tumults which agitated his unhappy country, he spent his time in literary labors, particularly in philosophical and chemical studies. His intimacy and correspondence with learned men promoted the cause of literature, and he was one of the first who about 1645 laid the foundation of that respectable society which courted knowledge by reason and experiment, and after the restoration assumed the name of the royal society. He at last fixed his residence in the house of a Mr. Crosse, an apothecary at Oxford, about 1654, where the philosophical society had removed from the turbulence and faction of London, and it is a pleasure to record, as the friends and companions of his studies, the respectable names of Wilkins, Ward, Wallis, Wren, Willis, Hooke, Pococke, Hyde, Goddard, Bathurst, Barlow, &c. About 1678, he invented the air-pump, an engine which has thrown new light on the works of the creation. After the restoration he was treated with the respect due to his merit, both by the king and his ministers Southampton and Clarendon, but he refused the highest ecclesiastical preferment which was offered to him if he entered into orders, observing with becoming firmness and independence, that whatever he did or wrote in support of religion would have greater weight in coming from a layman. In this he proved the goodness of his heart, for all his studies and all his views, both as a man of letters, and a man of influence among the great, were zealously directed to the promotion of piety, learning, religion and virtue. His character was so

universally

universally known and respected, that the grand duke of Tuscany, distinguished for the most amiable manners, solicited the honor of his correspondence, and Charles II. unasked bestowed, upon him in 1665, as the reward of his splendid talents, the vacant provostship of Eton, which however, against the advice of all his friends, he modestly declined. Honors were vain in his eyes. For the same reason he refused to become president of the royal society, which his name and services had so much dignified, for independence was the object nearest his heart. The most favored public office he ever held was that of governor of the corporation for the propagation of the gospel, and this he at last resigned when he found the approaching decline of his health. So numerous were his friends, and so anxiously excited was the public curiosity with respect to him, that when his strength failed he published an advertisement, and placed an inscription over his door to inform the world that he declined receiving visits, and what in another might have appeared vanity or ostentation, must be considered in him as the preparation of a man of sense and virtue to withdraw from the tumult of life, and to make his peace with his Creator. His health now rapidly declined, so that he made his will 18th July 1691, and expired on the 30th of December following in his 65th year, one week after the death of his beloved sister and friend lady Ranelagh. He was buried in St. Martin's church in the fields, Westminster, and a funeral sermon was delivered on the occasion by his friend bishop Burnet. His character was drawn by the prelate with the pencil of truth and friendship, but the praise of Boerhaave cannot be taxed with adulation or partiality. "Boyle," says this learned man, "the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and enquiries of the great Verulam. Which 'says he' of all Boyle's writings shall I recommend? all of them. To him we owe the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, fossils, so that from his works may be deduced the whole system of natural knowledge." In his person Boyle was tall, but slender, his countenance was pale and emaciated, and his constitution so delicate that he used cloaks when he appeared abroad, and always regulated himself by the state of his thermometer. For 40 years his spirits and his strength were so low and depressed that it is surprising how he could find sufficient resolution to write, and to make the difficult experiments which he performed. He was never married, though it is said that he once courted the beautiful daughter of Cary earl of Monmouth. His disinterestedness in refusing the honor of a peerage is well known, his zeal in the propagation of christianity is equally noble, and it is recorded by his biographers that his charities annually amounted to no less than 1000l. When director of the East India company he not only exerted himself in the establishment of their charter, but he sent to the Indies 50 copies of the gospels and acts of the apostles in the Malayan language, as he had in the same manner three years before conveyed to the Levant several copies of Grotius' treatise on the Christian religion, translated into Arabic by Dr. Pococke. As another instance of his wish to support religion may be mentioned the lecture which he founded at St. Paul's in defence of the gospel against unbelievers. His works have been published in 5 vols. folio, and in 6 vols. 4to.

BOYLE, *Charles*, earl of Orrery, was second son of Roger earl of Orrery, by lady Mary Sackville, and born August 1676. He was educated at Christ-church under the care of Atterbury afterwards bishop of Rochester, and doctor Friend, and in 1700 was chosen member for Huntingdon. On his brother's death he succeeded to the earldom, and afterwards became knight of the thistle, major general in the army, and a member of the privy council. He was envoy from the queen to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and he displayed firmness, wisdom, and dexterity in the support of this new character, and for his services was raised to the dignity of the British peerage. His disinterestedness was such, in his political career, that he frequently voted against the minister, and the apostacy was soon after punished by a privation of his offices of honor and emolument. In Sept. 1722, he was sent to the tower, on suspicion of being an associate in Laver's plot, but after six months' imprisonment he was admitted to bail, and his innocence fully asserted upon the minutest enquiry. He died, after a short illness, 21st Aug. 1731. His writings were Lyfander's life translated from Plutarch,—besides his edition of Phalaris' epistles, which produced the celebrated controversy with Bentley, in which he was assisted by his friends Aldrich and Atterbury. The astronomical apparatus, called Orrery, was so named by the inventor Graham, in gratitude for marks of favor and protection which he had received.

BOYLE, *John*, earl of Cork and Orrery, born 2d Jan. 1707, was the only son of the preceding, by lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of the earl of Exeter. He was for six years under the care of the poet Fenton, and after passing through Westminster school, he entered at Christ-church. He was married in 1728 to the daughter of lord Orkney, but this union proved the source of domestic infelicity by the quarrel of the two earls. This lady died in 1732 at Cork, and six years after he married Margaret Hamilton, a lady of Irish extraction, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity truly sensible, as he expresses it himself, that "the noise and bustle of life are despicable and tasteless, when we have experienced the real delight of a fire-side." He did not shine as a public orator, his time was mostly spent at his seat at Marlon in Somersetshire, where, devoted to literary ease and retirement, he published an admired translation of Pliny's letters, two vols. 4to. addressed to his sons, 1751,—besides letters on the writings of Swift, his respected friend, in 8vo. He travelled to Italy in 1754, with the intention of collecting materials for the history of Florence, but only 12 letters on the subject received his finishing hand. He returned to England through Germany and Holland, and after sustaining with great resignation the severe loss of his wife in 1758, and of his eldest son the following year, he fell a victim to an hereditary gout, 16th Nov. 1762, in his 56th year. The Gentleman's magazine for 72, pp. 23, 286, &c. mentions his Florentine history. His letters were published after his death by Duncombe, with an account of his life, and it appears that he wrote much in the periodical works of the day, especially the World and Connoisseur. He published his great grandfather's dramatic works, two vols. 8vo. 1739, and his state papers in 1742.

Boys *John*, an English divine born in Kent. He was educated

educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, and in 1590 obtained the vicarage of Tilmanstone, and the rectory of Bettishanger in Kent, and afterwards he was promoted to the deanry of Canterbury 1619. He died suddenly 1625, aged 54. His works, chiefly on theological subjects, were published one vol. fol. 1629.

BOYSE, Boys, or Bois, *John*, one of the translators of the bible under James I. was born at Nettlestead in Suffolk, 1560, and educated at Hadley school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. After studying medicine for a little time, he was ordained and succeeded his father as rector of West Stowe, which, however, he resigned upon his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Holt rector of Boxworth, whom he succeeded in 1596. His domestic affairs were conducted with so little economy, that to relieve his wants he sold his valuable books. He however was reconciled to the extravagance of his wife, and as his knowledge of classical literature had been so eminently displayed at college, he was selected to translate the bible, and was afterwards one of the six who met to revise the whole at stationers hall. He assisted sir Henry Saville in the publication of St. Chrysostom, but the death of his patron left him in poverty, and instead of succeeding to a promised fellowship of Eton, he received only one copy of the work to which he had so much contributed. Andrews bishop of Ely at last made him prebendary of his church in 1615. He died 1643, aged 84, leaving several valuable MSS. In his studies he paid particular attention to the three rules given him by Dr. Whitaker, he studied always standing, never in a window, and never went to bed with his feet cold.

BOYSE, *Joseph*, a dissenting minister, born at Leeds in Yorkshire, 14th Jan. 1660, and educated near Kendal. He was at Amsterdam, where he sided with the Brownists, and afterwards became popular as a preacher in London and Dublin, and had for his coadjutor Thomas Emlyn, so well known for his writings and his sufferings. A long and intimate friendship was however severed by theological disputes, and instead of becoming the defender of Emlyn, Boyse inflamed his persecutor by publishing a book against him. He died about the beginning of Dec. 1728, and his funeral sermon was preached at Dublin on the 8th of the same month. He was eminent for his learning and piety, as his works in two vols. folio sufficiently prove.

BOYSE, *Samuel*, son of the preceding, was born in 1708, and after a private education at Dublin, he entered at the university of Glasgow, where he married a tradesman's daughter before he had attained his 20th year. A scanty subsistence, a fondness for dissipation, and want of economy in his domestic affairs, soon rendered his situation dependant and uncomfortable, and he came to Edinburgh, where the publication of some pieces of poetry, which possessed both genius and judgement, produced him presents from the opulent, and the patronage of lady Eglinton. With a view of bettering his condition, he passed to London; but neither the recommendation of lord Stormont, lord Mansfield, and the dukes of Gordon, nor the notice of Pope, could correct his low and vulgar opinions. He was fond of the meanest companions, and so poor and imprudent that he had not, says Cibber, a shirt, coat, or any kind of apparel, so that he

sat up whole days in bed wrapped up in a blanket, and by the most fallacious pretences of sickness and distress, procured the benefactions of the humane and compassionate. In 1745 he was engaged at Reading in compiling "a review of the transactions of Europe, from the war with Spain in 1739, to the insurrection in Scotland in 1745, &c." but the stipend he received from Mr. Henry was small, and the loss of his wife contributed to disturb his plans of settlement, and to exhibit his character as affected, frivolous, and volatile. Experience, it was hoped, had taught him, on his return from Reading, the necessity of temperance and regularity; but his health now rapidly declined. He died in obscure lodgings near Shoe-lane, May 1749, and was buried at the expense of the parish. His works were chiefly poetical, and it is said, that if all he wrote were collected, it would form six moderate volumes. The best known of his poems is called "Deity," which has deserved the commendation of Hervey and Fielding, and which shows him to have possessed great powers of mind. In him mankind may read that awful lesson, that the best talents, if not guided by virtue and industry, may, instead of producing honor and distinction, degenerate into contempt, vice, and vulgarity.

BOZE, *Claude Gros de*, was born at Lyons, 28th Jan. 1680, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of antiquities and medals, which gained the patronage of chancellor Pontchartrain, and other illustrious characters, and the honor of a seat in the French academy, and in the academy of belles letters, of which he became perpetual secretary. He was respected for his private character, as well as his great learning. His works were on medallic subjects, besides historical panegyrics on the members of the academy, the first 15 vols. of which he published,—and a valuable catalogue of his own library. He died at Paris 10th Sept. 1753, aged 74.

BRACCIOLINI DELL' API, *Francis*, an Italian poet of Pistoya, who, at the age of 40, became an ecclesiastic, and was patronised by pope Urban VIII. and by cardinal Anthony Berberini, with whom he had been secretary. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and pastorals,—besides "la croce riacquistata," a poem which the Italians rank next to Tasso's Jerusalem,—and a poem in 23 cantos, on the pope's election, for which at his patron's desire, he assumed the surname of Della Api, and added to his arms three bees. He died in his native country at the age of 80, 1645.

BRACTON, *Henry de*, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, and became eminent as a lawyer, and in 1244 was made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is chiefly known by his excellent work "de legibus & consuetudinibus Angliæ," a most finished and valuable performance, divided into five books, and containing, in good language, a curious and interesting detail of the legal learning, the laws and customs of our ancestors. Though blamed by Houard for mingling too much of the civil and canon law in his compositions, he has long been held as a writer of the first authority, and deservedly esteemed by lord Coke, and other great lawyers, as the first source of legal knowledge.

BRADBURY, *Thomas*, a native of London, educated at Clapham in company with Dr. Watts, and distinguished among the nonconformists as a bold and eloquent preacher.

her in defence of calvinistical doctrines and revolution principles. He wrote some theological treatises,—besides three vols. of sermons,—and the mystery of godliness. He died 1757, aged 85, and was buried in Bunhill fields.

BRADFORD, *Samuel*, was born in Blackfriars, 20th December 1652, and after studying at St. Paul's school, the Charter-house, and Benet's college, Cambridge, he went abroad on account of some scruples of conscience, and applied himself to physic. He afterwards was reconciled to the doctrines of the church, and as the friend of archbishop Sancroft and the chaplain of king William, he rose in ecclesiastical preferment, to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of his own college. In 1718 he became bishop of Carlisle, and 1723 of Rochester, which he held to the time of his death, 17th March 1731, aged 79. He edited Tillotson's sermons, and the work may be considered as valuable, as he had been in the primate's family, as tutor to his children.

BRADFORD, *John*, an English martyr, born of a respectable family at Manchester. He was for some time clerk to sir John Harrington the treasurer of the English forces at Calais, but afterwards turned his thoughts to the study of divinity, and took his master's degree at Cambridge. He was eloquent as a preacher, and his abilities exposed him to persecution in Mary's reign, so that, after a long imprisonment, he was burnt in Smithfield, 1st July 1555. Some of his letters are extant. It is said that he was so struck by hearing a sermon from Latimer on restitution, that he made a restitution of some of the king's goods, which he had dishonestly appropriated to his own use while clerk at Calais.

BRADFORD, *John*, a Welch poet of merit. He presided in 1760, in the bardic chair of Glamorganshire, to which he had been called 30 years before, though a youth. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, preserved in the Evergreen, a magazine in the Welch language. He died 1780.

BRADICK, *Walter*, author of "Choeleth or royal preacher," a poem of considerable merit, was a merchant of Lisbon, where he lost all his property by the earthquake. On his return to England, loss of sight was added to poverty, till his sufferings were relieved by the queen, who placed him as a pensioner in the Charter-house, where he died 31st December 1794.

BRADLEY, *James D.D.* was born 1692, at Shireborn in Gloucestershire, and educated at Northleach and Baliol college, Oxford, whence he proceeded into orders, and was promoted to the living of Bridstow, Herefordshire. His talents were directed to mathematical pursuits, in the company and under the direction of his maternal uncle Dr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, a man of singular genius, and great learning; and from his own accurate observations with the sector, he settled, upon the most correct basis, the laws of the alterations of the fixed stars in consequence of the motion of light, and also the nutation of the earth's axis. His great merit did not pass long unrewarded, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, 1721, on the death of Dr. Keill, to which was afterwards, in 1730, added the lectureship in experimental philosophy, and with these honors a distinction equally flattering to the

lover of science, the friendship of the great and the learned, of lord Macclesfield, sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, &c. In 1742, he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal at Greenwich, and in this important appointment his attention was directed to improve and increase under the royal patronage, and the gift of 1000l. and the assistance of those able artists, George Graham and Bird, the valuable instruments which enrich this celebrated observatory. His great disinterestedness appeared on his refusal of the living of Greenwich, but his services were too numerous to be neglected, and the king therefore settled a pension of 250l. upon him. His laborious studies impaired his health, he long apprehended that he should survive his reason, but his fears proved false, and an inflammation of the kidneys followed by a suppression of urine, carried him off the 13th July, 1762. He left only one daughter, and was buried at Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire. Few of his compositions besides papers in the philosophical transactions were published, but his valuable observations on astronomy, &c.—are carefully preserved in M.S. in 13 folio and two quarto volumes.

BRADLEY, *Richard, F.R.S.* was made professor of botany at Cambridge, 1724, by the influence of Dr. Bentley, who trusted to a pretended verbal recommendation from Dr. Sherard. The inability of the new professor to read lectures was soon made apparent to the university, and his ignorance of the learned languages rendered him ridiculous. Mr. J. Martyn was therefore appointed his substitute as professor, though he himself ventured to deliver lectures on the materia medica at the Bull Inn 1729; but his conduct was regarded as so offensive, that the heads of the university had it in agitation to procure his removal, when he died in 1732. He wrote some things on husbandry, natural history, &c. and for some money permitted the booksellers to use his name in a translation of Xenophon's economics.

BRADSHAW, *Henry*, a Benedictine monk of Chester, in the 14th century, author of a poetical chronicle, called the life of St. Werburg.

BRADSHAW, *John*, serjeant at law, was born in 1586, at Marple-hall in Cheshire, near Chapel le Frith, where his ancestors had been settled for many generations. He was one of the judges of the sheriff's court in London, and on the trial of Charles I. he was nominated by the parliament, president of that bloody tribunal. Though he behaved with disrespect and audacity to his sovereign, some have imagined that he was but the tool of a party, and that his private sentiments were favorable to the royal cause. His attachment to the republican form of government, however, was such that he inveighed against the usurpation of Cromwell, and for his obstinacy he was dismissed from the office of president. He died 1659, but the place of his burial is unknown, though some have mentioned an inscription engraved on a cannon near Martha bay, in Jamaica, which intimates that his ashes were deposited there. He might have wished like others to fly the insults which attended the bones of those who sat in judgment over Charles, but it is more probable from papers preserved in the British museum that he died in England, and on the 31st October 1659. He was rewarded by the parliament for his services as president, with the estate of Summer-hill, belonging to lord St. Alban's, worth

1000 l. a year. It is supposed by some, that he communicated some old evidences to Needham, to be inserted in his translation of Selden's *Mare clausum*.

BRADWARDIN, Thomas, a native of Hatfield in Suffex, educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was proctor and divinity professor. For his great merit as a mathematician, philosopher, and divine, he was made confessor to Edward III. during his wars in France, where as a preacher his eloquence had great influence in restraining the violence and lawless conduct of the military. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1348, and from his learning was called the profound doctor. Among other things he published a tract called *Causa Dei*,—besides *geometria speculativa*—*arithmetica speculativa*,—*tractatus proportionum*, Venice 1505. He was consecrated at Avignon, and died 1549, at Lambeth. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral.

BRADY, Nicholas D.D. was born at Bandon in Ireland, October 28th, 1659, and at the age of 12 he came over to England, and was educated at Westminster college and Christ-church, Oxford. He afterwards returned to Ireland, where his father, who was in the military line, resided, and he took his degrees at the university of Dublin. He showed himself zealous and active during the revolution, and thrice successfully by his influence and address he saved his native town from conflagration agreeable to the orders of king James' generals. He abandoned the preferment which by the friendship of Wettenthal, bishop of Cork, he held in Ireland, and as chaplain to William and Mary he rose to consequence in the church, and became minister of Richmond and rector of Clapham in Surrey. He died 29th May 1726, aged 66. He wrote three vols. of sermons besides a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*, and his well known version of the psalms in conjunction with Mr. Tate.

BRADY, Robert, a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became master 1660. He was in 1670 appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and soon after regius professor at Cambridge, where he died 1700. He was eminent as a physician. His letter to Dr Sydenham has been published, but he is best known as the author of an history of England, three vols. fol. in which he zealously supports the royal prerogative. He also published a treatise on burghs, folio.

BRAHE, Tycho, descended from an illustrious Swedish family, was born at Knudstorp in Denmark 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied rhetoric and philosophy at Copenhagen, but so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to the precision of a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books for his favorite pursuit, and often spent whole nights with a small celestial globe in his hands in learning the names of the stars, and in the acquisition of a science which he called divine. His friends in vain attempted to represent astronomy as beneath his rank; he continued his study with increasing application, and gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and he would have removed to Basil, if the king of Denmark, with a munificence truly noble, had not retained him in his

dominions, by settling upon him for life the island of Kuen in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory and laboratory, which he called Uraniburg, and to which he annexed a pension of 2000 crowns, besides preferment of equal or superior value. Thus flattered by his sovereign and honored with the praises and the visits of the noble and the great, especially of James II. of Scotland, when he came to Denmark to marry the princess Anne, Brahe might be said to live happy and respected. Malice however attacked him in his retreat, his enemies vilified his services, he was abandoned by the king, and bidding adieu to his favorite Uraniburg, he found at last an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. He died soon after of a suppression of urine, 24th October 1601. Great as an astronomer and chemist, Brahe was superstitious, too much given to credulity and astrological presages, irritable in his temper, and not always respectable in his connections. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters, with little to inherit but his fame and his misfortunes. The Rodolphine tables and the historia cœlestis, are the best of his works, but the wildness of his opinions is sufficiently proved by the absurdity of the system which he endeavoured to establish in mere opposition to the Copernican.

BRAILLIER, Peter, an apothecary at Lyons, author of a curious book on the abuses and the ignorance of physicians, inscribed to Claude de Gouffier, 1557.

BRAINT HIR, the nephew of Cadwallon, king of North Wales. He supported bravely his uncle against Edwin king of England in 620, and when defeated he went privately to England, and by his conciliating conduct gained such a number of adherents, that he was enabled to make head against the enemy, and to recall his uncle who had fled to Ireland, and to replace him on his throne, 633, after the battle of Hatfield, in which Edwin fell.

BRAKENBURG, Reinier, a painter of Haerlem, who died 1649. His pieces are generally on low and vulgar subjects, but always display elegance, spirit, nature and interest.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazzarus, was born at Castell-Duranti in Urbino 1444, and distinguished himself as an architect at Naples and Rome. It was in conformity to his plan that pope Julius II. was persuaded to rebuild the church of St. Peter, but though the work was conducted with great expedition, the artist did not live to see the completion of his noble design. He died 1514, aged 70, eight years after the foundations had been laid, and the merit of finishing the building was reserved for Michael Angelo. Bramante was amiable in his private character, and as a poet and musician he was also eminent. His poetry was published at Milan, 1756.

BRAMER, Leonard a disciple of Rembrandt, born at Delft 1596. His resurrection of Lazarus, preserved at Rome, is much admired.

BRAMHALL, John, a native of Pontefract in Yorkshire, who was educated at Sydney college, Cambridge, and after taking orders succeeded to a living in the city of York, where he married a clergyman's widow, with whom he received a considerable fortune, and, what he regarded still more, a very valuable collection of books. By his successful controversy on religious topics with a

secular priest and a Jesuit, he recommended himself to the notice of Matthews archbishop of York, by whom he was promoted to the prebend of Rippon. About the year 1533, he went over to Ireland, on the invitation of lord Wentworth, and for his services as visitor of the revenues of the church he obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, and in 1534 the bishopric of Londonderry. His authority was powerfully exerted in uniting the churches of Ireland and England, and by his eloquence the two sister countries adopted the same form of worship and the same tenets of faith. He was not however without enemies; he was not only charged with arminianism and popery, but accused of high treason, and of attempts to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government; and after being some time in confinement he was liberated by the influence of Usher the primate, and the immediate interference of the king. After some time spent at Ham-
burgh and Brussels, he ventured to revisit Ireland, but his influence was considered as so dangerous by the parliament, that his person was in the most imminent danger, and Cromwell, from whose vigilance he escaped, was heard to declare in disappointment that he would have lavished not a little money to secure that Irish Canterbury, as he called him. On the restoration his services entitled him to the highest honors, and he was accordingly translated to the see of Armagh, 18th January 1660-1, and as primate of Ireland, and speaker of the house of lords, he displayed those abilities of persuasion, and that patriotic zeal which he possessed in so eminent a degree. His constitution now began to decline, he was twice struck with the palsy, and a third attack proved fatal, at the end of June 1663, in his 70th year. His works on theological subjects mostly were reprinted at Dublin, in one folio volume 1677. The most valuable of his compositions is that against Hobbes, on liberty and necessity.

BRAN, son of Lyr, was father of Caractacus king of Britain. With two others, Prydain and Dynwal, he is said to have established the rights of an elective monarchy in Britain. He was carried to Rome, where it is supposed he embraced christianity, which he contributed to spread among his uncivilized countrymen. He died about 80 A.D.

BRANCAS VILLENEUVE, *Andrew Francis*, abbé d'Aulnay, was born in the Venaissin, and died April 11th 1758. His works, though correct in matter, do not recommend themselves either by elegance of style or choice of ideas; they are a system of modern cosmography and geography in general,—explanation of the flux and reflux of the sea,—letters on cosmography—ephemerides cosmographiques.

BRANCKER, *Thomas*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, of which he was elected fellow. He afterwards became rector of Tilton, Cheshire, and master of Macclesfield school. He died 1676 aged 40, and was buried at Macclesfield. He possessed abilities as a mathematician, and wrote the doctrine of the sphere, in Latin, Oxford, 1662,—introduction to algebra, 1668.

BRANDEL, *Peter*, a painter, born at Prague, and educated under Schroeter. Though well paid for his portraits and historical pieces, which possessed real merit, his extravagance kept him in continual want, and he died very poor at Prague, 1739, aged 79.

BRANDI, *Hyacinth*, a painter, the pupil of Lanfranc,

born at Poli near Rome. He possessed great merit, and his pencil was employed in beautifying the churches and palaces of the capital of Italy, where he died 1691, aged 58.

BRANDMULLER, *John*, professor of Hebrew at Basil, was born at Biberac, and died 1596, aged 63. He wrote four funeral orations from the Old Testament and 80 from the New, &c. His son *James*, who died 1629, wrote, in 3 vols. 4to. *analytis typica librorum veteris & novi testamenti*, Basil, 1620. The son of *James*, was professor of jurisprudence at Basil, and died 1677, aged 50. He wrote some valuable works on the law, besides poems, &c.

BRANDMULLER, *Gregory*, a painter of Basil, who died 1691, aged 30. He was the pupil of Le Brun, and obtained a prize of the Paris academy. His historical pieces and his portraits were much admired.

BRANDOLINI, *Aurelio*, a native of Florence, eminent as a poet. He was for some time resident in the university of Buda under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and after his death he entered among the Augustines at Florence. The best known of his works is *de ratione scribendi*, in which he gives good directions for the acquiring of a good style. He was also eminent as a preacher. He was surnamed Lippo because he was blind.

BRANDON, *Charles duke of Suffolk*, a favorite of Henry VIII. of England. He was valiant in the field, and handsome in his person, and gained the public esteem by his courteous behaviour. At the tournament of St. Denys, in honor of Mary the sister of Henry who married Lewis XII. of France, he was attacked by a strong and gigantic German, at the instigation of the French, who were envious of his reputation, but he repulsed and defeated his antagonist, and so noble was his conduct, says Henault the historian, that it won the heart of the youthful bride, who in three short months became a widow, and soon offered her hand and her fortune to her favored champion. The marriage accordingly was celebrated with the permission of Henry. Suffolk died 1545, leaving his fourth wife a widow, and he was buried honorably by the king.

BRANDT, *Sebastian*, a councillor of Strasburg, and professor of law, was author of a poem called "*Navis stultifera mortalium*," 1488, 8vo. of which there appeared a French translation 1497. He died 1520, aged 66.

BRANDT, *John*, secretary of Antwerp, was eminent for his erudition, and his patronage of science. He is author of "*elogia Ciceronia Roman. domi militæque illustrium*." He died 1639, aged 80.

BRANDT, *Sebastian*, a chemist of Germany, who employed a great part of his life in search of the philosopher's stone, in the preparation of urine, and found after distillation that shining substance since called phosphorus. He made the discovery public, but concealed the process, which however Kunkel, chemist to the elector of Saxony, easily guessed. He died 2d May 1521, aged 63.

BRANDT, *Gerard*, a minister of Amsterdam, author of the life of de Ruyter the admiral, of a Flemish history of the reformation of the Low Countries in 4 vols. 4to. afterwards abridged in a French translation of 3 vols. 12mo. The work was so popular, that Fagel said once to bishop Burnet that it was worth learning Flemish to read the original. He died at Rotterdam 1685, aged 59.

BRANTOME,

BRANTOME. *Vid.* BOURDEILLES.

BRASAVOLA, *Antonius Musa*, a physician of eminence born at Ferrara, where he was professor of medicine, and where he died 1555, aged 55. His abilities recommended him to the popes and the other princes of Italy, to whom he was physician, and also to Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles V. of Germany. He wrote some works on medical subjects and besides commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.

BRASBRIDGE, *Thomas*, a native of Northamptonshire educated at Magdalen college Oxford, of which he was elected fellow 1562. He is known as a physician and a divine, and he wrote the poor man's jewel, or a treatise of the pestilence, with a declaration of the herbs cardus benedictus and angelica, &c. in 8vo. 1578,—*quaestiones in officia Ciceronis* in 8vo. Oxford 1615.

BRASIDAS, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered several of the allied cities of Athens B. C. 424. When besieged in Amphipolis he defeated Cleon in a sally, and died some time after.

BRATHWAYTE, *Richard*, a native of Westmoreland, known as a poet. He entered at Oriel college Oxford 1604, and thence removed to Cambridge, and afterwards became captain in the army, and a justice of peace in his native county. His works are the golden fleece and other poems 1611, 8vo—the poet's willow, or the passionate shepherd, 8vo. 1614,—the prodigal's tears, or farewell to vanity, 1614, 8vo—essays on the five senses, 8vo. 1620,—the English gentleman, 4to. often edited, &c. He died at Appleton, Yorkshire, about 1673.

BRAUWER, *Adrian*, a painter born at Haerlem. His pieces possess great merit; and are chiefly on vulgar subjects, public houses, shows, and fairs, &c. He died of intemperance, 1638, aged 30.

BRAY, *Solomon de*, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a portrait painter. He died 1664, aged 67. His son *Jacob* excelled in historical representations, and died at the end of the 17th century.

BRAY, *Sir Reginald*, was descended from a family which came to England, with the conqueror, and settled in the counties of Northampton and Warwick. He was instrumental in raising Henry VII. to the throne, and he negotiated with the duke of Buckingham and others that prince's marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. He was a man of valor, and was made a knight banneret at the battle of Bosworthfield, or as some say at that of Blackheath, and he received as the reward of his services the forfeited land of lord Audley. St. George's chapel at Windsor and that of Henry VII. at Westminster abbey, are mentioned as specimens of his skill in architecture as he contributed to the raising and embellishing of them. He died 5th August 1501, and was buried as is supposed in the south aisle of the chapel of Windsor which still bears his name. He was twice married, but had no issue. His estates descended to his brothers, whose descendants in Surrey still enjoy part of the land which once belonged to their great relation.

BRAY, *Thomas D. D.* a native of Marlton in Shropshire educated at Hart-hall Oxford. He was at first patronized by lord Digby, but his abilities soon recommended him to bishop Compton, by whom he was sent as commissary to settle the church affairs of Maryland and Virginia. In this employment, which engaged the

best part of his life, and obliged him to cross the Atlantic several times, he behaved with all that zeal and disinterestedness which characterize the true christian. He instituted libraries in several parts of America for the information and improvement of the missionaries employed in preaching the gospel, and every method was pursued by his example and recommendation which might render the conversion of negroes and pagans to the gospel easy and certain, and increase the influence of religious principles. It was not only the money subscribed by individuals, or granted by corporations, for those charitable purposes, which was economically spent, but Dr. Bray contributed the whole of his small fortune to the support of his liberal plans, better gratified in the promotion of public happiness, than in the possession of private wealth. To his great and indefatigable exertions many of the societies established in London owe their institution, especially that for the relief of poor proselytes, that for the reformation of manners, and that for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, &c. This great and good man, whose whole life was thus devoted to benevolent purposes, and whose high services deserved and received the gratitude of king and parliament, died 15th February 1730, aged 73, leaving only one daughter. He was author of some useful publications, particularly his catechetical lectures, apostolic charity, bibliotheca parochialis, &c.

BREBEUF, *George de*, a French poet, born at Thorigny in Normandy. He was noticed, but his merits were not rewarded by Mazarine. He travestied the first book of Lucan, an attempt which, by his ingenious mode of railery, and by the keen severity of his satire, created him popularity as well as enemies. He died 1661, aged 43.

BREBEUF, *Jean de*, uncle to the preceding, distinguished himself as a missionary, to convert the wild inhabitants of Canada to christianity. He was cruelly burnt by these infatuated savages in 1649, in his 56th year.

BRECOURT, *Guillaume Martoureau de*, a French poet, better known also as an actor. He died in consequence of his extraordinary exertions on the stage, in 1685.

BREDA, *Peter Van*, a painter of Antwerp, who died 1681, aged 50. His landscapes were much admired.

BREDA, *John van*, a Flemish painter, who obtained a comfortable independence, by exercising his profession in England. His landscapes, fairs, markets, conversations, &c. were particularly spirited. He died on the continent, 1750.

BREDENBACH, *Maubias*, a controversialist writer of Kergen, who died in 1559, in his 70th year.

BREENBERG, *Barthol.* a painter of some distinction, born at Utrecht in 1620. He died aged 40. His views of ruins are particularly valuable.

BREGY, *Charlotte Saumaise de Chazan, comtesse de*, a maid of honor to Ann of Austria. She was niece to Salmasius, and became known for the ease and elegance of her conversation, her wit, and the beauty of her person. She died at Paris 1693, aged 74. Some of her verses and letters were published in 1688, in 12mo. abounding in metaphysical conceits, and occasionally interesting descriptions.

BREITKOPF, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, a native of Leipzig, known as a writer, and as a printer. He wrote treatises on the origin of printing,—on the history of playing cards,—the invention of paper from linen rags,—and the invention of engraving on wood in Europe,—and on bibliography. As a printer, he acquired deserved celebrity after his father. By reading a treatise of Albert Durer, he was induced to improve the shape of types, upon scientific and mathematical principles, and he also found out a method to print musical notes, charts, and maps with types, and without engraving. This worthy man died at Leipzig 1794, aged 75.

BREMONT, Francois de, a Parisian, made secretary to the Royal London society, in consequence of his translating their philosophical transactions. He died at Paris 1742, in his 29th year, admired for his laborious application and critical discernment.

BRENNER, Henry, a native of Kronoby in West Bothnia, who in 1697 went with Fabricius the Swedish ambassador to the Persian court. On his return, he was arrested at Moscow, in consequence of the war with Sweden; but his hours of confinement were devoted to literary pursuits. He translated into Latin the history of Armenia by Moses Armenius Choronenfis, printed, Stockholm 1723; and also wrote observations on the Czar Peter's expedition against the Persians, with a map of the Caspian and of the river Dwina. He was made keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died 1732, aged 63.

BRENNUS, a general of Gaul, famous for his invasion of Thessaly, and his attempts to plunder the temple of Delphi. He killed himself, B. C. 278.

BRENNUS, a general of Gaul, celebrated for his irruption into Italy, and his siege and seizure of Rome, where the valor of Camillus at last defeated him, and totally destroyed all his army, 388 B. C.

BRENT, sir Nathaniel, a native of Woolford, Warwickshire, educated at Merton college, of which he became the warden, by the influence of Abbot the primate whose niece he had married. Among other things he published a Latin and English translation of the history of the council of Trent, a copy of which he had procured at Venice. He was knighted by Charles I. at Woodstock; but his loyalty gave way to his eagerness to retain his offices, and as the friend of the puritans, he continued at the head of his college, and was made the chief visitor of the university. He died in London 6th Nov. 1652, aged 79.

BRENTIUS or BRENTZEN, John, was born at Wiel in Swabia, and distinguished himself as the friend and follower of Luther. He was the founder of the ubiquists, a sect who maintained the presence of the body of Jesus every where. He was highly honored by the duke of Wirtemberg, and deserved it, if we reckon the ponderous form of his controversial writings in eight folio volumes. He died at Tubingen 1570, in his 71st year, leaving 12 children by a second wife.

BREQUIGNY, Lewis George Edward de, author of the history of the revolutions of Genoa, three vols. 12mo.—lives of eminent Greek orators, with occasional translations, two vols. 12mo.—diplomata, chartæ, ad res Francisc. spectantia, 4to.—chronological tables, &c. relative to French history, five vols. fol.—an edition of Strabo, &c.—was member of the French academy, and

of that of inscriptions, and died 1795, aged 80. In his search after materials to elucidate French history, he was some time resident in London, to examine the records of the Tower.

BREREWOD, Edward, a learned antiquary, born at Chester, of which his father was three times mayor. After finishing his education at Brazen-nose, Oxford, he was elected the first astronomical professor of Gresham college. He died in London of a fever, 4th Nov. 1613, aged 48, much respected, not only for his great learning, but his highly exemplary private character. His works, consisting of nine treatises, were published after his death, among which the most esteemed are “on the weight and value of ancient coins, in Latin, 1614, in 4to.”—enquiries touching the diversity of languages and religion through the world, 1614, 4to. &c.—elements of logic, &c.

BRET, Anthony, author of the life of Ninon de l'Enclos, 12mo.—the four seasons, a poem,—Pecole amoureuse & la double extravagance, two vols. 8vo.—new Cleopatra, three vols.—eastern fables,—commentary on the works of Moliere, 8vo.—memoirs of Buffu Rabutin, two vols. 12mo.—was a native of Dijon, and died at Paris 1792, aged 75.

BRETON, Nicholas, a writer of ballads and interludes of some merit, in the age of Elizabeth. His Phillide and Corydon are preserved in Percy's collection, and the titles of his compositions are mentioned in Winstanley's ames typog. and Osborn's Harl. Catal.

BRETONNEAU, Francis, a Jesuit of Tours, who died at Paris 1741, aged 81. He is author of a life of James II. and of seven volumes of sermons, edited by Berryer, and recommended, if not by the eloquence, yet by the more excellent example of the preacher's virtuous life.

BRETONNIER, Barthol. Joseph, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, author of some useful law tracts. He died at Paris 1727, aged 71.

BRETTEVILLE, Etienne du Bois de, a Jesuit of Normandy, author of some theological tracts. He died in 1688, aged 38.

BRETINGER, John James, a native of Zurich, professor of Hebrew, and author of an edition of the new testament, from the septuagint, in four vols. 4to. and some pieces on painting, poetry, and antiquities, &c. He died 1776, aged 75.

BREVAL, John Durant de, was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow 1702. In consequence of a dispute with Bentley the master of his college, he quitted the university, and rose to the rank of captain under the great Malborough. Besides poems and plays, Breval was the writer of four entertaining volumes of travels, and by his censure of Pope, he gained immortality among the heroes of the Dunciad. He died Jan. 1739.

BREUGEL, Peter or old, a native of Breugel near Breda, distinguished as a painter, and celebrated for the originality of character, and truth of delineation which he infused into his pieces, especially such as represented the feasts and rustic enjoyments of his countymen. He died at Antwerp in the last part of the 16th century, and with his dying breath consigned to the flames those

lighter

lighter pieces of his pencil which in unguarded moments he had painted, offensive to modesty and virtue. He was twice married. Some of his pieces are in the possession of the grand duke of Tuscany.

BREUGEL, Peter, eldest son of the preceding, surpassed in the description of magicians and devils, whence he is called Hellish Breugel.

BREUGEL, John, second son of old Peter, surnamed Velvet, from his mode of dress, chiefly excelled in painting flowers and fruits, in which his superiority was inimitable, so that Rubens himself solicited the perfecting strokes of his pencil in the finishing of his Vertumnus and Pomona. After visiting Italy, and residing long at Cologne, respected and beloved, he died about 1642, remarkable for never having admitted a pupil near his person.—Another of that name called *Abraham*, born at Antwerp, 1672, excelled as a flower and landscape painter.

BREUL, James du, a Benedictine monk, author of the antiquities of Paris, 4to. 1612,—les fastes de Pierre Bonfons augmentés, a work of singular merit,—supplementum antiquitatum, Paris, 4to. 1714,—the life of cardin. Ch. de Bourbon, 4to.—a chronicle of the abbots of St. Germain, &c. He died 1614, aged 86.

BREVINT, Daniel, a native of Jersey, who studied at Saumur, and then became fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, after the foundation of three fellowships at Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke by Charles I. for the education of the divines of Jersey and Guernsey. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after the restoration he was raised to the enjoyment of a prebendal stall of Durham, and in 1681 to the dignity of dean of Lincoln. He died May 5th, 1695, aged 79. He wrote a treatise on the Lord's supper, and other theological pieces, in Latin, now no longer remembered.

BREWER, Anthony, author of the country girl, a comedy,—the lovesick king, a tragedy,—and other pieces, was a poet of genius, and highly esteemed among the wits and the courtiers of the first Charles' reign. Little is known of his history.

BREYNIUS, James, of Dantzic, was author of plantarum exoticarum centuria, with plates, fol. 1678,—fasciculus plantarum rarior. 4to. 1689. He died 1697, aged 60.

BRIDAINE, N. a famous French preacher of the diocese of Uzès, compared by Maury, in his principles of eloquence, to Demosthenes and Bossuet. His powers of delivery were such, and his address so commanding, that he could be heard distinctly by 10,000 people in the open air. He died 1767, author of cantiques spirituels, printed 12mo. 1748.

BRIDAULT, John Peter, a French writer, who died 24th Oct. 1761. He wrote phrases and sentences from Terence's comedies 12mo.—and manners and customs of the Romans, two vols. 12mo.

BRIDGE, William, a leading preacher among the independents of England. When expelled by bishop Wren, he became a zealous pastor at Rotterdam; and soon after returned to England, and resided at Yarmouth. He was member of the assembly of divines held at Westminster. He wrote 21 treatises, in 2 vols. 4to. besides sermons, &c. and died March 1670, aged 70.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton duke of, celebrated as

the first person who planned and completed the cutting of a navigable canal in England, was born 21st May 1736. He succeeded to his titles on his brother's death 1748; and as soon as he was master of his fortune, he began, with unwearied zeal, to execute the plans of improvement which he had early meditated. With the assistance of Brindley, a man of astonishing powers of mind, but without the polish and the advantages of education, he surveyed his estate at Worsley, and obtained an act to open a communication by a canal between Manchester and Worsley, and afterwards, under the power of another act, to return over the river Irwell to Manchester. Though a solid rock opposed the line of his progress, all difficulties were removed, air funnels were made through the hill to discharge all dangerous effluvia from below, and the canal was conveyed not only more than a mile under the ground, but over an arch above 40 feet above the surface of the Irwell, so that while vessels pass one another in the dark and subterraneous cavity, others sail on the canal above, while some are below the arch in full sail. Thus, by means of these stupendous works, the coals which were found in the duke's estate were conveyed, with great facility, to the neighbouring towns, and the commerce of Liverpool was thus united by the Mersey to Manchester, and to the southern parts of the kingdom. Though the sums spent on these astonishing works were almost beyond calculation, and nearly ruined the noble and enterprising projector, yet he had the happiness to see his plans succeed to the fullest wishes of his heart, and, with the infinite benefits which he conferred on the national commerce and on provincial intercourse, he had the satisfaction to find his income increase in a most rapid progression. This truly great and illustrious character died March 1803, leaving the bulk of his immense fortune to his nephew, the earl of Bridgewater, the marquis of Stafford, and other relations. He never was married.

BRIDGMAN, John, a native of Exeter, educated at Cambridge, where he obtained the mastership of Magdalen college. He was chaplain to James I. who gave him the rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, and made him bishop of Chester 1618. He was stripped of his honors in the civil wars, and was a great sufferer, in person and property. He died at Morton, in Cheshire, 1642.

BRIDGMAN, sir Orlando, son of the bishop of Chester, was made, after the restoration, a judge, and afterwards lord chancellor. In his elevated situation, he showed himself weak and irresolute, and was often biased in his decisions, by the intrigues of his wife. He was removed, for refusing to affix the seal to the declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1672. He wrote a treatise on conveyancing.

BRIENNE, Walter de, a native of Champagne, distinguished for his courage at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia; and was killed in 1205, in defending the invaded rights of his wife Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son, and successor, of the same name, surnamed the great, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death 1251.

BRIENNE, John, was made king of Jerusalem in 1210, which he resigned in favor of his son-in-law, the emperor Frederick

Frederick II. He was afterwards elected to fill the throne of Constantinople, where his bravery repelled the attacks of the Greeks and Bulgarians. He died in 1237, as much censured for his avarice as he is extolled for his courage.

BRIETIUS, Philip, a Jesuit of Abbeville, known for his *parallela geographiæ veteris et novæ*. 3 vols. 4to. 1648, an useful work, never completed. He wrote also *annales mundi*, 7 vols. 12mo. and other geographical and chronological works; and died at Paris 1608, aged 67.

BRIGGS, Henry, a native of Halifax, in Yorkshire, educated at St John's college, Cambridge, and made, 1596, first professor of geometry in the college founded by Gresham. He resigned this office in 1619, when made Savilian professor at Oxford, where he devoted his time to study, and rendered himself beloved by his unaffected manners, great goodness of heart, and humility of deportment. His writings consist of eleven different treatises on mathematical subjects, and also *arithmetica logarithmetica*, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. The science of logarithms had been lately discovered by Napier, in Scotland, whom he visited, and by whom he was honored with many friendly communications. He died January 1620, aged 74.

BRIGGS, William, a native of Norwich, a city four times represented by his father in parliament. He was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1668, and as a student of medicine, ambitious of distinction and eminence, he travelled through France in search of knowledge and information. On his return, he published a valuable treatise on the eye; and was made physician to the king, and universally courted for his skill and experience. He was also made physician to St. Thomas' hospital. He died 14th Sept. 1704, leaving one son and two daughters, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Edmund Hobart.

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, a native of Oxfordshire, educated at Hart-hall, and at one of the inns of court. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a poet, and showed himself so partial to Chaucer that he removed his remains to the south transept of Westminster-abbey, where he erected a monument to his fame. He wrote *de venationibus rerum memorabilium*, or memoirs of eminent persons—miscellaneous poems—memoirs by way of diary, &c. He died 1559.

BRIGHTMAN, Thomas, rector of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and wrote Latin commentaries on the canticles and apocalypse. In this last book, which was afterwards translated into English, and became very popular, he calls the English church the church of Laodicea, and the angel loved by God the church of Geneva and the Scotch kirk. It is said that he prayed for a sudden death, and as if his wishes were fulfilled, he died in a coach while travelling, with a book in his hand, 1607.

BRILL, Matthew and Paul, two brothers, of Antwerp, known as eminent painters. They both travelled to Rome, where Matthew died, in 1584, aged 34, and Paul in 1626, aged 72. They were patronized by the pope, and painted together to adorn the Vatican; but after the death of his brother, Paul studied landscape, in which he distinguished himself by his judicious imitations of Titian

and Carrache. He painted for pope Clement that famous piece in which the saint of that name is represented as cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck.

BRINDLEY, James, was born at Tunsted, in Wormhill parish, Derbyshire, and early displayed astonishing powers in mechanical inventions, and the planning of canals. After being engaged in the humble occupation of millwright, in Cheshire and Staffordshire, he was called to direct and complete the vast plans which the duke of Bridgewater had conceived, in the conveying of a canal over the Mersey and the Bollan, and over many wide and deep vallies, by means of elevated aqueducts, and subterraneous perforations. Every obstacle was surmounted by the genius of the architect, and the opulence of his persevering employer, and new triumphs were prepared for boldness of mechanism and undaunted ingenuity in the completion of the grand trunk navigation, which, in uniting the Trent and the Mersey, extended 93 miles, and which had, at Hare-castle-hill, a tunnel 2880 yards long, more than 70 yards below the surface of the earth. As Brindley's education had been neglected, his calculations were seldom communicated to paper. When immersed in deep meditation, he would often remain two or three days in bed, and when he had unravelled the difficulties of his plan, he would rise, and hasten to execute, without any model or sketch but the strong suggestion of his own head. He was simple in his manners; but though sensible of his great abilities, he never betrayed insolent superiority. To his friends and companions he was communicative, and not reserved; and he wisely showed, that the best purposes of creation are answered by giving encouragement and developing the native instincts and properties of the mind. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, 27th September 1772, aged 56. His end was probably hastened by the intenseness of his application, which produced a hectic fever, which for a long time gradually wasted his powers of life. His other more remarkable works were, the canal which joined the navigation of Bristol with that of Liverpool, by the union of the grand trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire, to the Severn near Bewdley—his plan to clear the Liverpool docks from mud, and to check the intrusions of the sea, by walls built without mortar—an engine to raise water, &c. His attachment to inland navigation was such, that when asked the use of rivers, in the house of commons, he bluntly replied, to feed navigable canals.

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and her crimes. She was, when very young, married, in 1651, to the marquis of Brinvilliers, and for some time maintained a character of prudence and chastity. The introduction of a young officer of Gascony, called de St. Croix, into her house, by her husband, however, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardor that she sacrificed her honor to her guilty passion; but her father, who was sensible of her debauched conduct, confined her lover in the prison of the Bastille, whilst his daughter, as if penitent for her incontinence, devoted herself to religious duties, and assumed the appearance of sanctity. After a year's confinement, de St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the

the art of mixing poison, from an Italian of the name of Exili, was permitted to visit his guilty favorite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees, cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference and without jealousy on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtle poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead. As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined upon suspicion, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped, however, her pursuers, and fled to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Liege, and brought to Paris, where her crimes were laid open, and she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burned. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, 16th July 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition for the murder of her relations, and the licentious conduct of her life.

BRIQUEMAUT and **CAVAGNES**, two protestants, cruelly put to death, with their children, soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France, 27th October 1572. The cause of their death was a suspicion that they were concerned in the conspiracy of Coligny; but they fell innocent; and their last moments displayed resignation, firmness, and devotion.

BRISSONIUS, *Barnaby*, a lawyer of eminence, born at Fontenay, in Poitou. He rendered himself serviceable to Henry III. of France, whose ambassador he was in England, and he was elevated to the dignity of president of parliament by the gratitude of his sovereign. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV. he was dragged to prison by the friends of the league, and cruelly strangled, 15th November 1591. He had written some valuable law treatises.

BRISSET, *Peter*, a native of Fontenay le Comte, in Poitou, eminent as a physician. He warmly embraced the doctrines of Galen and Hippocrates, against the prevailing fashion of the times; and that he might appear with greater celebrity in the school and practice of medicine, he travelled, to improve his understanding, and enlarge his knowledge. In Portugal, by insisting upon the necessity of bleeding in the pleurisy, he incurred the hatred and jealousy of his medical opponents, and especially of Denys the king's physician, whose attacks he repelled by a well written apology. He did not live to see the dispute settled which he had raised in Portugal, and which, in those days of superstition and error, enlisted even the most awful truths of religion in its defence or opposition. He died 1522, aged 44.

BRISSET, *John Pierre*, a Frenchman, son of an inn-keeper at Chartres, of great natural powers, but of a restless and ambitious soul. Dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the *courier de l'Europe*, which might disseminate his principles under pretence of foreign or domestic intelligence; and when this failed, he turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His theory

of criminal laws appeared, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1780, with great popularity, and was soon followed by two discourses which gained the public prize at Chalons sur Marne. In the prosecution of his studies, and after the publication of his philosophical library, he, after going to Geneva and Neuchâtel, visited England, whose language, laws, and manners, he regarded with affectionate reverence, as diffusive of that liberty which he in vain wished to discover at home. On his return to Paris, 1784, he was committed for a few weeks to the Bastille; and this probably tended to inflame his rancor against the abuses and intrigues of monarchy. He was however liberated by the influence of the duke of Orleans, to whose children his wife, of the name of Dupont, had been governess, under the direction and auspices of madam Genlis. Eager to promote happiness in every part of the earth, he instituted, at Paris, a society for the abolition of negro slavery; and more effectually to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America, to examine the manners and the constitution of that newly emancipated republic. His abode beyond the Atlantic was of short duration. His schemes to establish a colony of Frenchmen, under republican laws, totally failed; but the revolution at Paris was an epoch too fruitful in portentous events, and too attractive for his ambitious views, to detain him in America, and he soon appeared in the capital, where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partizan. For a while he acquired popularity, supported by the gold, the arts, and the intrigues of the infamous Orleans, and as the leader of a party called Brissotins or Girondists, because composed of the members of the Gironde; and though violent, he is to be commended for the mildness which he displayed towards the unfortunate Lewis, whose fate he wished to be suspended till the final consolidation of the republic. The versatility of his talents could not, however, insure his safety. In the midst of political intrigue and sanguinary faction, he was denounced as the agent of England by Robespierre and his adherents, and, after a mock trial, guillotined, the 30th November 1793, with his friends and associates. He was in his 39th year. Besides the works enumerated, he wrote, thoughts on the means of attaining truth—letters on the history of England—an examination of the travels of Chatteaux in America, with an account of the country, 3 vols. 8vo.

BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius and Messalina, was poisoned by the artifice of Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne, A.D. 55.

BRITANNICUS, *John*, an Italian critic, descended from British parents. He was born at Palazzolo near Brescia. His notes on Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Statius, &c. were greatly esteemed. He died at Brescia, where he taught grammar, 1510.

BRITO, *Bernardo de*, a monk of Almeyda, in Portugal, author of a large historical account of his country, in 7 vols. fol. 1612, besides some antiquarian works. He died in 1617, at the age of 48.

BRITTON, *Thomas*, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, engaged in London as a small coalman, an employment to which he afterwards added the pursuits of chemistry, and the practice of music. Though eccentric

BRO

eccentric in his conduct, yet the respectability of his private character recommended him friends, and though in an humble station, his musical meetings were attended frequently by many of the great and the opulent of the town. After he had long amused and entertained the public, a ventriloquist was introduced at one of his concerts, who in an unusual manner proclaimed the sudden and approaching death of the musical coal-man. Britton was so astonished and alarmed by this apparently invisible agent, that he fell ill, and expired a few days after, in September 1714. His curious collection of manuscripts, musical instruments, &c. was, after his death, sold by his widow, by public auction, and procured to her a small pittance for the remainder of her life.

BRIZARD or BRITARD, John Baptiste, a French actor, eminent in comedy. He was born at Orleans, and died at Paris 30th January 1790, aged 69, universally respected. He crowned Voltaire with the poetical laurel on the French theatre.

BRIZIO, Francisco, a landscape painter of eminence, of Bologna. He died 1623, aged 49.

BROCARDUS, James, a wild visionary of Venice, who embraced protestantism, and in his retirement in Holland, violently attacked popery. His zeal as a polemical writer probably obscured and overturned the powers of his mind, as, from a warm supporter of religion, he enthusiastically pretended to dive into future events, and explain prophecies. His works, which were printed at Leyden, were publicly disavowed by the senate of Middleburg, in 1581. The private character of Brocard was represented as amiable, and his manners inoffensive.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, a native of Minehead, Somersetshire, eminent as a physician, and known as the friend of Wilkes, of Johnson, and of Burke. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degrees in 1745; and acquired both opulence and fame in his professional engagements in London; and nobly presented Burke with £1000, that he might thus oblige his friend in his lifetime, rather than leave him that as a legacy at his death. He was admitted at Cambridge ad eundem 1754, and thus obtained a fellowship in the college of physicians, and afterwards served in Germany, 1758, as physician to the army. He died in December 1797, aged 75, and left, among other things, besides an essay on the mortality of horned cattle, 8vo. 1746, æconomical observations for the improvement of hospitals, in 8vo. from 1738 to 1763, and various papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

BRODEAU, John, was born at Tours in 1500, and rose to such eminence as a scholar and critic, that Scaliger, Grotius, and others, have bestowed on his merits the most unbounded encomiums. He studied law under Alciat, and afterwards applied himself to philosophy and belles lettres, of which he became the support and the ornament. After travelling in Italy, he returned to France, where he lived in literary retirement, and honorable independence. He died 1563, unmarried. His annotations on several of the classics were published after his death.

BRODEAU, Julian, a native of Tours, who wrote a life of Charles du Moulin, and died 1543.

BRO

BROECKHUYSE or BROUKHUSIUS, John. Vid. BROUKHUSIUS.

BROEK, Elias Vandeen, a native of Antwerp, distinguished for the masterly manner in which he introduced reptiles and insects in his pictures of flowers and landscapes. He died 1711, aged 54.

BROGLIO, Victor Maurice count de, marshal of France, was born of an illustrious family at Quercy, and distinguished himself in the service of Lewis XIV. He died 1727, aged 80. His son, *Francis Marie*, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honors by his warlike conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 1745. His son, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Bergen, and greatly distinguished during the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with honorable distinction, and raised to the same rank which he held in the emperor's service. His son, *Claudius Victor*, prince of Broglio, espoused the party of the republicans at the beginning of the revolution, and was flattered by the demagogues with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined 27th June 1794, aged 37.

BROGNI, John de, a swine-herd, born at Brogni, in Savoy. From his obscurity he rose by application to preferment, under the care of two ecclesiastics, who had accidentally noticed his healthy appearance. He was patronised by Philip duke of Burgundy and by pope Clement VII. who raised him to the see of Viviers, and to the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome 26th Feb. 1426, distinguished for his learning, his virtues, and his piety.

BROKESBY, Francis, a native of Stokes in Leicester-shire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and promoted to the rectory of Rowley in Yorkshire. He was the friend of Dodwell, and also of Nelson, whom he assisted in the compilation of his feasts and fasts, and in the hospitable residence of Mr. Cherry at Shotelbrook, he wrote several treatises on moral and religious subjects, such as history of the government of the primitive church, 8vo. 1714, — life of Henry Dodwell. He died about 1718.

BROME, Adam de, a favorite of Edward II. recorded in history, as the founder of Oriel college, Oxford. He died in 1332, and was buried at St Mary's in Oxford; but the monument over his remains has disappeared by the ravages of time.

BROME, Alexander de, an attorney of London, in the civil wars, better known for his sonnets and little poetical pieces, in which he attacked the round heads with all the keenness of ridicule and satire. He published also a version of Horace, and the cunning lovers, a comedy. He died 1666, aged 46.

BROME, Richard, a menial servant in the family of Ben Jonson, who rose by the native powers of his genius to great literary eminence, as the author of some comedies, 15 of which still exist. His jovial crew was lately revived at Covent-garden, and met with great success. He died 1652.

BROMPTON, John, a monk in the reign of Edward III.

ward III. abbot of Jerevall, near Richmond, in York-shire. The Chronicon, which passes under his name, and begins at the year 588 and ends 1198, is probably the work of some unknown author, and was procured for the monastery of Brompton, who gave it his own name.

BRONCHORST, *John van*, a painter of Flanders, in the 17th century, three of whose historical pieces in oil, and three on glass, adorn the new church at Amsterdam.

BRONCHORST, *John*, a painter, born at Leyden, who excelled in the representation of animals and birds in water colors. He died 1723, aged 75.

BRONCHORST, *Peter*, a native of Delft, eminent as a painter. His judgement of Solomon, and his Christ driving the money changers out of the temple, are still preserved with great sanctity in his native town. He died 1661, aged 73.

BRONGNIART, *Augustus Lewis*, an eminent chemist, who died at Paris 1804. His papers in the public journals, and his analytical table of the combinations and decompositions of different substances, published, 8vo. 1778, possessed merit.

BRONZINO, *Agnolo*, a painter at Florence, who died there 1580, aged 69. A nativity is considered his chef d'œuvre.

BROOK, *Ralph*, York herald, is known for the errors which he discovered in Camden's popular work, *Britannia*, and which he published, with severe remarks, when treated with harshness and contempt by the antiquary. He died 15th October 1625, aged 73; and in 1723 his second part of discovery of errors was published, with a head of the author.

BROOKE, *sir Robert*, a judge of eminence in the reign of Mary, born at Claverly, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford and the Middle temple. His integrity at the bar and on the bench have been deservedly celebrated. He died chief justice of the common pleas, 1558, and was buried in Claverly church, where a monument preserves his memory. He is author of an abridgement containing an abstract of the year books till the time of Mary, fol.—certain cases adjudged, from 6 Henry VIII. to 4 of queen Mary—reading on the statutes of limitations, 32 Henry VIII. in 8vo. A person of the same name was recorder of London, and wrote, readings on the statute of magna charta, c. 6. London, 1641.

BROOKE, *Frances*, a woman known for her light pieces of poetry—translations—sonnets—*Virginia*, a tragedy, 1756—and a periodical paper, called the old maid, in 1 vol. 12mo. 1755 and 1756. Besides these, she wrote the history of Julia Mandeville, a novel, 1763—memoirs of marquis de Forlaix, 4 vols.—the history of Emily Montague—letters from lady Juliet Catesby to lady Henrietta Campley, 12mo.—the excursion—elements of the history of England, from Milton, 4 vols. 12mo.—the siege of Sinope, a tragedy, acted at Covent Garden 1781—and that pleasing and very popular performance, *Rosina*—and last of all, but not equally respectable, *Marian*. Her maiden name was Moore, and she married the reverend John Brooke, rector of Colney, in Norfolk, and chaplain of Quebec garrison. She died January 26, 1789, at Sleaford, surviving her husband only five days. To the character of learning, genius, and taste, it is

necessary to add, that she was amiable in her manners, gentle in her deportment, and a strong supporter of all moral and religious duties.

BROOKE, *Henry*, a writer of eminence, born at Rantavan in Ireland, and educated in the school of Dr. Sheridan, and in Dublin college. At the age of 17 he entered at the Temple, and from the vivacity of his genius, the excellence of his heart, and the literary powers of his mind, he soon became the friend and favorite of Pope, of Swift, and other great characters. On his speedy return to Ireland, he was called to attend the dying moments of a favorite aunt, who with her last blessings recommended to his protection and kindness her favorite daughter. This young lady, possessed of great beauty and every pleasing accomplishment, soon gained the heart of her youthful guardian; the attachment became mutual, a public union at last proclaimed their secret marriage, and Mrs. Brooke, before she had completed her 14th year, became a mother. For awhile the thoughts of future prospects were lost in domestic enjoyments, but an encroaching family called aloud for immediate exertions, and Brooke, unsuccessful as a chamber counsel, found his genius the best support of his fame. By the friendship of lords Lyttelton and Chatham he was introduced to the prince of Wales, and promised himself the fairest harvest of literary labors, and poetical exertions. His tragedy of *Gustavus Vasa* was prepared, but unfortunately the politics of the time and the influence of government forbade its introduction on the public stage, as it seemed to breathe sentiments too warm and elevated in favor of liberty. This disappointment however was succeeded by a rapid sale of the play, and the public by a most uncommon liberality of subscriptions repaid in a tenfold degree the most sanguine expectations of the author. Brooke thus patronized by the prince, and flattered by the people, purchased a house at Twickenham near his friend Pope, but a dangerous illness rendered it necessary for him, by the advice of his physicians, to revisit his native air. His gradual recovery promised his speedy return, but contrary to the general expectation, and to the warm and repeated invitations of his friends, he determined to spend the rest of his life in the retirement and obscurity of Ireland. The political ingratitude of the times, and the violence of party spirit, as well as the influence of a beloved wife, who was attached to the peaceful scenes of privacy and not to the tempestuous revolutions of dignified life, were probably the causes of this remarkable seclusion. In his retirement Brooke courted the muses, and though he found Garrick unwilling to support his merit by a representation on the London stage, yet he met with some success in Dublin. But the generosity of his heart was too great for a limited income, he was profuse in his acts of friendship and humanity, and he was at last obliged to sell his favorite residence. The declining health of his wife too tended to lessen his comforts, and the death of that amiable woman, after an union of near 50 years of uninterrupted domestic harmony, put an end to his enjoyments. From the severity of this blow his constitution could never recover, he sunk into a state of imbecility, and though nature sometime recovered, yet the powers of his mind never regained their wonted brilliancy. He however beguiled his hours of affliction and melancholy by the

sweets of literature, and while at lucid intervals he wrote those unequal works which are occasionally tinged with mysticism, the fool of quality, and Juliet Grenville, he thus gained fresh opportunities of displaying the excellence of his moral character, and the pure philanthropy of his heart. He died at Dublin, 10th October 1783, aged 77. Besides the works already enumerated, his best known pieces are universal beauty, a poem in six books,—the earl of Westmorland, a tragedy—fables—the earl of Essex, a tragedy—redemption, a poem, &c.

BROOME, *William*, the poet, was born of obscure parents in Cheshire. After being superannuated at Eton, and thus losing the election for King's, he entered at St. John's Cambridge, by the liberal subscriptions of his friends, where his application and rising talents recommended him to the learned. He was engaged by Pope in furnishing the notes from Eustathius for his *Iliad*, and when the *Odyssey* was undertaken, Broome was not thought unworthy by his poetical friend of sharing his labors, and his success. The 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d, together with all the notes, were written by Broome, who for this laborious contribution received the small sum of 500l. and 100 copies. But literary friendship is too often of short duration, and while Broome considered his services as ill repaid, Pope not only disregarded his discontent, but meanly exhibited him to public ridicule in the *Dunciad* and in the *Bathos*. In 1728, Broome was created LL.D, but though he was courted by the great, he did not rise to high preferment in the church, and remained the humble incumbent of Eye, and of Oakley Magna in Suffolk. He died at Bath, 16th November 1745, and was buried in the abbey church. He translated some of Anacreon's odes, besides a small miscellany of poems.

BROSCHI, *Carlo*, a celebrated singer, born at Andria in the Neapolitan states, and better known by the name of Farinello, which he received from the patronage of three brothers called Farina. A fall from his horse in his youth rendered castration necessary, and to this accident he was indebted for the celebrity of his fame and the opulence of his fortune. After enrapturing the crowded audiences of the theatres of Naples, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, Broschi was invited by lord Essex to London, where for three years he displayed the superiority of his powers, and was munificently rewarded. In 1737, he left London, and passing through Paris in his way to Madrid, he drew the admiration and the applauses of the French king and of his court. In Spain he was treated with all the distinction which his talents deserved, so that king Philip, not only lavished every honor upon him, but regarded him with the confidence and affection of an intimate friend. He held the same distinguished rank of honorable partiality with Philip's successor Ferdinand, and till his death and that of his queen Barbara in 1759, he continued the favorite of the court, and deservedly respected by the public for the generosity of his heart, the benevolence of his conduct, and the condescension and affability of his manners, not only to his inferiors but even to his personal enemies. On the succession of Charles to the Spanish throne, Farinello, though honorably received by the monarch, hastened to his native country, where, in the neighbourhood of Bologna, he enjoyed the rest of his life in dignified retire-

ment. Though occasionally haunted by melancholy, yet he continued tranquil, the powers of his voice remained to the last, strong, clear and melodious, and for three weeks before his death, like the dying swan, he daily entertained his admiring friends. He died 16th September 1782, in his 78th year, leaving his musical books and lands to his sister. His great readiness to relieve distress and to sweeten the cup of calamity whenever he found it possible, prevented the accumulation of riches, and Farinello, after sharing the favors of monarchs without feeling his heart biased by flattery, and after remaining unsullied by the vices and extravagances of a theatrical life, lived and died esteemed as a man of worth.

BROSSARD, *Sebastian de*, a canon of Meaux, who died 1730, at the age of 70. He excelled as a musician, and wrote several treatises on the science. His dictionary of music in 8vo. is highly valued, and proved of great service to Rousseau.

BROSSE, *Guy de la*, a physician, author of a treatise on the virtues of plants, &c. He is better known as the promoter of the royal foundation of a garden of medicinal plants in 1626 at Paris, of which he was the first director and which he enriched by a valuable collection of 2000 plants. He published a description of the medicinal plants in the garden, besides a book *de la nature des plantes* 1628,—*dessein du jardin royal*, 8vo.—& *avis defensif*, 1634—and other works.

BROSSES, *Charles de*, president of the parliament of Burgundy, was born at Dijon, and died at Paris 7th May 1777, aged 68. He wrote letters on the discovery of Herculaneum, besides an history of the voyages towards the south pole, and a translation of Sallust, enriched with valuable notes—parallel between the worship of the negroes, and the ancient heathens,—on the mechanical formation of languages, &c.

BROSSETTE, *Claude*, an advocate of Lyons, who distinguished himself by the publication of an history of his native town, besides editions of Boileau and Regnier with valuable notes. He was the correspondent of Voltaire and Rousseau. He died at Lyons 1746, aged 75.

BROSSIER, *Martha*, a woman who by the great dexterity with which she distorted her countenance imposed upon the credulous multitude, and the superstitious clergy in France. Her arts were detected by Henry IV. who was apprehensive lest his enemies of the league should take advantage of the imposture to undermine his power, and after a confinement of 40 days, she was permitted to return to her native town of Romorantin. The avarice of the father however, who shared largely in the sums bestowed on the pretended demoniac, hurried her away through France to Rome, where an ample theatre was expected for the display of the imposture, but she was dismissed with disgrace by the pope in 1599, and she sunk into the obscurity of an hospital where she died.

BROTIER, *the abbé*, a Jesuit born at Tanay in the Nivernois, celebrated for his great erudition and the vast powers of his mind. Well versed in ancient and modern languages, he made every branch of science and literature the object of his studies, and, except in mathematics to which he gave little attention, he excelled in all. With

indefatigable

indefatigable zeal he made notes of every thing which he read, and in the regular habit of devoting 12 hours of each day to study, he collected treasures of valuable information for criticism and for historical composition. The dissolution of the order of Jesuits made a revolution in his plans and pursuits, but he found an abode of friendship and tranquillity in the house of Mr. de la Tour a printer of eminence. In this retirement he spent the last 26 years of his life, and gave to the public those editions of Tacitus in four vols 4to. and in seven, 12mo. and of Pliny, which derive their merit not only from correctness, but most valuable and learned dissertations and annotations. Besides these, Brotier edited, in an elegant manner, Phædrus, and Rapin on gardens, and it is to be much lamented that he never completed the history of France, for which he had in his younger years provided ample materials. His other works were an examination of the apology of Prades,—a treatise on the money of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, compared with those of France,—memoirs of the Levant,—the life of the abbé de Caille, &c. This worthy man, equally amiable as a private or a literary character, died at Paris, 12th February 1789, aged 67. His nephew *Andrew Charles* was eminent as a botanist, and conducted for some time the journal called *l'année littéraire*. During the revolution he was accused of attempts against the power of the directory, and was banished to Guyana, where he died in 1798.

BROUE, Peter de la, a native of Toulouse, bishop of Mirepoix, who died 1720, aged 77. He wrote some pastoral letters, and was the friend of the great Bossuet.

BROUGHTON, Hugh, an English divine, born at Oldbury Shropshire, and by the friendship of Bernard Gilpin, educated at Cambridge. He wrote against the Roman catholics, and severely attacked Theodore Beza, and the whole body of dissenters. His application was intense, so that he always devoted to study 12 hours often 16 every day. His works, which were numerous and on theological subjects, are not held in high esteem. Among them were comment of scriptures or a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, which was attacked by Dr. John Reynolds, 1588.—A discourse on Christ's descent into hell, answered by the prelates Whitgift and Wilton. Broughton was well skilled in Hebrew, and as being an eloquent preacher he settled as minister of the English congregation at Middleburg, and returned to England in 1611, and died the next year.

BROUGHTON, Thomas, a learned divine, born in London 5th July 1704, and educated at Eton, where he was superannuated, and at Gonville college, Cambridge. The patronage of the duke of Bedford, to whom he was chaplain, and that of bishop Sherlock, who gave him Bedminster vicarage near Bristol, raised him to comfortable independence, and afforded him the means of devoting himself to his favorite studies. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which were, christianity distinct from the religion of nature,—part of Bayle's dictionary corrected,—Dryden's poems,—answer to Tindal's christianity as old as the creation—Demosthenes' Olynthiads and Philippics,—Hercules, a musical drama,—various articles in the biographia Britannica,—an historical dictionary of all religions, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died on his living 21st December 1774, leaving six children.

Four years afterwards, some of his sermons were published by his son the Rev. *Thomas Broughton* vicar of Tiverton near Bath.

BROUKHUSIUS, John, or *Broekhuizen*, a learned Dutchman, born 20th November 1649, died 15th December 1707. The premature death of his father prevented the completion of his studies, and he was bound to an apothecary, whom he left for military pursuits. He went to America with his regiment under de Ruyter, and on his return by being engaged in an unfortunate duel, his life was forfeited to the laws, but preserved by the interference of his learned friend Grævius. He published a valuable edition of Tibullus, and Propertius, and also of Aonius Palearius, and Sannazarius, besides some elegant poems in Latin and in Dutch 4to, 1711, and a Latin translation of Rapin's parallel of Homer and Virgil.

BROUNCKER, William Viscount, a native of Castle Lyons in Ireland, celebrated for his attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars, as well as for his great proficiency in mathematical knowledge. He was engaged in a learned correspondence with Dr. Wallis of Oxford, and was the first president of the royal society, an office which he adorned by his polite manners and extensive erudition. He was also master of St. Catherine near the Tower, after a severe contest with judge Atkins. He died 5th April 1684, aged 64, and was buried at St. Catherine's. Some of his essays are preserved in the philosophical transactions, besides des Cartes' compendium of music translated and published anonymously,—letters to archbishop Usher, published by Dr. Parr, in the life of the primate.

BROUSSON, Claude, a native of Nismes, known as an eloquent advocate, and as a warm supporter of the protestants in France. He encouraged in his own house a private meeting of the leading members of his sect, after their churches had been demolished by the persecution of the times; but though an amnesty was offered to him and his followers by Lewis XIV. he fled to Geneva, Lausanne, and other countries, imploring the assistance and compassion of strangers upon his suffering brethren. He was at last seized and cruelly broken on the wheel at Montpellier 1698, in his 51st year, on pretence of corresponding with the king's enemies. The states of Holland nobly allowed his widow a pension of 600 florins, besides the 400 granted to himself. Brousson was author of some tracts in French in favor of the protestants, besides remarks on amulets,—a translation of the New Testament, &c.

BROUWER, Adrian, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem 1608. His chief merit was expressing with great success the companions of his dissipated hours in the midst of merriment and in the noise of a tavern, and for this he was well calculated from the intemperance of his habits. Though poor he never used his pencil but when previously called upon by want, or the dread of a gaol. He hastened his death by his constant intoxication, to which he fell a victim in his 30th year, 1638. Rubens, who admired his genius, paid great respect to his remains, which had been obscurely deposited in the ground by public subscription.

BROWN, Robert, a man of turbulent character and wavering disposition, was the founder of the sect of

the Brownists. He was educated at Cambridge, but either from love of novelty, or from fondness for celebrity, he separated himself from the church, and when cited by the bishop of Norwich, to answer for the eccentricity and depraved tendency of his opinions, he offered insolence instead of submission. The favor of Burleigh, to whom he was related, saved him from ecclesiastical censures; but when he despised the reproof and the counsel of archbishop Whitgift to whom his noble friend had recommended him, he was permitted to withdraw as a refractory recusant to Holland, where for some time he established a church of his own persuasion. He afterwards returned to England, and though he continued to abuse the church, yet we find him promoted to a rectory in Northamptonshire, no doubt by the influence of Burleigh; but though he received the emolument he devoted the care of the parish to a curate. In his 80th year he was sent to Northampton gaol, for ill treatment to a magistrate, and there he soon after died 1630, boasting that he had been confined in no less than 32 prisons. Some of his tracts, all on theological subjects, were published at Middleburg.

BROWN, *Thomas*, of facetious memory, was educated at Newport School Shropshire, and at Christ-church Oxford, where his many irregularities soon rendered his residence improper. From Oxford he went to London, and then became, through interest, master of the school of Kingston on Thames, an office to which he was inadequate both from habit and from a certain levity of character. His speedy return to London was greeted by his old companions with raptures, and now independent in principle and unfavored by fortune, he had recourse to scribbling for bread. Various pieces issued from the press under the form of poems, letters and dialogues; but though they were popular and ingenious, they filled not the pocket of the author, nor promised future relief. Brown, indeed, shut the door against lasting intimacy, as he always preferred his joke to his friend, and considered wit, even when bordering on indelicacy, superior to moral and religious precepts. Though so lost to serious reflection, and often to every virtuous exertion, it is said, that he viewed his approaching end with horror and dismay, and expressed strong sentiments of remorse. He died 1704, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey. His works were printed in 1707, in four vols.

BROWN, *Moses*, a man who, from a pen-cutter, acquired some eminence as a poet and writer. By the advice of Hervey he took orders, and was promoted to the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, and the chaplainship of Morden college. He published two dramatic pieces, *Polidus* or distressed love, a tragedy—and all be-devilled, a farce—besides *Percy-lodge*, a poem—Sunday thoughts, in blank verse—an edition of Walton's *Angler*, and piscatory eclogues—and some poems in the *Gentleman's magazine*, when first undertaken by Cave. He died 13th Sep. 1787, aged 84.

BROWN, *Ulysses Maximilian de*, a general of eminence in the imperial armies, descended from an Irish family, and born at Basle, 24th Oct. 1705. His intrepidity and coolness were displayed in the various encounters at Belgrade, in Corsica, Parma, Guastalla, Banjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz. In the famous battle

of Prague, May 6th 1757, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th June following, aged 52, leaving behind him the character of a most consummate general, and an able and skilful negociator. His life was published in two separate volumes in German and French, 1757.

BROWN, *James D.D.* an English divine, born at Rothbury in Northumberland, 5th Nov. 1715, and educated at St. John's Cambridge. During the rebellion in 1745 he behaved with great spirit as a volunteer at the siege of Carlisle, and distinguished himself as a popular preacher and as an elegant writer, so that he gained the patronage of Osbaldiston bishop of Carlisle, who obtained for him the living of Moreland in Westmoreland, and afterwards great Horkeley in Essex, and on the resignation of it, St. Nicholas, Newcastle on Tyne. A spirit of independence strongly marked the character of Dr. Brown, he was conscious of the powers of his mind as a writer, and indignantly rejected every attempt to shackle his opinions, or influence his reason. The consequence and authority which he had acquired in the republic of letters, introduced him to the company of great men, and even procured him an invitation from the empress of Russia, to come to Petersburg, to assist and direct the establishments which she wished to form for the education and improvement of her subjects. This proposal, which had been made by means of Dr. Dumarsque the chaplain of the English factory of Petersburg, and which was so honorable to the empress, was cheerfully accepted by Dr. Brown; but while preparing for his journey, a sudden attack of the gout and rheumatism so unfeebled his delicate constitution, and diminished the powers of his mind, that, in a fatal moment of dejection and melancholy, he cut his throat with a razor, Sept. 23d 1766, in his 51st year. The most popular works of this ingenious but unfortunate man, were "an estimate of the manners and principles of the time," of which seven editions were printed in little more than a year, 1757,—a second volume of the estimate,—honor, a poem,—essay on satire,—essays on Shaftesbury,—characteristics,—Barbarossa, a tragedy, 1755, and next year *Athelstan*, a tragedy, both acted with great popularity under Garrick,—a dialogue of the dead between Aristides and Pericles,—a political performance to defend Mr. Pitt's character,—history of the use and progress of poetry and music,—a letter to Dr. Lowth, who, in a pamphlet on the divine legation of Moses, had accused him of being a flatterer of Warburton,—and sermons,—besides thoughts on civil liberty, licentiousness, and faction,—and some anonymous tracts, &c.

BROWN, *John*, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1752, died 1787. He improved the native powers of his genius by travelling in Italy for some years, and visiting the precious remains of antiquity at Rome and in Sicily, patronized and befriended for a while by sir Wm. Young and Mr. Townley. He chiefly excelled in the expression of the features; his great characteristics were delicacy, taste, and correctness; and so enraptured with his art did he appear, that he often presented with the most finished pictures, any person who permitted him to take a sketch of whatever struck his fancy, as expressive of beauty, dignity, or grace, either in the human countenance or in the works of art. Besides eminence as a draftsman, he possessed

possessed all the abilities of the elegant scholar and the solid philosopher, as his letters on the poetry and music of the Italian opera fully evince. These were not, indeed, intended for publication, but his friend lord Monboddo, to whom they were addressed, sensible of their superior excellence, published them in 1789, in 12mo. for the benefit of his widow, and moreover, bore testimony to the taste and genius of the departed painter, by making honorable mention of him in the fourth volume of the origin and progress of language.

BROWN, John, a Scotch physician, born at Buncle, Berwickshire, author of a system of medicine, translated into English, two vols. 8vo. a work ingenious, valuable, and generally correct. As he had risen to medical distinction not by a regularly professional education, and as he quarrelled with his great friend and protector Cullen, he drew upon himself the sneers and the opposition of the medical world, who contemptuously called his followers Brunonists. He died in London 7th Oct. 1788, aged about 52, a victim it is said, to intemperate habits and licentious indulgences. He was a strong supporter of the doctrine of stimulants, which act on what he calls the correspondent excitability in the body.

BROWNE, George, an Augustine monk, who by embracing the tenets of Luther, recommended himself to Henry VIII. by whom he was made archbishop of Dublin 1535. In this situation he so distinguished himself by his zeal in favor of the reformation, and to promote the views of his royal master, that Ireland was guided by his councils, and her ecclesiastical affairs settled agreeably to his directions. Browne was made primate by Edward VI. in the room of Dowdal, ejected; but the tyrannical reign of Mary stripped him of all his honors, and he died two years after, 1556. A curious sermon by him is preserved in sir James Ware's history of Ireland, and in the Phoenix, a collection of tracts.

BROWNE, William, an English poet, born at Tavistock, and educated at Exeter college Oxford. He resided for a little time at the Inner Temple London, and was afterwards tutor in the families of Carnarvon and Pembroke. He published Britannia's pastorals in two parts—and the shepherd's pipe in seven eclogues,—works of great merit, and deservedly recommended by Selden, Drayton, and other judges of poetical fame. He died in his native county 1645, where he had purchased an estate. His works appeared together 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

BROWNE, sir Thomas, born in Cheapside 19th October 1605, was, though abandoned by the second marriage of his mother, and the great negligence of his guardian, educated at Winchester school, and Pembroke college Oxford. He early turned his thoughts to physic, and after taking his two first degrees at Oxford, he travelled through France and Italy, and after some stay at Padua and Montpellier, he was created M.D. at Leyden. Soon after his return to London 1634, he published his *religio medici*, a book replete with sound sense, and great information, and which with deserved popularity exposed him to the virulence of critics, and the envy of rivals. In 1636, he settled at Norwich, where he acquired an extensive practice, and where he married a lady of the name of Micham, with whom he lived 41 years, and by whom he had 10 children, one son and three daughters of which

number only survived him. He was in 1671 knighted at Norwich by Charles II. and continued to maintain his high reputation as an excellent scholar and an experienced physician till the time of his death, which happened on his birth-day 1682. He published, besides his "*religio*" a treatise on vulgar errors, a work of great and acknowledged merit, besides a discourse on sepulchral urns, &c. His character was held in such high esteem, and his knowledge so very extensive in every walk of science and philosophy, that his life has been published by Dr. Johnson.

BROWNE, Edward, son of the above, was educated at Norwich school, at Cambridge, and Merton college Oxford, where he took the degree of M.D. 1667. He visited several parts of Germany, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy, and at his return published an interesting account of his travels, and became physician to Charles II. and to Bartholomew hospital. He bore also the most distinguished offices of the college of physicians, and fully proved his claims to the high character of a superior scholar in the learned languages, and a fluent writer in most of the modern tongues. The king said of him, that he was as learned as any of the college, and as well bred as any at court. He died August 1708, aged 66, at Northfleet. Besides his travels, he wrote several lives in the translation of Plutarch, published in his time.

BROWNE, Simon, a dissenting minister, born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, and early appointed pastor of a congregation at Portsmouth, and afterwards at the Old Jewry, where for many years he was admired for his eloquence, and respected for the correctness of his conduct. The death however of his wife and his only son in 1723, had such an effect upon his feelings that it deprived him of his reason, and at times exhibited him a melancholy monument of great powers of mind departed. Unable longer to officiate he retired to his native town, where, remote from society and unwilling to associate with his dearest friends, he considered himself as struck by the Almighty, deprived of his rational soul, and sunk to the level of the brute creation. He died about the end of 1732, aged 52; and what is remarkable, he composed about two years before his death in his more luminous intervals, two works in defence of christianity, against the attacks of Woolston and Tindal, in which he displayed all the powers of a sound and vigorous understanding. He wrote a dedication to queen Caroline, but on account of some incoherent expressions it was suppressed by the advice of his friends, but afterwards inserted in the *Adventurer* N° 88. Several daughters survived him.

BROWNE, sir Anthony, a judge, born in Essex, and educated at Oxford. Under Mary he was made serjeant at law, and in 1558 promoted to the office of chief justice of the common pleas, which he resigned to sir John Dyer on Elizabeth's accession, though he sat as puisné judge of the same court till his death in 1567. He was a violent papist, and wrote arguments for Mary queen of Scots, her right of succession to the English crown, &c. published by Lesley bishop of Ross.

BROWNE, Peter, a native of Ireland, provost of Trinity college Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died 1735. He wrote in defence of christianity against Toland, a work which, as Toland observed, raised him to the rank of bishop, the progress, extent and limits of

of the human understanding,—2 vols. of sermons,—besides a tract against the fashionable custom of drinking to the memory of the dead.

BROWNE, Isaac Hawkins, an English poet, born 21st January 1706, at Burton upon Trent, where his father was minister. He was educated at Lichfield, Westminster, and Trinity college Cambridge, from whence, after taking his degree of M.A. he removed to Lincoln's Inn. Here he devoted himself to the muses, and wrote some poetical pieces, especially "on design and beauty," and his "pipe of tobacco." He served in the parliament of 1744, and 1748 for Wenlock, and died 14th February 1760, in his 55th year. His most popular work was "de animi immortalitate," in two volumes, a composition which displayed his great classical taste, as a happy imitator of Virgil and Lucretius, and which so much commanded the approbation of the public, that several translations quickly appeared, the best of which were those of Soame Jenings and Mr. Lettice. The poems of this excellent scholar and truly amiable man were elegantly published by his son in 1768, in a large 8vo.

BROWNE, sir William, a physician of eminence, who, after practising with great success at Lynn in Norfolk, came to settle in London, where he died 10th March 1774, aged 82. He left two prize medals to Cambridge to be contended for by the rising poets of the university. He is known not only for his abilities in the medical line, but for many ingenious and entertaining pieces both in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, which he wrote, besides a translation of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics. He was a man of genuine wit, and had a great command of temper; and when Foote introduced him, in consequence of his dispute with the licentiates of the college of physicians, in his Devil upon two sticks, and exactly caricatured him as a tall figure, with his wig and identical coat, the physician, who disdained to resent the affront, sent the actor his card, to compliment him in his happy representation, accompanying it at the same time with his muff, which he said had been omitted in the play.

BROWNE, Edward, an English divine, author among other things of a heavy work in 2 vols. folio, 1690, called *Fasciculus rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum*.

BROWNE, Patrick, a native of Crossboyne in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, who studied physic at Paris and took his degree of M.D. at Leyden. He fixed his residence for some years in the West Indies, and published a natural and civil history of Jamaica in folio, and also maps of the island 1756. He died at Rushbrook in Ireland 1795, respected for his learning and his amiable manners. He left some MSS. on the plants of Jamaica, which have not been published.

BROWNWIG, Ralph, son of a merchant at Ipswich, was educated at Pembroke hall Cambridge, and after various promotions became master of Catharine hall, and vice chancellor of that university, and last of all, in 1641, was nominated bishop of Exeter. During the civil wars he was deprived of his ecclesiastical office, and passed his life in retirement. It is said that he once boldly advised Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne. Two years before his death, which happened in 1659, in his 67th year, he was made preacher at the Temple. His sermons were published in three vols. and Dr. Gauden

who knew him, and respected his abilities and character, speaks in the highest terms of him.

BRUCE, James, a famous traveller, descended from the ancient race of Scottish kings. He was born at Kinnaid, and educated at Harrow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. He became, by his early residence in England, acquainted with many eminent characters in literature and in politics. The indisposition of his wife, who was the daughter of a wine merchant, with whom he was in partnership in London, induced him to travel to the south of France, and in consequence of her death he prolonged his absence from home by visiting Portugal and Spain. On his return he was invited to accept the consulship of Algiers in 1763, and after improving himself in learning the languages of Africa, he began to form the project of exploring the most unknown parts of that continent. In 1768 he visited Aleppo, and immediately after entered Egypt, and penetrated into Abyssinia, where for nearly six years he remained employed in examining the antiquities, the manners, and institutions of a people known to Europeans only by name. The history of this excursion was published in five vols. 4to. 1790, but so extraordinary and marvellous did the circumstances related by the traveller appear, that few were inclined to credit his assertions, or to trust to his narrative. Some events however have tended to throw authenticity on his history, and he has established a greater claim to veracity by the respectable testimony of Buffon, Daines Barrington, and sir William Jones. During his absence in that distant part of the world, his relations claimed his property, and on the pretended report of his death would have divided the spoils, had not the traveller returned at the critical moment, in 1773. Soon after, to prevent a similar event, he married, and had some children by his lady, who died 1784. He was unfortunately killed by a fall down his staircase at Kinnaid, in April 1794, in his 65th year. The King, it is said, purchased his drawings for 2000l. and paid for the engraving of the plates in his travels. His museum contained a curious collection which he had formed during his travels, and of which notice has been taken by Mr. Lettice, who in 1792 visited and admired the abode of the Abyssinian hero.

BRUCIOLI, Anthony, a native of Florence, banished from his country for opposing the house of Medicis. When restored by a revolution to his native city, he drew upon himself the public odium as being suspected of favoring the opinions of Luther, and he retired to Venice, where his brothers were printers, and where he published, in 1532, his translation of the bible in Italian, with a prolix commentary in seven vols. fol. a work called by the monks heretical. He wrote translations of Pliny's history, and some pieces of Aristotle and Cicero, besides dialogues, editions of Petrarch and Boccaccio. He died after the year 1554, but what year is uncertain.

BRUCKER, John James, a native of Augsberg, who studied and took his degrees at Jena. He became member of the Berlin academy of sciences, minister of Kaufbeuren, and afterwards of Augsberg, where he died 1770, aged 74. His chief work is *historia critica philosophiæ*, Leipzig, six vols. 4to. abridged by Dr. Enfield, in two vols. 4to. He wrote other learned works.

BRUERE, Charles de la, a French writer, who possessed wit and genius. He is author of some operas, a comedy, a history of Charlemagne, &c. He died 1754, aged 39.

BRUEYS, David Augustin, a native of Aix, who, by writing against Bossuet's exposition of the faith, was converted by the prelate from protestantism to the Catholic religion. He soon after quitted divinity and wrote plays, and again turned his thoughts to theological controversy. He died at Montpellier 1723, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were published in three vols. 12mo. 1735. He translated also, or rather paraphrased, Horace's art of poetry.

BRUGES, John de, a Flemish painter of the 15th century, said to be the first painter in oil, an invention attributed by some to his brother Hubert Eick. The first picture in this stile was presented by him to Alphonfus I. king of Naples.

BRUGIANTINO, Vincent, an Italian poet, of inferior merit. He flourished in the middle of the 16th century.

BRUGUIERES, John William, a native of Montpellier, who devoted himself to the study of medicine and natural history. Though his father wished him to settle at home, and induced him to comply with his wishes by giving him a wife, he quitted all his connections three months after his marriage, and embarked in a voyage to the south seas in the character of botanist. He was thus enabled to make a valuable collection of curiosities in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the name of Langaha, which he gave to some reptiles which he discovered, has been preserved in la Cépède's history of serpents. After his return he settled at Montpellier, but after seven years' residence there, the accidental discovery of a coal mine, and of some fossils and petrefactions, awakened in him a strong desire of explaining the nature of minerals. He therefore repaired to Paris, and after laboring for some time as the friend and associate of L'abbé Fontenon, in preparing an interesting account of vermes for the encyclopédie méthodique, he prepared to embark for the Levant, in company with Oliver. A weak constitution, however, prevented his departure, and he died at Ancona, Sept. 1799, of a fever. He wrote a valuable account of the vermes, molluscs, zoophylæ fossils and shells of the torrid zone, and in honor of his services to natural history, a curious shrub, which he discovered among the rocks of Madagascar, has received his name in Heritier's writings. His account of his voyage to the south seas has not yet been published.

BRUHIER D'ABLAIRCOURT, Jean Jaques, a very prolific writer and ingenious physician of Beauvais, who died 1756. He is author of letters on divers subjects,—a treatise on fevers 1746,—observations on the cure of the gout and rheumatism by Hoffman and James,—on the uncertainty of the signs of death, two vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.

BRUN, John de, an ingenious professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was a great lover of experiments, and was a skilful operator in the dissection of animals. He died in 1675, aged 55, and his funeral oration was pronounced by the famous Grævius. He wrote several valuable treatises, de vi altrice,—de corporum gravitate & levitate,—de lucis causâ & origine,—de cognitione dei naturali, &c.—besides an apology

in favor of the Cartesian philosophy, which he warmly espoused.

BRUIX, Chevalier de, a French writer, distinguished for his easy, elegant, and facetious powers of diction. He wrote "reflexions diverses," in 1756, and died 1780.

BRULART, Nicholas, a Frenchman, eminent for his services in diplomatic and political affairs under Henry IV. He was chancellor of the kingdom, and like the favorites of courts, experienced all the disappointment and vicissitudes of ambition. He died 10th Oct. 1624, aged 80. His son *Peter* distinguished himself also in the service of his country, as ambassador and secretary of state. He died 1640, aged 57, leaving a respectable public and private character.

BRULART, Fabio, a bishop of Soissons, author of some treatises on eloquence, &c. He died 1714.

BRULEFER, Stephen, an ecclesiastic of St. Maloes, author of some learned treatises in the 15th century.

BRUMBY, Peter, a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He is chiefly known for his valuable work called the theatre of the Greeks, in which he displays great correctness and elegant taste as a scholar and as a critic. He wrote besides miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, four vols. 12mo. and died in 1742, aged 52, universally esteemed for the excellence of his private character.

BRUN, Charles le, a famous painter, of Scotch extraction, son of a statuary, born in France in 1619. Destined by nature, to excel as a painter, he at the age of three drew figures with charcoal, and when 12 made a picture of his uncle, so exact, that it is still admired as a highly finished piece. He studied under Vouet and Poussin, and was fortunately patronised by Seguier, Mazarin, and Colbert, by whose munificence he improved himself and rose to distinction. The honors which he received from the king, and the appointments which he held, were fully deserved by the elegant and amiable painter, who was popular as much for excellence of private character, as for professional superiority. His most famous pieces were St. Stephen, the family of Darius, five pieces in the history of Alexander, besides the beautiful paintings which adorned the palace of Fontainebleau and Versailles, especially the staircase of the latter, in which he was engaged fourteen years. Brun died 1690, at his house in the Gabelins, where he was director of the manufactory. He wrote a curious treatise on physiognomy, and another on the character of the passions.

BRUN, Lawrence le, an ecclesiastic of Nantes, who died at Paris, in 1653, aged 56. He wrote Virgilius Christianus, and Ovidius Christianus, imitating the subjects of the Latin bards with greater piety than taste, and instead of pagan divinities and rites, he introduced the characters and penitential lamentations of converted saints and dying martyrs. He wrote besides the Ignatiad in 12 books, on the pilgrimage of Ignatius to Jerusalem, &c.

BRUN, Anthony, a native of Dôle, distinguished as a politician and an ambassador. He wrote some poetical pieces, and died at the Hague 1654, aged 54.

BRUN, Jean Baptiste le, a French writer, who died at Orleans in 1731. His works were chiefly on divinity subjects. He prepared a valuable edition of Lactantius, which

which was published in two vols. 4to. 1748, by Langlet du Fresnoy.

BRUN, *Anthony Lewis*, a French poet, of inferior note, author of some operas and musical pieces. He died at Paris 1743, aged 63.

BRUN, *William le*, a learned Jesuit, author of a Latin and French dictionary universally esteemed. He died 1758, aged 84.

BRUN, *Peter le*, a native of Provence, author of a critical history of the superstitious practices, which have seduced the vulgar, and embarrassed the learned, three vols. 12mo.—and on the unlawfulness of dramatic entertainments in a religious view,—and on liturgies,—works of merit. He was an ecclesiastic, and died 1729, aged 70.

BRUNCK, *Richard Philip Frederic*, a celebrated scholar and writer of Strasburg, member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute at Paris, died 1803, aged 84. He is particularly known in the republic of letters for his great erudition and his extensive reading. He published, besides other works, learned editions of *Æschylus*, *Anacreon*, *Sophocles*, *Aristophanes*, *Apollonius Rhodius*, and *Virgil*, carefully compared with MS. copies, and rendered valuable by annotations—and also *analecta veterum poetarum Græc.* 4 vols. 8vo. repeatedly edited—and *gnomici poetæ Græci*, 8vo.

BRUNEHAUT, a daughter of Athanagild, the king of the Visigoths, who married, in 508, Sigebert I. king of Austrasia. After her husband's death, she married, at Rouen, where she had retired with her two daughters, Merovee, son of Childeric king of Soissons; but this union was displeasing to her father-in-law, and she therefore retired to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency, during her son Childebert's minority. When banished from Austrasia for her misconduct, she went to the court of Thierry, her grandson, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Ever restless, ambitious, and vindictive, she is known in French history for her great crimes, her debaucheries, and cruelties. She was publicly accused of causing the death of ten kings; and her death was as ignominious as her life had been abandoned. She was betrayed into the hands of her enemy Clotaire, who ordered her to be dragged at the tail of a wild horse, and thus she perished in the greatest torments, 613.

BRUNELLSCHI, *Philip*, a native of Florence, originally a goldsmith and clockmaker, and afterwards distinguished for his great knowledge of architecture. The dome of St. Mary's church at Florence is among the monuments of his genius. He was patronised by the Medicis; and died in his native city in 1444, aged 67, universally regretted. He was also an engineer; and some of his verses appeared with those of Burchiello.

BRUNET, *John Lewis*, a native of Arles in Provence, born in 1717, and known as an able writer on ecclesiastical affairs.

BRUNETTO, *Latini*, a poet and historian of Florence, who distinguished himself as an ambassador, and perhaps more as the master of Dante. He is author of "Il Tesoro," or the origin of all things. He died 1295, at Florence.

BRUNI, *Anthony*, an Italian poet, in the service of the duke d'Urbino. He was universally beloved for the

amiable manners and liveliness which distinguished his character. He wrote lyrics, miscellaneous pieces, &c. His heroic epistles were much admired for the beautiful engravings which accompanied them, executed from the designs of Dominichino. He died 24th September 1635.

BRUNNER, *John Conrad*, a learned physician of Switzerland, who studied at Strasburg and Paris, and visited Holland, England, and Germany. He died at Manheim in 1727, aged 74. He was author of several treatises on medicine in Latin; and he defended the opinion, that the pancreas is unnecessary to the support of animal life, in a 4to. vol. 1683. His other works are, *de glandulis in duodeno intestino delectis*, 4to. 1687—*de glandula pituitaria dissertatio*, 4to. 1688.

BRUNO, a Romish saint, founder of the Chartreuse. His sanctity recommended him to pope Urban II. He died 1101, aged 41, at a monastery which he had founded in Calabria.

BRUNO, *Jordano*, a native of Nola, who visited Geneva, Lyons, Toulouse, Paris, and London, where he became the friend of Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville. His opinions were considered as heretical and impious, and consequently exposed him to the jealousy and persecution of the times. In various cities of Germany he drew ecclesiastical censures upon him, and at last he was apprehended at Venice, where he was sentenced by the inquisition to be burnt at a stake, on the 17th February 1600. Though an atheist at heart, he yet believed the effects of magic and sorcery. He wrote, among other things, a curious book called *Spaccio della bestia trionfante*, dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, and an Italian comedy, called *Il Candelaio*, besides some Latin poems.

BRUNSFELD, *Otho*, a physician, born at Metz, who warmly embraced the opinions of Luther. He was regent of the public school at Strasburg, and took his medical degrees at Basil. He published *herbarum vivæ icones*, in fol. 3 vols. 1530, and a biographical catalogue of early physicians, 1530, 4to. He was appointed public physician at Bern, and died there 1534.

BRUNSWICK, *Maximil. Jul. Leopold duke of*, nephew to the king of Prussia, was born 20th October 1722. He served in the army with great reputation; and, during a sudden inundation of the Oder, near Frankfort, he attempted to save some of the unfortunate inhabitants from the waters, and fell a sacrifice to his humanity, 24th April 1785.

BRUSCHIUS, *Gasper*, a Latin historian and poet of Egra in Bohemia, born in 1518. He travelled much, and published various works on ecclesiastical affairs, which produced him the patronage of several learned men, and of some princes, who munificently rewarded his labors. He was at last murdered in a forest near Rotterdam, 1559. His writings are very numerous; but his ecclesiastical history of Germany is particularly esteemed, though he is accused of favoring too strongly the doctrines of Luther.

BRUSONI, *Domitius*, author of a facetious treatise called *Speculum mundi*, edited at Rome, 1518, in fol.

BRUSONI, *Jerome*, a Venetian writer, born at Legnago, of a noble family. He was a member of the Carthusian fraternity, which it is said he quitted three different times.

He

He published 50 different works, and died 1680, aged 70. His best known works are his history of Italy, from 1628 to 1679, in fol. and elucidario poetico, 12mo.

BRUTUS, a brother of Ascanius, said by monkish chroniclers to have settled in Albion, to which he gave the name of Britain, in the time of his father Æneas, and soon after the Trojan war.

BRUTUS, *Lucius Junius*, a Roman, celebrated as the cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, after the suicide of Lucretia. He was made first consul, and fell in the war against the Tarquins, B.C. 509.

BRUTUS, *Marcus Junius*, a son of Jun. Brutus, by the sister of Cato. He joined other conspirators to cut off Julius Cæsar, who had enslaved his country, though he was his friend, and according to others his father. He afterwards fell at the battle of Philippi, fighting against the triumvirate.

BRUTUS, *Decimus Albinus*, a relation of Marcus Brutus, who with him also conspired against Julius Cæsar, though he was his particular friend and benefactor. He was afterwards besieged in Mutina by M. Antony, and, in his attempt to escape into Gaul, was slain, and his head sent to the conqueror.

BRUTUS, *John Michael*, a learned Venetian, who travelled over Spain, France, England, Germany, Poland, and Transylvania, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the history, politics, and manners of Europe. He was invited by Stephen king of Poland to reside at Cracow, to compose a history of that kingdom; and after the death of his patron, he fixed his abode at Prague, where he was distinguished by the title of imperial historiographer. His notes on Cæsar, Horace, and Cicero, display his great abilities as a scholar; and the general joy which was expressed when Mr. Cromer undertook to publish a new edition of his writings, evinces the eminence of his powers as a philosopher and historian. In his letters to great men and princes, Brutus laid aside the pompous and slavish deference which modern times have introduced in correspondence, and he addressed them with all the simplicity of an ancient Roman. His history of Florence was said to depreciate the merits of the Medicis, and therefore it proved offensive to the duke. The time of his death is unknown. He was born in 1518.

BRUTUS, *John*, an ecclesiastic, of Paris, who died there 1st July 1762, aged 84. He wrote a discourse on marriage, and other works.

BRUYERE, *John de la*, a native of Dourdan, member of the French academy, and appointed by Bossuet preceptor of history to the duke of Burgundy. He died 1696, aged 52. He is the author of "characters," after the manner of Theophrastus, a work highly esteemed in France, as descriptive, not of imaginary, but real persons, in a stile rapid, concise, and nervous. This book, as might be expected, procured the author many admirers, and more enemies; but its merits are so great, that it will always be considered as a composition of established excellence. The best editions are, of Amsterdam 1741, and Paris 1765.

BRUYN, *Cornelius*, a painter born at the Hague. He travelled through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies for several years, of which he published an entertaining and interesting account. The best edition is that of

Rouen in 1725, in five vols. 4to. as it has been improved and corrected by the labors of the abbé Bannier.

BRUYS, *Francis*, was born at Serrieres in the Maconnais, and died at Dijon in his 30th year, 1738. He studied at Geneva and at the Hague, where he turned Calvinist, but after visiting Germany and returning to France he recanted. He published an history of the popes in five vols. 4to. 1732,—a critique of literary journals, besides entertaining memoirs historiques critiques, &c. two vols. 12mo.

BRUYS, *Peter de*, founder of the sect called from him Petro-Brussians, was a native of Languedoc. He maintained that churches were of no use. he opposed infant baptism, recommended the destruction of crucifixes and other church ornaments, he forbade the offering of prayers for the dead, and declared that the body of Christ was not in the sacrament. After committing great excesses with the view of establishing his tenets, he was seized and burnt alive at St. Gilles, 1130.

BRUZEN DE LA MARTINICLÉ, *Anthony Augustine*, was born at Dieppe, and educated at Paris under the famous Richard Simon his uncle. He was patronized by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Parma, and afterwards by the king of Naples, who granted him an honorable pension. He died at the Hague 1749, aged 83. His great work is the grand Dictionnaire Historique, &c. 1730, in 10 vols. folio, reprinted at Paris, six vols. 1768, with corrections; a performance very useful, though not elegantly executed.

BRY, *Theodore de*, a painter and engraver, who died at Frankfort on the Mayne, 1598, aged 70. His miniature figures were universally admired.

BRYAN, *Francis*, or Briant, an Englishman, educated at Oxford. He attended, in 1522, lord Surrey the English admiral against France, and was knighted for his bravery. His abilities were afterwards employed in various embassies, and he was made gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and died justiciary of Ireland 1548. His songs and sonnets have been printed with those of his friend Surrey, and of sir Thomas Wyatt. He also translated from the French a dispraise of the life of a courtier, &c.

BRYANT, *Jacob*, an eminent English scholar, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he became M.A. 1744. He was early distinguished as a polished classical scholar, and published observations and enquiries relating to various parts of ancient history, 8vo. 1767, and a new system or analysis of mythology, wherein an attempt is made to divest tradition of fable, and to reduce truth to its original purity, three vols. 4to.—a work of great merit. He wrote besides valuable and ingenious dissertations on Balaam, Samson, Jonah,—observations on disputed passages in Josephus, Justin Martyr, &c.—a treatise on the authenticity of the holy scriptures,—pamphlets on the Rowleian controversy, and against Priestley on necessity,—observations on the plagues of Egypt,—dissertation on the war of Troy, a work of singular character, which, with all the weapons of classical knowledge and deep and profound erudition, endeavours to destroy our respect for the authenticity of the Iliad, and to represent Homer not as the bard of Grecian and Trojan heroes, but as the builder of a well wrought fiction. Mr. Bryant was tutor to the sons of the late

Duke of Marlborough, and in consequence of the influence of his patron he obtained a lucrative appointment in the ordnance office. He was thus enabled to spend the rest of life in the enjoyment of learned ease, and in his favorite retirement in Berkshire near Windsor. This venerable scholar died in 1804, aged 89, in consequence of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by his striking it violently against a chair whilst attempting to reach a book from a shelf.

BRYCHAN, son of Aulach, the son of Cormach one of the Irish kings, is mentioned by the Welch historians as the father of one of the three holy families of Britain, from whom Garthmathein, which was his patrimony, was called Brecknock. His children were founders of various churches in Wales. He died A.D. 450.

BRYENNUS, *Nicephorus*, the husband of Anna Comena, refused the throne of Constantinople at the death of Alexis his father-in-law. He began the life of Alexis, which he left unfinished at his death 1137. It was published at Paris 1661, with a Latin version.

BUC, *George*, a learned antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, and knighted by James I. to whom he was master of the revels. He wrote the life of Richard III. in five books, and supported the opinion that he was deformed neither in body nor mind, an idea afterwards maintained by Horace Walpole,—a treatise on the antient colleges, and schools of learning in and near London,—and a treatise on the art of revels.

BUCER, *Martin*, a Dominican, born in Alsace, who early embraced the tenets of Luther. He afterwards inclined more to the opinions of Zuinglius, and, in his zeal for the reformation, attempted in vain to reconcile these two powerful leaders. For 20 years his eloquence was exerted at Strasburg to establish the protestant cause, but the turbulence of the times, and his opposition to the views of the Catholics at Augsburg, rendered him unpopular, so that he received with pleasure the invitations of Cranmer to settle in England. He was received with gratitude by the nation. Edward VI. treated him with great kindness, and he was appointed theological professor at Cambridge, in 1549, where he died two years after. Five years after, the persecutions of Mary were extended to his remains, which were ignominiously burned, but the insult was repaired by the good sense of Elizabeth. In learning, judgement, and moderation, Bucer was inferior to none of the great reformers, and with Melancthon he may be considered as the best calculated to restore and maintain unanimity among contending churches, and opposite sects. His writings in Latin and German, were very numerous, and all on theological subjects. His first wife was a nun, by whom he had 13 children, and when she died in consequence of the plague, he married a second, and as some report a third time.

BUCHAN, *Elspeth* or *Elizabeth*, a modern fanatic, who married Robert Buchan, a common workman, in the service of Mr. Martin a proprietor of the delft works in Glasgow, by whom she had several children. Her frequent perusal of scripture, and a most literal interpretation of many of its mystical passages, so worked upon her passions, that she considered herself as a new prophet in 1779, and inculcating the immediate dissolution of the world, she gained to her party a great number of the dissolute, the unthinking, and the ignorant. These Bu-

chanites, as they were called, travelled through several parts of Scotland, and as they had no thought for the morrow, but considered that they should be fed like the ravens of the air, and clothed like the lilies of the field, their doctrines appeared as fascinating to the vulgar as they were wild and extravagant. The effects of this fanatical sect might have been fatally felt on the morals and happiness of the people, but Mrs. Buchan died in May 1791, aged 53, and her followers were soon dispersed.

BUCHANAN, *George*, a learned Scotchman, born near Kellernie in Lenox, 1506. Though his relations were poor, yet he was well educated by the advice of his uncle Heriot, who foresaw his future eminence; and at Paris and in Scotland, he acquired that learning which contributed so much to his honor and the honor of his country. He early embraced, from conviction, the tenets of Luther, and at Paris became acquainted with the earl of Caillies, with whom for five years he was engaged as an instructor and a friend. After the death of Caillies he was appointed by the king, preceptor to his natural son the famous Moray, but the jealousy of the papists and the severity of his satire against the monks, especially in his piece called *Franciscanus*, rendered his situation so dangerous that he fled to England, and from thence to France. For three years, under the friendly patronage of Andrew Govianus, he lived in obscurity at Bourdeaux, and taught in the public schools there, and wrote four Latin tragedies, to draw the attention of his pupils from the allegories of the moderns to the imitation of the purer models of Greece and Rome. The jealousy of cardinal Beaton, however, who had persecuted him in Scotland, pursued him in his retirement, and he left Bourdeaux for Coimbra, where till the death of his patron Govianus, he was respected and admired for his lectures in philosophy and classical learning. Soon his opposition to the Catholic tenets, and his being a foreigner rendered him suspected, and he was confined by his enemies in a monastery, where he translated the psalms of David into Latin. When set at liberty he embarked for England, and then returned to France, where, in 1554, the elegant dedication of his tragedy of Jephtha procured him the friendship of marshal de Cossi, who made him for five years preceptor to his son. In 1566, he was made principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and invited by Mary of Scots to be the future preceptor to her son; but he forgot his gratitude in the misfortunes of that unhappy princess, and in his "Detection" severely arraigned her character in favor of old pupil Moray. The appointment which Mary destined for him was confirmed by the states, and from him James VI. derived much of the knowledge of literature and the critical taste which he afterwards displayed on the throne. In the 13 last years of his life, Buchanan was engaged in writing the history of his country, but though nervous, elegant, and perspicuous, it is occasionally deficient in fidelity and accuracy. He died at Edinburgh 28th February 1582. His character is painted in various and opposite colors according to the partiality of the protestants and the odium of the catholics, but posterity views him as an able scholar, whose mind was stored with all the fire, the elegance, and the graces of ancient literature, and who, in a barbarous age, revived the beauties and

and the sublimities of the Roman muse. His works were published together, Edinburgh, two vols. fol. 1714.

BUCHNER, *Augustus*, a native of Dresden, professor of poetry and eloquence at Wittemberg, where he died 1661, aged 70. He wrote precepts of literature, &c.

BUCHOLTZER, *Abraham*, a native of Skonaw near Wittemberg, who died at Freitadt where he was pastor, 1584, aged 55. He wrote a valuable index chronologicus utriusque testamenti, 1616, 8vo. often republished.

BUCKELDIUS, *William*, a native of Volder, who died at Biervliet in 1449. He was publicly honored with a superb monument by the Dutch, who gratefully remembered his ingenious invention of the mode of curing herrings with salt.

BUCKERIDGE, *John*, was born at Draycot near Marlborough. His worth, learning, and eloquence, recommended him to king James, before whom he preached at Hampton court, to bring the Melvins and other Scotch presbyterians to a true knowledge of the doctrines of the English church. He was made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and of Ely in 1628, and died three years after. He wrote some sermons, but his chief work is de potestate papæ, &c. adversus Bellarminum.

BUCKHOLD, *John*, a butcher of Leyden, who headed the fanatical mob of anabaptists at Munster, over whom he had the art to make himself king. After an obstinate siege Munster was taken, and the seditious leader ignominiously put to death 1536.

BUCKINGHAM. *Vid. VILLIERS.*

BUQUET, *John Michel Baptiste*, a physician, born at Paris where he died 1780, aged 34, a victim to excessive application. He was early noticed for his abilities in every branch of medical knowledge, and made professor of chemistry, and member of the academy of sciences. His lectures were very popular, and particularly interesting. Several of his treatises are published in the memoirs of the academy.

BUDEUS, *William*, was born in Paris in 1467. As he was of a noble family, and heir to a splendid fortune, he was early introduced in the schools of Paris and the university of Orleans, but the expectations of his friends were disappointed. He was regardless of study, and totally attached to every species of extravagance and dissipation, till at last the follies of youth subsided, and from the most debauched he became the most studious, regular, and virtuous man of his age. He not only cultivated literature, but patronised it with all the warmth of friendship and interest in others, and to his advice and influence with Francis I. France is indebted for the foundation of her royal college. He was employed by the king as ambassador to Leo X. and died at Paris 1540, leaving four sons and two daughters. His works which are valuable were printed at Basil 1557, in four vols. fol. Budæus was the frequent correspondent of Erasmus, but the eminence of these two men rendered them jealous of each other's reputation.

BUDEUS, *John Francis*, was born at Anclan in Pomerania, and was successively professor at the universities of Cobourg, Halle, and Jena. He was learned and indefatigable in his studies, and as a professor popular and eminent for clearness, judgment, and taste. He died at Jena 1729, aged 62. He wrote elementa philosophiæ,

&c. three vols. 8vo.—a system of theology, two vols. 4to.—a German historical dictionary, two vols. fol. and—several other works.

BUDGELL, *Eustace*, descended from a respectable family in Devonshire, was born at St. Thomas near Exeter, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Instead however of studying for celebrity in the law, he cultivated polite literature, and became the associate of persons of rank and of fashion. When Addison, who was cousin to his mother, was appointed secretary to lord Wharton the viceroy of Ireland, BudgeLL was prevailed to accompany him, 1710, in the humbler occupation of one of the clerks of his office. About this time he began his literary career, and with Steele and Addison divided the public favor, as a writer in the Spectator, where his numbers were marked with the letter X. He also afterwards contributed largely to the Guardian, where his papers are designated with an asterisk. The elevation of Addison to higher offices in the state was shared by his friend, who now became an active and eloquent member of the Irish parliament, and was appointed accountant general of the kingdom. An unfortunate dispute however with Webster the secretary of the duke of Bolton the succeeding viceroy, destroyed the future prospects of BudgeLL, who retorted against his antagonist with great severity, and did not even spare the character of his patron. The lampoons were too scurrilous to be forgiven, BudgeLL, by the influence of the duke, was removed from his office, and by his intemperate conduct in publishing his vindication, he drew upon himself not only the ridicule and the odium of the public, but the strongest though disregarded reprehensions of his friend and kinsman Addison. To this ruined state of public character, and to other disappointments, BudgeLL had to add, in 1720, the failure of the South Sea scheme, in which he lost above 20,000l. and his discomfiture in his attempts to gain a seat in parliament, which cost him more than 5000l. Thus baffled in his pursuits, and ruined in his fortunes, he began to look for support in the employment of his pen, but his libellous attacks on Walpole and the ministry left little doubt that his senses were occasionally impaired by the misfortunes and the unkindness which he had met in the world. He was engaged in the Craftsman, and afterwards published about 100 numbers of a weekly pamphlet called the Bee; but though the dutchess of Marlborough, to whose husband he was distantly related, gave him 1000l. and Dr. Tindal left him by his will 2000l. yet he continued to be a prey to want, involved in debts which he could not discharge, and exposed to lawsuits. To the bar, the destined career of his youth, he had recourse, but this also failed, and in the midst of his despair and distraction he took a boat at Somerset stairs, after having previously filled his pockets with stones, and directing the waterman to shoot the bridge, he, when under the arches, threw himself into the river and never rose more. This melancholy event happened in 1736, and might have been apprehended from the disordered state of mind and conduct which for some days preceded it. On his table he left a paper containing these words,

“What Cato did, and Addison approved,

“Cannot be wrong”

BudgeLL as a writer was ingenious, lively, and interesting, scarce

scarce inferior to the elegant style of Addison, and rising above the greater part of English essayists. In his conduct he was impetuous, irascible and proud, in his opinions a sceptic, in his morals a profligate. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote the life of the Boyles, and translated Theophrastus' characters, dedicated to lord Halifax, and by some he was supposed, but falsely, to be concerned in Tindal's christianity as old as the creation.

BUFFALMACO, *Bonamico*, an eminent historical painter, born at Florence. He advised his friend Bruno, to represent the figures of his paintings with labels, so as to introduce a living scene. He died 1340, aged 79.

BUFFET, *Margaret*, a Parisian lady, who wrote an interesting eulogy on learned women, besides observations on the French language.

BUFFIER, *Claude*, a French writer, born in Poland. He died at Paris 1737, aged 76. His writings were ingenious and interesting. His most esteemed work is a course of sciences, on principles new and simple, to form and engage the understanding and the heart, fol. 1732.

BUFFON, *George Louis le Clerc count de*, a learned French philosopher, born at Montbard in Burgundy, seventh September 1707. His father destined him for his own profession, the law, but nature had marked him for the sublimer studies of philosophy. After travelling in Italy, where the works of art were disregarded by his inquisitive mind for the more attractive charms of nature, and after visiting for three short months the English dominions, he fixed his residence at home, and began his career of fame by devoting every day 14 hours to his favorite studies. At the death of his mother he inherited a princely fortune of about 12,000*l.* per annum, but neither pleasure nor opulence diverted the train of his learned occupations. In composition he exhibited the severest correctness; his works when finished were set aside, and some time after, the author returned to the task with all the impartiality of a stranger, but the scrutinizing eye of criticism. Though so strongly devoted to the sciences, yet he was fond of company; his table displayed hospitality, and his conversation was easy, pleasant, and void of all affectation of pedantry and superior knowledge. His favorite authors were Montesquieu, Fenelon and Richardson. He lived to a good old age, and died 16th April 1788. His death was hastened by the violence of disease; 56 stones were found in his bladder, which his medical attendants declared they could have removed, if he had been willing to submit to the operation. His funeral was honorably attended by the learned and the great, and 20,000 spectators are said to have assembled to view his remains borne to the vault of Montbard, where he wished to be placed near his wife. In the gardens of Montbard, near a high tower, was erected by his only son a small column with these words,

Excellæ turri
Humilis columna,
Parenti suo
Fil. Buffon.

Buffon translated Newton's fluxions, and Hales' statics, but his great and immortal work is his "Histoire naturelle, 35 vols. 4to. or 62 12mo. 1749—1765.—Though his writings are so deservedly to celebrity, yet like other great men he is not without his faults. Some

critics have exposed to ridicule the system which, in dividing the whole animal world into six classes, ranks in the same order men and quadrupeds, the lion with the bat, the horse with the hog, as beasts of burden, and the crab and the oyster, as insects with lice and fleas, and the shell-fish as a worm. De la Cépède has written a warm eulogium on his friend, and with equal truth and flattery he suspends in the temple of genius the four lamps of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. In his private character Buffon was a libertine, occasionally vain and puerile. The works of men of genius, he would exclaim, are few, only those of Newton, Montesquieu, Leibnitz and my own. His son suffered during the reign of terror, and was guillotined in 1793, exclaiming triumphantly on the scaffold, "citizens, my name is Buffon."

BUGENHAGEN, *John*, a native of Wollin in Pomerania, the adversary, and afterwards the friend and missionary of Luther. He preached the new tenets over Germany, with great success, and died at Wittemberg 1558, aged 73. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, &c.

BUGIARDINI, *Juliano*, a painter of Florence, who died 1556, aged 75. He was highly esteemed by Michael Angelo, and excelled chiefly in historical paintings, and in landscapes.

BUISTER, *Philip*, a sculptor of Brussels, who died at Paris, 1688, aged 93. His statues adorn Versailles and Paris.

BUKERTOP, *Henry de*, an ecclesiastic of Antwerp, who died at Louvain 27th May 1716. He wrote various works of controversy, &c.

BULL, *John*, a native of Somersetshire, admitted 1586 bachelor of music at Oxford, and doctor at Cambridge. He was so skilful in music that he was appointed organist to the Queen's chapel, and on the establishment of Gresham college, he was elected professor of music, and permitted to deliver his lectures in English. He travelled afterwards in Germany and France, and at last went to reside in the Netherlands, where the archduke patronised him. He died at Lubeck, or according to Wood, at Hamburgh, about the year 1615, aged little more than 50. His compositions in the collection entitled "Parthenie," show him to have had great powers of execution on the harpsichord.

BULL, *Gerge*, bishop of St David's, was born at Wells 25th March 1634. After being at school at Wells and Tiverton, he entered at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1648; but refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, the next year he left the university, and retired into Somersetshire, where the good sense and pious disposition of one of his sisters removed every appearance of levity, which the inexperience of youth, or the turbulence of the times, might have drawn over his character. Under the care of William Thomas, a puritan of extensive learning and amiable manners, he made great progress in divinity, and, at the age of 21, he was ordained by Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford, and soon after was appointed minister of St. George's near Bristol. In this capacity he gained the esteem and reverence of his parishioners, and by an extempore use of the prayers of the liturgy, which were at this time publicly forbidden, he recommended himself to the good opinion

opinion of all parties. He married in 1658, and was made rector of Suddington in Gloucestershire; and during the 27 years of his residence in this parish he composed the greatest part of his valuable works. His excellent defence of the Nicene creed procured him, in 1685, the honorable degree of D.D. from the gratitude of the university of Oxford; and after passing through the several preferments of prebendary of Gloucester, rector of Avening, Gloucestershire, and archdeacon of Landaff, he was at last elevated to the see of St. David's in 1705, where he resided in pastoral dignity, and died February 17, 1709. Of eleven children by the daughter of Mr. Gregory, minister of Cirencester, only two survived him. His chief works, besides the *Defensio fidei Nicenæ*, are his *harmonia apostolica—apologia—examen censuræ—judicium ecclesiæ catholicæ*, a work for which he was thanked by Bossuet and other French ecclesiastics—*primitiva apostolica traditio de J. C. divinatione*, besides various discourses, published by Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo. His character was great, and amiable in private as well as in public life. His learning, as his judicious editor, Nelson, observes, was tempered with that modest and humble opinion of it that made it shine with greater lustre. He not only inculcated, but in his conduct displayed all the meek and endearing virtues of benignity, humility, prudence, piety, and purity of the primitive ages of christianity; and in his last moments exhibited that mild resignation which was the best proof of his hopes and reliance on the great truths of the gospel. His Latin works were edited by Dr. Grabe, 1 vol. folio.

BULLER, Francis, an English judge, descended from a respectable family, long settled in Cornwall and Devonshire. From Westminster school he entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar in 1763. As a special pleader, and at the bar he soon acquired reputation; and by his marriage alliance with lord Bathurst, he obtained the dignity of Welsh judge, and soon after that of justice in the king's bench. His abilities, his knowledge, and his integrity, ensured him here the friendship of lord Mansfield, who wished him to be his successor; but the interest of lord Kenyon prevailed over his recommendation; in consequence of which sir Francis, who was made a baronet, removed to the common pleas. He died suddenly June 4, 1800, universally respected as a good lawyer and an impartial judge. He published, in 1772, an introduction to the law of nisi prius, a work of acknowledged merit among lawyers.

BULLET, John Baptist, died 6th September 1775, aged 76, at Besancon, where he was dean of the university. He published history of the establishment of Christianity, taken from Jewish and pagan authors, in 4to—the existence of God demonstrated from nature—dissertation on the history of France, 8vo—answers to unbelievers—memoirs on the Celtic tongue, 3 vols. fol. &c. He possessed a most retentive memory; but though his works are learned and useful, they do not display either grace of diction, or elegance of style.

BULLEYN, William, an English physician, born in the isle of Ely, and educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, according to historians. He travelled on the continent for his improvement in the knowledge of medicine and botany, and at last settled at Durham, where he practised

with great reputation and success. Tanner reports, that he was a clergyman as well as a physician, and that he was for four years rector of Blaxall in Suffolk. He published several medical works, which are no longer in repute; and was universally esteemed as a polished scholar and as a man of probity, benevolence, and piety. He died in London 1576, and was buried at St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the same grave where his brother, Richard, a divine, had, thirteen years before, been deposited. He was falsely accused of murdering Thomas Hilton, his patient, who died of a malignant fever; and though honorably acquitted, his prosecutors imprisoned him for debt. His portrait appears in his government of health, and in the bulwark of defence.

BULLIALDUS, Ismael, an astronomer, born at Laon, in the isle of France. He travelled in his youth in pursuit of knowledge, and in a more advanced period he visited the famous Hevelius at Dantzic, whose works, like his own, had commanded the applause of mankind. He died at Paris 1694, aged 89. His works were, *de naturâ lucis—Philolaus*, in 4 books, with tables of the system, revived by Copernicus—*opus novum ad arithmetica infinitorum*—treatise on spiral lines—and *astronomiæ et philol. fundamenta*, against Ward, the learned bishop of Sarum.

BULLIARD, N. a French botanist of eminence, author of *Flora Parisiensis*, 8vo.—the herbal of France, 13 vols. fol. 1780—*dictionnaire élémentaire de botanique*, fol.—history of poisonous plants in France, fol.—*histoire des champignons de France*. He died at Paris 1793, aged 41.

BULLINGER, Henry, was born at Bengarten, near Zurich, and educated at Cologne. In his studies in theology, he inclined to the doctrines of the Carthusians; but the spirited writings of Melancthon fixed his faith, and, instead of supporting the errors of the church of Rome, he became a warm advocate for the tenets of the protestants. In 1529 he settled as protestant minister in his native town, where, by his wife, who died in 1564, he had six sons and five daughters. He was the friend and the pupil of Zuinglius, and, after the death of that famous reformer, who was slain in a battle fought in 1521, in consequence of the religious differences of the cantons, he succeeded him as pastor of Zurich, where he had taken refuge with his affrighted family. He died 17th September 1575. His works are numerous, and all on polemical subjects, in 10 vols. His kindness to the English divines who fled to Switzerland from the persecutions of Mary, deserves to be recorded with every commendation. He ably confuted the pope's bull which excommunicated queen Elizabeth, of which a translation has been published. In his capacity of minister of Zurich, he exerted himself much and successfully for the benefit of the poor, and for the moral and religious education of his parishioners.

BULTEAU, Louis, a native of Rouen, who succeeded his uncle as secretary to the French king, and afterwards became a Benedictine monk of St. Maur. He wrote an abridgement of the history of the Benedictine order—essay on the monastic history of the east—besides a translation of St. Gregory's dialogues. He died 1693, aged 78.

BULWER, John, an English physician, author of several works

works on physiognomy—the language of the hand—and instructions to the deaf and dumb. His most curious book is *Anthropometamorphosis*, in which he mentions what various shapes and dresses men have assumed in the different ages of the world. He wrote also *Pathomyoamia*, or dissection of the significative muscles of the affections of the mind. He lived in the 16th century.

BUNEL, Peter, a native of Toulouse, who distinguished himself as a correct writer of the Latin language. He improved himself by travelling in Italy, and was patronised by the French ambassador at Venice. He died of a fever at Turin in 1546, aged 47, as he was making the tour of Italy as tutor to the son of his friend de Faur. The magistrates of Toulouse erected a marble statue to his memory, as a tribute to his great abilities, and the unblemished respectability of his private character. His epistles were published by Stevens 1581, and also at Toulouse 1687.

BUNEL, Jacob, a native of Blois, 1558, eminent as a painter. He was brought up under Zuccherro, and executed, among other things, that finished piece representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, preserved at Rome in the church of the Augustines.

BUNEL, William, a physician of Toulouse, who published, in 1513, a treatise on the plague.

BUNNICK, John, a Flemish painter, born at Utrecht, who chiefly excelled in historical pieces. He died 1727, aged 73. His brother *Jacob* was equally eminent in the representation of sea battles. He died 1725.

BUNON, Robert, an eminent dentist at Paris, who published some learned treatises on his art. He died 1748, aged 46.

BUNYAN, John, son of a tinker, was born at Elstow, near Bedford. The trifling instruction which he received was quickly forgotten, by the indulgence of every vicious propensity; but his career of vice was stopped by the sudden darting of a voice from heaven into his soul, say his biographers, which bade him either to leave his sins, or follow them and perish in hell. From this circumstance his mode of life was altered, and, after being for a little time a soldier in the parliament army, where he behaved bravely at the siege of Leicester, he established himself as a baptist preacher at Bedford; but, as the holder of a convicticle, he was adjudged to be imprisoned for life. During his confinement, he wrote several of his works, and maintained himself by making long tagged thread laces, till, after more than twelve long years' imprisonment, he was liberated by the compassionate interference of Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. When restored to liberty, he travelled through England to visit and comfort the brethren of his persuasion; and on the publication of the act of toleration by James II. he built a meeting house at Bedford, where his doctrines became popular. He died of a fever, in London, in 1688, aged 60, leaving four children, one of whom, Mary, was born blind. His works were collected and published in 2 vols. folio, 1736-7. The most celebrated of his compositions is his *Pilgrim's progress*, a work which, under an allegorical form, conveys and recommends the sublimest truths and purest virtues of morality and religion. It was written during his imprisonment, and has passed through more

than fifty editions, and been translated into various languages.

BUOMMATEI, Benedi, an ecclesiastic, born at Florence, and chiefly known for his work on the Tuscan language, in which he gives very useful rules for the writing of Italian. He died 1647.

BUONACORSI, Philip, a native of Tuscany, who, after the fashion of the times, called himself by the new name of Callimaco Esperiente. He removed from Rome upon being suspected of forming a conspiracy against Paul II. and settled in Poland as tutor to Albert the son of king Casimir. His abilities were also employed in several honorable embassies and as prime minister. He died at Cracow 1496, aged 59. He wrote a life of Attila—of Ladislaus king of Poland before Casimir, besides other works, highly esteemed.

BUONACORSI, or PERRIN DEL VAGA, a painter of Tuscany, suckled by a she-goat. Though originally poor, and engaged in painting church candles, yet his genius raised him to eminence, and, after studying at Rome and Florence, he distinguished himself as a perfect master in finishing the finest works of decoration. He died suddenly 1547, in his 47th year, when engaged in the ceiling of the hall of kings at the Vatican.

BUONAFEDE, Appiano, a native of Comacio, better known under the names of Appio ameo de faba, and Agapisto Cromazanio. He was known as a poet and elegant writer, and was abbot of the Celestines. The best of his poems is the poetical iconology of great men, in Italian, often edited; and the best prose performance is the history and spirit of every sort of philosophy, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome 1792.

BUONAMICI, Lazarus, a native of Bassano, educated at Padua. He was tutor in the Campeggi family, and afterwards became professor of belles lettres in the Sapienza college at Rome. At the sacking of that city 1527 he escaped with difficulty, and with the loss of all his property, and three years after went to Padua, where he read lectures on rhetoric with great applause. His letters and poems were published at Venice 1572. He died 1552, aged 73.

BUONAMICI, Castruccio, a native of Lucca, who studied at Rome, and devoted himself to the clerical profession. Not meeting, however, with the encouragement which he expected, he turned his attention to the military life, and bore arms with courage and distinction in the service of the king of Naples. He devoted much of his time to study, and published the history of the war of Velletri, in 4to. 1746, and, four years after, the history of the last war of Italy, in 3 vols. 4to. which procured him from the duke of Parma the hereditary title of count, and from the king the rank of commissary-general, and a pension. These works are highly esteemed, for the purity of the Latinity, and the accuracy of the narration. The author died in his native city in 1761, in his 50th year.

BUONAROTTI, or BUONAROTA, Michael Angelo, a celebrated painter. *Vid.* ANGELO.

BUONDELMONTE, a young Florentine, in the beginning of the 13th century, who had promised to marry a daughter of the family of the Amidei, but afterwards espoused the more beautiful daughter of the Donati.

This

This conduct provoked the resentment of the slighted fair and of her relations, and by their intrigues the youthful bridegroom was assassinated. The report of this murder was no sooner known, than the whole city was in commotion. The nobility was divided into two parts, and the quarrel became general, so that the friends of Buondelmonte took the name of Guefts, and supported the power of the pope, and their opponents that of Gibelins, who were attached to the interests of the emperor. The animosity thus excited lasted for many centuries, and caused bloodshed and devastation in the city of Florence.

BUNFIGLIO, *Joseph Constant*, a Neapolitan, known as the learned author of two excellent books, the ancient and modern history of Sicily and Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1604.—and the history of Messina, 1606, 4to.

BUNTALENTI, *Bernardo*, surnamed Girondile, was distinguished for his knowledge of architecture, of sculpture, of hydraulics, and also for his miniatures and historical pieces. His madonnas were greatly admired. When an infant, the house of his father, on the Arno, fell down, and destroyed all the inhabitants besides himself. His distress was made known to the duke of Florence, who nobly supported and patronised him, and thus enabled him to become the honor of his country. He died 1608, aged 61.

BUPALUS, a sculptor of antiquity, B.C. 540. His deformed statue of Hipponax the poet was noticed with such severity of satire by the angry bard, that the sculptor and his brother Athenis hanged themselves in despair.

BURCHARD, tutor of Conrad the emperor, was made bishop of Worms, and died 1026. His canons or decrees were published at Cologne 1548.

BURCHELLO, *Dominico*, a barber at Florence, whose wit and genius rendered him the favorite of his countrymen. He wrote sonnets and lighter pieces, which have gained the admiration of critics, and rank him high among Italian poets. Occasionally obscure, and sometimes enigmatical, he is censurable for the little respect which he paid to good manners. He died at Rome 1448, aged 68. The best edition of his poems is that of Florence, 8vo. 1568.

BURE, *William de*, a bookseller at Paris, known for his great knowledge of old, curious, and valuable books. His bibliographie instructive, 7 vols. 8vo.—and musæum typographicum, 12mo. are much esteemed. He died 1782, July 15.

BURE, *Catharine*, a learned lady of Sweden, whose Latin correspondence with another Swedish lady, *Vandela Skytte*, has been printed, and displays elegance of language, correctness of stile, and delicacy of expression. She died 1679, aged 77.

BURETTE, *Peter John*, a physician of Paris, who died there 1747, aged 82. He was son of a musician, and played with his father before Lewis XIV.; but at the age of 18 he quitted the profession for literature. He became an elegant and polished scholar; and besides his many valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, on the games of the ancients, and other curious subjects, he was engaged in the journal des savans. His treatise on the symphony of the ancients is much admired. He was also an able orientalist, and as a professor of

medicine in the royal college, and a reader on the materia medica, he acquired great applause. The catalogue of his library is contained in 3 vols. 12mo.

BURGER, *Godfred Augustus*, a native of Wolmerswende in Germany, who studied divinity at Halle, and afterwards applied to the profession of law at Gottingen. Poetry, however, was his favorite pursuit, and the productions of Shakespeare gave him more real pleasure than any other employment. He was for some time engaged in the periodical publication of the almanac of the muses from 1770 to 1775, and of the German museum, and translated with great spirit the tragedy of Macbeth, which was acted at Hamburg. His Leonora, so wild and terrific, is well known in England. Burger, who was sickle in his pursuits, was for some years engaged as a steward to baron Ullar, and as a farmer; and in the latter part of his life he was professor at Gottingen. He was three times married, and was divorced from his third wife, who was herself a poetess, but of an immoral character. He died of a consumption 1794, aged 46.

BURGES, *Cornelius*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. He was chaplain to Charles I. but, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he sided with the parliament, and enriched himself by the plunder of that church, which it was his duty to support. At the restoration, his ill-gotten wealth was torn with difficulty from his grasp. He died 1665. Some of his sermons and other tracts have been printed.

BURGH, *Ulrich de*, marquis of Clanricarde, was known for his courtesy and loyalty, and was author of memoirs relative to the Irish rebellion, published 8vo. 1722, and improved 1757 in fol. a work instructive and interesting, from the character which judge Lindsey has given to the writer. He died 1657.

BURGH, *James*, a popular writer, born at Madderty in Perthshire. After studying a little time at St. Andrews for the clerical profession, which his health did not permit him to pursue, he engaged in the linen trade, and was unsuccessful. Disappointed at home, he came to England, where for one year he was engaged in correcting the press, in the house of an eminent printer, and from thence he went as assistant in the grammar school at Marlow, where he published 1746, Britain's remembrancer, a book universally read, and admired, and considered as the finished production of some of the bishops. On leaving Marlow he was engaged in the same laborious employment at Enfield, and afterwards, in 1747, he opened a school on his own account at Stoke Newington, and three years after he removed to Newington Green, where for 19 years, with great reputation and success, he trained many respectable pupils to the knowledge of literature, and the practice of virtue and morality. In 1771, he retired to the enjoyment of competence and tranquillity at Islington; but great is the uncertainty of life, and so fleeting its pleasures, that he found himself grievously attacked by a stone in his bladder, which while it exposed him to exquisite pain, enabled him to display the greatest patience and resignation, till he was happily released 26th Aug. 1775, in his 61st year. His other writings were thoughts on education, —political disquisitions, 3 vols.—Crito or essays, 12 vols.—the dignity of human nature, &c. one vol. 4to. or two vols.

vols. 8vo.—the art of speaking, 8vo.—besides other treatises. His answer to Lindley's apology for resigning his living at Catterick, was considered so popular and masterly, that the university of Oxford honorably presented him the degree of doctor of laws.

BURGOYNE, *John*, a general in the army, known for his defence of Portugal in 1762, against the invading Spaniards, for his brave seizure of Ticonderago, and for the fatal day of Saratoga, 17th Oct. 1777, in which, after two battles, he surrendered the British army to general Gates. He was supposed to be the natural son of lord Bingley. He was author of four dramatic pieces, of which the *Maid of the oak*, a comic opera—*Bon ton*, an entertainment—and the *Heiress*, a comedy, written in sprightly and elegant dialogue, were received with great applause on the public theatres. He wrote besides several epilogues, and some fugitive pieces. He died 4th Aug. 1762, and nine days after was privately buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

BURIDAN, *John*, a French philosopher of Bethune in Artois in the 14th century. He was professor and afterwards rector of the university of Paris, from which, being expelled by the realists in opposition to the nominalists, he retired to Germany, where he founded the university of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's logic, ethics, &c. Buridan's ass standing between two bushels of wheat was proverbial in the schools for a long time, but of this the origin is little known.

BURIGNY, *Levesque de*, a native of Rheims, who died at Paris, 8th Oct. 1785, aged 94. He wrote a treatise on the authority of the pope, four vols. 12mo. 1720—a learned history of pagan philosophy, 1724—general history of Sicily, two vols. 4to. 1745—revolution of Constantinople, three vols. 12mo. 1750—Porphyry on abstinence—life of Grotius, of Erasmus, of Bossuet, of Perron.

BURKE, *Edmund*, a celebrated statesman, son of a respectable attorney, born at Carlow in Ireland, first Jan. 1730, and educated at Ballymore, under Abraham Shackleton a quaker, and afterwards at Trinity-college, Dublin, where, after three years' residence, he took his bachelor's degree, 1749. He afterwards applied for the logic professorship at Glasgow, and when his solicitations were unsuccessful he came to London, and in 1753 entered at the Middle Temple. But though possessed of great powers of elocution, he paid no serious attention to the law, but considered literature and politics as the field most favorable for the exertion of his genius. For some time he subsisted on the labors of his pen, and the remuneration of the booksellers; and his vindication of natural society, or a view of the miseries and evils arising to mankind, from every species of artificial society, in a letter to lord ———, by a late noble writer, gained him reputation, for the general admiration which regarded Bolingbroke as the author, soon redounded to the honor of the anonymous writer. His essay on the sublime in 1757, increased his literary fame, and recommended him to the notice of the great and the learned, especially Johnson. In 1758 Doddsley began at his suggestion the annual register, which owed much of its celebrity to his pen. In 1761 he visited Ireland, as the companion of his friend Singlespeech Hamilton, by whose interest he

procured a pension of 300 l. on the Irish establishment, and on his return he was introduced by Mr. Fitzherbert to the notice of lord Rockingham first lord of the treasury, who made him his secretary, and had him returned to parliament for Wendover. Though the Rockingham administration was of short existence, Burke retained his attachment to his friends, and during the American war he distinguished himself as a warm advocate for the liberties of his fellow subjects beyond the Atlantic. He was in 1774 honorably without expence elected member for Bristol; but popularity rests on a fickle foundation, and an unlucky opinion in favor of the commerce of Ireland, and in favor of the Roman catholics, brought the orator into disgrace with his constituents, at the election of 1780. He was afterwards member for Maldon, and during the little time that lord Rockingham succeeded lord North in 1782, he was made pay-master general, and held a seat in the privy council, and afterwards in the coalition he was admitted to share the triumphs and the disgrace of his friends. Thus driven from power, he continued a zealous and active opponent to Mr. Pitt's administration, and particularly attacked his conduct during the debates on the regency bill. The destruction of the French monarchy, however, which caused such satisfaction among his friends, created uneasiness and distrust in Mr. Burke, and with a prophetic voice he proclaimed aloud, the miseries and misfortunes which awaited his country, if they followed the examples of her ferocious neighbours, in attempts to alter or new model her constitution. So determined an opposition to the then popular opinion, produced a separation between Mr. Burke and his former associates, and the publication of his famous reflections on the French revolution, roused the feelings and divided the sentiments of the nation. While the author and his adherents inveighed with becoming severity against the disorders and mischiefs of anarchy, Paine in his answer, in the rights of man, and other insidious writers, attempted to render palatable to the public, doctrines, which tended to establish republicanism over the ruins of rank, of property, of subordination, of happiness and domestic virtue. These literary services aided by the most eloquent language in parliament reconciled Mr. Burke to the Pitt administration, and a pension was honorably bestowed upon him by the king, which, though it drew upon him the sarcasms and reproaches of party, was applauded by every friend of virtue and true loyalty. Thus animated by a spirit of enthusiasm, which electrified the whole nation, and as the advocate for the war, he was considered by many as the oracle and the bulwark of the country, whilst others attributed his zeal to the effects of a frantic and heated imagination. Some time before his death Mr. Burke retired from public life; but though honored with the esteem of the great and good, he sunk three years after a melancholy victim to the recent loss of his only and favorite son, and expired at his seat near Beaconsfield, July 8th, 1797, aged 67. As an author Mr. Burke distinguished himself, his essay on the sublime and beautiful, is considered as a valuable performance—and his vindication of natural society, is a happy imitation of the great Bolingbroke. For some time he was engaged for Doddsley in writing in the Annual register, and gave to that publication, by the animated language, and elegant diction of his pen, a value

value which it has since lost. His "reflections," were so interesting in the public opinion, that in a few weeks 18,000 copies were sold. Dr. Parr in his *Bellendenus* has paid a handsome and deserved compliment to the merits and virtues of the venerable senator, whose character will always stand high, notwithstanding the blemish which impartiality views with sorrow, in his rancorous conduct in the accusation of Mr. Hastings. His other writings were, thoughts on the causes of the present discontents, — a letter to a member of the national assembly, — an appeal from the new whigs to the old, — letters to a noble lord on the subjects in discussion with the duke of Bedford, — thoughts on a regicide peace, — letter to a noble lord, in which he sarcastically inveighed against the duke of Bedford, for his remarks on having accepted a pension, &c. In his last moments, it is said, that he caused Addison's paper from the *Spectator*, on the immortality of the soul, to be read to him. Burke had the good fortune to rise from an inferior station to eminence in public life, and had the merit to support his elevation by the most affable conduct, by benevolence of heart, dignified manners, and the most correct notions, and exemplary practice of moral and religious duties.

BURKITT, William, was born at Hitcham, Northamptonshire, 25th July 1650, and educated at Stowmarket school, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was made vicar of Dedham in Essex, where, as before at Mildenhall in Suffolk where he was curate, he adorned his office by a pious and practical elocution, and by a friendly and charitable demeanor. He died Oct. 1703. He wrote some books, the best known of which is his commentary on the New Testament, which continues to be a popular work.

BURLAMAQUI, John James, a native of Geneva, professor of civil law there, and afterwards tutor to the prince of Hesse Cassel. He was made counsellor of state on his return to Geneva, and died there 1748, aged 54. His principles of natural law, and of political law, three vols. 12mo. are two popular works, which show him to have been well acquainted with his subject, and all the arguments of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Barbeyrac.

BURLEIGH. Vid. CECIL.

BURLEY, Walter, an English priest, who left commentaries on Aristotle, &c. a book de vitâ & moribus philosophorum printed, Cologne 1472.

BURMAN, Francis, of Leyden, was professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died, 1679, aged 51. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the historical books of the Old Testament in Dutch — an abridgement of theology, — *exercitationes theologicæ*, 2 vols. 4to. — and other works.

BURMAN, Francis, son of the preceding, was like him professor at Utrecht, and died 1719, aged 58. He wrote on the persecution of Dioclesian, &c.

BURMAN, Peter, also son of Francis, was born at Utrecht, and became professor of history and eloquence, and also rector of the university of Leyden. He was in his temper so quarrellsome, and in his manners so intemperate and immoral that his contemporaries regarded him with contempt, and at his death, in 1740, no one was found who could honor his memory with the usual respect of a common eulogy. His chief attacks of rancor, of severity and ridicule, were directed against Le Clerc.

Bentley thought highly of his abilities. He wrote a book on Roman taxes, and edited with skill and judgement the works of Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, Valerius Flaccus, Lucan, &c.

BURMAN, John, of the same family, was professor of botany and medicine at Amsterdam, and published two curious and valuable books, — *rariorum Afric. plantarum decades* x. 4to. with plates in 4to. 1739. — *thesaurus Zeylanicus* 4to. 1737.

BURN, Richard, was born at Kirby Stephen near Winton, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of L.L.D. in 1762. He died at Orton, where he had been vicar 49 years, 20th November 1789. He was chancellor of Carlisle and justice of the peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland, and distinguished himself as the author of the office of justice of peace, and on the ecclesiastical laws, two works of great repute and respectability, besides the history and antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

BURN, John, son of the preceding, was educated to the law, but did not practise though he possessed great abilities. He is known as the editor of his father's works, which he improved with valuable additions. He died 1802, aged 58.

BURNET, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, was born of a respectable and ancient family at Edinburgh, 18th September 1643. He was educated in the college of Aberdeen, and under the watchful eye of his father he early acquired habits of industry and application which attended him through life, and never till the infirmities of age compelled him, discontinued the custom of rising every morning at four o'clock to prosecute his studies with ardor and effect. At the age of 18 he was admitted expectant preacher, but he refused the offer of a benefice, and in 1663, two years after his father's death, he visited Oxford and Cambridge for six months, and soon after passed over into Holland, where he applied to the study of Hebrew, and by an indiscriminate and friendly intercourse with men of every religious persuasion, he fixed his principles of universal benevolence and toleration, without regard to tribe or sect. On his return to Scotland in 1665, he was ordained, and afterwards appointed divinity professor at Glasgow; but his benevolent attempts to reconcile the contending parties in ecclesiastical affairs rendered him unpopular and suspected. He afterwards engaged himself to write the history of the dukes of Hamilton, and recommended himself so much to the earl of Lauderdale and to the king's ministers in London, by his moderation and his superior abilities that he was several times offered a Scotch bishopric which he as often declined. His interest with the court however was of short duration, he became suspected, and was treated with harshness by the king, who ordered his name to be erased from the list of chaplains. To avoid the enmity of Lauderdale, he determined to settle in London, where he was appointed preacher of the Rolls chapel, and lecturer of St. Clements. His two first volumes of the History of the Reformation about this time commanded the public admiration, and received as an honorable testimony of its merits the thanks of both houses of parliament. About this time likewise he became

acquainted with the profligate Rochester, and by his conversation he reclaimed him, and had the happiness to see him atone for his debaucheries by a most penitential death. Upon the change of administration in 1682, Burnet's conduct gave offence, and his attendance on lord Russell at his trial created so much indignation at court, that he was by the king's command discharged from his offices at the Rolls' chapel and at St. Clements. His character was so well established that, in his travels in France and Italy, he was received with every mark of attention and respect by the French king, and by pope Innocent II. The accession of James II. to the throne formed a new era in the life of Burnet. Unwilling to return to his native country, he resolved to settle in Holland, and the attention which was paid to him by the prince and princess of Orange, proved so offensive to the English monarch that he caused his ambassador to demand his banishment from the states, a tyrannical interference which was rejected, as he was under the protection of the laws as a naturalized subject and the husband of a Dutch lady. Some time after he accompanied as chaplain the prince on his invasion of England, and so zealously active did he show himself in his cause, both by his pamphlets and his pulpit eloquence, that William a few days after he was seated on the throne advanced him to the see of Salisbury. In his new office he was moderate but dignified, though his assertions in a pastoral letter that William's title to the crown was founded on conquest, proved highly disagreeable to both houses, and the offensive paper was publicly burnt by the hands of the hangman. He resided in his diocese the best part of his time, and though he was engaged as preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, yet he devoted himself as much to improve the comforts of his clergy, by augmenting poor livings, as to advance the interests of religion by his writings. He died 17th March 1715, in his 72d year, and was buried at St. James's Clerkenwell. He was thrice married, first to lady Margaret Kennedy daughter of earl Cassilis about 1670, secondly to a Dutch lady of family and fortune who died of the small-pox 1698, and thirdly in the same year to Mrs. Berkeley a woman of excellent character. Besides his works already mentioned, and a third volume of the reformation, &c. he wrote the History of his own times,—an excellent treatise on the pastoral care,—an exposition of the 39 articles,—and sermons. His son *Thomas Burnet* published an account of his life annexed to the history of his own times and the marquis of Halifax has drawn his character with great judgement and impartiality. Of his three sons, the eldest, *William*, died 1729, governor of New England,—the second, *Gilbert*, was chaplain to the king, and warmly engaged in the Bangorian controversy as the champion of Hoadly,—and *Thomas* became a judge of the common pleas, and died 1753.

BURNET, *Elizabeth*, third wife of bishop Burnet, was the daughter of sir Richard Blake knight, and was born in London 1661. At the age of 18 she married Robert Berkeley esquire, with whom she went to reside in Holland the revolution, and after being a widow seven years she in 1700 married the bishop of Salisbury. The fortune which she possessed was employed to the most benevolent purposes, and the goodness of her heart was displayed in her maternal attention to the children of her last husband.

She published a method of devotion, a book of merit, which showed her great knowledge of religion, and which was again reprinted four years after her death. She died 1709.

BURNET, *Dr. Thomas*, a writer of eminence, born at Croft in Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton school and Clare-hall Cambridge, under the care of Tillotson, and the patronage of Cudworth. Great abilities and a cultivated understanding recommended him to the notice of the powerful; and as tutor to the son of the marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to lord Ossory grandson of the duke of Ormond, he gained the esteem and the attachment of men of rank and political influence. By means of his noble friends he was appointed in 1685, to the mastership of the charter house, and in that situation he displayed great firmness, and a conscientious regard for the statutes of the society over which he presided, by refusing to admit one Popham to be a pensioner of the house, without his taking the oaths, in consequence of the dispensation granted him by James II. The revolution seemed to open the road for future preferment, but the publication of his "*Archæologia philosophicæ, &c.*" drew upon him public censure, and his attempt to allegorise the scripture account of the fall of Adam exposed him to the indignation of his ecclesiastical readers, who thought they viewed in him a sceptical and infidel writer. Every endeavour to vindicate himself appeared unsatisfactory, he was removed from his appointment of clerk of the closet to the king, and it is said, by that unfortunate book, lost the see of Canterbury on the death of his respected friend and patron Tillotson. Thus banished from royal favor, and regardless of the frowns of the world, he retired to his favorite pursuits in the tranquillity of the charter house, where he died 27th September 1715, aged about 80. His chief work is his theory of the earth, which he published originally in Latin, and afterwards greatly improved in an English dress, at the recommendation of Charles II. The celebrity which this book acquired, directed the inquiries of philosophers to examine its merits, and though it is proved fully by the criticisms of Flamstead, Warren, and particularly of Keill, to be a system built on wrong data, and more the effort of fanciful invention than of deep reflection and mathematical precision, yet it is popular, and will be admired, as it possesses uncommon beauties, elegant diction, and interesting details. He wrote besides two other learned and valuable Latin works—*de fide & officiis christianorum*—& *de statu mortuorum, & resurgentium*,—besides other pieces, in which he questions the eternity of future punishments, and adopts the doctrines of the millennium. These works have been translated into English.

BURNET *Dr. Thomas*, a Scotch physician, of whose birth, life, and death, nothing is recorded except what is mentioned in the title of his books. He was member of the medical college Edinburgh, and wrote—*thesaurus medicinæ practicæ*, 1673, 4to. London, and enlarged 1698,—*Hippocrates contractus, &c.* Edinburgh 1685, 8vo. and London 1743, in 12mo.

BURNS, *Robert*, a Scotch poet of great merit, born 29th January 1759 at Ayr. Though originally a ploughman, and humbly educated, he rose to high poetical fame by the untutored powers of his genius. His writings

writings are all in the Scotch dialect which undoubtedly lessens their merit, though they possess uncommon beauty and an elegant simplicity, which cannot be sufficiently admired. Burns no sooner appeared in print than he was noticed, and drawn from the plough to associate with men of letters and opulence. By the exertions of his friends and Dr. Blacklock of Edinburgh in particular, a handsome subscription of nearly 1100*l.* was raised for him, and a place in the excise was obtained, and a farm rented, where he might exercise his genius in noble independence, while he maintained his family. These generous efforts however were unavailing; Burns transplanted from the plough, was a withered plant; he contracted bad habits, which, added to a natural propensity for licentious pleasures, shattered his existence, and he sunk into an untimely grave in 1796. He left behind him a widow and four children, towards whom the hand of benevolence, guided by the kind interference of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who edited his poems and letters in four vols. 8vo. 1800, has been humanely extended to raise them above the miseries of low and often vicious indigence, and the handsome sum of 1000*l.* has been obtained as the profit of the publication.

BURRHUS, Afranius, a famous Roman, commander under Claudius and Nero. He attempted in vain to check the vicious conduct of Nero, who was his pupil, and died universally regretted A.D. 62.

BURROUGH, Edward, a native of Westmoreland, who from a churchman became a presbyterian and afterwards a quaker. As a preacher he displayed great intrepidity, and even reprehended Cromwell for his severities. He obtained from Charles II. the suspension of the persecutions against the quakers of New England. He was at last imprisoned by an alderman of London for his violent preaching, and died of the gaol distemper in Newgate, 1663, aged 29. His tracts, &c. were collected in one vol. folio.

BURROUGHS, Jeremiah, a nonconformist, educated at Cambridge, which he left on account of his tenets. After being sheltered in the house of lord Warwick, he retired to Holland, and during the civil wars he returned to London, and became preacher of Stepney, and Cripplegate churches. He was a man of great piety, considerable learning, and of irreproachable manners. He wrote a commentary on Hosea,—sermons on contentment and resignation—Irenicum, or in favor of Christian peace, &c. He died in London 1646, November 14th.

BURROW, James, master of the crown office, was elected 1772 president of the royal society, which he resigned the next year to sir John Pringle, and was at that time knighted when the society presented an address to the king. He published four vols. of reports besides decisions of the court of king's bench,—an essay on punctuation,—anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family, &c. Sir James died 5th November 1782.

BURTON, Henry, an ecclesiastic born at Birsall in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He was made B.D. at Oxford, and afterwards introduced into the family of lord Carey, created in 1625 earl of Monmouth, to whose sons he was tutor. He was next clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and after his death to Charles,

who on his accession to the throne discarded him from his favor. This affront, whether merited or not, was highly resented by Burton, who was now inflamed with the spirit of the times, and railed with vehemence against the episcopal bench, especially Neill and Laud. In his office of rector of St. Matthew's in Friday-street he preached and published two sermons, which were considered as libellous and seditious, and for them he was summoned before the star-chamber and condemned to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to be exposed on the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to be degraded from his ecclesiastical honors, and be imprisoned for life, without the permission of seeing his wife or relations. After enduring this severe punishment for 12 weeks in Lancaster gaol, he was for greater security removed, from the commiseration of the populace, to Cornet castle in Guernsey, in October 1637, from which, three years after, he was liberated by the interference of parliament. His sufferings were rewarded by the compassion of parliament, who voted to him 6000*l.* which in consequence of the turbulence of the times he never received, and he was restored to his living and his degrees, and by embracing the prevalent opinions of the puritans and independents he continued to retain his popularity till his death in 1648, aged 69. His writings were all controversial, and generally full of invectives.

BURTON, William, an antiquarian, born at Lindley in Leicestershire, and educated at Sutton Coldfield school, and Brazen-nose college Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and was barrister and reporter in the court of common pleas. The law however did not long engage his attention; his favorite studies were genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities, and under the patronage of Villars marquis of Buckingham, and with the assistance of his friends John Beaumont and Augustus Vincent, he published his great work on the history of his native county, in fol. 1622. This composition is valuable on account of its antiquity, though it is not free from errors, and though it is often too overloaded with long genealogies and useless digressions. Burton was a man of property as well as of education, but he was a sufferer by the civil wars. He chiefly lived at his favorite seat, Falde, near Tutbury, Staffordshire, and was intimate with sir Robert Cotton, with Somner, Michael Drayton, and sir William Dugdale. He died at Falde sixth April 1645, aged 70. His son, *Cassibelan*, inherited his virtues and learning. He published a poetical translation of Martial in 1658, and died February 28th 1681, aged 72. He left his father's valuable collection of antiquities to the learned Walter Chetwynd, of Staffordshire.

BURTON, Robert, brother to the preceding, was born eighth February 1576, and educated at the same school and college. He became afterwards student of Christ church, and obtained the livings of St. Thomas, Oxford, and Segrave in Leicestershire, which with some difficulty in those turbulent times he retained till his death in January 1639. He was a man of extensive learning but of a melancholy turn of mind, and extravagantly addicted to astrology. His anatomy of melancholy, by Democritus junior as he calls himself, fully established his character for erudition and eccentricity. The work continued, in a 4to. and octavo form, long a favorite of the public,

public, and his bookseller it is said gained an handsome estate by the sale of it. As Burton died about the time which he had predicted by calculating his nativity, some foolishly suspected that to give celebrity to the accuracy of his art he destroyed himself. He was buried in the cloisters of Christ church cathedral. Sterne is said to have borrowed much from his writings.

BURTON, *Ezekias*, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards prebendary of Norwich, was eminent for his learning and piety. He was a strenuous advocate for toleration in support of the plans of his patron lord keeper Bridgeman. He died of a malignant fever, 1681. His discourses were published by Tillotson in two vols. He wrote also the preface to bishop Cumberland's laws of nature.

BURTON, *William*, was born in Austinfriars, London, educated at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, and after being usher to the well known Thomas Farnaby, he was made master of the grammar school of Kingston on Thames. He was eminent as an universal scholar, a judicious critic and an able antiquary. He was intimate with many learned men, especially Usher. He died 1657. He wrote *Græcæ linguae historia—Veteris linguae Perficæ historia*, published with the preceding,—a commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary, relating to Britain, in folio.

BURTON, *William*, born at Rippon in Yorkshire, was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.D. With difficulty he was dissuaded by his friends from joining the pretender at Manchester in 1745. He practised with great reputation as a physician, and wrote the history of Yorkshire, in two vols. fol. He died at York, 1759, aged 62.

BURTON, *John, D.D.*, a learned divine born at Wembworth Devonshire, and educated at Okehampton and Ely schools. He entered afterwards at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he soon became Greek lecturer, and for near 15 years a respectable and indefatigable tutor. His abilities were exerted not only to render his pupils learned, and the university regular and correct in discipline, but he endeavored to smoothe the difficulties which attend the publication of learned and important works, and drew contributions and exemptions for such books as issued from the Clarendon press. In 1733, he was honorably elected to a fellowship of Eton college, and about the same time succeeded Dr. Littleton, as vicar of Mapledurham Oxfordshire. When he came to reside on his living he found his predecessor's widow and her three infant daughters in an helpless unprotected state, and the benevolence with which he treated the mother soon created more than common friendship, and at last ended in marriage. His retirement here was employed in improving and embellishing his neighbourhood, and in suggesting hints for the removing of obstructions in the navigation of the Thames. The death of his wife in 1748, greatly affected him; he honored her memory, by the tender, affectionate and liberal treatment which he showed to her orphan daughters, and afterwards chiefly spent his time at Eton, where he was revered and loved by the pupils of that respectable foundation. At an advanced period of life, when his eyesight began to fail, he published his scattered pieces called *opuscula miscellanea*, but soon after a severe attack of an erysipelous fever, destroyed his faculties and rendered him a

melancholy monument of fallen greatness. This worthy and truly amiable man, died 11th February 1771, aged 76, and was buried at the entrance of Eton chapel. Besides the preferments mentioned, he was made rector of Worplesdon in Surrey, 1766.

BURY, *Arthur, D.D.* a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from which he was ejected in 1648, after a residence of 10 years, by the parliamentary visitors. At the restoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665, was made rector of Exeter college, and chaplain to the king. His "naked gospel," in which he defended and avowed the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in some pamphlets, and died about the end of the 17th century, near Exeter.

BURY, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Captain Lawrence, was born at Linton, Cambridgeshire, and married Mr. Lloyd of Huntingdonshire, and after his death Samuel Bury a dissenting minister of Bristol. She was a respectable woman in private life, and particularly excelled in her knowledge of divinity, of mathematics, and of the learned languages, especially Hebrew. Her life and diary were published by her last husband, and Dr. Watts honored her virtues with an elegant elegy. She died at Bristol, 1720, aged 76.

BURZUIE, a learned Persian philosopher and physician, in the reign of Chosroes surnamed Nushirvan the just, by whom he was employed to obtain a copy of a famous book among the Indians, called the wisdom of all ages. He with some difficulty obtained the valuable composition, and after translating it, dedicated it to his royal master. The translation which is descended to the present times is greatly altered from the original.

BUS, *Cesar de*, a native of Cavaillon, who atoned for the irregularities of youth, by a pious life, which he devoted to the reformation of the clergy. His labors were approved by the pope, he was made general of his new order which he called the fathers of the christian doctrine, and he obtained a canonry for his services. He wrote familiar instruction on the christian doctrine, once very popular, and died 1607, aged 63.

BUSBEQUIUS, *Auger Giffen*, a natural son of the lord of Busbec, was born at Commines in Flanders. He was educated with the greatest care by his father, who perceived in him the prominent features of a man of genius and talents. He visited London in the suit of the imperial ambassador, and in 1554 went himself at the head of an embassy to the capital of Turkey, where, besides examining with the eyes of a statesman, the character and genius of the inhabitants, he made a curious and valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, and inscriptions. He published an interesting account of his travels, printed by Elzevir, Leyden 1633, which is highly commended by Thuanus; and so respectable and useful were his abilities considered, that he was drawn from the privacy of retirement to attend Elizabeth when she espoused Charles IX. of France, and to remain at the French court, as imperial ambassador. He died October 1592, aged 70.

BUSBY, *Richard*, a celebrated schoolmaster, born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, 22d September 1606, and educated at Westminster school, of which, after taking his degrees

degrees at Christ-church Oxford, and being promoted to a prebend of Wells, and the living of Cudworth Somersetshire, he was appointed master 13th December 1640. For 55 years he presided over that respectable institution, and had the happiness to see many of his pupils fill the highest offices of the church and state, with credit and ability. After the restoration he was made prebendary of Westminster by Charles II. and in the same year he took his degree of D.D. He died sixth April 1695, in his 89th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a fine monument is erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription to commemorate the great abilities, useful services, and honorable conduct of this eminent scholar. The great opulence which in a laborious office he acquired was liberally dispersed for the promotion of piety and learning, or for the relief of virtuous and suffering indigence. He wrote some books for the use of his school, where they are still retained as a monument of his erudition, and critical discernment.

BUSCHETTO DA DALICCHIO, an eminent architect and mechanic of the 11th century. The cathedral of Pisa, one of the finest of the buildings of Italy, is a lasting monument of his great abilities, in a barbarous and ignorant age.

BUSCHING, Dr. Anthony Frederic, a native of Stadthagen in Prussia, educated at Halle, and made pastor of the Lutheran church at Presburg. He was author of a new treatise on geography in German, two vols. 1754. This work was liberally rewarded on the continent, and its merits were made known to the English in a translation in six vols. 4to. 1768-1779. Dr. Busching died 1793, aged 69, at Berlin, where Frederic II. had placed him as director of the college.

BUSCHIVS, Herman, a German scholar, known for some commentaries which he wrote on classical authors, and for some latin poems. He contributed much to the restoration of learning in Europe, and ably seconded the doctrines of Luther 1534, aged 66.

BUSHELL, Thomas, a native of Worcestershire, educated at Baliol college. He was afterwards in the service of Bacon the chancellor, and upon his disgrace he retired to Oxfordshire, to reside on his estate. He was in his principles a strong royalist, and had the honor to receive Charles I. and his queen at his seat, and for his attachment to his cause he was made master of the royal mines in Wales. In this new appointment he established a mint, and coined money, which he sent to the monarch at Oxford. At the restoration he was permitted by an act of parliament to work and improve the lead mines of Mendip in Somersetshire. He died 1674, aged 80, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He wrote speeches and songs at the presentation of the rock at Euston to the queen, 4to. 1636,—a remonstrance of his majesty's mines in Wales, 1642, 4to.—extract of Bacon's philosophical theory of mineral prosecutions, 4to. 1660.

BUSLEIDEN, Jerome, a statesman, in the service of Charles V. who employed him in various embassies. He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus, sir Thomas More, &c. and he founded in Louvain, the college of the three tongues, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. One of his letters appears in More's Utopia. He died 1517.

BUSSIERE, John de, a learned Jesuit, author of an history of France, 2 vols. 4to.—an abridgement of universal history—Scanderberg, a Latin heroic poem in eight books—and other poems. He died 1678, aged 71.

Bussy, Roger Rabutin count of, a French writer, born 3d April 1618, in Normandy. He devoted himself to amilitary life for some time, and rose to high rank, but his publication of *les amours des Gaules* proved so offensive on account of the liberty which he took with the character of the French ladies, that he was deprived of all his honors, and thrust into the Bastille, 1665. The following year he was liberated, but on condition of living in exile on his estate in Burgundy. As a writer he is eminent for his wit, the fire and elegance of his diction, and the interesting manner of his narratives. He wrote besides memoirs,—abridged history of Lewis the great,—letters, in seven vols.—poems, &c. He died 1693.

BUTLER, William, a physician, born at Ipswich, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He practised at Cambridge without a degree, but the oddity of his manners, and the bold and irregular method in which he treated his patients, and often successfully, rendered him a favorite in his profession. Some anecdotes of him are recorded, which exhibit him more as a capricious and obstinate boy, or a madman, than as a man of sound sense and sagacious conduct. He died 29th Jan. 1618, aged 82, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge. He left no writings behind him.

BUTLER, Charles, a native of Hampshire, author of a popular book on bees, called the feminine monarchy, and of a treatise on music. He was master of Basingstoke school, and vicar of Lawrence Wotton, and died 1647.

BUTLER, Samuel, the poet, was born at Strensham in Worcestershire. After being educated at Worcester grammar-school, his father, who was a farmer, sent him to Cambridge, where, however, he never was matriculated, and after staying six or seven years there, he became the clerk of Mr. Jefferys a justice of the peace. In this employment he devoted himself to poetry and other literary pursuits, as well as to music and painting. Afterwards he was in the family of the countess of Kent, where he not only had access to a valuable library, but familiarly conversed with the great Selden, whose amanuensis he occasionally was. For some time after he was in Bedfordshire in the house of sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers. In this situation no doubt he planned, if he did not write, his *Hudibras*, as the knight was intended for the hero of the poem. Upon the restoration he became secretary to lord Carbery, by whom he was appointed steward of Ludlow castle, and some time after married Mrs. Herbert, a lady whose fortune was lost to the poet by being laid out in bad securities. In 1663 Butler appeared in a new character, by the publication of the first part of his *Hudibras* in three cantos, and the merit of the poem was no sooner known at court by the influence of the earl of Dorset, than the king, and the whole of the royalist party received it with enthusiastic applause. The next year the second part was published, and a third in 1678; but the golden dreams of the poet were disappointed; and though the nation expected it, and the

the merit of the poem had the strongest claim to royal patronage and public remuneration, yet Butler sunk in want and obscurity. In vain his friends interested themselves in his favor, the monarch enjoyed the wit of Hudibras, but forgot his merits and his necessities, in the midst of his flatterers and concubines, and though it is said that the poet once received 300 guineas from the royal purse, his general treatment denies the assertion. From this shameful neglect of pining virtue, we are to lament the discontinuation of Hudibras. Butler who did more by the sarcastic powers of his muse, to expose to ridicule the fanatical supporters of republicanism, than all the courtiers who shared the smiles of Charles, refused to write more for the amusement of an ungrateful nation, the author was unrewarded, and the poem remained unfinished. Butler soon after died 25th Sept. 1680, and was buried in Covent-garden church-yard, at the expence of his friend Mr. Longueville, who had in vain solicited a subscription for his decent interment in Westminster-abbey. Sixty years after, the memory of the poet was rescued from sepulchral oblivion, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster-abbey by Mr Barber, a printer, mayor of London, who, from his respect to departed genius, deserves to be recorded as the best and most disinterested friend of the unfortunate poet. Mr. Thyer of Manchester published some time after Butler's death three vols. of his posthumous works, and afterwards two; but they throw no light upon the history of the life and sufferings of the poet. The best edition of his Hudibras, is by Dr. Zachary Grey, 2 vols. 8vo.

BUTLER, *Joseph*, an English prelate, born at Wantage in 1692. His father, who was a respectable tradesman, but a presbyterian, intending him for the ministry of his own persuasion, placed him at the school of Jeremiah Jones of Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire, where he had the famous Isaac Watts for his schoolfellow. Before he left this place, he, though young, wrote some remarks on Dr. Samuel Clark's first sermon at Boyle's lecture, which are annexed to the treatise on the being of God. The principles of the dissenters were now examined with soberness by this youthful, but able scholar, and, after mature deliberation, rejected, for the more genuine doctrines of the established church; and Butler, pursuing his plan, entered at Oriel college, where he formed an honorable and lasting intimacy with Edward Talbot, the son of the bishop of Durham. In consequence of this respectable connection, and by the recommendation of his own great abilities, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and made rector of Haughton and Stanhope, and prebendary of Rochester. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, and, two years after, nominated to the see of Bristol and deanery of St. Paul's. In 1746 he was made clerk of the closet to the king, and, four years after, he was translated to Durham, a dignity which he did not long enjoy, as he died at Bath 16th June 1752. He was buried in Bristol cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. This prelate was respectable in private as well as in public life. The powers of his mind were great, clear, and comprehensive, and from his deep learning, and pious regard for virtue and religion, arose that excellent and immortal publication entitled, *The analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of nature,*

in 8vo. 1736. This valuable work has been ably analysed by Dr. Halifax, and the objections raised against the bishop, and the imputation of popery, have been satisfactorily removed. He published also some sermons, and an excellent charge to the clergy of his diocese, on external religion, for which he was attacked, but ably defended by Secker.

BUTLER, *James*, duke of Ormond, an able statesman, born 19th October 1610, at Clerkenwell, London. He succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1632, and early distinguished himself against the rebels of Ireland, for which services he was created a marquis. During the civil wars he was lieutenant of Ireland; but upon the invasion of the island by Cromwell, he retired to France, where he was honorably received by the French nobility, and afterwards employed by Charles II. in various negotiations with the royalists in England. On the restoration, to which he had so much contributed by his counsels and his abilities, he was, with other honorable appointments, created a duke, and nominated viceroy of Ireland. In this office he, by his vigilance, prevented blood from seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; and some years after he again with difficulty escaped, by the interference of his servants, from the violence of the same assassin, who dragged him from his coach in St. James's street, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn. The duke died 21st July 1688, in his 78th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey, respected not more as a soldier than as a humane and benevolent man.

BUTLER, *Thomas*, earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was born at Kilkenny 9th July 1634. He was confined in the tower for eight months by Cromwell; and upon his liberation he went over to Flanders. He accompanied Charles on his restoration, and was made a lieutenant-general in Ireland, and in 1666 raised to the honor of an English peerage, as lord Butler of Moor-park. He served as a volunteer against the Dutch, and shared the glories of lord Albemarle's victory, and further contributed to the honor of his country in the engagement off Southwold bay. In consequence of these services he was promoted in the navy, and in 1673 was made admiral of the whole fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English in the service of the prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons he gathered fresh laurels against the French. In the senate he vindicated his father so ably against lord Shaftesbury, that the veteran orator was confounded and abashed at the exertion of his powers. He died 30th July 1680, aged 46. His father said he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in christendom, so respectable and popular was his character.

BUTLER, *Alban*, a Roman catholic, born at London, and educated at Douay. He was director of the English college at St. Omer's, and wrote the lives of the fathers, saints, and martyrs, in English, with valuable notes. He died 1782.

BURT, *George*, D.D. an English divine, born at Lichfield 26th December 1741. From Stafford school he was removed to Westminster, and in 1760 he was chosen student of Christ-church, Oxford. In 1765 he took orders, and by the kindness of his friend sir Edward Winnington he was, in 1771, presented to the livings of Stanford and Clifton, Worcestershire, and in 1787 he obtained

obtained from lord Foley the valuable vicarage of Kidderminster. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in June 1795, and yielded with serenity and composure to a gradual decay, which proved fatal the 30th Sept. following. He was buried in Stanford church, where a short inscription in modest language records his merits. Dr. Butt was distinguished as a preacher, ardent yet meek, pathetic yet unaffected, directing all the powers of his eloquence with the pure spirit of devotion, and the mild graces of benevolence and christian charity. As a poet, he possessed originality, force, and sublimity, and what the muse inspired was expressed with all the fire and energy of true genius. In private life he was deservedly admired for the urbanity of his manners, the goodness of his heart, and the fervor and steadiness of his friendship. His conversation was easy and cheerful, often sparkling with wit, but never offensive for illiberality of reflection or coarseness of ideas. He published a volume of sermons, and in 1784 he dedicated to the king his versification of Isaiah, and in 1793 he collected and published his poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. An interesting and well written account of his life has appeared from the classical pen of his friend Dr. Valpy.

BUTTS, sir William, a physician to Henry VIII. educated at Gonville hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He favored the reformation, and was the friend of Cranmer. He was knighted by the king, and was one of the founders of the royal college of physicians, where his name is mentioned with high commendation. He is introduced by Shakespeare in his Henry VIII. as the great friend of Cranmer. He died 1545, and was buried in Fulham church.

BUXTON, Jedediah, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. Though the son of a schoolmaster, and the grandson of a clergyman, he was shamefully neglected, and knew neither to write nor read. His powers of meditation, and his command of thought, were so astonishing; that, in the midst of the greatest multitudes and the most confused noises, he would reply with quickness and accuracy to the most difficult questions. He was accidentally asked by a stranger how many cubical eighths of an inch there were in a body, whose three sides were 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards; and though surrounded by a hundred laborers, he proceeded to the intricate calculation, and, in five hours, gave a correct answer to the astonished inquirer. Other instances are mentioned of his powerfully retentive memory; and it is said, that, by walking, he could measure any piece of land with as much exactness as if he had marked it with a chain. The great object of his heart, next to figures, was to see the royal family; and to gratify this strong propensity, he walked to London, in 1754, but returned in disappointment. While in the capital, he was introduced to the royal society, and he visited Drury-lane at the representation of Richard III. where it was expected the novelty of the scene and the splendor of the exhibition would please and engage his attention. Nothing, however, struck him; but he employed himself in numbering the steps of the dancers, and in counting, with great nicety, all the words which Garrick had uttered during the performance. He died at the age of 70, about the year 1774, and left behind him several children.

BUXTORFF, John, a learned Hebrean, born at Camen in Westphalia, professor at Basil, where he died of the plague 1629, aged 65. He displayed his extensive knowledge of rabbinical learning as the author of some valuable books, especially an Hebrew grammar—a lexicon Chaldaicum ta'mudicum & rabbinicum, 1639, folio—a Hebrew bible—synagoga Judaica, or the religious ceremonies of the Jews—a small Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicon, 12mo—institutio epistolaris Judaica—a rabbinical commentary—thesaurus linguæ Hebraicæ, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

BUXTORFF, John, son and successor to the preceding, was born at Basil, where he died in 1664, aged 65. He translated the moreh nevochim of Maimonides—the book called Cosri—a valuable Hebrew concordance—a defence of the points and vowels of the Hebrew text against Lewis Capellus—anticritica, likewise against Capellus—besides some dissertations on Jewish history and literature. Like his father, he gained the esteem and veneration of the learned for his extensive erudition. Both indeed received, as they merited, the most flattering marks of respect from Gerard Vossius, Joseph Scaliger, and Isaac Casaubon.

BUXTORFF, John, was nephew of the preceding, and succeeded him in the oriental chair at Basil, an honor which four of the family enjoyed during a whole century. He, like his predecessors, ably vindicated the use of vowels and points, and published several learned dissertations on the Hebrew language, besides verses, sermons, &c. He died in 1732, leaving a son who has not degenerated from the learning of his family.

BUY DE MORNAS, Claude, born at Lyons, died at Paris 1783. He is author of a valuable atlas of geography and history, 4 vols. 4to. 1762-1770, and cosmography, in 8vo. 1770. He was for some time geographical tutor to the royal family.

BUZANVAL, Nicholas Choart de, a French prelate, born at Paris 1611. He quitted the law and its honors for the church, and was made bishop of Beauvais 1652. He was an excellent diocesan, and constantly resided among his people, beloved and respected. He died 1679.

BUZOT, Francis Nicholas Leonard, one of the heroes of the French revolution, was born at Evreux, March 1760. He was member of the national assembly and of the convention, where he was furnished the evil prophet, because he constantly inveighed against pretended plots, and suspected machinations. Regardless of the cries of faction, he had the courage to attack the Orleans party, and particularly Danton and Robespierre, in consequence of which his destruction was decreed. He was proscribed 31st May 1793, but escaped, and wandered poor, wretched, and destitute in the department of Calvados, where he was at last found dead by the side of his friend Pethion. Some have attributed his death to assassination, and others to suicide. His enemies, the Jacobins, to render him more odious, called him king Buzot.

BYFIELD, Nicholas, a native of Warwickshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. When admitted into orders he settled at Chester, and afterwards removed to Illeworth, where he died, 1662. In his principles he was a strong calvinist and sabbatarian, and wrote some voluminous tracts on divinity. His son *Admiral* espoused the cause of the parliament in the civil wars, and was clerk of the assembly of divines at Westminster.

BYNÆUS,

BYNEUS, Anthony, a native of Utrecht, the pupil of Grævius, and well skilled in classical and historical learning. He wrote *de calceis Hebræorum—Christus crucifixus—explicatio historię evangelicę de nativ. Christi, &c.* and died at Deventer 1698, aged 44.

BYNG, George, lord Torrington, was born 1663, and at the early age of 13 engaged in the naval service of his country. He gradually rose by merit, and in 1704, with the rank of rear admiral of the red, he greatly contributed to the capture of Gibraltar, under sir Cloudesley Shovel. For his services at the battle of Malaga he was knighted, and after bravely protecting the borders of Scotland against the pretender, and maintaining the honor of his country in the Baltic, he was in 1718 appointed commander in chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he bravely protected the coasts of Italy against the invasion of the Spanish arms, and defeated some of their formidable armaments. His merits were gratefully acknowledged by the queen of Denmark, and by the emperor Charles VI. who complimented him on his valor, and presented him with his picture set in diamonds. On his return home George I. acknowledged, in the handsomest manner, the length and value of his services, made him treasurer of the navy, and rear admiral of England, and raised him to the honors of a viscount, and in 1727 George II. made him first lord of the admiralty, a place which he filled with honor to his country till his death, 17th Jan. 1733. He was buried at Southill, Bedfordshire.

BYNG, John, son of the above, served in the glorious expeditions of his father, and by his merits, as well as the influence of his name, was raised to the rank of admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip in Minorca, when blockaded by a French fleet under la Galissoniere, proved abortive, and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might have perhaps gained him the victory, drew the clamors of the nation against him. The ministry, who wished to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, beheld with seeming satisfaction the unpopularity of the admiral, and when he was condemned by a court-martial, they suffered him, though recommended to mercy, to be sacrificed to the general indignation, and he was shot at Portsmouth 14th March 1757, meeting his death with calm resignation.

BYNKERSHOEK, Cornelius Van, a native of Middleburg, who studied the law at Franeker, and became president of the council in Holland, and law professor at Leyden. He is author of observations on the Roman laws—an admired treatise on the right of ambassadors—besides other valuable works. He died 1743, aged 80.

BYRGE, Justus, an ingenious mathematical instrument maker in France. The invention of logarithms, and of the compass of proportion, is attributed to him, but certainly on very indefensible ground. He flourished at the end of the 16th century.

BYROM, John a poet, and the inventor of a system of short-hand writing, was born at Kerfal near Manchester, and after being educated at the Charter-house, he entered at Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, under the patronage and friendship of Bentley. His talents for poetry were displayed while in the university, by the publication of his beautiful pastoral of

Colin to Phœbe, which appeared in the first volume of the Spectator, as well as two ingenious essays on dreams. As he did not take orders he soon lost his fellowship, and with it the comforts of independence. He afterwards went to Montpellier for the recovery of his health, but an intimate acquaintance with the writings of Malebranche, Bourignon, and Behmen shook his religious principles, and made him imbibe the tenets of wild and visionary enthusiasm. On his return to London he wished to apply himself to physic, but he had not sufficient resolution, and the sight of one of his cousins soon engaged him in thoughts towards matrimonial happiness. Though he was successful in his appeals to the lady, her obdurate parents refused to consent to an union with an indigent man, and abandoned their daughter who at last had given her hand to her unfortunate lover. Byrom's little property was soon consumed, and to maintain himself he began to teach at Manchester a new method of short-handwriting, which he had invented at Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to London, accompanied by his wife. His industry was rewarded, he obtained a handsome competence, and regularly spent his summers with his increasing family at Manchester, till the death of his elder brother without issue, and his succession to his estate, restored him to his long wished for independence. He spent in domestic retirement in the company of his worthy wife, the remaining years of his life, in writing a variety of pieces of poetry, which he composed with great ease and fluency, and which very injudiciously he employed on all subjects, either religious or classical. He died at Manchester 28th Sep. 1763, aged 72, leaving behind him the character of an inoffensive man, who, to considerable learning and poetical genius, united mild and amiable manners. His pen was never dipped in the gall of satire or ridicule. He was made fellow of the royal society in 1724.

BYTHNER, Victorinus, a native of Poland, eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew. He came very young to Oxford, and read lectures in Hebrew, and afterwards removed to Cambridge and then into Cornwall, where he began to practise physic. His best known work is—*Lyra prophetica Davidis regis*, five analysis critico-practica psalorum, 4to. He died 1664.

BZOVIVUS, Abraham, a learned Polander, educated first at Prosovitz, and afterwards at Cracow. He visited Italy, and gave lectures of philosophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna, and as his writings tended to support the authorities of the ecclesiastical states, he was received with great distinction when he was introduced to the pope, and lodged in the vatican. He afterwards left this residence, being terrified by the murder of one of his servants, and retired to the convent of Minerva, where he died 1637, aged 70. His works are represented as so numerous that it would require some pages to enumerate them, but the chief are the—Continuation of Baronius' annals of the church, in 9 vols. fol. from the year 1118,—and lives of the popes three vols. He was of the Dominican order, and was for some time principal of a college of dominicans at Cracow. His attack on the emperor Lewis of Bavaria was severely resented by the duke of that house, and he was obliged not only to retract, but to submit to the imputation of a malevolent, feeble, injudicious, and illiberal historian.

CAB, Ben Zohair, an Arabian poet, who died in the first year of the hegira. He is chiefly known as the opponent, and afterwards as the friend of Mahomet, whom he assisted in the propagation of his religion, and in the composition of the Koran.

CABADES or **COBAD**, king of Persia after his brother Balasch, was deposed for his improper conduct, but recovered his power, which he left, after a successful war with the Romans, to his son Chosroes, 531.

CABASILAS, Nilus, archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote against the claims of the bishop of Rome to universal supremacy, and to infallibility. He wrote also an exposition of the liturgy, &c. and was succeeded by his nephew Nicholas, in the 14th century.

CABASSOLE, Philip de, chancellor and chief minister of the queen of Sicily, was made a cardinal by Urban V. He died 1372, metropolitan of Constantinople, and author of a treatise on the life and miracles of Mary Magdalen, and de nugis curialium. He corresponded with the poet Petrarch.

CABASSUT, John, professor of the canon law at Avignon, was born at Aix, and died 1685, aged 81. He is author of *juris canonici theoria & praxis*, fol. 1638—*notitia ecclesiast. consiliorum, canonum veterumque eccles. rituum*, 1670, in fol.

CABEL, Adrian Vander, a native of Ryswick, eminent as a painter of landscapes, cattle, &c. He died 1695, aged 64.

CARESTAN or **CABESTAING, William de**, a provençal poet in the service of Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymond de Seillans. He gained so much the affection of his mistress that the husband, jealous of the favor, murdered him, and dressed his heart, which he placed on the table before his guilty wife. She eat of the horrid food, and when informed of it died of grief 1213.

CABOT, Sebastian, son of John Cabot, a Venetian, was born at Bristol 1467. Under the eye of his father he learnt mathematics and cosmography, and by accompanying him in several voyages he became, even before he was 20 years old, very eminent in the art of navigation. In 1497 he was engaged with his father by Henry VII. for the discovery of a north-west passage to India, and after touching at Prima Vista and St. John's island they sailed as far as Cape Florida before their return home. Succeeding voyages completed the discoveries thus begun; a settlement was made on the coast of Newfoundland, and Sebastian, by being the first among Europeans who touched the new continent, established a greater claim to give his name to those unknown regions than either Americus Vesputius or even Columbus himself. The next exertions of Sebastian were under Henry

VIII. to penetrate to the East Indies by the south but the want of support on the part of sir Thomas Pert vice-admiral of England, disappointed his hopes, and he returned home after penetrating only as far as the Brasils and visiting Hispaniola and Porto Rico. In 1524 Cabot was employed by the king of Spain, and in the character of chief pilot of Spain to sail to the Moluccas by the streights of Magellan, but the mutinous spirit of his crew checked his progress, and he stopped at Paraguay, from whence, after five years' residence, he returned to Europe, and though he exhibited the most flattering proofs of the fertility and opulence of the countries he had visited, he was treated with coldness by the court and by the mercantile companies, whose avaricious hope he had in vain endeavoured to realise. Disgusted with the ingratitude of the Spaniards, Cabot returned and settled at Bristol, where his great merits soon recommended him to Edward VI. and Somerset the protector, and from his experience and great knowledge he was now consulted as an oracle on commercial affairs, and with a liberal pension he was appointed governor of the company of the merchant adventurers. In 1552 he planned a voyage for the discovery of the northern parts of the world, and to him therefore England owes her first mercantile connection with Russia, by the establishment of the Russia company, of which Cabot was honorably appointed governor for life by the charter of Philip and Mary. After a very active and most useful life, this worthy and patriotic man died aged about 70. It is remarked of him, that he first observed the variation of the needle. His directions with respect to an intended voyage to Cathay are found in Hakluyt's voyages. He published a map of the world, besides an account of his voyages in the southern parts of the world, printed Venice 1583, folio.

CABOT, Vincent, author of "les politiques," a work in four vols. dedicated to Richelieu, and finished by Capillon the poet and his executor, was a learned civilian of Toulouse in the 16th century.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, a Portuguese, sent in 1500 by king Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, where he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz, and he afterwards reached his destination, and compelled the chief of Calicut to submit to his arms. He returned to Europe in 1501, loaded with the treasures and curiosities of the east. An account of his voyage was published in a collection by Ramusio, Venice.

CADALOUS, a bishop of Parma, made pope under the title of Honorius II. He was deposed by the council of Mantua, and died some time after, 1064.

CADAMOSTO, *Lewis*, a famous Venetian navigator, born 1422. He was engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 he proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the mouth of the Gambia. The following year he prosecuted his discoveries as far as the river St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal he was received with great honor, and during his residence at Lagos treated with every mark of respect and gratitude by the inhabitants. He returned to Venice, where he died 1464, and an account of his voyages was afterwards published and translated into French by Redoner in the 16th century.

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes, came to Europe about 1493 B.C. and introduced the knowledge and the use of the alphabet.

CADMUS, a Milesian, the author of an history of Ionia. —Another, who wrote an history of Athens.

CADOG, son of Brychan, was founder of some churches in Wales in the fifth century, and died in France.

CADOG, a bard of the sixth century called the wife. He first collected British proverbs together.

CADOGAN, *William Bromley*, second son of lord Cadogan by Frances daughter of lord Montfort. From Westminster, where his abilities were rewarded with several prizes, he went to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards was presented to the livings of St. Giles' Reading, and St. Luke's Chelsea. In the discharge of his religious and ecclesiastical duties, he was indefatigably zealous and ardent, and inclined strongly to the tenets of the methodists, though he retained the forms of the church of England. Some of his sermons have been published. He died 18th January 1797, aged 46, and his parishioners at Reading, in respect to his memory, all put on mourning.

CADWALADYR, king of Britain in 660, had the misfortune to see his kingdom overrun by the Saxons, and its independence destroyed. He died at Rome 703, and was the last king of the Britons. He is called one of the three blessed kings, for his benevolence in the relief of the christians.

CADWALADYR CESAII, a Welch bard of some merit in the 16th century, whose works are still preserved in M.S. —There was also another of the same name and in the same age.

CADWALLON, son of Cadwan, was prince of North Wales, and fled to Ireland, on being defeated by Edwin of England 620. On his return he took the name of king, and was engaged in perpetual war with the Saxons. His memory has been highly honored by the bards, whom he patronized.

CADWGAN, a prince of South Wales. The ill conduct of his son Owen in carrying away Nest the wife of Gerald, proved the ruin of his family. He fled to Ireland, but on his return was assassinated by his nephew ILLIO.

CÆCILIANUS, bishop of Carthage 311, was expelled from his office by a council of Numidia, which declared his election void.

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, a comic poet in the age of Ennius.

CÆLIUS, *Aurelianus*, an African physician, whose age is unknown. His works are extant.

CÆSAR, *C. Jul.* a Roman general, famous for his learning, his intrigues, his ambition, his valor, his military

successes, and his tragical death. He conquered Gaul, and was the first Roman who invaded Britain, which he twice reduced to apparent submission. His arms were equally successful in Africa, in Egypt, and in Asia, and divided the world with two other triumvirs, after whose death he grasped at the sovereign power of Rome under the title of emperor. His ambitious views were defeated by the jealousy of his enemies as well as of his friends, and he was stabbed in the senate-house B.C. 43, in the 56th year of his age.

CÆSAR, *Julius*, a learned civilian, born at Tottenham 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He took the degree of doctor of the civil law at Paris 1581, and four years after became doctor of the canon law at Oxford. He was master of the court of requests under Elizabeth, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's near the Tower, and under James I. he was knighted, and appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he resigned on succeeding to the mastership of the rolls 1614. He was a man of great learning and integrity, charitable and benevolent. He died 28th April 1626, and was buried in Great St Helen's church, Bishopsgate, London. His manuscripts, which were very valuable, were sold by Paterfon the auctioneer in 1757, for more than 300l. and they now adorn the marquis of Landsdown's library.

CÆSARALPINUS, *Andreas*, a philosopher of Arezzo, physician to pope Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition, and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He was also well skilled in botany, but the regular distribution which he makes of plants was not adopted till 100 years after, by Robert Morison, professor of botany at Oxford. He published a treatise de plantis, & quaestiones peripateticæ, and died at Rome 23d February 1603, aged 54.

CAFFA, *Melchior*, a native of Malta, whose abilities in sculpture were usefully employed in adorning the churches of Rome and Italy. He was compared for excellence and genius to Bernini. He died at Rome 1687, aged 56.

CAFFARELLI DU FALGA, *N.* a French officer employed in the armies of the Rhine in 1792, and afterwards in Italy and in Egypt. He died 1801, much respected for his merit and courage.

CAFFIAUX, *D. Joseph*, a native of Valenciennes, who died at St. German des pres 1777, aged 65. He was a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and wrote an essay towards an history of music 4to.—the history of Picardy, with the assistance of Garnier—and the genealogical treasure, a valuable and interesting work.

CAFFIERI, *Philip*, a sculptor of Rome, born 1634, invited to France by Mazarine, and made by Colbert inspector of the marine at Dunkirk. His son *James* was equally eminent. His busts in bronze were much admired. He died 1755, and his son *John James* followed his profession with equal success.

CAGLIARI, *Paul*, a native of Verona, son of a sculptor, better known by the name of Paul Veronese. He distinguished himself as a painter; and for his admirable execution, and the majesty of his compositions, he was generally called by the Italians "the happy painter." His first pieces were drawn at Mantua, but after adorn-

ing many of the cities of Italy with the fine executions of his pencil, he settled at Venice, where he entertained greater hopes of celebrity. In his conduct Paul Veronese was respectable, he not only recommended himself to the good opinion of his countrymen and competitors, but received the most flattering compliments from several crowned heads, who urgently invited him to settle in their dominions, a distinction which he rejected with all the firmness of a man attached to his country, and eager to promote her glory and her fame. Paul died of a fever at Venice in 1588, aged 56, and had a tomb and brazen statue erected to his honor in the church of St. Sebastian. His two sons, *Gabriel* and *Charles*, were likewise painters, and to the genius of their father joined an unusual degree of fraternal affection. Charles died 1596, when 26 years old, and Gabriel fell a victim to the plague 1631, aged 63. Paul had also a brother *Benedict*, eminent as a sculptor and painter. He assisted his nephews in completing their father's unfinished pictures, and as his style resembled that of his brother, the pieces of Benedict, often pass for the more celebrated compositions of Paul. Benedict more frequently practised in fresco, and chiaro-obscuro, and to the merits of a painter he added the learning and genius of a poet and latirist. He died 1598, aged 66.

CAGLIOSTRO, Count Alexander, an impostor of some celebrity, born at Palermo eighth of June 1743. His real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was of mean parentage, and the early death of his father devolved the care of his infant years to his mother's relations, by whom he was placed at the seminary at St. Roche in his native town. At the age of 13 he became a novice to the friars of mercy at Cartagirone, where his many irregularities and a constant disposition to mischief exposed him so much to severe chastisement that he threw off the cowl. A series of frauds, of impostures, of villainy, and it is even said of murder, obliged him at last to fly from Palermo, and after practising some of his stratagems at Rome and Messina, we find him visiting the islands of the Archipelago and Alexandria, and afterwards exhibiting his artful impostures in almost every city of Europe. He was at last arrested for some enormities at Rome, and died in the castle of St. Angelo the latter part of the year 1794. A compendium of his life from the documents produced against him has been published by the apostolical chamber at Rome, and contains a curious account of a man who, by a versatile genius, a superficial knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, and a pretended intercourse with supernatural agents, imposed upon the credulity not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned and opulent, and acquired to himself celebrity and an independent fortune.

CAGNACI, called *Gaulassi* from his deformity, was an Italian painter of the 18th century, disciple to Guido. He died at Vienna, aged 80.

CAGNATI, Marsilio, a physician of Verona, who studied at Padua, and settled at Rome, under the patronage of Clement VIII. and Paul V. as professor of philosophy and medicine. He wrote *variarum observationum*, 8vo. — *de sanitae tuendâ*, 4to. — *de aeris Romani salubritate*, &c. 4to. — *opuscula varia*, 4to. 1603.

CAHAGNES, James, professor of medicine at Caen,

died 1612, aged 64. He wrote Latin treatises on fevers, and on the disorders of the head, 1618—besides *centurie des eloges des hommes celebres de Caen*, 1609, 8vo.

CAHUSAC, Lewis de, a French writer, born at Montauban, where he resided for some time as secretary of the intendance. On publishing his tragedy of Pharamond, a piece which though offensive against historical truth had great success, he came to Paris, and became secretary to count de Clermont, whom he accompanied in the campaigns of 1743. He wrote some romances, besides several operas, which were received with great applause. The poet, who possessed abilities, was in his manners arrogant, and so tender of his reputation, that it is said his sensibility turned his head. He died at Paris June 1759.

CAIAPHAS, the high priest of the Jews, before whom our Saviour was carried, and by whom he was condemned. He destroyed himself when dismissed from his office by Vitellius.

CAIET, Peter Victor Palma, a native of Montrichard in Touraine, who from a calvinist became a catholic, and died 1610, aged 85, doctor of the Sorbonne, and Hebrew professor in the royal college. He was so respected for his learning, that he was highly favored by Catharine of Bourbon, and Henry IV. admitted him to court, notwithstanding the slovenly appearance of his dress. He was for some time foolishly employed as many of the learned men of the times, in searching for the philosopher's stone, and he was severely attacked by the calvinists, whose tenets he had abjured. Most of his works are controversial, but his *chronologie septennaire* in 8vo. from the peace of Vervins 1598 to 1604, and his *chronologie novennaire*, from 1589 to 1598, in three vols. are valuable and interesting compositions.

CAIETAN, a cardinal, born at Caieta in the kingdom of Naples, 1469. His proper name was Thomas de Vio. He was of the order of the Dominicans, and displayed his great talents as professor of philosophy and divinity at Paris and at Rome, till his book in support of the power of the pope, raised him to the rank of cardinal and to the archiepiscopal see of Palermo. He was employed by the pope in several important negotiations, but especially in opposing the doctrines of Luther, which he found it impossible either to silence or check. He died 1534, aged 65. He was a man of great learning as a logician, and philosopher and divine. Besides some commentaries on Aristotle's philosophy, and Thomas Aquinas' theology, he published a literal translation of the greatest part of the books of the old and new testaments, which his death prevented him from completing. He has been attacked by cardinal Pallavicini for his translation, but he has been ably defended by father Simon.

CAIETAN, Constantine, a Benedictine, who died at Rome, 17th Sep. 1650, aged 85. He edited the works of Peter Daren, four vols. fol.—and wrote some treatises to prove “the imitations of Jesus Christ,” to have been written by a benedictine, &c.

CAILLÉ, Nicholas Lewis de la, a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Rumigny, 1714, and educated at the college of Lisieux at Paris. He became the friend and disciple of Cassini, and with de Thury projected

jected the meridian line, which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named professor of mathematics of the college of Mazarine, and for his great knowledge was elected honorary member of most of the learned academies of Europe. In 1750 he went under the royal patronage to the Cape of good Hope, to see the stars of the southern hemisphere, of 10,000 of which in the course of two years he determined the exact position. The whole of his time was usefully employed in the service of astronomy, mathematics, and navigation, but unfortunately a malignant fever terminated his labors in 1762, in his 48th year. He possesses the great character of clearness, accuracy, and precision. His works contain several volumes in 4to. and 8vo. besides detached papers in the collection of the academy.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam, devoted himself to agriculture, but finding the oblations of his brother Abel more propitiously received than his own, he slew him in the year 130 after the creation. He was cursed for his cruelty, and wandered towards the east of Eden, and built a city, to which he gave the name of his son Enoch. According to Jewish traditions he was killed by Lamech. In the second century there arose a sect of Cainites or Gnostics, who paid particular respect to Cain's memory.

CAIRO, *Francisco*, a painter of Milan, born 1598, who studied at Rome and Venice. Amadeus of Savoy knighted him, and greatly patronized him. His pictures are on religious subjects, and are considered as of superior excellence.

CAIUS or **KAYES**, *Dr. John*, a physician, born at Norwich, 6th Oct. 1510, educated at Norwich-school and Gonvil-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, 1533. To improve himself he visited France, Flanders, and Germany, and after studying at Padua under Montanus, he took his degree of M.D. 1541, and three years after returned to England. His great knowledge of medicine rendered him popular, he became physician to Edward VI. and to his two sisters, till a suspicion of favoring the catholics discarded him from royal patronage, 1568. He died at Cambridge, 1573, and by the munificent donation of some estates, he erected his hall into a college, now called Gonvil and Caius college. His monument is in the chapel with these two words, "Fui Caius." He wrote the history of Cambridge, and some other learned works.

CAIUS, *John*, a poet laureat to Edward IV. He travelled into Italy, and translated the history of the siege of Rhodes.

CAIUS, *Thomas*, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at All-souls, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards prebendary of Sarum, and master of University college, where he died May 1572. He was a man, as Anthony Wood says, eminent in the knowledge of the learned languages, in poetry, and all kinds of worth. At the request of Catherine Parr, he translated Erasmus' paraphrase on St. Mark, and published also a book on the antiquity of the university of Oxford to which Caius of Cambridge replied,—besides a translation of Aristotle's *de mirabilibus mundi*,—Euripides' tragedies, &c.

CAIUS, a Roman saint, made bishop of Rome 283.

He is said to have been related to the emperor Dioclesian, and to have died 296.

CALABER, an ancient Greek poet, author of the *paralipomena*, or supplement to Homer's *Iliad*.

CALABROIS, *Matthias Preti*, a painter of Calabria, the pupil of Lanfranc. His works are preserved at Modena, Naples, and Malta. He died 1699 at Malta.

CALAMY, *Edmund*, a presbyterian divine, born at London February 1600, and educated at Pembroke-hall Cambridge, where he failed obtaining a fellowship on account of his attachment to anti-arminianism. Dr. Felton, bishop of Ely, made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the vicarage of St Mary's, Swaffham-prior, Cambridgeshire, which he resigned on being appointed lecturer of Bury, Suffolk, where he continued ten years. Though here he conformed to the church of England, he soon embraced the popular party, and was engaged in the publication of the famous treatise against episcopacy, called *Smectymnus*, from the initials of the five persons engaged in the work, Stephen Marshall, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurflow. He was an active member of the assembly of divines, and in his sermons before the parliament, and the citizens of London, he displayed the character of an eloquent preacher and a zealous partizan. He however resisted the usurpation of Cromwell, and promoted the restoration of Charles II. with such earnestness and loyalty, that he was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he strenuously declined. He was one of the commissioners at the conference at the Savoy, and was soon after ejected from his living of St. Mary Aldermanbury for nonconformity, though the king seemed to interest himself in his favor. An occasional sermon in his late parish church, in the absence of the then vicar, in 1662, so offended his hearers, that he was sent to Newgate by the lord mayor, but in a few days discharged by the king. The sight of the conflagration of London is said to have broke his heart. He died 29th October 1666. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son and daughter, and by the second seven children. He was a man of a bold undaunted spirit, who possessed all the bluntness and puritanical pride of the times. He published some single sermons, besides controversial treatises.

CALAMY, *Benjamin*, son of the preceding by his second wife, from St. Paul's school entered at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He was made minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury in 1677, chaplain to the king, and three years after took his degree of D.D. In 1683, he published a sermon which he had preached in his parish church, for which he was severely attacked by Delaune, a warm nonconformist, whom, for his virulence, government seized and sent to Newgate. Dr. Calamy interfered with Jeffries the chancellor for the unhappy libeller; but all applications were unavailing, and Delaune, fined a sum which he could not discharge, died a victim to the oppressive measures of the times, and his wife and children shared the same fate in the same confinement. After the resignation of St. Mary Aldermanbury, Dr. Calamy succeeded to other more valuable livings, and the prebend of Harleston, in the cathedral of St. Paul; but his happiness was interrupted by the severe sufferings of his friend alderman Cornish, who

who was tried and executed for high treason. The repeated applications of friendship for mercy could not influence the inexorable Jeffries; and the execution of Cornish, it is said, broke the heart of his surviving friend, who died in January 1686. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Sherlock, afterwards dean of St Paul's. He published seven sermons in his lifetime, and thirteen more were given to the world after his death.

CALAMY, Edmund, an eminent divine among the non-conformists. He was grandson to Edmund Calamy, by his son Edmund, and was born 5th April 1671. He was educated at merchant-tailors', where an intimate friendship was begun with Dawes, afterwards archbishop of York, and Boulter, primate of Ireland; and after studying logic and philosophical knowledge under Mr. Craddock at Wickam-brook, Suffolk, he passed over to Utrecht. Here he devoted himself with unusual application to the study of civil law and philosophy, and acquired such a character for abilities that a professor's chair at Edinburgh was offered to him. On his return to England, he brought letters of recommendation to Drs. Pocock and Bernard, two celebrated scholars of Oxford, by whose influence he was permitted admittance to the valuable treasures of the Bodleian library. His studies were now directed to divinity, and as he inclined to the non-conformists, he soon became an active minister in the meeting-houses of London, and succeeded, in 1703, Vincent Alsop at Westminster. He abridged Baxter's history of his life and times, and afterwards, in future editions, continued the work by a copious account of such ministers as were ejected for their religious opinions after the restoration to the time of queen Anne. The book was attacked by Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and a controversy between the two opponents, which continued for some time, and produced on both sides replies full of much learning, not however without the bitterness of party zeal. In 1709, Calamy was honored, on his visit to Scotland, with the degree of D.D. by the three universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. He published, in 1718, a vindication of his grandfather and others against the reflections of Echard in his history of England. Calamy died 3d June 1732. He was a man of great erudition, remarkable for the candor and benevolence of his disposition, and the moderation of his religious opinions. Besides the persons mentioned, he was intimate with Henry Dodwell, the earl of Sunderland, and Trimmell, bishop of Winchester. His writings were mostly controversial, besides 2 vols. of sermons, and 4 of Baxter's history. He was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children.

CALANDRUCI, Giacinto, a painter at Rome, pupil to Carlo Maratti. Many of his pieces adorned the churches of Rome. He died 1707.

CALANUS, an Indian brahmin, who burned himself in the presence of Alexander and his army, who were astonished at his resolution and composure, B.C. 325.

CALAS, John, an unfortunate merchant of Toulouse, of the protestant religion. When his son, *Mark Antony*, who had embraced the tenets of the catholics, had, in a moment of gloomy melancholy, committed suicide, the father was seized by the suspicious government as guilty of the murder. No proof could be brought against him,

but the jealousy entertained against his religion; and though the improbability of a father, an old man of the age of 65, murdering his own son, a robust young man aged 29, and in a house where his family were then resident, was self-evident, yet he was condemned, and broke on the wheel, 9th March 1762. This treatment was reported to the French king by the agonized widow and her family; but the wishes of the monarch were frustrated by the jealousy of his ministers, who thought that they allowed too much to the protestants if they allowed the revival of the bloody sentence of the tribunal of Toulouse. His widow died in 1792, aged 94. His son *Lewis* practised for some time in London as a surgeon, and returned to France 1793.

CALASIO, Marius, a Franciscan at Rome, professor of Hebrew. He published a valuable concordance of the Hebrew bible, in 4 large vols. in fol. 1621. It was republished in London in 4 vols. 1747, by Romaine, Mores, and Lutzena, but with no great degree of accuracy.

CALCAGNINI, Celio, a native of Ferrara, employed by the emperor in embassies as well as in military affairs. He died at Ferrara, professor of belles lettres, 1540, aged 61. He was eminent for his erudition and classical knowledge; and it is said that he supported the rotation of the earth before Copernicus published his famous system.

CALCAR, John de, was born in the duchy of Cleves, and died young, at Naples, 1546. He was very eminent as a painter, and took for his models the finished pieces of his master Titian, and of Raphael. His nativity was so admired by Rubens, that he never would part with it. To Calcar we owe the anatomical figures of the book of Vesal, and the portraits of painters.

CALDERINI, Domizio, a native of Toris, in the Veronese territory. He was professor of belles lettres at Rome, where he died 1478, aged 32, and so sincerely regretted that his scholars attended his funeral in deep mourning. He published a translation of Pausanias' two first books into Latin, besides some commentaries on the Latin poets, and some original poetry.

CALDERONI DE LA BARCA, don Pedro, a Spanish poet, who from a soldier became an ecclesiastic, and canon of Toledo. His dramatical pieces were published, 9 vols. 4to. 1689, Madrid. They possess all the extravagances of Shakspeare's muse, with occasionally sublime and pathetic passages, but all throughout devoid of correctness and regularity. He flourished 1640.

CALDERWOOD, David, a Scotch divine. He applied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of divinity and of the writings of the fathers, and became an active, zealous, and determined opposer of episcopacy in Scotland. He was minister of Crelling, near Jedburgh, in 1604; but his violent resistance to the attempts of James I. to unite the churches of England and Scotland drew down upon him the suspicions of the court; and when he headed a party, and protested against the measures pursued by parliament and the ecclesiastical convocation for the management and external policy of the church, he was summoned to answer for his rebellious and seditious conduct. His obstinate refusal to submit to the interrogatories of James occasioned his imprisonment, and afterwards his banishment from the kingdom. He

He retired to Holland, where he published his celebrated treatise, *Altare Damascenum, seu ecclesiæ Anglicanæ politia*, &c. 1623. He afterwards returned privately to Scotland, where he employed his time in collecting memorials of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland from the reformation to James's death; a valuable collection, still preserved in the university of Glasgow. The time of his death is not precisely known. He is represented in the preface to the last edition of the *Altare* as being minister of Pentcaltland, near Edinburgh, in 1638. He was a man of quick parts, of a great and comprehensive mind, and of deep erudition, and much esteemed as a minister by the nonconformists.

CALDWALL, Richard, a physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Brazen-nose, of which he became fellow. He was so eminent in the knowledge and practice of medicine, that he was elected censor, and afterwards president of the college of physicians, where he founded a surgical lecture with a handsome salary. He wrote, according to Wood, several treatises on physic, besides a translation of the table of surgery by Horatio More of Florence. He died 1585, and was buried in St. Bennet's church, near Paul's wharf.

CALEB, a Hebrew, sent by Moses, with Joshua, to examine the land of Canaan. He brought back a faithful and encouraging account, and was permitted in consequence to share the victories of his nation, and to obtain the land of Hebron. He died aged 114.

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mahomet's friends, called from his courage the sword of God. In the spreading the doctrines of the koran, and the dominion of the prophet, he committed atrocious cruelties, and even put to death the garrison of Damascus after he had granted them their liberty. He was cut off by the plague 639.

CALENDARIO, Philip, an architect and sculptor, celebrated for the beautiful porticos which he erected round the palace of St. Mark, at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, a native of Naples, preceptor to Frederic, son of Ferdinand II. king of Naples. He was a man of great talents as a poet and philosopher, and in his manners he was mild, humane, and benevolent. His imitation of the battle of the mice and the frogs by Homer was reprinted at Rouen in 1738. His works were published at Rome, in folio, 1503, the year after his death.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, a noble native of Bergamo, who entered among the Augustines. His vocabulary of the Latin tongue first appeared 1503, and with such celebrity, that it has been often reprinted, and improved, and enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 1681. He died blind 1511.

CALAVIRI, Luca, an Italian painter, born at Udino. He died 1715, aged 50. He excelled in representing sea views, landscapes, and sea port towns.

CALIGULA, Caius Cæsar, a Roman emperor, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He succeeded Tiberius A.D. 37. and after the promising virtues of a happy reign displayed the most ferocious and dissipated character, till the conspiracy of Cherea cut him off, A.D. 41, in his 29th year.

CALLARD, John Baptiste, professor of medicine in the university of Caen, where he died 1718. He established

a botanical garden there. His great work is, *lexicon medicum etymologicum*, 1693, 12mo. of which he was preparing an improved folio edition when he died.

CALLIACH, Nicolas, a native of Candia, professor of belles lettres at Padua, where he died 1707, aged 62. He wrote *de ludis scenicis*, in 4to.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lyfander in Asia. He defeated Conon, and afterwards perished in a naval battle, B.C. 405.

CALLIERES, Francis de, an eminent statesman, born at Torigni, near Bayeux. He was engaged in several embassies under Lewis XIV. and was honorably rewarded for his services. He published some poetical tracts, &c. and died 1717, aged 72.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes. His works have been translated into English by Dodd.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, inventor of the Corinthian capital, from seeing an acanthus spreading its branches most gracefully over the monument of a Corinthian lady B.C. 540.

CLLISTHENES, a philosopher, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and was cruelly mangled by him on suspicion of a conspiracy. He took poison given him by Lyfimachus, and thus put an end to his misery, B.C. 328.

CALLISTUS, Johannes Andronicus, a native of Thessalonica, and professor of peripatetic philosophy at Constantinople when that city was taken by the Turks in 1453. Like the rest of the learned men, he fled from the fury of the enemy, and contributed to the revival of learning in the west of Europe. He first settled at Rome, and afterwards at Florence, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. In his old age he went to France; but died there soon after his arrival. Some manuscripts are now preserved which are ascribed to him.

CALLIXTUS I. was pope after Zephyrinus, 209, and suffered martyrdom four years after.

CALLIXTUS II. Guy, son of the count of Burgundy, was archbishop of Vienne 1083, and made pope 1119, and held the first Lateran council. He died 1124.

CALLIXTUS III. a Spaniard of Xativa, elected pope 1455. He wished to stir up the princes of Europe against the Turks, but without success. He was learned, pious, and good; and died 1458.

CALLIXTUS, George, a Lutheran divine, born at Middleburg in Holstein. He was professor of theology at Helmstadt; and died 1656, aged 70. He wrote a treatise against the celibacy of the clergy, 4to. 1631—*antimoguntinus*, 1644, in 4to.—and other inferior works; and was the founder of a sect among the Lutherans, which was called Callixtins, whose object was to reconcile the discordant opinions of all the protestants.

CALLOT, James, a famous engraver, born at Nancy, 1593, of a noble family. His desire to see the capital of Italy, and her valuable monuments, tempted him twice to elope from his family, at the age of 12, and two years after, when at last permitted by his father to reside at Rome, he applied himself with such assiduity to the arts of designing and engraving, that he soon became celebrated for the boldness, beauty, and execution of his pieces. He was for some time at Florence under the patronage of the great duke, after whose death he resided at the court

court of Lorraine; and in 1628 visited France, where the munificence of Lewis XIII. invited him to design and engrave the siege of Rochelle and the isle of Rhé. When Nancy was reduced by the arms of France, Callot refused to employ his pencil to perpetuate the misfortune of his country; and Lewis, who admired his superior abilities, respected a patriotic reluctance, which neither bribes nor promises could conquer. He died 28th March 1636, aged 43, when he was preparing to leave Nancy for his more classical residence at Florence. It is said that he left not less than 1380 of his pieces; an astonishing number for the short period of his life. He is deservedly commended for the sublimity of his pieces, not only in miniature but in the great.

CALMET, Augustin, a learned Frenchman of the order of the Benedictines, made abbot of St. Leopold de Nanci, and afterwards of Senones, where he died 1757, aged 85. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and he published several learned works, which at the desire of his friends appeared in French rather than Latin. He wrote a commentary on the books of the Old and New testament, 23 vols. 4to.—dissertations on the commentaries, 3 vols. 4to.—history of the old and new testament, 4 vols 4to.—historical, critical, &c. dictionary of the bible,—universal history sacred and profane, 15 vols. 4to. of which only eight were printed,—ecclesiastical and civil history of Lorraine, 3 vols fol. &c.

CALMO, Andrew, a Venetian, famous as an actor and a comic writer. The best of his comedies is *Rodiana*. A volume of his letters was for some time very popular. He died at Venice 1571, aged about 61.

CALO, John or *Johannitz*, a Bulgarian, raised by Innocent III to the title of independent king. In 1205 he conquered and put to death the emperor Baldwin, and after dreadful ravages over Greece he was himself assassinated.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, an illustrious French statesman, born at Douay 1734, of noble parents. He was educated at Paris and intended for the bar, but afterwards he was made solicitor general to the parliament of his native town, master of requests, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 he succeeded Necker as comptroller general of the finances. This last office required great abilities and undaunted firmness, and the new minister possessed them; and though when he came into power he found an empty treasury, and the nation discontented with the extravagance of the court, he adopted such vigorous measures as restored credit to the state, and rendered the expenditure subservient to the resources of the country. To carry his schemes of reform and to exonerate the people of some burdens by suppressing some of the abusive privileges of the higher orders, he advised the king to convene the notables of the kingdom, whose authority and consent might give weight and importance to his measures. The plan was grand, and might have been happily productive of good in another age, but unfortunately the nobles and the clergy were alarmed at the thought of losing their privileges, and the minister, opposed by the great, and not ably supported by the timid monarch yielded to the storm, and took refuge in England, where he composed his *Requete au roi*, and his *reponse a l'ecrit de M. Necker*, which proved him to be a good scholar, an acute politician, and a loyal

subject. At the end of the revolution he revisited his country, and died at Paris 1802. He wrote, besides an essay on agriculture 12mo,—observations sur plusieurs matieres de droit civil & coutumier, 4to.—de l'etat de la France present & a venir, 1790, 8vo. a work of great merit,—de finances publiques de la France 8vo.—lettre a l'auteur des considerations sur l'etat des affaires publiques, 1798, 8vo. &c.

CALVIUS, Abraham, a native of Moringen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Radstock, which he quitted for Dantzic, and afterwards for Wittemberg. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed with great warmth the union of the protestant church, in consequence of which his followers were called Calovians. He wrote several controversial tracts, and died 1686, aged 74.

CALPRENEDE, Gautier de la, a gentleman in ordinary to the French king, who wrote, it is said, with the assistance of the prince of Condé, some curious romances now forgotten, such as *Cassandra*, *Cleopatra*, *Pharamond*, &c. He died in 1663, aged 51.

CALPURNIUS, a Sicilian poet of the third century, author of seven eclogues, &c.

CALVART, Denys, a painter of Antwerp who opened a school at Bologna and had Guido, Albano, and Dominichino among his pupils. His pictures, admired for dignity, taste, and coloring, are preserved at Bologna, Rome, and Reggio. He died at Bologna 1619, aged 67.

CALVERT, George, descended from a noble family, was born at Kipling in Yorkshire, 1582. He was educated at Trinity college Oxford, and after his return from the tour of Europe, he became secretary to Robert Cecil. In 1605, he attended James I. on his visit to the university of Oxford, and was there with other respectable characters made M.A. and afterwards he was made clerk to the privy council, was knighted by the king in 1617, and in 1619 made secretary of state, and the next year honored with a pension of 1000l. out of the customs. In 1624 he resigned the seals to the king, confessing himself to be of the Roman catholic persuasion, but notwithstanding this, he continued in favor with the monarch, and was created lord Baltimore in 1625. He twice visited Newfoundland, where the king had granted him a large tract of land, but finding that his property in that remote part of the globe was exposed to the plunder of French vessels, he abandoned it for the neighbourhood of Virginia, when Charles I. granted him a patent for Maryland. He died at London 15th April 1632, and his son who inherited his enterprising spirit, planted there a colony of about 200 families, which bore the name of Baltimore.

CALVERT, James, a nonconformist, born at York, and educated at Clare-hall Cambridge, at the time of Tillotson. After being silenced at Topcliff by the act of uniformity he removed to York, where in retirement he composed his learned work called *Naphthali*, seu collectatio theologica de redivitum decem tribuum conversione Judæorum & Ezekiel, 4to. He also for some time employed himself in the education of some of the sons of his opulent neighbours, and died December 1698.

CALVI, Lazaro, a famous painter of Genoa, in the 16th century.

CALVIN, John, a celebrated reformer born at Noyon in

in Picardy 10th July 1509. He studied grammar under Cordelius at Paris, and in consequence of the many extraordinary marks of his early piety he was intended by his father for the church, and in 1527 he was presented to the rectory of Marteville, which two years after he resigned for Pont l'Eveque near Noyon. His extensive knowledge of the holy scriptures soon disgusted him with the superstitions of the Romish church, and with the approbation of his father he resigned his ecclesiastical honors, and applied himself to the study of the law. Under Peter de l'Etoile and Alciat, he made great progress in that science, and further improved his knowledge of divinity. Eager to defend the tenets of the reformation he displayed his zeal against the Sorbonne at Paris, and with difficulty escaped from the vengeance of the catholics. From France he retired to Basil, and in his obscurity attracted the attention of the world by his celebrated dedication to Francis I. in his apology for the reformers, a composition which divides the applauses of the learned with that of Thuanus to his history and that of Casaubon to Polybius. When the malevolence of persecution had ceased, Calvin, after visiting Italy and France, settled at Geneva, and yielding to the strong and awful solicitation of Farel, and the choice of the consistory and magistrates of the city, he consented to become in 1536 their minister, and professor of divinity. The speedy check however which he wished to impose upon the immoralities of the people, and their domestic dissension soon rendered him unpopular, and when he refused to administer the sacrament indiscriminately, the public indignation was so violently raised against him, that he was desired to leave Geneva in two days. He retired to Strasburg, where he established a French reformed church, and two years after he appeared with Bucer at the diet of Worms and Ratibon for the protestants, and had a long and friendly conference with the celebrated Melancthon. But though flattered and admired in Germany, Calvin had a secret affection for the church of Geneva, and no sooner did the people earnestly solicit a reconciliation than he returned, in 1541, and prevailed upon them to establish a church discipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction with the power of inflicting censures and canonical punishments. The power thus bestowed into the hand of Calvin was great, and it unfortunately was abused. The reformer, who so loudly exclaimed against the tyranny of Rome, directed the whole torrent of his persecution against Servetus, a physician, who had in an ambiguous stile written upon the trinity; and his vengeance was not appeased till the unfortunate heretic had expired in the flames. This severity raised many enemies to Calvin, but his ardor was undaunted, and in the midst of his avocations and the distractions of Geneva, he directed by his letters the many churches of Germany, France, England, and Poland, which looked up to him as their head and supreme governor. Disinterested in his conduct, zealous only in the cause of reformation, possessed of a clear understanding, sound judgement, and happy memory, he exercised his great and extensive talents in the support of truth, and in the propagation of the genuine precepts of the gospel. His creed however was either, from singularity or opposition, contrary to the tenets of the other protestants, and the untenable doctrines which he propagated about an absolute predestination have tended to

render his followers, not only during his age, but in succeeding times, gloomy, presumptuous, obstinate, and uncharitable. He died May 27, 1564, and though he had long enjoyed a high reputation and exercised an unbounded authority, he left only 300 crowns to his heirs, including his library, the books of which sold afterwards at a great price. By the advice of his friend Bucer, Calvin married, at Strasburg, Ideletta de Bure, widow of an anabaptist whom he had converted, and by her he had a son who died in his infancy. The death of his wife, which happened in 1549, afflicted him greatly. The works of Calvin were printed in 12 vols. fol. Geneva, and in nine Amsterdam, in 1667. They are chiefly on theological and controversial subjects, but they display his great erudition; and Joseph Scaliger has properly observed, that a commentator has better hit the sense of the prophets than he; and he commends him farther for not attempting the explanation of the book of revelations.

CALVISIUS, *Sethus*, a learned German, born at Grosse in Thuringia in 1559. He distinguished himself as a learned and accurate chronologer. His *elenchus calendarii papæ Gregorio XIII. comprobati*, was published in 1611; and in 1620, three years after his death, appeared his improved chronology; a work in which he had employed 20 long years of laborious study.

CALZA, *Antonio*, an Italian painter in the 17th century, pupil to Carlo Cignani at Rome, whose pieces he judiciously imitated.

CAMARGO, *Mary Ann Cupi de*, a celebrated stage dancer, born at Brussels, 1710. Her great powers were exhibited at Brussels and at Paris, and it is said that she maintained a respectable character. She died 28th April 1770.

CAMASSEI or CAMACE, *Andrew*, an Italian painter of Bevagna. He studied under Dominichino and Andrew Sacchi, and died in 1657. His historical paintings are preserved at Rome, but one of his pieces, *Venus and the Graces*, is to be seen at Wilton.

CAMBACERES, *N.* a native of Montpellier, whose eloquence as a preacher was much admired at court, and was at last rewarded by the archbishopric of Rouen. He died Nov. 6th, 1802, aged 80. His nephew was the second consul with Bonaparte, after the abolition of the directory.

CAMBERT, a French musician, in the service of Ann of Austria. He first introduced with Perrin operas in France, but when his labors were eclipsed by the more successful performances of Lulli, he came over to England in 1672, where Charles made him master of his band. He died 1677. Besides his operas and musical pieces, he is chiefly known for his great skill and exquisite taste in touching the organ.

CAMBISVELLIERON, *Joseph Lewis Dominic, marquis de*, a French nobleman, born at Avignon, 1706. He was learned and polite, and served some time in the army as a captain of dragoon's and a colonel. He died 1772. He published a valuable catalogue raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, two vols. 8vo.—*memoires historiques de la vie de Roger de St. Lary de Bellegarde*, 12mo. 1767. His library was very valuable and select, and he had collected some important materials for the history of his province.

CAMBRIDGE, *Richard Owen*, a learned Englishman, born

born in London, 14th Feb, 1714, and educated at Eton school, and Oxford. After three years' residence in the university, he in 1737 entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 married Miss Trenchard, with whom he settled at Whitminster, Gloucestershire. He published the *Scribleriad*, a poem, 1744—and in 1761 an history of the war on the coast of Coromandel, and contributed some valuable papers to the *World*. His works were collected and printed together by his son G. O. Cambridge M. A. with his life, two vols. 4to. 1803. He died much respected in private life, as a cheerful companion, exemplary in his conduct, and virtuous and benevolent in practice, 17th Sept. 1802. He was inventor of a curious double boat, which is said to possess great swiftness in sailing with equal safety. It was formed with two distinct boats, 50 feet long, though but 18 inches wide, connected together by a deck at the distance of 12 feet.

CAMEYSES, king of Persia, after his father Cyrus, B. C. 529, made war against Egypt and Æthiopia, and died in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally given himself in the eighth year of his reign. He was cruel and vindictive in the extreme.

CAMDEN, *William*, a celebrated antiquary, was born at London, 2d May 1551. After studying at Christ's-hospital and St. Paul's school, he entered at 15 as a servitor at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall now Pembroke college, and two years and a half after to Christ-church with his tutor and friend Dr. Thomas Thornton, on his promotion to a canonry. The prejudices of these popish days prevented him not only from obtaining a fellowship at All-souls, but from being admitted to his first degree in arts, and it was not till 1573 that he was made B.A. an honor long due to his learning and application. By the friendship of Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster he was appointed in 1575 second master of Westminster-school, and it was during his relaxation from the labors of this important office, that he applied himself to the compilation of his valuable work the *Britannia*, or history of the ancient Britons, their origin, manners, and laws, which appeared in Latin, 1586, and passed rapidly through several editions. His abilities were now so universally acknowledged that Piers bishop of Salisbury in 1588 conferred on him the prebend of Iffarcomb, though he never was in holy orders, and the same year he was admitted to the degree of M. A. In 1593 he succeeded Dr. Grant in the headship of Westminster-school, and four years after he published a Greek grammar, which though judiciously digested, and long popular, must be considered rather as an epitome of the grammar of his predecessors, than as an original work. In 1597 Camden was removed from his laborious office, upon being appointed Clarenceux king of arms, an employment more congenial to his taste and his pursuits. In 1600 he published an account of the monuments of the kings, queens, and nobles in Westminster abbey, and three years after at Frankfurt, a collection of our ancient historians, called "*Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica, a veteribus descripta, &c.*" In the following year he published remains of a greater work concerning Britain, &c. the materials of which had been communicated to him when he wrote his *Britannia*. He published in 1607 a complete edition of his *Britannia* in folio, greatly enlarged

and adorned with cuts, of which an able translation was given to the world in 1695 by Dr. Gibson afterwards bishop of London, and in 1617, appeared his *Annales rerum Anglicanarum*, during queen Elizabeth's reign, the continuation of which was finished in 1617, but not made public in his life time. Camden died at Chiffelhurst in Kent, ninth November 1623, and though he had directed to be buried where he died, his remains were deposited in great pomp in Westminster abbey opposite Chaucer, where on a white marble monument his effigies is represented as holding a book, on the leaves of which are inscribed *Britannia*. Camden was respected as a man not only of great and extensive learning, and just taste, but of amiable manners, easy and candid in his conversation, and the friend of learned men, and eminent scholars. His reputation was so well established on the continent that foreigners considered their travels incomplete, if not permitted to see and converse with the author of the *Britannia*, and it is said that not less than six German nobles in one day visited him, and requested him to write his lemma in their book. Camden founded a lectureship on history at Oxford, a noble and munificent donation, which while it reflects the highest honor on his memory, enables a learned body to remunerate its deserving members with a respectable appointment. His books and papers he bequeathed to sir Robert Cotton of Conington, but the greatest part of them are supposed to have been destroyed during the civil wars.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachim*, a German, born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipsic. His great application in the acquisition of Grecian and Roman literature soon made him known to the literati of the age, and in those days of theological dissension, he became the friend of Erasmus, and also of Melancthon, whose life he wrote in a very copious manner. During the political troubles of Germany in 1525, Camerarius visited Prussia, and soon after was made professor of belles lettres at Nuremberg. In 1527, he married a woman of very respectable connections, with whom he lived 46 years, and by whom he had five sons and four daughters, who all grew up to be an honor to their family. He was in 1536 drawn from his loved retirement by Ulric prince of Wirtemberg, who employed him to restore the ancient discipline of the university of Tübingen, and some time after, at the request of Henry and Maurice of Saxony, he assisted in the establishment of the Leipsic university. During the various religious disputes which took place in consequence of the reformation, Camerarius was consulted, and his opinion respected, especially in the diets of Nuremberg and Ratibon. He died at Leipsic 17th April 1575, full of years and honor, surviving his wife not quite a year. Besides Melancthon, he was intimate with Carlowitch, Turnebus, Victorius, Wolfius, Baumgartner, and indeed every man of learning and consequence in his age. His literary labors were very great, as he translated Herodotus, Demosthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, Theodoret, Nicephorus, and others, and he deservedly was called by Vossius the phoenix of Germany. Erasmus however has spoken of him with some degree of indifference, by saying that Camerarius showed more industry than genius in what he wrote.

CAMERARIUS, *Joachim*, son of the preceding, devoted himself

himself particularly to the study of medicine, botany, and chemistry, and refused for his favorite pursuits the flattering and advantageous offers of princes, who solicited to have him about their person. He wrote some treatises on botany, and died 1598, aged 68, at Nuremberg.

CAMERON, *John*, a Scotchman, professor of Greek at Glasgow, and afterwards divinity lecturer at Montauban, where he died 1625, in consequence of some severe blows which he had received in the streets from some zealot whom he had offended. He published "defence of grace," 1624, a work which some imagined was too favorable to the catholics, besides myrothecium evangelicum. All his works appeared in three vols. 4to. 1677, at Saumur, and in 1 vol. fol. Geneva.

CAMILLA, daughter of king Metabus, and the ally of Turnus, is celebrated by Virgil, for the valor she displayed against Æneas in Italy.

CAMILLUS, *Marcus Furius*, an illustrious Roman, banished by his countrymen on suspicion of peculation. His services and character were remembered when Rome was taken by the Gauls, and he issued from his banishment to defeat the enemies of his country. He died B.C. 365.

CAMOENS, *Lewis*, a Portuguese poet, deservedly called the Virgil of his country. He was born at Lisbon, 1527, and studied at Coimbra, from whence he went in the service of his country to Ceuta, where he lost one of his eyes in a campaign against the Moors. He afterwards passed to the East Indies, in hopes of bettering his fortunes, where he began the composition of his celebrated *Lusiad*, but on his return he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life, swimming with his right hand, and supporting his poem with his left. When restored to Portugal in 1569, he finished his poem, and dedicated it to king Sebastian, but his hopes of patronage and of honorable remuneration were cruelly disappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch and his courtiers, and Camoens, feeling all the miseries of indigent and despised virtue, expired in the midst of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to poverty and the deepest wretchedness 1579. Admired for the boldness of his descriptions, the unaffected display of his learning, and the happiest flights of a sublime imagination, Camoens is yet censured for the obscurity of some of his verses, and for an injudicious mixture of heathen mythology and christian truths. The *Lusiad* however will always rank high in the list of heroic poems. It has been translated into French once, twice into Italian, four times into Spanish, and into English by Fanshawe, besides the elegant version in which Mr. Mickle has immortalized his name with the fame of his favorite author.

CAMPANELLA, *Thomas*, an Italian philosopher belonging to the Dominican order, born at Stilo in Calabria, September 5th, 1568. His great and extensive knowledge of the antient classics soon enabled him to examine with accuracy the tenets of the peripatetic philosophy, and to prove them built upon false and untenable foundations. The superior information and brilliant eloquence which he displayed in his disputations on theology with professors of long established reputation, increased with his fame the number of his rivals and enemies, and he was accused before the inquisition, of having obtained by

magic that vast extent of learning which he possessed. He fled upon this from Naples to Rome, and afterwards to Florence, and on his way to Bologna his papers were seized, but his person remained unmolested. Some expressions however which he dropped some years after, against the Spaniards, procured his arrest. He appeared in 1599, at Naples as a criminal against the state, and was seven times put to the rack and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The weight of his sufferings was at last lessened by the interference of the pope with Philip IV. of Spain in 1626, but when restored to liberty, to avoid the further persecutions of the Spaniards, he retired secretly to France, where the friendship of Richelieu and the favor of Lewis XIII. procured him a pension of 2000 livres. He died in the monastery of the Dominicans 21st March 1639. His writings were numerous, the best known of which are *de rectâ ratione studendi*, — *aphorismata politica*, — *de monarchiâ Hispanicâ*.

CAMPANO, *John Antonio*, a native of Campania, of obscure origin, while tending sheep he was noticed by a priest who admired his promising appearance, and who kindly instructed him in the learned languages, and enabled him to become professor of rhetoric at Perugia. He was raised to a bishopric by pope Pius II. and engaged at the congress of Ratisbon, and made governor of Citta de Castello by Sixtus IV. His opposition to some of the measures of the court of Rome rendered him unpopular with the pope, and he removed to his see of Terrano where he died 1477, aged 48. He wrote the life of the famous commander Andrew Braccio, besides orations, letters, Latin poems, moral and political treatises, &c. published together 1707 and 1734 at Leipzig.

CAMPANO, *Novarese*, an Italian ecclesiastic in the 13th century, author of commentaries on Euclid, and several treatises on astronomy still preserved in MS.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, son of the earl of Argyle, was born in 1598, and became known for his strong partiality to the covenanters, though he retained all his attachment to Charles I. by whom he was created a marquis. He opposed Cromwell's invasion of Scotland, and placed the crown on the head of Charles II. when his coronation took place at Scone in 1651. But notwithstanding his attachment to the king, and the display of an undaunted character in political life, he was seized in London when he came to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and upon being condemned as guilty of high treason was beheaded as a traitor at Edinburgh cross, 27th May 1661. He wrote instructions to a son, and defences against the grand indictment of high treason.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, earl of Argyle, son of the preceding, distinguished himself so much by his bravery at the battle of Dunbar, and on other occasions, that Cromwell exempted him from the general pardon granted in 1654. In consequence of the interception of one of his letters, in which he spoke of the ingratitude of courts, he was tried before the parliament of Scotland, for leasing making, or sowing dissensions between the king and the subject by false information. He was condemned to lose his head, and the sentence would have been executed had not the great Clarendon interfered with the king. Argyle was afterwards restored to royal favor, and made privy counsellor, and one of the lords of the treasury, but he was afterwards again exposed to persecution

persecution and most iniquitously condemned to suffer death. He escaped from confinement and after concealing himself in London, he went to Holland, and soon returned to Scotland, to support the rebellion of Monmouth. The plans which he pursued were not however well concerted, he was abandoned by those who ought to have shared his dangers, and he was taken and carried to Edinburgh, where he suffered in pursuance of his former sentence. He was beheaded 30th June 1685.

CAMPBELL, *George*, D.D. was educated at St. Andrew's, and was promoted to a small living in the Highlands. He was made professor of church history at St. Andrew's 1728, and published a discourse on miracles, besides a vindication of the christian religion, 8vo. and a treatise on moral virtue. He died 1757, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, *George*, a Scotch divine, born at Aberdeen. He was educated at the Marischal college of which he became the principal in 1759, and professor of divinity in 1771. He died 1795, aged 77, a little time after resigning his office. Among his works his translation of the four gospels are particularly entitled to commendation. His answer to Hume on the miracles was much admired; but in his ecclesiastical history, a posthumous work, he is censured as partial and bigotted in favor of the presbyterians.

CAMPBELL, *Colin*, a Scotch architect, author of *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 3 vols. folio, and surveyor of the works of Greenwich hospital. He gave among other things the designs of Wanstead house, the Rolls, and Mereworth in Kent, and died 1734.

CAMPBELL, *John*, an eminent writer on biography, history, and politics, born at Edinburgh, 8th March 1708. At the age of five he left Scotland, which he never saw again, for the neighbourhood of Windsor; and he was placed as clerk to an attorney at the usual age, but the occupation was irksome to his feelings, and he relinquished it for the more laborious life of an author. In his 30th year he first appeared before the public in the military life of prince Eugene and of Marlborough, in 2 vols. fol. He was afterwards engaged in the ancient universal history, and in 1739 published the travels of Edward Brown, esquire, and the memoirs of Ripperda, and two years after the concise history of Spanish America. In 1742 the two first volumes of his history of English admirals appeared, to which two years after two volumes more were added, a work of great merit and established reputation, and which, after passing through three editions in the author's life-time, has been edited with improvements by Dr. Berkenhout. He published in 1743 *Hermippus revived*, which six years after was more fully improved, and in 1744 appeared his "voyages and travels," on the plan of Dr. Harris. Besides other popular publications he was engaged in the *Biographia Britannica*, which first appeared in weekly numbers in 1745, and to which he contributed some of the most interesting and best written articles. In 1750 he published his present state of Europe, a work extremely popular by the rapid sale of six large editions, and afterwards he was employed in the modern universal history which appeared in detached parts in 16 vols. fol. His last work was "a political survey of Britain" in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, in which he displayed extraordinary labor, great judgement, and extensive knowledge. These great lite-

rary performances did not pass unrewarded with the applause of the learned, the author was honored in 1754 by the university of Glasgow with the degree of L.L.D. and in 1774 the empress of Russia, who never failed to distinguish merit in every nation, presented him, in testimony of her regard for his great abilities, with her picture. In 1736 our author married miss Vobe, of Leominster, with whom he lived happily 40 years, and by whom he had seven children, one only of whom with their mother survived him. He lived in the indulgence of his literary pursuits so retired that few had the happiness of his acquaintance, but those that visited him found him amiable in his manners, instructive in his conversation, and in his general conduct mild, humane, and religious. He was appointed in 1765 king's agent for the province of Georgia, an office which he held till his death, a melancholy event, which was hastened by his sedentary mode of life, and his intense application. He died of a decline at his house, Queen-square, Ormond-street, 28th December 1775, aged nearly 68, and his remains were deposited in the new burying ground behind the Foundling belonging to St. George the Martyr. Besides the larger works enumerated above, Dr. Campbell wrote other smaller publications, which Dr. Kippis has mentioned in the *Biographia Britannica*, and which prove further the great erudition, the comprehensive knowledge, and indefatigable application of the author.

CAMPBELL, *John*, 2d duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, was son of Archibald duke of Argyle, and Elizabeth Tollemache. He early devoted himself to a military life, and served under the great Marlborough. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ramilies, of Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and assisted at the siege of Lisse and of Ghent. Such services were honorably rewarded by the king, he was made knight of the garter in 1710, and the following year sent ambassador to Charles III. of Spain, with the command of the English forces in that kingdom. His support of the union with Scotland, rendered him for a while unpopular among his countrymen, but his merits were acknowledged by all parties. George I. on his accession restored him to the command of Scotland, of which he had been before capriciously deprived, and in 1715 he bravely attacked lord Mar's army at Dumblain, and obliged the pretender to retire from the kingdom. In 1718 he was made duke of Greenwich, but the opposition which he showed to the measures of Walpole procured his dismissal from all the offices of honor and profit which he held, though he was afterwards restored on the minister's disgrace. He died 1743, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument records his virtues.

CAMPBELL, *Archibald*, a Scotch prelate of the noble family of the Campbells, made in 1721 bishop of Aberdeen, which he resigned in 1724. He was a man of great learning, and intimate with the most famous men of his time, with bishop Bull, Hickes, Grabe, Nelson, and others. He died 16th June 1744, author of the doctrine of a middle state between death and the resurrection, fol. 1721, a work curious and interesting, full of great learning, and profound observations.

CAMPEGGIO, *Lorenzo*, a Roman cardinal, born at Milan 1474. He was professor of civil law at Bologna for several years, and married, but on the death of his wife,

he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1512 was made a bishop, and afterwards created a cardinal by Leo X. He came to England 1519, as nuncio, to settle the tenths for the crusade against Turkey, and was made bishop of Salisbury, and in 1524 passed into Germany to attempt to resist the torrent of the reformation. He afterwards returned to England to settle the affairs about the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, and when recalled in 1529 by the pope, he went to the diet of Augsburg again to oppose the progress of Lutheranism. He died at Rome 1539. He was a man of learning and deep political knowledge, and acquainted with Erasmus and most other learned men in Europe. Some of his letters are published in the collection of Basil 1550. He had a brother *Thomas*, who was also a bishop, and author of several learned works on the canon law. He died 1564.

CAMPER, Peter, a celebrated physician, and naturalist. He was born at Leyden, and carefully educated by his father who was a protestant divine, and under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other famous professors, he laid the foundation of that knowledge in which he became so eminent. He travelled at the age of 26 over England, France and Germany, where he was received by the learned with the respect due to rising merit, and in Berlin he was particularly noticed by Frederic the great. His works were on philosophy and natural history, in 6 vols. 8vo. with 100 folio plates, beautifully engraved. He wrote, besides a treatise on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of great erudition but occasionally fanciful. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and excelled in the use of the pencil. He died 1789, highly respected.

CAMPHUYSEN, Dirk, a painter, born at Dorcum 1586. He is eminent in his landscapes and moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, Bernardin, an Italian painter of eminence, author of an interesting book on his art, called *parere sopra la pittura*, printed at Cremona in 4to, 1580. He died 1584, aged 62.

CAMPI, Galeazzo, an Italian painter, who excelled in miniatures and in history. He was born at Cremona, and died 1536.

CAMPION, Edmund, a learned writer, born in London 1540, and educated at Christ's hospital, where he delivered an oration before queen Mary at her accession. He was afterwards elected to St. John's college Oxford, by White the founder, and received great applause for an oration which he spoke before queen Elizabeth, when she visited the university. In 1568 he went to Ireland, and wrote an history of the country in two books, but the suspicion of favoring the catholic tenets rendered him unpopular, and he fled to the low countries. Here he renounced protestantism and entered into the body of the Jesuits at Douay, and from thence passed to Rome, where he was received as a true and useful convert. He wrote a tragedy called *Nectar and Ambrosia*, which was acted before the emperor at Vienna, and for six years he taught rhetoric and philosophy at Prague, till he was commissioned by pope Gregory XIII. to pass over to England in 1580. In this delicate employment he used all the arts of cunning and insinuation, but though he seems to have challenged the English clergy to a trial of skill, yet he discovered too much vehemence and impetuosity, and

when discovered by the emissaries of Walsingham, he was dragged to the tower, and being found guilty of high treason for adhering to the pope, the queen's enemy, he was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, first December 1581. He was a man of great learning, an eloquent orator, and a subtle disputant. His writings were on controversial subjects, and are now forgotten. His *chronologia universalis* is however a learned work.

CAMPISTRON, Jean Galbert, a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1615. He became the secretary and the friend of the duke of Vendome, and merited to be ranked little inferior to Racine in the merit of his dramatic compositions. He died of an apoplexy, 11th May 1723, at the age of 67. His plays, three vols 12mo. first published in 1750, have passed through many editions.

CAMPO, Antonio, an Italian author, born at Cremona, of which he wrote an interesting history in folio, 1585. It is in high esteem on account of the plates by Augustine Carachi.

CAMPRA, Andrew, a musician of Aix, born 4th Dec. 1660. He was greatly admired for his superior knowledge of music, and for the many popular ballets and tragic operas which he composed. He died at Versailles 29th July 1744, aged 84.

CAMPS, Francois de, a native of Amiens, patronised by Ferroni bishop of Mende, and made abbot of Signy. He wrote dissertations on medals—on the history of France, &c. He died at Paris 1723, aged 81, and by his labors contributed to the more easy elucidation of history.

CAMPSON, Gauri, an able and humane sultan of Egypt, raised to that dignity by the Mamelukes 1504. He was slain in a battle fought against the emperor of the Turks 1516, aged 70.

CAMUS, John Peter, a French prelate, born at Paris. He was made bishop of Bellay by Henry IV. and consecrated by St. Francis de Sales 1609. As a preacher he was particularly eloquent, but at the same time indulged an ironical turn, especially against the monks, which caused them to complain of his conduct to Richelieu. He resigned his see after an enjoyment of 20 years, and though offered two others afterwards he preferred the retirement of a monastery, and died in the hospital of incurables at Paris 1652, aged 70. Among his numerous works are mentioned, pious romances to suppress the licentious productions of his age.

CAMUS, Stephen la, a native of Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne 1650, and bishop of Grenoble 1571. He was an exemplary prelate, attentive to his episcopal duties, and in his private conduct very austere, always sleeping on straw, and wearing a hair shirt. He was made a cardinal by pope Innocent II. 1686, and died 1707, aged 75, leaving his property to the poor, and to some schools which he had founded. He was author of some pastoral letters,—a treatise on the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary.

CAMUS, Antoine le, a physician, born at Paris, where he died 1772, at the age of 50. In the midst of a respectable practice, he found time to write physic for the mind, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Abdeker*, the art of preserving beauty, a romance, 4 vols. 12mo. on various subjects of medicine, &c.

CAMUS, Charles Stephen Lewis, a learned French mathematician,

mathematician, who died 1768, aged 58. He was member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal London society, and wrote a course on mathematics, 4 vols 8vo.—besides treatises on arithmetic, &c.

CAMUSAT, *Nicholas*, a learned Frenchman of Troyes, of which he was canon. He died 1655, aged 80. He wrote *historia Albigenium*, 1615—*Me'anges historiques*, 1619—*promptuarium sacrarum antiquit. Tricastinæ diocesis*, 8vo. 1610—and other works.

CANANI, *John Baptist*, a native of Ferrara, professor of medicine and anatomy there, and physician to the duke. He wrote *humani corporis picturata dissectio*, now very rare, and is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. He died 1590, aged 75.

CANAYE, *Philip sieur du fresne*, a native of Paris, who published an account of a journey to Constantinople. He was afterwards employed by Henry IV. in several embassies, and from a Calvinist became a Roman catholic, at the conference of du Perron and de Pleffis Mornay. He died 1610, aged 61. He wrote besides an account of his embassies, 3 vols. fol.

CANDAULES, king of Lydia, was murdered by Gyges, who ascended his throne, B. C. 718.

CANDIAC, *John Lewis Eliz. de Montcalm*, a child of astonishing powers, brother to the marquis of Montcalm. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when six he could read Greek and Hebrew to the astonishment of the learned. This prodigy of premature superiority in the knowledge of literature and of science, was cut off by a complication of diseases at Paris, 8th Oct. 1726, aged seven years.

CANDITO, *Peter*, an historical painter, born at Bruges 1548. His real name was said to be White.

CANEAH or CANGHAH, an Indian philosopher, physician, and astronomer. He wrote on the secret of nativities,—the conjunction of planets,—a manual of medicine—physiognomy, de mansionibus lunæ, &c.

CANGE, *Charles du Fresne du*, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens, and made treasurer of France. He early applied himself to the study of ancient and modern history, and published some valuable works. He died 1688, aged 78. Lewis XIV. presented a pension to his children, in memory of their father's learning and his services to literature. The most valuable of his works are history of the eastern empire under the French emperors of Constantinople, fol.—*Latin Glossary*, 3 vols. fol.—a Greek glossary of the middle ages, 2 vols: fol.—*annals of Zonaras*, &c.—*historia Byzantina illustrata* in fol. &c.

CANGIAGO or CAMBISI, *Lewis*, a painter of Genoa, whose works were in high repute in Spain and Italy. He became enamoured of his deceased wife's sister, and solicited in vain a papal dispensation to marry her, and died of melancholy in Spain, 1585, aged 58.

CANINI, *Angelo*, a learned Italian, author of observations on the Greek tongue—institutiones Lingue Syriacæ Assyriacæ—Thalmud. Æthiop. Arab. collatione, died 1557.

CANISIUS, *Henry*, a native of Nimeguen, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, died in 1609. He left some learned works on his profession, and on antiquities.—

His uncle *Peter* was a learned Jesuit, author of some theological works. He died 1597, aged 77.

CANITZ, *Baron of*, a German poet and statesman, born at Berlin, 1654, five months after his father's death. He travelled through Europe, and was engaged in important negociations by the king of Prussia. He took Horace for his model in his German compositions, and was so popular a poet that his works were published for the 10th time in 1750 in 8vo. He died at Berlin, 1609, aged 45.

CANN, *John*, an Englishman of originally humble occupation, who fled to Amsterdam at the restoration, and became a great leader among the Brownists. He published a bible with marginal notes, which was well received by the public, and passed through several editions.

CANNAMARES, *John*, a peasant of Catalonia, who in a fit of insanity attacked king Ferdinand, and nearly killed him. He was seized, and though the monarch wished to pardon him he was strangled in prison 1492.

CANO, *Alonso*, a native of Grenada, eminent as a painter, sculptor, and architect. He was patronized by the duke of Olivares, and made director general of the king's works at Madrid, and preceptor to the prince Balthazar Carlos. The palaces and churches of Madrid were adorned with the elegant labors of his chissel, as well as of his pencil. He had the singular misfortune of finding on his return home one evening his house plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled; and while he had reason to suspect the treachery of his domestic, in consequence of his jealous and resentful temper, he was himself seized as a perpetrator of the horrid deed and tortured, but no punishment could force him to confess a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to escape further persecution, and died 1676, aged 76.

CANO or CANUS, *Melchior*, a native of Tarancon, in the diocese of Toledo. He was of the Dominican order, and professor of theology at Salamanca, and in 1552, he became bishop of the Canaries, which he resigned to enjoy the favors of the court of Philip II. He died at Toledo 1560, author of some works, especially *locorum theologicorum*, &c.

CANTACUZENUS, *Johannes*, a Byzantine historian, born at Constantinople, and nearly related to the imperial family. His knowledge in literature and in arms was so great, that he became the favorite of the court and people, and was made first lord of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus. He retained his offices under his grandson of the same name, who made him generalissimo of his forces, and would have admitted him to the throne, if he had been willing to consent. At his death the emperor left the guardianship of his son John Palæologus to the integrity of Cantacuzenus; but the jealousy of the empress and of her favorites, thwarted his benevolent schemes, till at last he assumed himself the imperial purple, at the request of the nobles at Adrianople, 1342. The new monarch was victorious over his enemies, and with unparalleled moderation, he adopted the conquered Palæologus for his associate on the throne, and gave him his daughter Helen in marriage to cement their reconciliation. Jealousy, however, still prevailed, and Cantacuzenus, wearied with the troubles of sovereignty, retired

tired to a monastery accompanied by his wife. In that tranquil retreat he devoted himself to study, and wrote an history in Greek of his own times, in four books, from 1320 to 1355. This work is very valuable. He wrote besides some theological works. The history was translated into Latin at Ingolstadt, in 1603 by Pontanus, and in 1645 the original Greek was splendidly edited at Paris in 3 vols. fol. The time of his death is unknown, though it is supposed that he lived till about the year 1411, and reached his 100th year. He wrote also a defence of christianity against the Mahometans.

CANTARINI, *Simon*, a painter, born at Pezaro, and thence furnished Pezarsese. He was the pupil and friend of Guido, whose excellence he so successfully imitated, that his pieces were often ascribed to his master. He died at Verona, 1648, aged 36.

CANTEL, *Peter Joseph*, a Jesuit of Caux, whose extraordinary application to literature shortened his days at the age of 35, 1579. He wrote *de Romanâ republicâ*, 12mo. 1707,—*metropolitatum urbium historiarum civil. & ecclesiasticarum primus*,—besides editions of Justin and Valerius Maximus.

CANTEMIR, *Demetrius*, a Tartar of illustrious birth. He visited Constantinople early in life, and promised himself to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was supplanted by a rival; and when at last sent to defend the province against the Russians, he betrayed it to the czar Peter, whose fortunes he followed, and by whom he was amply rewarded. From Moldavia, over which he presided, he retired to Ukraine, where he died, much lamented, 1723, aged 50. He wrote a Latin history of the rise and fall of the Ottoman empire in Russia, dedicated to the czar—the system of Mahomet's religion—the state of Moldavia, in Latin, with a map of the country.

CANTEMIR, *Antiochus*, son of the preceding, displayed the advantages of a well finished education in several embassies at London and Paris. On his return to Petersburg, he devoted himself to literature, and was the first who introduced the graces of poetry among the Russians. He was author of some odes, satires, and fables, besides a translation of Anacreon and of the epistles of Horace. His life was written by Guasco. He died 1744, aged 34.

CANTERUS, *William*, an eminent scholar, born at Utrecht 1542, and educated chiefly at Louvain, under Cornel. Valerius, and afterwards at Paris, under Auratus. The civil wars of France afforded him an opportunity to visit Germany, Italy, and Venice, where he purchased some valuable manuscripts; and on his return to Louvain he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to his favorite studies. An application so intense, which regularly began at 7 in the morning, and continued till midnight, with the intervention of scarce four hours for exercise and refreshment, was not calculated to insure longevity, and consequently Canterus fell a sacrifice to his studious retirement, and died in his 33d year, 1575. His mind was stored with vast erudition, and from his familiar acquaintance with six languages, besides that of his country, viz. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and German, the greatest expectations, as Thuanus observes, might have been formed from him. His works

were purely philological, such as, *novarum lectionum libri octo*—*syntagma de ratione emendandi Græcos autores*—*notæ, scholia, &c.* in Euripid. Sophocl. Æschyl. Cic. Propert. Aufon. Arnob.—besides various readings on some of the septuagint MSS. and translations of several Greek authors.

CANTON, *John*, an ingenious philosopher, born at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, 31st July 1718. He was early initiated in the knowledge of mathematics, in which science he displayed astonishing powers; but soon after he became engaged in the business of his father as a broadcloth weaver. His leisure hours were, however, devoted to his favorite pursuits, and he eluded, with successful perseverance, the vigilance of his father, who forbade him to study by candle-light; and at last constructed, in secrecy, and by the help of a common knife alone, a stone dial, which, besides the hours of the day, showed the sun's rising, and his place in the ecliptic, with other particulars. The ingenuity of the son thus procured the encouragement of the father, who placed on the front of his house the favorite dial. This was seen and admired by the curious and the learned in the neighbourhood; and Canton was invited to the undisturbed use of some valuable libraries. Martin's grammar, and a pair of globes, then first seen by the untutored youth, raised his genius to noble exertions. He was invited to London by Dr. Miles of Tooting, and he engaged himself with Mr. Watkins at an academy in Spital-square. In this situation, with all the advantages to be derived from a comfortable independence, he pursued his studies, and at last succeeded Watkins in the management of his school; and, in 1744, married Penelope, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Colbrooke. In 1745, the discovery of the Leyden phial in electricity attracted his attention to the improvement of a science for which he had always shown great partiality. In 1750, he was elected member of the royal society for his method of making artificial magnets, for which he was honorably rewarded with the gold medal. He was also honored with a degree by the university of Aberdeen, and chosen, in 1751, one of the council of the royal society. He was the first person in England who, on July 20, 1752, ascertained the truth of Dr. Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity, by attracting fire from the clouds; and this circumstance recommended him strongly to the notice and friendship of the American philosopher. His discoveries and improvements in philosophy continued to be great and important, and his opinions were communicated to the royal society in various papers, on the shooting of stars, the electrical properties of the tourmalin, the variation of the needle, the transit of Venus in 1761, the compressibility of water, the making of phosphorus, the fixing of electrical conductors on buildings, the luminousness of the sea occasioned by the putrefaction of its animal substances, &c. Besides these different subjects, he treated of some others, not only in the transactions of the society, but in the Gentleman's magazine, with a laudable zeal for experimental knowledge, and the establishment of truth. He died of a dropy in his chest, 22d March 1772, in his 54th year. In private life he was an amiable and sensible man, mild in his manners, and affable in his conduct. He was succeeded

ceeded in his school by his eldest son, *William*, who inherited much of his love for science. His wife survived him, and seven children.

CANTWELL, Andrew, a physician of Tipperary, who died 11th July 1764. He acquired celebrity by his practice, and more by his publications. He wrote Latin dissertations on medicine, fevers, and secretions—new experiments on Mr. Stephens' remedies—history of remedy for weakness of the eyes—account of the small-pox—dissertation on inoculation, &c.

CANUS, or CANO, Sebastian, a Spaniard, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and, after his death, pursued his course to Sunda, and round the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain 1522, after sailing round the world in three years and four weeks. There was another *Canus, James*, a Portuguese, who discovered the kingdom of Congo, in 1484.

CANUTE, a king of Denmark and Norway, sovereign also of England. He resigned his crown, and retired to a monastery, where he died 1026.

CANUTE, or KNUD, surnamed the Great, succeeded his father Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition against England. He attacked Edmund Ironside with such boldness and success, that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them, and while Edmund was satisfied with the land at the south of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Eadric, 1017, Canute seized the whole kingdom, and endeavoured to establish himself by the punishment of Eadric and of the nobles, and by the laying of a heavy tax on the people. His reign, though severe, was impartial, and he regarded both nations equally as his subjects, and distributed justice without favor. He showed himself also superior to the flattery of his courtiers on the sea-shore at Southampton, and whilst they wished to extol him as more than a mortal, he showed them, that as the sea refused to obey his summons, and retreat back at his word, so is every thing on earth subservient to the will of him whom the winds and the sea obey. He repressed the invasion of the Swedes, and killed their king in battle; and afterwards, in his old age, he made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shaftsbury 1035.

CANUTE IV. king of Denmark after Harold, 1080, was surnamed the Pious. His great partiality and liberal donations to the church raised an insurrection against him, in which he was slain by one of his subjects, 1087. He was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1164.

CANUTI, Dominico, an Italian painter of eminence, instructed by the sole powers of his genius. His pieces are preserved at Rome and Bologna. He died 1678, aged 55 years.

CAPACCIO, Julio Cesare, a learned Italian, author of a history of Naples, and other works. He was tutor to prince Urbino, and secretary to the city of Naples; and died 1631.

CAPASSO, Nicholas, a native of Fratta; in the kingdom of Naples, professor of civil law at Naples. He was eminent as a poet, and he spent, it is said, more than twenty years in translating Homer into the Neapolitan patois; a work much esteemed by judges of this vulgar

idiom. His poetical pieces were printed at Naples 1780, 1 vol. 4to. and possess merit. His prose compositions are not much esteemed. He died at Naples 1743, aged 75.

CAPECIO, Scipio, a Neapolitan Latin poet of the 16th century, who successfully imitated Lucretius' book de rerum natura, printed 1542, and elegantly 1754. He wrote besides elegies, epigrams, &c. highly esteemed. He was law professor at Naples.

CAPEL, Arthur lord, a virtuous nobleman, whose attachment to the cause of Charles I. proved fatal to him. At first he favored the parliament, and voted for the death of Strafford, of which he sincerely repented; and when he saw the violent measures of the republican chiefs, he sided with the king, and was created lord Capel of Hadham. He, with lord Norwich and sir Charles Lucas, boldly defended Colchester; but upon the surrender, he, in violation of a solemn promise of quarter, was beheaded on the scaffold, March 9, 1649. While in prison, he wrote some beautiful and elegant verses, which have frequently appeared before the public.

CAPEL, Arthur, son of the preceding, was made earl of Essex by Charles II. and employed as ambassador to Denmark, and as viceroy of Ireland. He was first lord of the treasury 1679, and supported the exclusion singly of the duke of York, for which, though his former services were acknowledged, and the merits of his family known, he was dishonorably struck off the list of privy counsellors, and in 1683 accused by lord Howard as an accomplice in the Rye-house plot. He was soon after found with his throat cut with a razor, but though it was evident that he was murdered, the coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of *felo de se*.

CAPELL, Edward, was born at Troston, near Bury, Suffolk, 11th June 1713, and educated at Bury school. Upon his appointment to the office of inspector of plays, by the patronage of the duke of Grafton, he turned his thoughts to an immaculate edition of Shakespeare's plays. Three and twenty years were employed in searching old manuscripts, and in examining various readings, before the publication appeared; but after all, the public were disappointed in their expectation of illustrative notes and commentaries to adorn an edition of 10 vols. 8vo. The labors of Malone, Steevens, Farmer, Percy, and others, checked the ardor of Capell to finish what he had so long promised, and, after forty years, the annotations appeared as posthumous, under the care of Mr. Collins, the editor, in 3 vols. 4to. This publication is in itself valuable, and throws great light on the characters of Shakespeare, and the various sources from whence the fables were derived. Capell died 24th January 1781. He wrote besides Prolusions, &c. and his altered play of Antony and Cleopatra was acted at Drury-lane 1758.

CAPELLA, Marcianus Minius Felix, a Latin poet in the 5th century, whose poem de nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii has been published.

CAPELLO, Bianca, a Venetian lady, who, after marrying a person of inferior rank, retired to Florence, where she had the imprudence to become the mistress of Francis the grand duke Cosmo's son. After the death of her husband, she had the art to prevail upon her lover to marry her, and she was formally recognized, in consequence of an embassy to the Venetian states; as a true daughter

CAP

daughter of Venice. Though possessed of great powers of mind and strong resolution, she showed herself odious and tyrannical at Florence, so that her memory is still held there in abhorrence. The sudden death of her husband and of herself, within a few days of each other, in October 1587, was justly attributed to poison administered, it is said, by cardinal Ferdinand, their brother.

CAPELLUS, Lewis, a French protestant divine, born at Sedan, and professor of divinity and oriental languages at Saumur. He was engaged in a long and learned controversy with the younger Buxtorff concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points; and whilst his adversary maintained, that they were coeval with the language, he supported, that they were unknown before the dispersion of the Jews, and that they were invented by the Masoreth rabbis of Tiberias, about 600 years after Christ. The learned were on this occasion divided. The Germans supported the opinion of their favorites the Buxtorffs, while Capellus was seconded by all the powers and abilities of the protestants, by Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and afterwards by Scaliger, the Casaubons, the Heinsius, Grotius, Erpenius, Salmasius, and others. Besides his controversial books, he wrote *critica sacra*, in which he was engaged for thirty-six years; a work of merit, but such as displeased some of the protestants for the liberty of his criticisms on the bible. Capellus died at Saumur 1648, aged nearly 80. He wrote some account of himself in his "*de gente Capellorum*."

CAPILUPUS, Camillus, an Italian writer, who published the stratagems of Charles IX. against the Hugonots, with an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

CAPILUPUS, Lelius, brother to the preceding, was author of some Latin poems, preserved in the *deliciae poetarum Italicorum*. He died 1560, aged 62. His brother *Julio* was equally distinguished as a man of letters; and *Hippolito*, another brother, became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome 1680.

CAPISTRAN, John, a famous preacher in the Romish church. He declaimed against the Turks and infidels, and was so successful in a discourse against gaming, at Nuremberg, that his auditors, with eager zeal, burnt all their cards and dice in his presence. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, and for his services to the church was canonized in 1690, 234 years after his death. His writings have long since sunk into oblivion.

CAPISUCCHI, Blasius, marquis of Monterio, was in the service of the pope, and distinguished himself at the siege of Poitiers against the Hugonots 1569.

CAPISUCCHI, Paul, a canon of the Vatican, and bishop of Neocastro, employed by the pope in several embassies, and particularly in the celebrated divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died at Rome 1539, aged 60.

CAPITO, Wolfgang, a German protestant divine, author of a Hebrew grammar, and other works. He died of the plague in his native city Haguenau in 1542.

CAPITOLINUS, Julius, a Latin historian in the 3d century, author of the lives of the emperors, &c.

CAPORALI, Cesar, an Italian writer, born at Perugia. He was governor of Atri, and died at Castiglione in 1601. He possessed great vivacity, and an inexhaustible fund of

CAR

genuine wit. He wrote two comedies, besides the life of *Mecænas*, and some burlesque poems, in 12mo. 1656.

CAPPE, Newcome, a dissenting minister, who died 1801, at York, where he was settled. He was a native of Leeds, and was educated under Doddridge and Leechman. He was author of some sermons on the government and providence of God, 8vo. 1795—illustrations of some scripture passages, &c.

CAPPELLO, Bernardo, a native of Venice, banished from his country for the freedom with which he expressed his sentiments on the affairs of the state. He was the friend of Bembo, and was eminent as a poet.

CAPPERONIER, Claude, a learned Frenchman of Montdidier in Picardy. Though brought up to the business of a tanner, he devoted himself earnestly to the study of the learned languages, and made such a proficiency that he was offered the chair of professor of the Greek language in the university of Basil. He died at Paris in 1744, aged 73, in the house of M. Crozat, whose three sons he had educated. He published an edition of Quintilian; and after his death his edition of ancient Latin rhetoricians was made public at Strasburg, 4to. His relation *John* succeeded him as professor, and published editions of *Cæsar* and *Plautus*, and died 1774.

CAPRANICA, Nicholas, a learned Italian, made secretary to pope Martin V. and raised to a bishopric, and to the rank of cardinal. This last honor, however, was not confirmed, in consequence of the death of the pope; and Capranica, refused a seat in the conclave, and plundered of his property by Eugenius IV. applied to the council of Basil, which confirmed all his claims. He was afterwards employed by Eugenius in various embassies, and commanded the Roman army against Francis Sforza, by whom he was defeated and wounded. He directed, by his will, that his palace at Rome should be turned into a college. He died 1458, aged 58.

CAPRIATA, Peter John, a Genoese, author of a history of the affairs of Italy during his time, from 1613 to 1660.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurel. Antonin. a Roman emperor after his father Severus, 211. He disgraced himself by wantonness and cruelty, and was at last assassinated by one of his guards at Edessa, 217.

CARACCI, Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal, celebrated painters of the Lombard-school, all natives of Bologna. The two last were brothers, sons of a taylor, and Lewis was their cousin, and son of a butcher. Lewis, discouraged at first in his profession, yet persevered by the advice of Tintoret, and by studying the pieces of the greatest masters, he soon excelled in design and coloring and infused grace and elegance into his figures. He had the satisfaction of having his two cousins in the number of his friends and pupils, and with them he united in laying the foundation of that school, which has become so celebrated for the great genius of its students. A choice collection was made of antique statues, and valuable books on the profession, and a skilful anatomist exerted his talents in describing and explaining the motions and the power of the muscles and the limbs of the human frame. The fame of the Caracci soon spread through Italy, and Hannibal, whose powers of memory were so retentive that he never failed to recollect what he once saw, was liberally

rally invited by cardinal Farnese to paint and adorn the gallery of his palace. He was soon followed by Augustine, but on an unexpected quarrel between the brothers, Augustine retired to the court of Parma, where, after some years spent in dissipation, and in consequent remorse, he died 1602, aged 45. The labors of Hannibal however, which render the Farnese gallery such an object of delight and admiration to the curious, were unhand- somely rewarded by his employer, and for the immortal executions of his pencil during eight long years he received a sum scarce equivalent to 200*l*. This ill treat- ment quite overpowered his faculties, and in his agony of rage and despair, he vowed never to touch again his pencil, a resolution which his wants made him violate. Though occasionally deprived of his senses, yet he proved licentious in his morals and hastened his own death by his debaucheries, at Naples 1609, in his 49th year. While Hannibal was engaged at Rome, Lewis remained at Bologna, admired by the neighbouring clergy, whose churches he adorned by his pieces and designs. He died at Bologna in 1619, aged 63. The most admired piece of Augustine, is the communion of St. Jerome, in Bologna. The works of Hannibal are chiefly admired as possessing all the sweetness and purity, the judicious distribution of coloring, and the delicate correctness of the most approved masters. He had so much veneration for the labors of Raphael, that he ordered himself to be buried in the same tomb, and his remains were accord- ingly deposited in the rotunda at Rome. Augustine had a natural son *Antonio*, who studied under Hannibal, and who displayed such taste and judgment in his pieces, that had he lived he might have surpassed the fame of his immor- tal relation. He died 1618, at the age of 35.—From the school of the Caracci sprung those illustrious painters, who have done so much for their own glory, and the re- putation of their instructors, Guido, Dominichino, Lan- francho, &c.

CARACCIO, Anthony, a Roman nobleman of the 17th century. He wrote tragedies, besides an admired epic poem, 40 cantos, called *Imperio vendicato*, in 1690, in 4to. This work, though praised by many, is yet far inferior to the finished poems of Ariosto and Tasso. His tragedy *Il Corradino* is admired.

CARACCIOLI, John, the secretary and favorite of Joan II. queen of Naples. She raised him to great honors, and afterward caused him to be assassinated.

CARACCIOLI, Robert, a noble ecclesiastic patronized by Callixtus III. and Sixtus V. and made bishop of Aquino, and afterwards of Lecce. He was eloquent as a preacher and eminent as a politician. His sermons appeared at Lyons 1503. He died 1495, aged 70.

CARACCIOLI, Lewis Anthony, a native of Paris, of a noble family. He was for some time in the army in the service of the king of Poland, and on his return to France devoted himself to literature, and died 1803, aged 80. He published letters 4 vols. 12mo. which were imposed upon the world as the correspondence of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. A nearer examination however proved the deceit, when Ganganelli was represented as speaking of Herculeum, before it was discovered. and of the writings of Gesner before they were published. These letters possess notwithstanding merit, and are

written in an elegant stile, and abound with morality, and pleasing historical relations.

CARACTACUS, a king of Britain, celebrated for his heroic conduct and his firmness when carried before the emperor Claudius, A.D. 52.

CARADOC, a British historian who wrote the chronicle of Wales, from 686 to his own times, which has been continued to 1196, and by another hand to 1280, still in M.S. He died 1156.

CARAFI, a Mahometan doctor, who died the year 684 of the hegira. He is the author of some books in defence of his religion, and on other subjects.

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITZ, John, a native of Ma- drid, who, from a monk and bishop, became a soldier and a general, and again exchanged military honors for the crozier. He died at Vigevano 1682, aged 76. He was possessed of great powers of mind, and was said to be en- dowed with genius to the eighth degree, with eloquence to the fifth, and with judgment to the second. His works, all on controversial subjects, were published in seven vols. fol.

CARAVAGIO, Michael Angelo Amerigi da, son of a mason at Caravagio in the Milanese, was born 1569. Without the assistance of a master, he acquired deserved celebrity as a painter, but his temper was so quarrelsome that he found few friends, many rivals, and more enemies. After a life of misfortunes increased by licentiousness of conduct, in the midst of poverty and persecution, he at last expired on the common road 1609, in his 40th year. From his servile and correct adherence to nature, he was surnamed the naturalist; but though Rubens himself acknowledged him as his superior in the clear-obscure, yet he failed in large compositions, and represented his figures all on the same plan without gradation, and per- spective. When once shown a fine collection of antique figures, he pointed to the living forms about him as su- perior models, and immediately painted a gipsy in the street with such exactness of delineation that criticism was silent. Unable once to pay his reckoning at an ale- house he painted the sign afresh, and so highly finished was the piece that afterwards it brought the owner a very considerable sum.

CARASIUS, a native of Flanders, employed by the emperor Probus and his successor, to protect the coasts of Gaul against the invasion of the Saxons. He acquired in this office such skill and popularity, and so much pro- perty, that when threatened by the emperor Maximian, he fled into Britain where he proclaimed himself independ- ent emperor 287. All attempts to reduce him to obedience proved unavailing, and after an arbitrary reign he was at last assassinated by one of his soldiers named Allectus 293. Some of his coins are still preserved.

CARDAN, Jerome, an Italian of extraordinary character, natural son of an advocate of Milan, and born at Pavia 24th September 1501. He was born after three days labor, when cut from his mother, who had taken some potion to procure an abortion, and he came into the world with his head covered with black curled hair. He studied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M.D. at Padua, he was engaged as a professor of medicine and of mathema- tics in several universities of Italy. In 1552 he visited Scotland at the request of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, whom he cured of a violent asthma that had baffled the skill of the most expert physicians. He afterwards tra- velled

velled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. and passing through the Low Countries France and Germany, he returned after an absence of 10 months to Milan. Here and at Pavia he continued his lectures, but some offence procured his imprisonment at Bologna, 1571, from which he extricated himself with difficulty and passed to Rome, where he lived in private retirement, and where he died 21st September, 1575. Cardan was in his conduct fickle and eccentric, when free from pain he usually excited the most disagreeable sensations by biting his lips, squeezing his fingers or whipping his legs, that thus he might obtain relief from those violent sallies of the imagination and lively impressions on the brain which disturbed the tranquillity and the serene composure of his mind. Though poor he never disgraced himself by any mean or immoral action, but he was too often pleased to speak on subjects which might give uneasiness to his hearers, and he was immoderately attached to gaming. When he had cast his nativity and fixed on the day of his death, it is said that he abstained from food, and thus he destroyed nature that he might exactly fulfill his prophecy. He wrote various things which displayed the eccentricity of his character and the wildness of his opinions. His works were printed at Lyons 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

CARDI, *Ludovici*, a painter born at Cigoli, the disciple of Andrew del Sarto and Corregio. He died 1613, aged 54. His *Ecce homo*, and a dead Christ with the virgin and Nicodemus, in the Pitti palace at Florence, are much admired.

CARDONNE, *Dionis Dominic de*, a Frenchman, keeper of the MSS. in the royal library of Paris, and professor of the Turkish and Persian languages in the royal college, died December 1783. His works were an history of Africa and Spain under the Arabs, three vols. 12mo.—miscellanies of oriental literature, four vols. 12mo.—Indian tales and fables, 8vo.—&c.

CAREW, *George*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He however abandoned his literary pursuits for a military life, and behaved with great spirit in Ireland, and in the voyage to Cadiz. He was made president of Munster by Elizabeth, and James appointed him governor of Guernsey, and created him baron Carew of Clopton. Charles raised him afterwards to the dignity of earl Totness. He died in the Savoy 1629, aged 72, and was buried at Stratford-upon-Avon. He was universally esteemed as a man of worth, the favorite of the prince and the friend of the people. He wrote the history of the late wars in Ireland, published folio, London 1633.

CAREW, *Thomas*, a native of Gloucestershire, educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. His wit recommended him to the notice not only of Ben Jonson and Davenant, but of Charles I. who made him a gentleman of his privy chamber and sewer in ordinary. He died about 1639, leaving several poems, and a masque called *Cælum Britannicum*, performed at Whitehall by the king and some of his favorites, in 1633.

CAREW, *Richard*, author of the survey of Cornwall, was born at Anthony in Cornwall, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. From thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and after travelling abroad he settled in his native county, where he became a justice of

the peace, and high sheriff in 1586. In his retirement he devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits, and was intimate with some of the learned men of his time, especially sir Henry Spelman. He died November sixth 1620, aged 65, and an extravagant inscription on his tomb described him as another Livy, another Maro, another Papirian. His survey, though praised by Camden, is not regarded by Gough as a valuable performance. It was reprinted in 1723, and next in 1769.

CAREW, *George*, brother to the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and after being called to the bar became secretary to chancellor Hatton. Elizabeth, who knew his merits, knighted him, and appointed him as her ambassador to Poland. In the following reign he was one of the commissioners for the union of the two kingdoms, and afterwards he resided as ambassador in the French court for four years, where he gained the friendship of Thuanus, and furnished him with some useful information for the completion of the 121st book of his history. On his return from France, he was made master of the court of wards, an honorable situation which he did not long enjoy, as he died 1613. He wrote a relation of the state of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and of the principal persons of the court, a work of great merit, which long remained in MS. till Dr. Birch gave it to the world in 1749. Sir George Carew had two sons and three daughters by his wife Thomasina, daughter of sir Francis Godolphin.

CAREW, *Bampfylde Moore*, an eccentric character, son of a clergyman at Bickley, Devon. He was educated at Tiverton school, but he disappointed the expectations of his parents by withdrawing himself from their protection and associating with gipsies. A wandering life and all the adventures of a mendicant had greater charms than all the splendors of polished society, and Carew, the friend, the companion, the hero of the gipsies, was unanimously elected their king, an honor which he continued to deserve the whole of his life. It is said that he was twice transported from Exeter to North America, for enticing dogs to follow him, but so artful were his expedients that he both times returned before the ship which conveyed him from Europe. In his wanderings with his associates it was his glory to extort charity under various assumed characters, either as the shattered sailor, the unfortunate tradesman, the broken soldier, or the distressed and ruined clergyman, so versatile and imposing were his talents whether disguised as a beggar or a gentleman. He died about 1770, aged 77.

CAREW, *sir Alexander*, a Cornish gentleman, member for his county in 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and for his attachment to the cause of the republicans he was made governor of St Nicholas' island and fort, at Plymouth. In this office, either through disaffection or the fear of seeing his estates plundered by the royalists, he made overtures to deliver up the garrison, but his intentions were discovered, and he was dragged to London, and by the sentence of a court martial beheaded on Tower hill 1644.

CAREY, *Harry*, a man who, to poetical and musical talents, joined the more dangerous power of wit and malevolent satire. He wrote some dramas for Goodman-fields theatre, and ridiculed the bombast of modern tragedies in his *chrononhotonthologos* in 1734. He was a great

a great enemy to the Italian operas and Italian singers, and distinguished his zeal and loyalty by the composition of the popular song of "God save great George our king." His satirical vein procured him enemies, and like most men of genius he was persecuted by indigence, which unfortunately aided by melancholy dejection, incited him to commit suicide. He destroyed himself in 1744. His songs were published by him in 1740, and his dramatic pieces in 1743. Though the author of so many ballads it is remarkable that none offend against morality and virtue, a strong proof of the goodness and integrity of his heart. His son *George Savile*, who at one time was on the Covent garden stage, wrote besides a lecture on mimicry, some light dramatic pieces.

CARIBERT, or **CHARIBERT**, king of Paris after his father Clotaire I. 561, was a mild monarch, and in his government popular and just. He was, however, licentious in his manners; and, after putting away his queen, he married two of her servants, who were of the meanest condition, daughters of woolcombers, and the third was the daughter of a shepherd. During his reign, the mayors of the palace acquired that great power which afterwards proved so fatal to the monarchy. He left only daughters behind him, and died 567.

CARINUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, son of the emperor Carus, was invested with the purple by his father, and three years after was slain by a tribune.

CARLETON, *sir Dudley*, was born at Baldon Brightwell, in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ-church. When he had finished his travels, he attended *sir Ralph Winwood* as his secretary into the Low Countries, and soon after he was himself employed as ambassador, and for 20 years served his sovereign at Venice, Savoy, France, and the United Provinces. Charles rewarded the fidelity of his services by creating him baron Imbercourt, viscount Dorchester. He died secretary of state 1631, aged 58, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. In those days of political scepticism, and approaching revolution, he used to say, that there will be mistakes in divinity while men preach, and errors in government while men govern. He wrote various pamphlets, besides letters from Holland during his embassy, from 1616 to 1620, which were printed at lord Hardwicke's expence in 1757, and again 1775, in 4to.

CARLETON, *George*, a native of Norham, Northumberland, maintained at Edmund-hall, Oxford, by the northern apostle, Bernard Gilpin. In 1580 he was elected fellow of Merton, and in 1617 was appointed bishop of Llandaff. He was sent by James, with three other divines, to the synod of Dort, where he ably maintained the cause of episcopacy. On his return, he was translated to Chichester, and died nine years after, 1628, aged 60. He wrote several theological tracts, besides the life of his patron Gilpin; and in his character he displayed a great aversion to popery, whilst he strictly supported the rigid tenets of the calvinists.

CARLINI, *Agostino*, a native of Genoa, who settled early in England, and became keeper of the royal academy in London. He was an artist of celebrity, and was chiefly admired for his draperies. He died 14th August 1790.

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Charles Martel, succeeded him in the kingdom of Austrasia, 741. After defeating

the Germans, with great slaughter, he retired from the helm of government to the obscurity of a cloister, and died at Vienne in Dauphine 17th August 755.—Another, son of Lewis the German, who shared the kingdom of Bavaria with his brothers Lewis and Charles, and became king of Italy and emperor. He died 880, without issue.—Another, son of Pepin, and brother of Charlemagne, was king of Austrasia and Burgundy. At his death, in 771, his brother Charlemagne became king of the whole French monarchy.—Another, brother of Lewis III. who obtained Aquitaine and Burgundy as his portion. On his brother's death, in 882, he became sole king of France, and died in consequence of a wound received from a wild boar in hunting, 6th December 884.

CARLONE, *John*, a Genevise painter, who excelled in the art of foreshortening. He died at the early age of 40, in 1630, and his imperfect pieces were finished by his brother *John Baptist*. The family were long eminent as sculptors and painters.

CARLOS, *don*, son of Philip king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and violent and irascible in his temper. He showed himself rudely disobedient to his father, and attempted to excite in Holland an insurrection, that he might place himself at the head of it. The violence of his conduct, and his determined opposition to the measures of his father, at last proved his ruin, and Philip, incensed by the ingratitude of his son, caused him to be seized, and thrust into a prison, where he was condemned to death. He died 24th July 1568, it is supposed, by poison, or, according to others, by being strangled, or by opening his veins in a bath. It is imagined by some authors, that Philip treated him with all this cruelty from jealous motives, because he attempted to gain the affections of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth of France, whom formerly he had courted, but whom Philip had himself married.

CARLYLE, *Joseph Dacres*, a learned orientalist, born at Carlisle, where his father practised as a physician of eminence. He was educated at Carlisle school and Christ-college, Cambridge, and in 1777 obtained a fellowship at Queen's. At the university he devoted himself to the study of Arabic and the oriental languages, in which he made great progress, with the assistance of David Zabio, a native of Bagdad, who was resident at Cambridge. After ten year's residence at college, he married, and settled at Carlisle, and in 1794 he succeeded Dr. Craven as Arabic professor, and in 1795 was made chancellor of Carlisle. In 1799 he went to Constantinople in lord Elgin's embassy, and not only obtained admission into the libraries of that celebrated city, but he made excursions into Asia Minor, examined the site of Troy, visited Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, and, after examining every thing with the eye of a divine, a philosopher, and an antiquarian, returned by Constantinople, through Italy and Germany, and reached England in September 1801. The services which he had rendered to literature and oriental science were not, happily, forgotten. He was made rector of the valuable living of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but while he promised himself long life, his constitution, undermined by the severities of travel in foreign climates, hastened to a rapid decay, and he expired, deservedly and universally lamented, 12th April 1804. At the time of his death, he was employed in the publication

of a bible in Arabic, and in completing his observations on the Troad, and the various places which he had visited in the east; a valuable performance, which will be gratefully received by the public from the hands of his friends.

CARMATH, an impostor, who, in the year 891, began to oppose the doctrines of Mahomet, and, by his austerity, gained numerous adherents. He declared, that God had commanded him to pray, not five times a-day, as the Mussulmans, but fifty times. His sect declined by degrees, when no longer supported by his eloquence, and is now unknown.

CARMICHAEL, *Gerrhom*, a native of Glasgow, educated at the university there, in which he became professor of moral philosophy. He died 1738, aged 56. He wrote notes on Puffendorf, besides a system of moral philosophy, which he did not live to complete.

CARMICHAEL, *Frederic*, son of the preceding, was educated at Aberdeen, and became at last one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He died of a fever 1751, aged 45. He published one volume of sermons, much admired for their elegance and neatness.

CARNEADES, founder of the third academy, was an African. He was at Rome as ambassador from Athens, and died B.C. 128.

CARO, *Hannibal*, an Italian poet and orator of Civita Nuova, who served the duke of Parma and cardinal Farnese as secretary, and afterwards was made knight of Malta. He translated the *Æneid*, in blank verse, 2 vols. 4to. 1765, published at Paris, with so much spirit, that some judges have declared the composition scarce inferior to the original. His poems and sonnets were much admired, and appeared at Venice 1564, 4to. He published also letters, printed, Padua, 1749, 3 vols. 8vo.—a translation of Aristotle's rhetoric—and orations of Gregory Nazianzen. He died at Rome 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence of Damascus.

CAROLINE, daughter of John Frederic margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, by Eleanor Louisa his second wife, was born 1st March 1682. Her hand was solicited by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor; but she refused him, and soon after, in 1705, married the son of the elector of Hanover, by whom she had four sons and five daughters. She was crowned queen of England 11th October 1727; and during the reign of her husband displayed great dignity, moderation, and sagacity, as regent of the kingdom, and as the patroness of learning and learned men. She died 20th November 1737. Her character is drawn in flattering terms by Dr. Clarke, in his correspondence with Leibnitz.

CARLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADIUS, *Andrew Bodenstein*, a native of Carlstadt in Franconia, made dean of Wittenberg 1512, in the year when Luther took his doctor's degree. He espoused all the great reformer's tenets; but a dispute unfortunately led him into extremes, so that he ventured to deny transubstantiation. He was professor of divinity and minister of Basil; and was the first protestant divine who married. He died at Basil 1541.

CAROTO, *John Francis*, an Italian painter, who died 1546, aged 76. He was disciple to Andrew Mantegna.

CAROTO, *John*, brother and pupil to the preceding,

settled at Venice. Paul Veronese and Anselmo Canneri were in the number of his pupils.

CARPENTER, *Nathaniel*, a native of Hatherleigh in Devon, educated at Edmund-hall, Oxford, and Exeter college, of which he became a fellow, 1607. He was afterwards promoted to a deanery in Ireland, and died at Dublin 1635. He was eminent for his learning, particularly his knowledge of mathematics; and he ably opposed the Aristotelian philosophy. He wrote geography, in 2 books, besides *Architophel*, or the wicked politician, and *philosophia libera*, &c.

CARPENTER, *Peter*, a Frenchman, born at Charleville. He was eminent for his learning, and assisted in the edition of the glossary of Ducange, in 6 vols. folio, and wrote, besides, *alphabetum tyronianum*, fol. 1747. He was patronised by the French ministry, and was of the order of Cluni. He died at Paris, December 1767, aged 70.

CARPENTIER, *N.* a native of Beauvais, esteemed as a calculator, and a great arithmetician. He wrote some valuable treatises on his profession, and died 1778.

CARPI, *Ugo da*, a painter, celebrated for the discovery of painting in chiaro-oscuro. This he performed by means of two pieces of waxwork, one of which delineated the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed the colors. He died 1500.

CARPI, *Girolamo*, an Italian painter of Ferrara, who died 1556, aged 55. He imitated Corregio's manner with great success.

CARPONE, *Julio*, a Venetian painter, who died 1674, aged 63. He was admired for the great correctness of his bacchanals, triumphs, and sacrifices.

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of Alexandria, about the year 130. He revived and improved the gnostic heresy, and the antinomian doctrines, that actions are indifferent, as the passions are implanted in us by the divinity. His son, *Epiphanius*, followed and supported his opinions.

CARPZOVIVS, *Benedict*, a native of Brandenburg, known as an able professor of law at Wittenberg. He died 1624, aged 59, and left four sons; *Conrad*, his successor in the university of Wittenberg; *Benedict*, an able professor of law, and afterwards of divinity, who died at Leipzig in 1666, aged 71; *David Benedict*, a Lutheran, author of a dissertation on the dress of the Hebrews; *John Benedict*, a Lutheran also, professor of divinity at Leipzig, where he died 1657, author of the penitence of the Ninevites, and of some controversial tracts, &c. John Benedict had a son of the same name, who died at Leipzig 1699, aged 60, author of some dissertations on the scripture, besides translations from rabbinical books. His brother, *Frederic Benedict*, was a learned counsellor of Leipzig, where he died 1699, aged 50. The famous journal *Acta Eruditorum*, begun 1682, was greatly enriched by contributions from his pen.

CARR, *Robert*, a Scotchman, first introduced to the notice of James I. in 1609. The monarch condescended to teach Latin to his favorite, and raised him to the honors of the peerage, by the title of duke of Somerset; but though he saved him afterwards from the punishment he deserved for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, he discarded him from his favor, so that he died forgotten and abandoned, 1638.

CARRA, *John Lewis*, a French demagogue, born at Pont

Pont de Vefles in 1743, and brought up to the law. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and was also secretary to the hospodar of Moldavia. On the breaking out of the revolution, he came to Paris, where he published *les annales politiques & litteraires*, a popular journal; and in consequence of his services in the cause of the republic he was made keeper of the national library, and member of the convention. Restless and ambitious in this assembly of blood, he favored the cause of the Girondists, and for some time was employed as commissioner with the army; but the clamors of his enemies at last prevailed against him. He was accused of being in the pay of England, and of plotting the exclusion of the Bourbons, with the intention of raising the duke of York to the throne. When his party was proscribed by Robespierre, he was with them hurried to the guillotine, 31st October 1793. He was author of new principles of philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.—an history of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo.—an essay on aerial navigation—examinations of animal magnetism—historical memoirs of the Bastille, &c.

CARRACCI. *Vid.* CARACCI.

CARRANZA, *Bartholomew*, a Spanish Dominican priest, who accompanied Philip when he married Mary of England. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was made archbishop of Toledo. He was accused of heresy afterwards, and sent to Rome, where, after experiencing great harshness of treatment, he died in the convent of Minerva 1576. He was very respectable for his learning, as well as for his private life, and the innocence of his conduct. He wrote a collection of councils, some theological tracts, &c.

CARRE, *Lewis*, a member of the French academy of sciences, the disciple and partizan of Malebranche. He died 1711, aged 48. He wrote some mathematical treatises—on measuring surfaces and solids—on finding the center of gravitation, percussion, and oscillation,—besides papers in the memoirs of the academy.

CARRERA, *Peter*, a priest of Sicily, author of an ingenious treatise on chess, a game in which he was very expert, in 4to. 1617. He died at Messina 1647, aged 76. He wrote, besides, a history of Catana, 2 vols. fol.

CARRIER, *John Baptist*, an infamous republican, born near Aurillac, 1756. He was bred up to the law, and at last was chosen deputy to the national convention, by which he was sent as an able missionary to la Vendée, with a number of assassins. In this office he became known for his refined cruelty. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarities, he often in one day caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent, and, by a new mode of torment, placed them, male and female together, in the most indecent posture, in barges, on the Loire, and then sunk the vessels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and tyrannical avarice, he was recalled, on the fall of his friends of the mountain; and when the public indignation called vengeance on his head, he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal to a deserved death, and was guillotined 15th December 1794.

CARRIERA, *Rosa Alba*, a Venetian portrait painter in crayons. Her father was a drawing-master; and she acquired by the labors of her pencil deserved celebrity in Italy, and afterwards came to Paris, where she was

admitted member of the academy of painting 1720. After painting the royal family, she went to Vienna, and died at Venice 1761.

CARRIERES, *Lewis de*, a priest, who died at Paris 1717, in an advanced age. He published a French commentary on the bible, 24 vols. 12mo. 1716.

CARROUAGES, an ingenious clockmaker of Pavia. He made for Alciat a clock, whose hammer in striking kindled a fire, by means of a flint, and lighted a lamp.

CARSTARES, *William*, a learned Scotchman, born at Cathcart, near Glasgow. He was educated at Utrecht, and became the confidential friend of the prince of Orange before his invasion of Britain. At the revolution, William appointed him his chaplain for Scotland, and consulted him without reserve on every occasion with respect to the political affairs of that kingdom. Queen Anne on her accession continued him chaplain for Scotland; but he soon retired from court, and was elected principal of the college of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the city. He died universally respected, in 1715. His state papers, letters, &c. were published in 1774, in a 4to. vol. by Dr. M'Cormick. He was in his character benevolent and patriotic, liberal and humane. He supported the union, but he also opposed the bill for the tolerating of the episcopal clergy in Scotland.

CARSUGHI, *Rainer*, a Jesuit of Citerne in Tuscany, who died provincial of his order, 1709, aged 62. He is known for an elegant poem, in Latin, on the art of writing well, printed at Rome, 8vo. 1709.

CARTE, *Thomas*, a learned English historian, born at Clifton, Warwickshire, April 1686. He was educated at University college, Oxford, where he took his first degree, but afterwards proceeded M. A. at Cambridge. He then took orders, and officiated as reader of the abbey-church Bath, where in a sermon he ably vindicated the memory of Charles I. and there published his first composition, the Irish massacre set in a clear light. On George's accession, as he refused to take the oaths, and as he assumed the lay habit, he has been accused of being concerned in the rebellion of 1715. He however continued his attachment to the Stuarts, and became secretary to bishop Atterbury, a circumstance which rendered him suspected to government, so that, on the imprisonment of the prelate, £1000 were offered for the apprehension of Carte, who escaped by flying into France. Here he remained in exile, under the assumed name of Philips, for six or seven years, sedulously employed in literary pursuits, till queen Caroline, who knew and respected his merit, procured his recall. Soon after his return he published his history of James duke of Ormond, in 3 vols. folio, 1735 and 36. In 1738 he issued proposals for a new history of England, and whilst he was employed in collecting materials in public and private libraries, so great was the popularity of his name that subscriptions upon subscriptions appeared for his encouragement to the amount of £600 a-year. Not only individuals, but many of the public companies of London, and the city itself, honorably appeared to support and animate the labors of the national historian. The 1st vol. was published in 1747, the second in 1750, the third in 1752, and the fourth, which extends the history to the year 1654, and which was posthumous, in 1755. The work is a composition of great merit, which displays the author's abilities

abilities in a very respectable view. That there are prejudices and partialities in the narrative cannot be denied: but the history is valuable for information on many curious, important, and interesting facts. It is worth while to remark the temper of the times, for no sooner did the first volume appear than a violent outcry was raised against the author, for inserting, in a note, that a certain Christopher Lovel had been healed of the evil at Avignon by the holy touch of the pretender, and even the corporation of London, yielding to the general prejudice, hastily withdrew their very liberal subscription. Carte died at Caldecot-house, near Abingdon, Berks, 2d April 1754. His papers were left to his widow, who afterwards married a catholic of the name of Jernegan, and they were deposited in the Bodleian library in 1778, for a valuable consideration. These manuscripts were esteemed so important, that lord Hardwick obtained the perusal of them for £200, and Mr. M'Pherson for £300. Besides the works already mentioned, Carte wrote the history of the revolutions of Portugal—a collection of original letters and papers on the affairs of England, 2 vols. 8vo—catalogue des rois des Gascons, &c.—and other historical pieces. In manners Carte was friendly and convivial, and in his conversation easy and entertaining.

CARTEIL, *Christopher*, a naval officer, in the service of the prince of Orange, born in Cornwall. He commanded a fleet which sailed from Holland to Muscovy, and he was sent by queen Elizabeth in company with Drake to the West Indies, where he displayed courage and intrepidity, at the taking of St. Jago, Carthage, and St. Augustine. He died in London 1593, aged 43.

CARTER, *Francis*, an English writer, who died first August 1783. He published a journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 1776, reprinted 1778, valuable for the engraved coins it contains, collected from the cabinet of the Spanish medallist Flores. He began an interesting account of the earliest printed Spanish books, and as he unfortunately died as soon as the first sheet was printed, the work must ever remain incomplete.

CARTER, *Elizabeth*, an English lady of learned celebrity, born at Deal, where her father, the Rev. Dr. Carter, was minister. The superior talents which she early displayed were ardently cultivated by her father, who instructed her in the learned languages, and stored her mind with the choicest treasures of antient literature. As a specimen of her extensive erudition, she published all the works of Epictetus with an elegant translation, and with notes and a learned introduction; a performance which was received in the most flattering manner by the learned world, and has since been reprinted. Her poems on several occasions were published in 1762, and appeared under the recommendation of lord Bath, and lord Littleton. She also contributed two papers to the Rambler, Nos. 44, on religion and superstition, and 100, on modest pleasure, in which she shows herself a worthy coadjutor of the great moralist. She wrote besides some scattered pieces, an ode to wisdom inserted in Richardson's *Clarissa*, &c. and as a poetess she displayed great simplicity of sentiment, mingled with melodious sweetness of expression, sublime ideas, and the purest morality. Mrs.

Carter was never married. She died in very good circumstances, and respected by a very numerous circle of friends, in Clarges-street Piccadilly, 19th February 1806, aged 89.

CARTERET, *John*, earl Granville, succeeded his father, George lord Carteret, at the age of 5, and, after a respectable education at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford, he took his seat in the house of lords 1711. The zeal and activity which he displayed in supporting the Hanoverian succession recommended him to George I. by whom he was employed in various offices, and in 1719 sent to Sweden, where he brought about a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. In 1721 he was made secretary of state, and went in 1724 to Ireland as viceroy, and again filled the same high appointment with equal credit and honor at the accession of George II. till 1730. He warmly opposed Walpole, and on his removal from office he obtained the place of secretary of state, 1742; and though before he had blamed continental alliances, he pursued them with the same alacrity as his predecessor. In 1744 he succeeded, on his mother's death, to the title of viscount, and earl Granville, and died 1763, much respected as a man of learning, and the friend and patron of learned men.

CARTEROMACO, *Scipio*, a native of Pistoia, who studied Greek under Politian, and was made Greek professor at Venice. He died at Rome 1513, much respected as a scholar and as a man. Besides an edition of Ptolemy's geography, he published a Latin oration of Aristides' Greek oration in praise of Rome,—a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning 1504, &c.

CARTES, *René des*, a celebrated French philosopher, born at la Haye in Touraine, 31st March 1596, and educated by the Jesuits of la Fleche. His father, who was of a noble family, urged him early to pursue a military life, and he at last complied by entering into the service of the prince of Orange 1616. Literature and philosophy, however, still continued his favorite pursuits amidst the dissipation and bustle of the camp, and during the truce between the Spaniards and the Dutch whilst in the garri-son at Breda, he displayed his great superiority of mathematical knowledge, and published a Latin treatise on music, and laid the foundation of his future works. In 1619 he entered into the service of the duke of Bavaria, and two years after, upon the death of his general, count Bucquoy in the Hungarian campaign, he quitted the army, and travelled through the various countries on the borders of the Baltic. Upon his return to Paris, and after visiting Switzerland and Italy, he applied himself to the study of philosophy with uncommon ardor, but he seemed to be in an unsettled wavering state by frequently changing his habitation, and fixing his residence sometimes at Amsterdam, sometimes near Franeker, and some times at Deventer. In 1637 appeared his four treatises concerning method, dioptrics, meteors, and geometry, and about this time he received a friendly and pressing invitation from sir Charles Cavendish to come and settle in England, which a few years before he had visited, but the troubles of the times and the approaching civil wars prevented his wishes. The invitations of Lewis XIII. were not more successful, and Descartes refused to quit his retirement, though the French monarch liberally settled upon him a pension of 3000 livres. His reputa-

tion was now so well established that princes were anxious to court his good opinion, and to refer their literary disputes to his arbitration. He corresponded in a friendly manner with Elizabeth the daughter of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia; and Christina the celebrated queen of Sweden not only paid the most flattering testimony to his abilities, but pressed him in the most earnest terms to settle in her dominions. Descartes did not refuse the liberal invitation, he came to Stockholm in October 1648, and was admitted to the confidence of the queen, whom he attended every morning at five o'clock, to instruct her in philosophical knowledge. Sensible of the merit of the learned stranger, Christina formed the most generous plans for the instruction and improvement of her subjects, and in rewarding the philosopher with an handsome estate, and an annual pension of 3000 crowns, she meditated the establishment of a learned academy under his guidance as director, but death prevented these munificent intentions. Descartes died 11th February 1650, aged 54. His body was interred at Stockholm, but 17 years after it was removed to Paris and deposited in the church of Genevieve du Mont. He never was married, but by a woman who cohabited with him, he had one daughter, who died when five years old. Descartes is deservedly esteemed as a man of genius, well acquainted with mathematics and philosophy, possessed of a strong mind capable of profound meditation, of patient enquiry, but not devoid of great warmth of imagination. His treatise of the world is an ingenious performance, but the doctrine of vortices cannot stand the examination of truth and the clear demonstrations of the Newtonian philosophy. He advanced far beyond his predecessors, and if he had done nothing besides introducing a spirit of enquiry and the wish of examining the mysterious operations of nature, he would have labored much for the benefit of mankind. Besides the works mentioned already, he published a treatise on mechanics, besides letters, &c. For some of his improvements in algebra and geometry, he is said to be indebted to Thomas Harriot's artis analyticæ praxis.

CARTIER, James, a French navigator, born at St. Maloes, who under the direction of Francis I. discovered in 1534 the best part of Canada, of which he published an accurate account.

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantes in Britain, is known in history for treacherously betraying Caratacus to the Romans, and for discarding her husband Venusius to marry his armourbearer Vellocatus. When her subjects revolted against her, she solicited the assistance of the Romans, who thus obtained possession of the whole country.

CARTWRIGHT, Christopher, an English divine well skilled in Hebrew. He was born at York and died 1652, aged 50 years. He wrote *Elesta Rabbinica* in Genesim & Exodum 8vo. 1648 and 1653.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a puritan of eminence, born in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. John's college Cambridge. He devoted himself so rigorously to study that he did not allow himself more than five hours' sleep in the night, a custom from which he never departed through life. About 1553, he left Cambridge to be articulated as clerk to a counsellor but in 1560 he again returned to the seat of the muses, and became fellow of his

own college, and afterwards of Trinity. When queen Elizabeth visited the university, Cartwright was among the few men of learning and eloquence who were selected to dispute before their sovereign, but his popularity as a preacher and a scholar was soon assailed when he ventured to inveigh against the ecclesiastical government of the church. The chancellor of the university, sir William Cecil, was directed by archbishop Grindal to proceed against him, and he was not only forbidden to propagate his doctrines, but deprived of the divinity Margaret professorship which he held, and of his fellowship at Trinity. Thus disgraced and exiled he travelled into Germany, and after establishing a correspondence with some of the learned men of the times, he was chosen minister of the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. About two years after he returned to England by the solicitations of his friends, and he boldly undertook the defence of the puritans, by publishing admonitions to the parliament. This pamphlet became popular, and received a spirited reply from Dr. Whitgift; but after a paper war continued with more acrimony than moderation, Cartwright found it safer to leave the kingdom, whilst his victorious opponent was raised to the see of Worcester. During the five years of his absence, he officiated as minister to the English factories, and he received a strong invitation from James VI. of Scotland to fill a professorship at St. Andrew's, which he declined. When he ventured to return to his country he was sent to prison, but liberated by the interference of lord Burleigh and of the earl of Leicester, the last of whom made him master of his newly founded hospital at Warwick. After many persecutions on account of his tenets, and repeated imprisonments, which James of Scotland endeavoured in vain to alleviate by application to Elizabeth, Cartwright died 27th Dec. 1603, in his 68th year, and was buried in the hospital at Warwick. His publications were mostly theological, and displayed his character as a man of great perseverance, extensive learning, genuine piety, great eloquence, and of a generous, disinterested, and benevolent spirit. His practical commentary on the four gospels, and his commentary on the proverbs, were much esteemed.

CARTWRIGHT, William, a native of Northway near Tewksbury, educated at Cirencester and Westminster schools, and Christ-church Oxford. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and was patronised by bishop Duppa. He was esteemed by Ben Jonson and the wits of the times. He wrote 4 plays—besides poems—sermons, &c. He died 1644, aged 33.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a prelate, born at Northampton, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. At the restoration he took his degree of D.D. and was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and on Pierfon's death raised to the see of Chester. He greatly favored the proceedings of James II. whom he accompanied on his flight to France, and afterwards to Ireland. He died at Dublin 1689, aged 55, and was buried in great pomp in Christ-church there. His sermons, &c. have been published.

CARYAJAL, Lawrence de, a Spaniard, who wrote the life of Ferdinand and Isabella, in whose court he was counsellor.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, *Anthony*, a native of Lisbon, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, hydrography, and astronomy; but more as the author of a topographical description of Portugal, in 3 vols. folio. To give accuracy to his work, he climbed mountains, traced the sources of rivers, and exhibited every thing with discriminating judgment. He wrote besides a complete compendium of geography, and a method of studying astronomy. He died 1715, aged 65, so poor, that his funeral expences were publicly defrayed.

CARVER, *Jonathan*, a native of New-England, who during the American war had the command of an independent company of provincials in the attack against Canada. Before that time he had visited the interior parts of North America, of which he published an interesting account in London, 1776. He was, however, abandoned by his friends, because he lent his name to a certain compilation, and for some time supported himself and his family in the humble appointment of clerk to the lottery. He wrote also a treatise on the culture of tobacco. He died in 1780, it is said, for want of the common necessaries of life, aged 48.

CARUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, a Roman emperor after the death of Probus, 283. He defeated the Persians and Sarmatians, and was killed in his tent by lightning, or, as some assert, his tent was set on fire by his servants.

CARY, *Robert*, was born at Cookington, Devon. and educated at Oxford, where he became L.L.D. 1644. He was presented to the living of Portlemouth in Devonshire, and for some time inclined to the tenets of the presbyterians, of whose provincial meetings he was chosen moderator. Upon the restoration he congratulated Charles II. and was made archdeacon of Exeter; but he was ejected in 1664, by the influence or intrigues of some of his enemies, and continued afterwards in retirement at his rectory where he died in 1688, aged 73. He published a chronological account of antient times, in fol. 1677.

CARY, *Lucius*, eldest son of Henry first viscount Falkland, was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1610, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and St. John's Cambridge. After visiting the continent he settled within ten miles of Oxford; but though master of a most ample fortune by the liberality of his grandfather, he did not devote his time to frivolous or intemperate pursuits; but to improve the powers of his mind, he courted the company and conversation of the most learned men of the university. So laborious were his studies that before he reached his 23d year, he had read all the Greek and Latin fathers. He did not, however, neglect public affairs, he served in the army of Essex as a volunteer against the Scots, and in 1640 was chosen member of parliament for Newport, Hants, a place which he again represented in the next parliament. In this new scene the candor of the commons seemed so fair and plausible, that the unsuspecting Falkland inveighed against the arbitrary measures of the court, and declared himself a warm advocate for the prosecution of Strafford, and of Finch, and for the exclusion of the bishops from the house of peers. But reflection wrought a change in his political sentiments, and the next time that the disquali-

fication of the bishops was mentioned in the house, he opposed it with firmness and dignity. On this occasion indeed his sincerity was suspected, but the goodness of his heart forbade the aspersions of his character, and when he received with indifference the compliments of the court to his loyalty, and manfully rejected the honors and offices which the sovereign proposed to confer upon him, it then became evident that his conduct was the effect of principle and not of party. To repeated solicitations he at last however yielded, and became secretary to the king; but in this high office, he refused to follow the practice of his predecessors, in encouraging and maintaining spies, and in opening suspected letters. Eager to support the cause of loyalty, he not only signed with other lords a declaration, that the king's intentions were friendly to the parliament, but he levied some soldiers for his service. When he was at Oxford with the king, he accompanied him to the public library, and Charles, desirous to make a trial of his fortune by the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, opened a Virgil, where he read that passage in the 615th and following lines of the 4th book of the *Æneid* which contains the dreadful imprecation of Dido against *Æneas*. The words were so awfully striking, and painted the king's fate so pathetically, that he felt the application, and Falkland to divert his attention expressed his wish to try his fortune too, and show how puerile it would be to dwell too much upon such accidental things. The passage upon which he fixed his eyes began at the 152d line of the 11th *Æneid*, and in the lamentations of Evander on the untimely fall of his favorite son Pallas, was remarkably prophetic of the melancholy fate which awaited him. The kindling of the civil wars and the violence of party seemed to operate powerfully upon his mind; instead of a serene, placid, and lively countenance, he now betrayed gloominess, inward sorrow, and dejection. Reserve succeeded to an affable behaviour; the negligence of his dress and person fully evinced the great perturbation of his soul, and often in the midst of the deepest silence he would in agonizing accents exclaim peace peace! Though obliged by his office to be near the king's person, yet he frequently exposed himself in the thickest of the battle, and observed to his friends, who wished to check his ardor, that his impatience for peace proceeded not from pusillanimity. In the morning of the battle of Newbury, it is said, that with a cheerful countenance he assured his followers, that, weary of the times, he probably would leave them before night. He dressed himself in a clean shirt, observing that should he be slain, his body should not be found in foul linen; then putting himself in the first ranks of lord Byron's regiment, he rushed on the enemy, and was soon after shot with a musquet in the lower part of the belly, and falling from his horse remained under heaps of slain till the next morning. This illustrious character, who thus fell in his 34th year in the defence of his king, was universally respected as one of the brightest ornaments of the age. His mind was amply stored with all the riches of antient and modern literature, and the goodness of his heart was equal to the vast resources of his mind. Mild and gentle in his manners, pious, virtuous, charitable, and religious in his conduct, he was admired even by his enemies. He was so attached to justice and probity, that like Epaminondas, he

he turned with abhorrence from every appearance of deceit and falsehood, and so constant and pertinacious in his purposes that neither threats nor entreaties could change him from what he considered as becoming his dignity and the cause which from conviction he had espoused. In his person he was small and of no great strength, his hair was blackish and somewhat flaggy, and his eye black and lively. He was buried in great Tew church, Oxfordshire. His saying was, that he pitied unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day. He is the author of some poems, — speeches in parliament, — a discourse on episcopacy, — on the infallibility of the church of Rome, — and other pieces.

CARY, *Henry*, earl of Monmouth, grandson to lord Hunndon, was cousin-german to Elizabeth, and was educated with Charles I. He suffered greatly by the civil wars. He translated from various authors seven folios, two octavos, and a 12mo, and died 13th June 1661, aged 65.

CARY, *Felix*, a learned French writer, of the academy of Marfeilles. He wrote an history of Marfeilles, of Thrace, and the Bosphorus by medals. He died 1754, aged 55.

CARYL, *Joseph*, a learned nonconformist, who wrote a tedious commentary on Job, in three vols. 4to. He was for some time member of Exeter college, and was a popular preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and some years after at St. Magnus London-bridge. He was in favor with Cromwell, whom he attended as chaplain in Scotland, with Dr. Owen. He published several sermons, and died 1673.

CARYLL, *John*, a Roman catholic, probably born in Suffex. He was secretary to Mary queen of James II. and he followed the fortunes of his fugitive master, by whom he was knighted. and created earl Caryll, baron Dartford. He was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was intimate with Pope, to whom he recommended the subject of the Rape of the Lock, a poem which the poet inscribed to his catholic friend. He wrote two plays, besides a translation of the psalms of David, &c. He was living in 1717.

CASA, *John de*, an Italian writer of the 16th century, born at Florence. He was engaged in various negotiations under the popes, at Venice and other places, and was made archbishop of Benevento 1544. His works, in Latin and Italian, were much esteemed, and particularly among these his—*Galateus*, seu de morum elegantia, a poem printed at Hanover with notes in 8vo. 1603. He wrote besides some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and various other works, collected together at Venice in five vols 4to. 1728. Though a cardinal he was dissolute in his manners, and had a natural son whom he called Quirino. He was suspected of being concerned with cardinal Farnese, for which he was disgraced by pope Julius III. but afterwards restored to favor by Paul IV. and made secretary of state. He died at Rome 1556, aged 53.

CASANOVA, *Mark Anthony*, a Latin poet of Rome, who in his imitations of Martial displayed great keenness of satire, and severity of wit. He also imitated Catullus in the illustrious characters of antient Rome. His poems are in the *Delicæ poetarum Italorum*. He died 1527.

CASAS, *Bartholomew de las*, a native of Seville, who at the age of 19 accompanied his father in the expedition of Columbus to the West Indies, in 1493. On his return to Europe he became an ecclesiastic, and in his future appointments in Cuba, he began to display that humanity and those benevolent feelings which do such honor to his heart as the friend and advocate of the poor Indians whom the cruelty of his countrymen oppressed and murdered. More fully to plead their cause he appeared before Charles V. and unfolded such a tale of misery and persecution, that the commiserating monarch made severe ordinances to punish the cruelty of his governors, and protect the innocence of his Indian subjects. These scenes of horrors however were too far removed from Europe, to be effectually checked, and in spite of the remonstrances of las Casas, and the decrees of Charles, the Indians were tortured, plundered, and wantonly put to death. Even a doctor, Sepulveda, was found to defend the conduct of the Spaniards, by the example of the Israelites towards the people of Canaan. But this horrible book, though printed at Rome, was proscribed in Spain, and ably refuted by las Casas now made bishop of Chiapa. Soto the king's confessor was at last appointed to examine the allegations of las Casas against the Spaniards, but multiplicity of affairs prevented Charles from adopting that system of humanity which becomes the father and guardian of a people. After more than 50 years spent in alleviating the distresses of the Indians, las Casas at last, worn out with infirmities, left America in 1551, and returned to Madrid, where he died 1566. This benevolent and truly good christian did not escape the jealousy and persecution of his ungrateful country; though engaged at all times in every act of charity he was represented in odious colors to the court, by the malice of those tyrannical governors whose cruelties he exposed to public view. His "destruction of the Indians" has been translated into several languages, and together with his rights of sovereigns and subjects, and his other writings, it shows him to have been a most pious and amiable character.

CASATI, *Paul* a native of Placentia, who died at Parma 1707, aged 90. He was one of the Jesuits, and his great learning recommended him to queen Christina of Sweden, whom he persuaded to abjure her religion and turn catholic. His writings are mostly on mathematical subjects, besides a valuable treatise on optics, which he wrote, when 88 years old, and blind.

CASAUBON, *Isaac*, a learned critic, born at Geneva 18th February 1559. He studied at Geneva, and displayed such powers of mind that, at the age of 23, he succeeded his master Portius in the chair of Greek professor. He published in 1583, his notes on Diogenes Laertius, which he dedicated to his father, and the next year appeared his lectures on Theocritus, inscribed to Henry Stephens the printer, whose daughter he married in 1586. In 1587 he published his commentary on Strabo, and his new testament; the next year his notes on Dionysius Halicarnassius; and the next year notes on Polyænus; and the year after, his edition of Aristotle. The following years were equally prolific in learned labors, till in 1596, he exchanged his situation for a professorship at Montpellier, but here he was disappointed, till after visiting Paris, and being introduced to Henry

IV. he was promised patronage from the court. The monarch however was thwarted in his wishes to provide for Casaubon, by the jealousy of the literati of Paris, and unable to give him a professorship, he appointed him one of the protestant judges at the conference between bishop Perron and du Pleffis Mornay. Some time after he was made librarian to the king, with a liberal pension, and while he employed himself in writing annotations on the classics, he devoted some of his time to the Arabic language, and acquired such proficiency, that he completed a dictionary, and translated some of the authors into Latin. Henry, who admired the learning of Casaubon, wished him to become a catholic, and recommended him to hold a conference with Perron, which, instead of shaking, established more firmly his faith as a protestant. Casaubon, who had published at Lyons his *Athenæus* under the patronage of his friend de Vicq, now gave to the world his *Polybius* in 1609, with a dedication to the king, much admired as a master piece of its kind. The death of his patron from whom he expected a more liberal remuneration, and at the same time his religion, induced him to abandon France for a residence in England. His reputation preceded him, he reached England in October 1610, and was honorably received by James, who admitted him to his table, granted him a pension of 300*l.* and made him prebendary of Westminster and of Canterbury. He did not long enjoy these marks of royal favor, he fell a victim to a violent disorder in the bladder July 1st 1614, in his 55th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was father of 20 children by his wife.

CASAUBON, *Meric*, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva 14th August 1599. He was educated first at Sedan, and afterwards when his father came to England, at Christ church, where he became student, and took his degrees. His defence of his father against the catholics in 1621, made him known to king James, and sometime after he was presented to the living of Bledon in Somersetshire by bishop Andrews, and in 1628 to a prebend of Canterbury, and afterwards to other benefices by the patronage of his friend Laud. The violence of the civil wars, however, robbed him of all his preferment, and he was not only persecuted as a suspicious person, but imprisoned. Cromwell, who knew his abilities, wished to engage him to write an account of the civil wars, but though he was poor and distressed he not only refused the employment, but rejected with disdain the offers of a present, and the promise of a liberal pension. He was also solicited by Christina of Sweden to come and preside over her universities, with a handsome salary, but he declined the honorable offer, and chose rather to live in England, though without the prospect of future independence. At the restoration Casaubon was reinstituted in all his ecclesiastical preferments, which he enjoyed till his death, July 4th, 1671, in his 72d year. He had several children, but none of them became known in the world. His talents were very great as a scholar and a critic, as his editions of the classics and his many other publications fully prove. It is however singular that he should defend the existence of witches, in a relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee and some spirits.

CASCHI, a learned Mahometan, known as an eloquent

preacher at Medina, and as the author of some commentaries on the Koran.

CASCHIRI, a Mahometan, author of the lives of musulman saints, and of some ingenious fictions and spiritual allegories.—There is another of the same name, who died in the year of the hegira 261.

CASE, *Thomas A.M.* a nonconformist, during the civil wars, who wrote and preached against the royalists. He was born at Boxley in Kent, and educated at Christ church. He was at one time minister of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk street, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the fields, and was imprisoned six months in the tower for conspiring in Love's plot, against the independent government. He waited with other ministers on Charles in 1660, at the Hague, and was one of the commissioners at the Savoy. He died 30th May 1682, aged 84 years. His works are chiefly sermons.

CASE, *John*, a native of Lyme in Dorsetshire, known as an empiric and astrologer and as the successor of Lilly. He wrote the angelical guide, showing men and women their lot and chance in this elementary life 1697, 8vo. But his celebrity arose from the success of his pills, which were recommended to his customers with this elegant distich,

"Here's fourteen pills for thirteennence

"Enough in any man's own conscience."

His door was pointed out to the enquiring patients by these two lines, which are said to have procured more money than all the verses which Dryden ever wrote:

"Within this place

"Lives doctor Case."

Once at a tavern doctor Radcliffe in a jocular mood pledged him with "here, brother Case, I drink to all the fools your patients." "Thank you, replied the empiric, let me have all the fools, and you may take the rest."

CASEL, *John*, a native of Gottingen, the pupil of Melancthon and Camerarius. He took his degrees at Pisa, and was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Helmstadt, where he died 1613. He wrote some learned works. His collection of letters appeared at Frankfort 1687, 8vo.

CASENEUVE, *Peter*, a native of Toulouse, who died there 1652, aged 61. He wrote in French the life and miracles of Edmund king of England, 480.—French etymologies,—le franc Aleu de Languedoc, 8 vols. fol. &c.

CASES, *Peter James*, a painter, born at Paris where he died June 1754, aged 79. His genius and the correctness of his stile, and the excellence of his draperies, make him rank as one of the first painters of the French school. Some of his works are preserved in Notredame church, in the Jesuits' college, abbey St. Martin, and particularly in St. Germain des Prés.

CASIMIR MATTHIAS SARBIEUSKI, a Jesuit of Poland, professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna, whose Latin odes, epodes, and epigrams, are little inferior to the delicate and elegant productions of the best poets of Greece and Rome. Grotius and others have indeed set his fame above that of Horace, but many critics, though fully sensible of his great merit, do not elevate his compositions to so high a rank. He was preacher to king Ladislaus V. and died at Warlaw, second April 1640, aged 45, and unfortunately before he had completed his

Lefciade

Lesciade, a heroic poem in 12 books, in imitation of Virgil. His poems have been frequently edited. The best edition is Barbou's 1759, 12mo.

CASIMIR I. a king of Poland, son and successor of Miciſlas, 1034. The revolt of the Poles disgusted him, and he privately retired to a monastery at Paris, from which he was at last, by the affection of the Poles, drawn to civilize his country and improve his kingdom. He married, with a dispensation from the pope, the daughter of the duke of Russia, and died 1058, in the 24th year of his reign.

CASIMIR, II. king of Poland, was the youngest son of Boleslaus III. and deserved the surname of the just, by his humanity towards the peasants, whom he in some degree delivered from the oppression and violence of their masters. He succeeded his brother Mieczlaus, when deposed for cruelty 1177, and died 1194, aged 77.

CASIMIR, III. surnamed Great, succeeded Ladislaus 1333. He was a humane monarch as well as a great warrior. He defeated John of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. It is said that he was too much addicted to wine and women. He died by a fall from his horse 1370.

CASIMIR, IV. son of Jagellon, was grand duke of Lithuania, and raised to the Polish throne 1447. He made war with success against the Teutonic knights, and against the vaivode of Wallachia, and by an edict commanded that the Latin tongue should become the vernacular language of the kingdom, which continues to be observed to this day. He died 1492.

CASIMIR, John, son of Sigismund III, from a cardinal became a king, and married the widow of his brother and predecessor Ladislaus VII. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, whom afterwards with the assistance of Leopold of Germany he conquered. He also defeated the Russians in Lithuania, but the ingratitude of his subjects made him resign the crown, and retire to France, where he died at Nevers 1672.

CASLON, William an eminent letter founder, born in 1692, at Hales Owen in Shropshire. He was originally apprentice to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, a business which he carried on in Vine street near the Minories, and to which he added the making of tools for bookbinders, and for chasing of silver plate. The neat lettering of a book exposed to sale in a bookseller's shop, accidentally recommended him to the friendship of Mr. Bowyer, who not only encouraged him in undertaking a letter foundry, but liberally with two others lent him 500l. to make a respectable beginning. His ingenuity soon procured a large and increasing concern, he was engaged to cut the fount for the printing of the new testament in Arabic, for the use of the poorer christians in the east, and he executed his fount of English letters with such neatness and elegance that types were no longer imported from Holland, but by exceeding the productions of the best artificers, large demands for exportation to the continent, evinced the great superiority of English workmanship. After residing for some time in Helmet-row, Old street, he settled in 1735 in Chiswell street where his foundry became the largest in the known world. He retired from business, and settled at Bethnal-green, where he died 23d June 1766, aged 74. He was buried in St. Luke's church yard, Middlesex. His eldest

son, *William*, succeeded him in his business. Sir John Hawkins has celebrated his hospitality and the goodness of his heart.

CASNODYN, a Welch poet who flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

CASSAGNES, James abbé de, a French poet, made librarian to the king, and member of the French academy by the patronage of Colbert. His wish to distinguish himself as a pulpit orator, it is said, was so fatally checked by Boileau, who in the same line associated him with Cotin, one of the most unpopular and ineloquent preachers of the age, that he fell into a melancholy delirium, and actually died in a madhouse 1679. He translated Sallust and some of Cicero's works into French, but his poetical pieces are now deservedly forgotten.

CASSAN, a christian who renounced his religion to become king of Persia. He was warlike, and conquered Syria, and defeated the sultan of Egypt. He afterwards professed again christianity, and died 1304.

CASSANA, Nicholo, a painter, born at Venice. His conspiracy of Catiline, containing nine figures as large as life, and his portrait of his patroness queen Ann, are greatly admired. He died in London 1713, aged 54.

CASSANA, Giovanni Agostino, brother to the preceding, was born in 1664, and was eminent in drawing beasts, birds, &c. He died poor at Genoa.

CASSANDER, king of Macedonia, after Alexander, was severe against the Greeks, and died of a dropy B.C. 304.

CASSANDER, George, an eminent divine born near Bruges, who was long engaged in the fruitless labor of reconciling the catholics and protestants. He died 1566, aged 53. His works were printed at Paris 1616, folio.

CASSANDER, Francis, a Frenchman, who was an able translator of the Greek and Latin classics. He died poor in 1695.

CASSANDRA FIDELE, a Venetian lady who was well acquainted with the learned languages and philosophy. Her letters and discourses were published at Padua by Tomasini. She was respected by the popes Julius II. and Leo X. She died 1567, aged 102.

CASSENTINO, Jacobo di, an eminent painter, the founder of the Florentine academy. He died 1356, aged 80. His pieces, scattered about Italy, were deservedly admired.

CASSERIO, Julio, a native of Placentia. Though of poor parentage his employment as domestic in the family of Fabricius ab aqua-pendente proved the beginning of his fame. He was instructed by his master, and proved so able an assistant that he afterwards succeeded him as professor of anatomy and medicine at Padua. He wrote *de vocis auditusque organo historia*, fol. 1600—*anatomical tables*,—and other works, and died 1616.

CASSIAN, a monk in the middle of the fifth century. He founded a monastery near Marseilles, and was the author of the sect of the semipelagians, whose tenets were severely censured by some synods. He wrote *institutio monachorum*, &c.

CASSIBELAN, or **CASSIVELAUNUS**, a king of Britain at the invasion of J. Caesar. It is said that he fixed his residence at Verulam now called St. Alban's.

CASSINI, Johannes Dominicus, a celebrated astronomer born in Piedmont 8th June 1635. He studied at Genoa,

and displayed such poetical powers, that some of his pieces were published when he was only 11 years old. He accidentally met a book on astronomy, and he devoted himself with such application and success to that science, that at the age of 15 he was invited by the senate to teach mathematics at Bologna. The appearance of a comet in 1652 enabled him to make observations on those eccentric bodies, and to establish the doctrine that they were not meteors, but governed by regular laws like the planets. He afterwards determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler and Bullialdus are said to have given up as insolvable. His reputation became now so great that he was employed in settling differences that had arisen in consequence of the inundations of the Po, and he was appointed inspector general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and of all the rivers in the ecclesiastical states. But still devoted to astronomy, he made various important discoveries concerning the planets, and he settled the theory of Jupiter's satellites, which he published at Rome 1666. So high an opinion was entertained of his abilities by the French academicians, that Lewis XIV. obtained the pope's permission to allow him to absent himself for six years from his offices at Rome and Bologna. He visited in consequence the capital of France in 1659, and was made royal astronomer, but when his six years were expired, the pope made him forfeit all his emoluments as he did not return; and Colbert, who knew the greatness of his powers, therefore prevailed upon him to become a naturalized subject of France. As the first occupier of the new built observatory at Paris, patronised by the king, and admired by the nation, he proceeded with rapid strides in his accurate examination of the heavens. The revolution of Jupiter round its axis was determined, four satellites more were added to Saturn, and the meridian line in 1695 was proved not to have varied since it had been fixed 40 years before, at Bologna. This great man, and incomparable astronomer, after continuing the meridian line through France, and enriching science with a thousand discoveries, died 14th September 1712, and was succeeded in the observatory by his son John James.

CASSINI *John James*, son and successor of the preceding, was born at Paris, and educated in the Mazarine college under Varignon. He inherited the talents of his father, and described with great labor the perpendicular of the meridian of France, from St. Maloes through Paris to Strasburg. He asserted, contrary to Newton's opinion, that the earth was an oblong spheroid; an opinion which was proved to be false by the report of the mathematicians who were sent by the French king to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator, and at the polar circle. He also turned his thoughts to electricity, in which he made some curious experiments. He died at the age of 84, in 1756, at Thuri near Clermont. His works, greatly esteemed, were elements of astronomy, with astronomical tables, two vols. 4to.—magnitude and figure of the earth.

CASSINI DE THURY, *Cesar Francis*, second son and successor of John James, was born at Paris, 17th June 1714. His progress in science was so rapid, that at the age of ten he calculated the phases of the sun in a total

eclipse. He was engaged afterwards in the verification of the meridian passing through the observatory at Paris, and he with great assiduity devoted himself to the completion of a geometrical description of France, with very minute and exact particulars. His labors were warmly supported by the assistance of the learned, and the munificence of the court. He died of the small-pox, 4th Sept. 1784, leaving behind him an amiable and respected character. He was succeeded by his son John Dominic. Several of his pieces are in the memoirs of the academy of sciences.

CASSIODORUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, an Italian author, who died 577, aged 96. He was noticed at the court of Theodoric king of the Goths, and employed in some offices as governor of Sicily, and as a privy counsellor. He afterwards retired to solitude, and built a monastery in Calabria, where he in the midst of religious devotion amused himself in making sun-dials, water-clocks, &c. He wrote commentaries on scripture, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Rouen, two vols. fol. 1679.

CASSIUS, *Caius*, brother-in-law of Brutus, was one of Caesar's murderers, though his life had been spared at Pharsalia by the dictator. At the battle of Philippi he caused one of his slaves to run him through, not to fall into the hands of the enemy, 42 B. C.

CASSIUS, *Longinus Lucius*, a Roman magistrate of great integrity, B. C. 115.

CASSIUS, *Avidius*, a Roman general under M Antoninus. He conquered the Parthians, Syrians, and Egyptians, and afterwards proclaimed himself emperor. He was soon after assassinated by one of his soldiers.

CASSIUS, *Parmensis*, a Latin poet, said to have been a conspirator against J. Caesar. He was put to death by Augustus.

CASSIUS, *Severus Titus*, a Roman orator in the age of Augustus, eloquent, but violent in his accusations against individuals.

CASTAGNO, *Andrew del*, a painter of Tuscany. He obtained the secret of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, and afterwards conceived such hatred against him, that one evening he assassinated him. Dominico, who knew not his murderer, hastened to the house of his perfidious friend, and expired in his arms. The bloody deed remained undiscovered, till Castagno revealed it on his death bed, and drew upon his memory the execration of his country. He finished in 1478, at the request of the Florentine republic, the execution of the conspirators against the Medicis.

CASTALDI, *Cornelius*, a native of Feltri, eminent as a poet. He executed with success an embassy to the republic of Venice, and founded a college at Padua, where he died 1537, aged 57. His poems, consisting of Latin and Italian pieces, are much esteemed, and were edited by abbé Conti in 1757 in 4to.

CASTALIO, *Sebastian*, born at Chatillon on the Rhone, was the friend of Calvin, by whose influence he became regent in the college of Geneva. He translated the bible into elegant Latin, and displayed his various and extensive knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew by several other publications. His opinions with respect to Solomon's song and Christ's descent into hell, and about predestination and grace, procured him many enemies; and he

he at last incurred the displeasure of Calvin and of Theodore Beza, who reviled him as a papist. He was very poor, and his circumstances were still more uncomfortable for the maintenance of a wife and eight children. His colloquia sacra, in elegant Latin, appeared in four vols. 12mo.

CASTEELS, *Peter*, a painter of Antwerp, who died at Richmond in Surrey, 1749, aged 65. He was settled at Tooting, and he published in 1726, 12 plates of birds designed and etched by himself.

CASTEL, *Lewis Bertrand*, a Jesuit and geometrician of Montpellier, who, through his abilities, became the friend of Fontenelle, and other learned men. He published some very ingenious works, but his *vrai system de physique generale* de Newton, in 4to, 1743, gained him universal and deserved reputation as a philosopher and a man of science. His optic of colors, 12mo.—his treatise on gravity, 2 vols. 12mo.—and his system of mathematics, 4to. were also much esteemed. He died 1757, aged 69.

CASTELL, *Edmund, D.D.* a learned divine, born in 1606, at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Emanuel college. He was afterwards removed to St. John's, for the convenience of the library in the compilation of his lexicon heptaglotton, a valuable work, in the completion of which he was assiduously engaged for 17 years, and upon which he expended upwards of 12,000l. Such sacrifices in the cause of learning deserved high and liberal patronage, but his preferment was at first only the small vicarage of Hatfield Peverell in Essex, afterwards the rectory of Wodeham Wa'ter, and then that of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire. Some time after he became king's chaplain, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury. The lexicon was published in 1669, but the work though much commended, remained almost entirely unfold upon his hands. Though thus discouraged, he yet devoted himself to the cultivation of oriental literature, and assisted in a very extensive degree the labors of Dr. Walton, in the publication of his polyglott bible. Dr. Castell died 1685, aged 79, and was buried in his parish church, Higham Gobion, where he had previously erected a monument. He bequeathed his oriental manuscripts to the public library of Cambridge, and several of his books to some of the colleges, and to particular friends.

CASTELLI, *Bernard*, a Genoese painter, who died 1629, aged 72. Besides painting the portraits of eminent poets, he engraved some of the plates for Tasso's *Jerusalem*.

CASTELLI, *Valerio*, son of the preceding, died in 1659, aged 34. He was particularly eminent in painting battles.

CASTEL' I, *Benedict*, a native of Brescia, who became a Benedictine, and assisted Galileo in the progress of his astronomical observations. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Pisa, and then at Rome, and died 1644.

CASTELNAU, *Michael*, a Frenchman, engaged as ambassador in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was five times in England. He died 1592. The memoirs of his embassies were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1669, and again Brussels, 1731, in three vols folio.

CASTELNAU, *Henriette Julia de*, wife of count de Mura, wrote in an elegant and pleasing stile *les lutrins de Kernosi* 12mo—*des contes de fées*, two vols.—*le voyage de Campagne*, two vols. 12mo. She died 1716, aged 45.

CASTELVETRO, *Lewis*, a learned Italian of Modena. It is said that he was engaged the half of his life in his commentary on Aristotle's poetics. As he had travelled in Germany he was suspected of having embraced the tenets of Luther, and being brought before the inquisition at Rome, he made his escape from the punishment which awaited him, and fled to Basil, where he devoted himself to literature, and died 20th Feb. 1571, aged 66.

CASTI, *l'abbé*, an Italian poet of considerable merit. His chief poem is *gli animali parlanti*, or speaking animals. He wrote various other poems, and died at Paris, Feb. 1803.

CASTIGLIONE, *Joseph*, a native of Ancona, made governor of Corneto 1598, and distinguished as a poet and critic. He was author of an history of his own times in Latin verse,—and wrote besides *variae lectiones* & *opuscula*, 1694, 4to. &c. He died 1616.

CASTIGLIONE, *Balthazar*, an Italian nobleman, born Dec. 6th, 1478, at Casatico in the duchy of Mantua. After receiving a very liberal education, he served in the army, under Sforza duke of Milan, and afterwards was engaged by duke Urbino, as his ambassador to pope Julius II. and afterwards to Lewis XII. of France, and Henry VII. of England. He published at Rome 1516 his celebrated "*Courtier*," a work highly admired for its moral and political instructions, and for the elegance of the Italian. He married in his 36th year the daughter of the famous Bentivoglio, who died four years after, leaving him a son and two daughters. The abilities of Castiglione proved very serviceable to the holy see, and were employed in several negociations with Charles V. and Francis I. He died at Toledo, 2d Feb. 1529, and by order of Charles V. who admired and respected him, his funeral was solemnized with the greatest pomp. Sixteen months after, the body was removed by his mother from Toledo, to a church at Mantua which he himself had built, and an epitaph was inscribed on a sumptuous monument by cardinal Bembo. Besides the *Courtier*, Castiglione wrote some very elegant Latin and Tuscan poems, inserted in the *deliciae poet. Ital.* His letters appeared at Padua, in 2 vols. 1769.

CASTIGLIONE, *Giovani Benedetto*, an Italian painter, of Genoa, who died 1670, aged 54. He was very great in the representation of landscapes and cattle.

CASTIGLIONE, *Francisco*, son and pupil to the preceding, was equally respectable in the execution of his pieces.

CASTILLE, *Alphonfus X. of*. *Vid.* ALPHONSUS.

CASTILLO, *Ferdinand de*, a Dominican of Spain, who wrote an account of his order, 2 vols. fol. 1584. He died 1593.

CASTILLO-Y-SAAVEDRA, *Antony del*, a Spanish painter of Cordova, where he died 1667, aged 64. He chiefly excelled in historical and landscape painting; but his coloring is deficient in grace and in taste. It is said, that he died of grief, for being surpassed by the pencil of Murillo.

CASTRIES,

CASTRIES, *N. Marshal de*, an able French general, who served with distinction in the seven years' war. He was called to the assembly of the notables in 1787, but disapproved of the violent conduct of his colleagues, and left France. He died at Wolfenbutel in Brunswick, Jan. 1800.

CASTRO, *Alphonso de*, a Spanish Franciscan friar, who came into England with Philip II. and was appointed bishop of Compostella, very soon after which he died at Brussels 1558. He was an able preacher, and wrote a popular book against heresies.

CASTRO, *John de*, a native of Lisbon, who, after serving against the Moors, went with Gama to the east, and published a description of the Red sea. When he returned to Europe he was appointed over a fleet, and went with Charles V. against Tunis, and afterwards was sent as governor of the East Indies by the Portuguese government. He died at Diu, which he had rendered almost impregnable 1548, aged 48.

CASTRO, *Paul de*, a native of Castro, professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua. His works possessed great merit, and were edited in 8 vols. fol. He died 1437. It became proverbial to say of him, after the words of Cujas, *qui non habet Paulum de Castro, tunicam vendat & emat*.

CASTRUCCIO, *Castracani*, a celebrated general, who was a foundling, discovered by the monk Antonio, and his sister Dianora, in a heap of leaves in a vineyard, at Lucca in Tuscany, in 1284. He was tenderly brought up by the humanity of his preservers, and intended for the church; but his fondness for bold exertions and military exercises made him prefer the profession of arms. He entered in his 18th year as a lieutenant in the army of the Ghibelins, whom the party of the Guelfs had just driven from Pavia. The valor and coolness which he displayed recommended him to the good opinion of Guinigi the general, and he soon rose, though opposed and even imprisoned by his enemies, to the highest honor, and was at last declared by the people of Lucca their sovereign prince. Beloved at home and respected abroad, he now meditated the extension of his power over the neighbouring states, and though flattered by the pope he did not dissolve into effeminate luxury, or betray tyrannical oppression. The Florentines, however, viewed his elevation with jealous enmity, and 30,000 foot, and 10,000 horse appeared in the field, 22,000 of which the active general destroyed, with the loss of only 1600 of his own men. But here fortune checked the career of his greatness, fatigued after the bloody contest, and regardless of a chill north wind which blew upon him, he was seized with an ague, which carried him off in a few days, when he expected to rise to the sovereignty of Italy. He died in his 41th year 1328, admired in his life-time, and regretted after his death. Machiavel has written his life, and represented him as a most extraordinary character, of great presence of mind, benevolence of temper, and undaunted firmness, not less in prosperity than adversity. He always went bare-headed in rain or hail, as well as in the most serene sky.

CAT, *Claude Nicholas le*, a native of Bleraucourt in Picardy, intended for the church, but finally educated as a surgeon. In 1725 he published a letter on the aurora borealis of that year, and in 1731 he became the sur-

geon of the hotel Dieu at Rouen, where five years after, he formed a public school of anatomy, and a literary society of which he became the secretary. He was pensioned with 2000 livres by the French king in 1759, and seven years after raised to the rank of nobility. He wrote on the theory of hearing, 1758, 8vo.—on the nervous fluid, 1765, 8vo.—on osteology, 1767, 8vo.—on the senses, 2 vols, 12mo. &c. and died 1768, aged 68.

CATEL, *William*, a native of Toulouse, counsellor of the city, and author of an history of the courts of Toulouse, fol.—and of memoirs of the province of Languedoc, fol. He died 1626, aged 57.

CATELLAN, *Maria Claire Priscilla Marguerite de*, a lady of Narbonne, who died at Toulouse 1745, aged 83. Her odes were admired by the French, and were crowned by the Toulouse academicians.

CATESBY, *Mark*, an English naturalist. He resided for seven years in Virginia, and made such a collection of natural curiosities, that, at the request of sir Hans Sloane, and other friends, he visited the Carolinas, and the Bahama islands, for the improvement of knowledge. On his return to England, 1726, he gave to the public his natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas, 2 vols. fol. with colored plates, of his own execution. He was honorably made fellow of the royal society, whose transactions he enriched with a paper on the migration of birds. He died in London, 1749, aged 69. His great work was again edited in 1754 and in 1771.

CATHARINE, a daughter of Charles VI. of France, who married Henry V. of England, and after his death Owen Tudor, a Welshman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry VII. She died 1438.

CATHARINE of **ARRAGON**, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Castille, married Arthur, son of Henry VII. in 1501, and on his death, five months after, Henry afterwards the VIIIth. Her conduct as a wife was most exemplary, and her many virtues place her character in the most amiable point of view. Her divorce from Henry, who had fallen in love with Anna Boleyn, produced the reformation of England. She wrote some religious pieces, and died at Kimbolton, universally respected.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de Medicis, duke of Urbino, married, in 1534, Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. Though at first she had no children, afterwards she had ten, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter, queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559; and during the short reign of her son Francis, she obtained no influence in the cabinet, from the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. then only 11 years of age, the queen-mother became the regent, and showed the infamous features of her mind by the dreadful murders of St. Bartholomew. Despised for her cruelties and perfidy, and the slave of lust, this worthless and too powerful woman died 1589, aged 70.

CATHARINE OF SIENNA, a Romish saint, who, at the age of 8, is said to have vowed perpetual celibacy. As a pretended prophetess, acquainted with futurity, she advised pope Gregory to remove the seat of the ecclesiastical government from Avignon to Rome, for a continuance of seventy-six years; for which concession, however, the pope expressed sorrow on his death-bed. She wrote several things in a fanatical stile. Her letters

have been printed. She died 1380, aged 33, and was canonized 1461.—Another saint of the same name founded a convent in her native town of Bologna, and died 1463. She wrote also some theological books of little value.

CATHARINE OF PORTUGAL, was daughter of John IV. and wife of Charles II. of England, whom she married 1661. She was treated with unkindness by the licentious Charles, and after his death she returned to Portugal, where she was made regent during the imbecile state of her brother Peter. She conquered the Spaniards, and died 1705, aged 67.

CATHARINE OF BOURBON, sister of Henry IV. married, 1599, Henry of Lorraine, duke de Bar. This union, as being political, was not productive of much happiness. She died without children, at Nanci, 13th February 1604, aged 46.

CATHARINE ALEXIEVNA, empress of Russia, a native of Ringen, in Livonia, born of obscure parents. She was early instructed in the house of a Lutheran clergyman; but his death, and that of her mother, left her destitute, and she retired to Marienburg. There, in 1701, she espoused a dragoon of the Swedish fortrefs in that city; but, on the day of her nuptials, and before their consummation, the unhappy bridegroom fell in the field of battle, and the captive Catharine became the property of general Bauer, who saw and admired her beauty. She was afterwards in the service of prince Mentshicof, and, in her 17th year, she became the mistress of Peter the great, and so much captivated him that, on the 29th May 1711, he privately married her, and on the 12th of the following February announced her as his empress in his capital. On his death, in 1725, she was proclaimed as sovereign of all the Russias; and she deserved the high dignity. The grand designs of the czar were completed by her extraordinary genius, and a mild system of government insured her the affection and respect of her subjects. She died 17th May 1727, aged 38. Notwithstanding the noble qualities of her character, and the great services which she rendered to her husband, especially at the affair of Pruth, she was suspected of being faithless to his bed, and a French favorite, de la Croix, the chamberlain of the court, was beheaded by the irritated husband, and his body exposed to public view with great ignominy.

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, was daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, and, at the age of 14, she married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. After some years she became the mother of a son and daughter; but the mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless, and, on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch soon found an ambitious rival, instead of a submissive consort. By a well managed plot she seized her husband, July 14, 1762, and after three days' confinement he expired in the castle of Robscha, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself as sole sovereign empress, and insured the stability of her government by the wisest and most popular measures. To remove every obstacle, prince Iwan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off; and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favorite, prince Poniatowski, as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, in 1764. Great as a sovereign,

but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged herself in the most sensual gratifications, in the company of favorites, whom, however, she rewarded with profuse liberality. The patronage which she extended to genius and literature, and the benevolent motives which influenced her government in all internal affairs, will always appear as illustrious features in the character of Catharine. The bloody capture of Ismael, however, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her conduct, as proceeding from the same corrupted heart which waded to the throne over the carcase of a murdered husband. She died suddenly of an apoplectic fit 10th November 1797, and was succeeded by her son Paul, who, in 1800, was succeeded by Alexander. Catharine introduced inoculation into Russia, and, to recommend it to her subjects, she herself first submitted to the operation, and most liberally rewarded the English physician who attended her.

CATHARINUS, *Ambrose*, a native of Sienna, who attended the council of Trent, and attacked Luther and Ochinus. He was raised to the see of Minori, and afterwards to that of Canza, and died 1553, aged 66.

CATILINA, *Lucius Sergius*, a noble Roman, famous for his debaucheries, his intrigues, and the dangerous conspiracy which he formed against the happiness and the existence of his country. Cicero, who was then consul, happily discovered the whole plot; and Catiline, mad with revenge, left Rome, and repaired to the army, which was assembling under his auspices. This was soon attacked, and defeated, by the consular forces; and Catiline fell in the number of the slain, B.C. 62.

CATINAT, *Nicholas*, was born at Paris first September 1637, and left the profession of the law for a military life. He soon distinguished himself in this new career, and at Maestricht, Befancon, Senef, Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, Ghent, and Ypres, he displayed such acts of bravery, that he was promoted to the highest offices. As lieutenant general he defeated the duke of Savoy in 1688, and took the best part of his dominions, and at Ath in Flanders, he gathered fresh laurels against the Germans. In the war of 1701, he was put at the head of the French army to oppose Eugene, who commanded the Germans in Italy. The highest expectations were formed from his generalship, and even Eugene bore testimony to his greatness by saying, on the indecision of the French court, in appointing either Catinat or Vendome, or Villeroi, "If Villeroi commands, I shall beat him; if Vendome, the struggle will be great; but if it be Catinat, I shall be beaten." Misfortunes however attended this campaign, the army was not well supported, disunion reigned among the generals, and Catinat to this probably owed his ill success. He was wounded at Chiari, and retreated behind the Oglio, and in disgrace but with great composure submitted to serve as second to Villeroi. After being marshal of France, and esteemed by the king, this great general died at his estate at St. Gratian, 25, February 1712, aged 74, leaving behind him a most respectable character for coolness in the day of battle, presence of mind, and benevolence of heart.

CATINEAU, *N.* a native of Beaupreau, who in the revolution boldly took up arms, and headed the Vendéans in 1793. He afterwards resigned the command
to

to Bonchamp, and soon after fell at the siege of Nantes.

CATO, *Marcus Porcius Censorius*, an illustrious Roman, known for his temperance, virtue, and valor. He served his country in various provinces and in various offices, and displayed his hatred against Carthage, by the fatal exclamation of "delenda est Carthago." He was distinguished not only as a soldier, but as an historian, and died about 150 years, B.C.

CATO, *Marcus Porcius Uticensis*, was great-grandson of the censor, and possessed the same integrity, the same heroic firmness, and the same attachment to his country. He boldly opposed the conspiracy of Catiline, and the ambition of Cæsar, and moved the thanks of the senate with the appellation of father of his country, to Cicero for his public services. Defeated with the republicans at Pharsalia, he fled to Africa, and rather than fall into the hands of his enemy Cæsar, whose power he could no longer oppose, he destroyed himself at Utica, after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B.C. 45.

CATO, *Valerius*, a Latin poet, in the age of Sylla. His *Diræ* is the only one of his poems extant. He died B.C. 30.

CATROU, *Francis*, a learned Jesuit born at Paris 1659, and died 1737. Besides his translation of Virgil, and a share in the journal de Trevoux, and an history of the Mogul empire, he wrote an history of the fanaticism of the protestants, quakers, &c. and a Roman history with notes continued by Rouille.

CATRO, *Angelo*, a native of Tarentum, in the service of the duke of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. as astrologer and physician. He pretended to foretell future events, some of which, it is said, were truly fulfilled. He died at Beneventum 1497.

CATULLUS, *Caius Valerius*, a Roman poet of Verona, who died about 40 B.C. His poems are elegant, but occasionally licentious.

CATZ, *James*, a native of Zealand, known as a politician but more as a poet. During Cromwell's usurpation his abilities were employed by his countrymen as ambassador to London. On his return he retired to his favorite studies in one of his country houses where he died 1660, aged 83. His poems, which are in Dutch, are highly esteemed by his countrymen. The last edition was in 1756, 2 vols. folio.

CAVALCANTI, *Bartholomew*, an Italian, who served pope Paul III. in a military as well as a political capacity, and died at Padua 1562, aged 59. He wrote excellent treatises on rhetoric, and on the best forms of a republic. Another Italian of the same name, wrote some poems of merit, printed 1527. He was of Florence, and lived in the 13th century.

CAVALIER, *John*, son of a peasant at Cevennes, is famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards, or protestant insurgents against Lewis XIV. At the head of an enthusiastic multitude he defeated the bravest of the king's troops, though commanded by the greatest generals. Villars, at last concluded a truce with him, and he was received into the pay and protection of the king, but fearing treachery, he quitted France, and went to England. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Spain, especially at the battle of Almanza, and was

made governor of Jersey, where it is supposed that he died about 1705.

CAVALIERI, *Bonaventure*, an Italian mathematician, disciple to Galileo, and professor at Bologna, where he died 1647. He wrote on geometry, logarithms, trigonometry, conic sections, &c.

CAVALLINI, *Pietro*, a painter born at Rome. His pieces which were in high esteem and were on religious subjects, are chiefly preserved at Rome. His mosaic over the entrance of St. Peter's is much admired, as well as the Virgin and child in one of the churches of Rome. He died 1364, aged 85. He was the disciple of Giotto.

CAVE, *Dr William*, was born in 1637, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He was successively minister of Haseley Oxfordshire, Great Alhallows, and Islington near London, and afterwards chaplain to Charles II. and in 1684 canon of Windsor. Among his works were an history of the lives, acts, deaths, &c. of the christian fathers during the three first centuries of the church, and his *historia literaria*, published in 1688, containing an account of all writers either against or in favor of christianity to the 14th century, two works which engaged him in a controversial and important dispute with Le Clerc. He died 1713, and was buried at Islington.

CAVE, *Edward*, known as the first editor of the Gentleman's magazine, was born at Newton in Warwickshire 1691, and educated at Rugby, under the care of Mr. Holyock. In this seminary he gained at first the good opinion of his master by his abilities, but when the mischievous follies of his school fellows, more wealthy and therefore more independent than himself, were unhandsonly attributed to his unsubmitive disposition, he left Rugby, and after being in the employment of a collector of excise, and of a timber merchant, he became apprentice to Mr. Collins a respectable printer. By his assiduity he soon rose to consequence in his profession, and by the interest of his wife's relations, he obtained a small place in the post office, whilst still he continued to print pamphlets, or contributed to the popularity of journals and newspapers. He was engaged also by the stationers to correct the gradus ad parnassum, and was handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and gained some addition to his income by editing a criminal calendar, and other periodical publications. As clerk of the franks in the post office, he used his privileges of examining the right of franking with more freedom than pleased the members, and he was cited before the house, and afterwards discharged, though nothing was ever advanced against his honor or integrity. In 1733 he began the Gentleman's magazine, a publication which by great and unexpected success, contributed to the independence of his fortune, and which still maintains its reputation as a valuable repository of whatever is curious in antiquities, in history, or biography. He died 10th January 1754. He had lost his wife three years before by an asthma. He was a man of great perseverance and application, but in his manners he was cold and reserved; his heart however was warm and charitable, and the money which his diligence had laboriously procured was liberally imparted to the necessitous. He was buried in St. James' church, Clerkenwell, and an inscription is erected to his honor in the church

of Rugby, by the pen of Dr. Hawkeſworth. Dr. Johnson, who ſhared his friendship and patronage, has given a ſhort, but entertaining, account of his life.

CAVEDONE, *Jacomo*, an Italian painter, whoſe miſfortunes, it is ſaid, overpowered his intellects, ſo that he died poor, in a ſtable, at Bologna, 1660, aged 80. His pieces are ſaid to be equal to thoſe of his maſter Annibal Caracci.

CAVENDISH, *Thomas*, was born at Frimly, in Suffolk, and allied to a noble family. He determined to repair, at the expence of the Spaniards, his fortune, which youthful extravagance had ruined, and with two ſhips which he built, one of 120 and the other of 60 tons, with a bark of 40 tons, he ſailed from Plymouth 21ſt July 1586. After croſſing the ſtreights of Magellan, he began to enrich himſelf by the many prizes which he made in the Pacific Ocean, and eſpecially by an Acapulco ſhip, which he burned, after taking £60,000 of gold from her cargo. Having thus ſurrounded the globe, he returned to Plymouth on the 9th September 1588; but the many riches which he brought home were ſoon quickly waſted away, and three years after he again embarked in purſuit of new adventures and freſh prizes. He reached the ſtreights of Magellan April 8, 1592, but the tempeſtuous weather obliged him to return, and the ill ſucceſs of his expedition ſo preyed upon his heart that he died of grief on the coaſt of Brazil.

CAVENDISH, *ſir William*, a gentleman of Suffolk, known as gentleman uſher in the ſplendid eſtabliſhment of cardinal Wolſey's houſehold. His attachment to his patron was ſo ſincere; that he reſuſed to abandon him even in his diſgrace; and this proof of fidelity was obſerved by Henry VIII. who took him under his protection, knighted him, and conferred upon him ſeveral important and lucrative offices. He continued in favor at the court of Edward VI. and with his ſucceſſor Mary, and died 1557, aged about 52. He was three times married, and by his laſt wife, who was a widow, he left three ſons and three daughters. This laſt wife was a lady of great character, and deſervedly eſteemed as the moſt famous woman of her times. She was four times married, and happily, and died a widow, 13th February 1607, leaving iſſue by one huſband only. Sir William was the progenitor of the dukes of Devonſhire and Newcaſtle. He publiſhed a life of his patron Wolſey, in which he extols him as a great and perfect character. It was printed in 1667, and again in 1706.

CAVENDISH, *William*, duke of Newcaſtle, grandſon of the preceding, was born in 1592. His perſon and elegant manners recommended him to the favor of James I. by whom he was made knight of the bath, and baron Ogle, and viſcount Manſfield. Charles I. likewiſe patroniſed him, and created him earl of Newcaſtle-on-Tyne, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. Buckingham envied, but could not prevent, the king's partiality, for Cavendiſh diſplayed not only the courtier but the loyal ſubject; and he not only entertained Charles at Welbeck on his march againſt the Scots, but he preſented him with £10,000, and a body of 200 knights, ſerving at their own charges, and commanded by himſelf. The diſaſtrous event of the royal cauſe at laſt alarmed Cavendiſh, and after the battle of Marſton-moor he fled to Scarborough, from whence he paſſed to Hamburgh, and after-

wards to Amſterdam and Paris. Though an exile, he early foreſaw the fall of the commonwealth; and he returned with the king, by whom he was created duke of Newcaſtle. He died on Chriſtmas-day, 1676, aged 84. Beſides a treatiſe on government, &c. written while in exile, he publiſhed ſeveral plays and poems, and a celebrated treatiſe on horſemanſhip, of which an elegant edition was ſome years ago printed. His ſecond wife, Margaret, ſiſter to lord Lucas, was a woman of great wit, and many literary accompliſhments. She wrote the life of her huſband, beſides various poems and plays, and ſhe was buried in the ſame vault in Weſtminſter-abbey. The title became extinct in 1691, by the death of Henry, the ſon of the firſt duke, without iſſue.

CAVENDISH, *William*, firſt duke of Devonſhire, was born 25th January 1640. He ſat, when of age, in the long parliament, for Derbyſhire, and in 1665 he accompanied the duke of York as a volunteer in the fleet. Four years after, he was in the ſuite of Montague, the ambaffador to France; and when at the opera at Paris, he was rudely inſulted, and ſeverely wounded by three of the king's officers; a heinous offence, which was pardoned only by his earneſt interceſſion for the culprits. In his conduct in parliament, Cavendiſh was bold, manly, and patriotic; he promoted the inquiry into the murder of ſir Edmonbury Godfrey; he ſupported the impeachment of Danby and of Scraggs; and not only appeared at the trial of lord Ruſſel perſonally, to vindicate his character, but, after his condemnation, he offered to exchange clothes with him; a propoſal which was generously reſuſed. In the arbitrary reign of James, he preferred the ſame unyielding ſpirit; and when perſonally inſulted by colonel Culpepper, the favorite of the king, he, though in the preſence chamber, took him by the noſe, and dragged him out of the room. This inſult offered to the royal reſidence was denounced in the king's bench, and the offender was fined £30,000, and, though a peer, imprifoned till the mulct was diſcharged. He, however, eſcaped to Chatſworth; and when ſeized by the ſheriff of the county, he gave him for the faithful payment a bond, which William III. afterwards cancelled. The tyranny of James now induced Cavendiſh, with other peers, to invite the prince of Orange to invade the kingdom; and on his landing, he joined him with a reſpectable number of followers, and ever after deſerved and enjoyed his full eſt confidence. At the coronation of William and Mary he acted as lord high ſteward; and, 1691, he attended the monarch to the Hague, where, with all the magnificence of an Engliſh nobleman, he entertained ſeveral ſovereign princes at his table. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonſhire, and, during the king's abſence, he was always nominated one of the lords juſtices. Under Anne, he was engaged in the ſettlement of the act of union with Scotland. He died 18th Auguſt 1707, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, the marquis of Hartington. Cavendiſh was an elegant ſcholar, as well as an able ſtateſman; and Chatſworth remains a noble ſpecimen of his taſte and genius. He wrote poetry with great eaſe, and his ode on the death of queen Mary, and his alluſion to the archbiſhop of Canbray's ſupplement to Homer, are ſtill deſervedly commended.

CAVENDISH, *lord John*, ſon of the fourth duke of Devonſhire,

Devonshire, was distinguished as an able politician, and as the friend of lord Rockingham, and the determined opponent of lord North's measures in the American war. He was twice chancellor of the exchequer. He died 19th December 1796, of an apoplectic stroke.

CAVENDISH, *lord Frederic*, of the noble family of Devonshire, was born 1729. He chose a military life, and by gradual steps rose to the rank of field marshal. He was representative for Derbyshire, and afterwards for Derby, in several parliaments, till he retired from public life. In the action of St. Cas, on the French coast, September 1758, he was taken prisoner; and when permitted, with the other officers, to return to his country, on his parole, by the duke d'Aiguillon, he at first refused him, lest his voting in the house of commons should be considered as a violation of his parole. He was one of those officers who, with Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel, united in an agreement together, at the beginning of the seven years' war, not to marry till the return of peace, that their military career might not be interrupted by domestic concerns. He died at Twickenham 21st October 1803.

CAULET, *Francis Stephen de*, a French prelate, who strongly opposed the regale, or the right assumed by the king of disposing of vacant ecclesiastical benefices, for which he was dismissed from his see. He died 1680, universally respected as a good, benevolent, and virtuous prelate.

CAULIAC, *Guy de*, a French anatomist of Montpellier, physician to the popes Clement VI. and Urban V. His system of surgery was published at Venice 1490. He wrote also a compendium of surgery.

CAVOYE, *Lewis marquis de*, a French military officer, who distinguished himself in Holland, by bravely removing an English fire ship, which threatened the destruction of a whole fleet; for which he was honorably rewarded. He was the friend of Turenne, of Racine, Genet, and other learned men; and died 1716, aged 76.

CAUSSIN, *Nicolas*, a learned Jesuit, born at Troyes, counsellor to Lewis XIII. He opposed Richelieu, by whom he was dismissed from attendance on the king's person, and banished to a town of Lower Britany. He was permitted to return to Paris after the cardinal's death; and he died in the Jesuits' convent July 1651, aged 71. He published several works in French and Latin. His book de sacrâ et profanâ eloquentiâ, is well known in England, and his "court sainte" has been translated into almost every language of Europe.

CADDREY, *Daniel*, a nonconformist, educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, and ejected from his living of Dilling, Northamptonshire. He was a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and wrote, besides sermons and treatises, some strong pieces against the established church. He died 1664.

CATTON, *Thomas*, born at Colchester, was educated at Rotterdam and Utrecht, and afterwards at Merton college, Oxford, and declaring himself a nonconformist, he began to preach to a dissenting congregation at Westminster. He died of a consumption in 1677, aged about 40. He was a good Hebrew scholar, on which language he wrote a dissertation, besides a treatise on divine providence—a discourse on the Syriac version—and the life of his

father, who was minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, who had been accused of being concerned in Love's plot against Cromwell, and who had therefore fled to Holland, where he died, at Rotterdam, 1659. The father, who bore the same name, was a good Hebraist, and gave assistance to the compilation of the polyglott bible, and to Castet's polyglott lexicon.

CAXTON, *William*, the first English printer, was born at Weald, in Kent; and after receiving the common education of the times, he was bound to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, afterwards lord mayor of London. His conduct was so commendable, that his master at his death left him a handsome legacy. He afterwards went as agent to the mercers' company into Holland, and was empowered by Edward IV. to make a treaty of commerce with the duke of Burgundy. During his residence abroad he became, with some expence, acquainted with the newly discovered art of printing; and at the request of Margaret of York, duchess of Burgundy, from whom he received a pension, he published his "recuyell of the history of Troye," the first book ever printed in English, translated by himself, 1471. In 1474 he published, in English, his game of chess; a work which, for its curiosity, was purchased for 40 guineas, by the earl of Pembroke, of Mr. Granger. In 1477 he published the dictes & sayengs of the philosophers, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvres, lord Seerles, &c. His last work was, "the holy lives of the fathers hermites living in the deserts," 1491, in which year he died, leaving behind him the respectable character of an industrious, honest, worthy man, eager to promote learning and religion among his countrymen.

CAYLUS, *Anne Claude count de*, a French writer, born at Paris 1692. Distinguished as a soldier in Catalonia and at Friburg, he left the army at the peace of Rastadt, and travelled to Italy and the Levant. His "relics" of Egyptian and other antiquities, in 7 vols. 4to. 1752-67, is a most valuable work. He wrote also, besides a description of the gems in the royal cabinet, the lives of celebrated painters and engravers of the French academy; and, from a passage in Pliny, discovered the ancient mode of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble. He died 1765.

CAZES, *Peter James*, a French painter, who studied under Houasse and Boullogne, and, for his great excellence, was honorably admitted into the academy 1703. His woman with an issue of blood, in the church of Notre Dame, is regarded as a most perfect and valuable piece. This ingenious artist, whose works are numerous, and in high esteem, died 1754, aged 78.

CAZOTTE, *James*, a native of Dijon, mayor of Pierry, near Epernay. He was for his loyalty to the king dragged to the abbaye prison, in 1792; and when the fatal month of September came, his daughter, aged 17, who had shared his confinement and misfortunes, accompanied him to the bloody tribunal, where assassins mocked the forms of justice. The blows aimed at the father were repelled by the heroic daughter, and with such effect, that the murderers, astonished at her conduct, permitted her and her trembling parent to escape. A few days after, however, Cazotte was again arrested, on suspicion, and was condemned to die. He was guillotined 25th September 1792, aged 72. He wrote some things

CEL

in prose and verse, which have appeared in 6 vols. 12mo. and 2 vols. 8vo.

CEBA, *Ansaldo*, a Genoese, who acquired reputation as a politician, historian, orator, and poet. His treatise on epic poetry is more valued than his poems. He died 1623, aged 58. He wrote also *Elther* and *Camilla*, two heroic poems, besides *Alcippo* and *Gemalie Capoane*, two tragedies, and an history of Rome, &c.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, pupil to Socrates. He wrote the table of human life.

CECCO DE ASCOLI, or *Francis de Gli Stabili of Ascoli*, professor of astrology and philosophy at Bologna, from which, on an accusation of magic, he removed to Florence, where he became physician to the duke of Calabria. His knowledge here again exposed him to the suspicion of magic, and he was seized by the inquisition, and condemned to be burnt. This cruel sentence was executed 1327. His poem called *Pacerta* was for some time popular.

CECIL, *William*, lord *Burleigh*, was born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, 1521, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he married the sister of sir John Cheek, tutor of Edward VI. From Cambridge he removed to Gray's inn, and applied himself with such great assiduity, that he soon became distinguished at the bar. Upon the death of his wife, he married a daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, a lady of great learning, and so far advanced his reputation and his fortunes by his matrimonial connections, that he was made master of requests by the protector Somerset, and, by gradual advancement, knighted, and created secretary of state, and chancellor of the garter. In Mary's reign, his abilities were respected, and though he had favored the cause of Jane Gray, yet the queen often consulted him, though not in office, and he retained the good opinion of her ministers. Under Elizabeth, he became again secretary, and besides master of the court of wards, and chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1571 was created lord *Burleigh*. He died August 1598, aged 78, leaving a son by each of his wives. Though twenty-seven years high-treasurer of England, he yet died not opulent, and while he managed with honest frugality the revenues of the kingdom, he, with inflexible integrity, disdained to enrich himself by base and dishonorable means. Besides Latin poems on the death of lady Nevil, and on sir Thomas Chaloner, he wrote some pamphlets in defence of the queen and of her government, and other treatises. His state papers were published by Haynes 1740, and a continuation by Murdin 1760.

CECIL, *Robert*, earl of *Salisbury*. *Vid.* SALISBURY.

CECROPS, an Egyptian, founder of the Athenian monarchy, about 1556 B.C.

CEDRENUS, *George*, a Grecian monk of the 11th century, author of an abridged history from the creation to the year of Christ 1057; a work collected from various authors, and entitled to little esteem. It was printed at Paris 1647, with the Latin version of Xylander.

CELESTI, *Andrea*, a Venetian painter, who died 1706, aged 69. His views about Venice are highly admired.

CELESTIN I. pope, after Boniface II. condemned the doctrines of Nestorius, and died 432, after filling the chair ten years.

CEL

CELESTIN II. pope, after Innocent II. died 1143, after being elected only five months.

CELESTIN III. succeeded Clement III. 1191, and died seven years after. He claimed the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples as appendages to the holy see, and gave the former to Frederic, son of the emperor Henry VI. on his paying regular tribute to the holy see.

CELESTIN IV. was pope only eighteen days, and died 1241.

CELESTIN V. was elected pope 1294, but with difficulty could be prevailed upon to leave his humble cell for a throne. He was founder of the order of the Celestins, suppressed in France 1778. Celestin resigned the tiara, by the insinuations of Cajetan, who succeeded him, by the title of Boniface VIII. He was imprisoned by his artful successor in a castle in Campania, and died there 1296. He was canonized in 1313 by Clement V.

CELLARIUS, *Christopher*, a learned man, born at Malcalde in Franconia. He applied himself to classical learning and the oriental languages at the university of Jena, where he took his degree of D.D. 1666. The following year, he became professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, and in 1673 he was appointed rector of Weimar college, and three years after removed to Zeitz, and in 1678 he accepted the rectory of Merzbourg college, where his fame soon drew around him a respectable number of students. Though extremely partial to Merzbourg, yet he was prevailed upon by the king of Prussia to become professor of eloquence and history in the newly founded college of Halle, in 1693, and here he composed the best part of his works, till unceasing application hastened the imbecilities of old age, and carried him off in 1703, aged 69. His works were very numerous and valuable, and chiefly on geography, history, grammar, and the oriental languages, besides learned editions of more than twenty Latin and Greek authors. The best known of his works are, *atlas cœlestis*, fol.—*notitia orbis antiqua*, 2 vols. 4to.—*historia antiqua*, 12mo.—*de Latinitate*, &c.

CELLIER, *Remi*, a Benedictine of Bar le duc. He wrote a general history of sacred and ecclesiastical authors, 23 vols. 4to.—an apology for the morality of the fathers, against Barbeyrac, &c. and died 1761, aged 73.

CELLINI, *Benevenuto*, an eminent sculptor and engraver of Florence. He was originally apprentice to a jeweller and goldsmith, and besides a great taste for drawing and designing, he was an excellent musician, in consequence of which he became the favorite of pope Clement VII. as his goldsmith and musician, and distinguished himself by his great ingenuity in making medals and rings. The pope had so high an opinion of his valor, that he entrusted to his care the castle of St. Angelo, when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, and Cellini supported the character of an able general, and yielded to his assailant only after a vigorous resistance, and by an honorable capitulation. The temper of Cellini did not, however, accord with his other great qualities. Fickle and capricious, he was ever embroiled in quarrels; and, dissatisfied with his country, he travelled through Padua, Switzerland, Geneva, and Lyons, to Paris, to seek employment and patronage under the auspices of Francis I. but soon returned to Italy. From Rome, where he was

for some time imprisoned, on a charge of having formerly robbed the castle of St. Angelo, he wished to revisit Paris; but, upon some unexpected disgrace, he determined to travel on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, till the large promises of the French king altered his purpose, and engaged him to settle in his capital. Flattered and liberally patronised at Paris, Cellini was offended with madame d'Estampes the king's favorite, and abandoned the kingdom, for the protection of Cosmo de Medici, at Florence; where a fresh insult dismissed him, but again, after a short absence, to return. He died at Florence 1570. His life, with curious anecdotes, was translated from the Tuscan language into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornel. a physician at Rome, under Tiberius, author of books on medicine, besides tracts on agriculture, rhetoric, &c.

CELSUS, an epicurean philosopher, known in the 2d century for his treatise against Christianity, which was refuted by Origen.

CELTES, Conrad, a Latin poet of Sweinfurt, near Wertzburg, died at Vienna 1508, aged 49, after having obtained the honor of the poetic laurel. He was patronised by the emperor Maximilian. His works are elegiac verses, odes, epigrams, besides an account of the city of Nuremberg, published 1513, and a poem on the manners of the Germans. His style is not inelegant, nor devoid of wit; though, from the age in which he lived, he is not to be expected to be a correct writer.

CENSORINUS, Appius Claudius, a Roman senator, raised to the imperial purple by his soldiers, who seven days after assassinated him, 270.

CENSORINUS, a Roman grammarian, in the 3d century, author of a work de die natali.

CENTLIVRE, Susannah, a celebrated comic writer, born at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire. Her maiden name was Freeman. To a handsome person she united the powers of great genius and a creative fancy; and though some anecdotes are related concerning the imprudent gaieties of her youth, as the mistress of Anthony Hammond, with whom she lived at Cambridge disguised in men's clothes, yet her mind was elegantly cultivated and improved. She wrote fifteen plays, besides little poems, &c. which procured her, with the approbation of the public, the protection of some high and respectable patrons. Her plots and incidents are peculiarly happy, and the "busy body" and "a bold stroke for a wife" have long continued to command the applause of every liberal and discerning audience. She was married three times; first to the nephew of sir Stephen Fox, who died soon after; and secondly to an officer, who fell in a duel two years after. Her last husband was cook to queen Anne, and fell in love with her as she was performing Alexander the Great at Windsor, 1706. She died in very respectable circumstances, 1st December 1723, and was buried in the church of St Martin-in-the-fields. She had been for many years the correspondent of the wits of the times; of Steele, Rowe, Budgell, Sewell, &c. and she was honored with a place in Pope's Dunciad. Her dramatic pieces have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo.

CENTORIO, Afcianus, a native of Milan, in the 16th century, eminent as a soldier and philosopher. He published some valuable military and historical memoirs of

the wars of his own time, and those of Transylvania, in 2 vols. 4to. 1569.

CERATINUS, James, or *Teyng*, of Horn, in Holland, a name which he rendered into Greek, for his own appellation. He obtained the Greek professorship by means of his friend Erasmus, and died at Louvain 1530. He published a translation of Chrysostom on the priesthood, into Latin, and a Græco-Latin lexicon, besides a treatise de sono literarum Græcarum.

CERCEAU, John Anthony du, a Jesuit, born at Paris, who became known as a Latin poet. His Latin poems were published in 1705, and gained him reputation; but his French verses, in imitation of Marot, were little above mediocrity. He died at Veret, near Tours, 1730, aged 60. He wrote also some comedies for the pupils of the college of Lewis le grand.

CERDA, John Lewis de la, a Spanish Jesuit of Toledo, esteemed for his learning and great candor. His commentaries on Virgil are very valuable; but those on Tertullian do not possess great merit. He wrote also *adversa sacra*, fol. 1626. He died in 1643, aged above 80.

CERDON, a heretic, of the 2d century, who asserted that Christ had not a real body, and that there were two principles, one good, creator of heaven, the other bad, creator of the earth. He rejected the old testament, and considered only a part of the new as authentic.

CERETA, Laura, a lady born at Brescia, eminent for her knowledge of philosophy and of the learned languages. She became a widow early in life, and then devoted herself entirely to literary labors. Her Latin letters appeared at Padua in 1680. She died 1498, aged 29.

CERINI, Giovanni Dominico, an Italian painter of Perugia, disciple of Guido and Dominichino. He died 1681, aged 75. His historical pieces are esteemed.

CERINTHUS, disciple of Simon Magus, about 54 A.D. was a heretic, who attacked the divinity of Christ. It is reported that St. John, once going to the bath, saw Cerinthus, and retired from his neighbourhood with the strongest indignation.

CERISANTES, Mark Duncan de, son of a Scotch physician, settled at Saumur, was preceptor to the son of the marquis of Vigeant, and, by his address and learning, gained the notice of Richelieu, who sent him ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden, from which, through his ill conduct, and quarrelsome temper in challenging a French nobleman, he was recalled. From Paris he went to Naples, and assisted the duke of Guise in the support of the Neapolitan insurgents. He died during the siege of Naples 1648. He wrote a Latin account of his journey to Constantinople, and two Latin odes by him are also preserved in the *Menagiana*.

CERMENATI, John de, an Italian historian, who published in Latin an elegant account of his native city Milan, from 1307 to 1313, printed in Muratori's collection of Italian historians 1726.

CERRATO, Paul, a native of Alba in Montserrat, 1485. He wrote a Latin poem in three books, *de virginitate*, and other poems preserved in the *deliciae poet. Italorum*.

CERUTI, Frederic, a native of Verona, brought up by the friendship of the bishop of Agen to the church.

This profession however did not agree with his feelings, he left France and his nation and settled at Verona, where he married and took pupils. He died 1579, aged 38. He wrote in Latin a dialogue on comedy,—another de rectâ adolescentulorum institutione, besides poems, letters, &c.—and a paraphrase of Horace, Juvenal, and Perſius.

CERUTTI, Joseph Antony Joachim, a native of Turin, educated by the Jesuits, of whose society he became a member, and also professor at Lyons. His abilities as a scholar were very respectable, and when young he obtained two prizes from the academies of Dijon and Toulouse. When his order was abolished he wrote an apology for the Jesuits, but on such terms as offended the parliament of Paris, and he was obliged to make a public recantation. He afterwards lived for 15 years under the protection of the dukes des Brancas, and at the revolution, through the interest of Mirabeau, obtained a seat in the national assembly. He was the editor of the *feuille villageoise*, a revolutionary paper, and the year after his death, which happened in 1792, his pieces and miscellaneous works were published in one vol.

CERVANTES, Vid SAAVEDRA.

CERVETTO, father to the violoncello performer of that name, came late in life to England, and was engaged to play the bass at Drury-lane. He died 14th June 1783, aged 103. When once Garrick was performing *ſir John Brute*, and the audience in the most profound silence fixing their eyes on the incomparable actor, poor Cervetto from the orchestra uttered a loud yawn, which by its suddenness and oddity excited a violent laughter through the house. Garrick, offended, sent for the musician, who assuaged the rage of the hero, by saying with a shrug, "I beg ten thousand pardons, but I always do so when I am very much please."

CESALPINUS, Andrew, an Italian physician, born at Arezzo, about the year 1159.

CESARINI, Julian, a Roman ecclesiastic, employed by Martin V. as a nuncio, and raised by him to the rank of cardinal 1426, and sent to oppose the Hussites, in Bohemia. Under the succeeding pope, Eugenius, he was sent to the council of Basil, and afterwards to that of Ferrara, where his abilities were advantageously displayed against the Greek schismatics. He went afterwards to Hungary, and by his persuasion the king Ladislaus broke his treaty with the Turks, and in consequence of it fell at the battle of Varna 1444, where the cardinal was also slain. Some of his orations and letters have been published.

CESARINI, Virginio, a learned Roman, made chamberlain to Urban VIII. His learning was so great and his abilities so respectable, that a medal was struck to his honor, on which he appeared with Pico de Mirandula crowned with laurel. His poems, in Italian and in Latin, are much admired for their elegance and vivacity. He died when Urban meditated his elevation to the rank of cardinal 1624, aged 29.

CESPEDES, Paul, a Spanish painter, known also as a writer. His treatise on ancient and modern painting possessed merit, and his last supper in the cathedral of Cordova has long been admired. He died 1608, aged above 70.

CEZELI, Constance de, wife of Barri de St. Aunez,

governor of Leucate under Henry IV. is distinguished for her bravery. Her husband being taken prisoner by the Spaniards 1570, she put herself at the head of her brave neighbours, and though the besieging enemy threatened to put to death her husband, she heroically refused to give up the garrison. The cowardly Spaniards, irritated with her opposition, put her husband to death and raised the siege; but when the indignant garrison wished to make reprisals on some Spanish captives, the courageous widow stepped as an advocate for their lives, and they were spared. She was honored for her conduct by Henry IV. as well as by the whole nation.

CHABANES, James de, a Frenchman, who displayed great bravery under Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. After signalizing himself in Italy, and in Spain, he fell at the battle of Pavia, 1525.

CHABANON, N. de, member of the academy of belles lettres, died at Paris 1792, aged 60. He wrote a translation of Pindar, praised by Voltaire, and of Theocritus,—besides a dissertation on Homer,—the life of Dante, a treatise on music, two vols. 8vo.—eulogies of Rameau, &c.—his own life,—dramatic pieces, &c.—His brother de Mangris wrote *Alexis and Daphne*, an opera, and other dramatic pieces, and died 1780.

CHABOT, Francis, a capuchin, who at the revolution became a violent jacobin, and distinguished himself in the convention as a bold innovator, cruel in his sentiments, and sanguinary in his measures. He was guillotined on the accusation of being an accomplice of Danton, 5th April 1794, aged 35.

CHABRIAS, an Athenian general, who fought against Agesilaus and took Cyprus for the king of Egypt. He died about 355 B.C.

CHABRIT, Peter, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died 1785. He wrote a book called "of the French monarchy, and its laws," 2 vols. 12mo, 1785, in which he displays great erudition, but copies closely the style and manner of Montesquieu. He was recommended to the empress of Russia by Diderot, but died before her determination was known.

CHABRY, Mark, a painter and sculptor, who died at Lyons 1727, aged 67. He was sculptor to Lewis XIV. and his statue of that monarch at Lyons, with other specimens of his art, perished during the revolution. His son of the same name was equally eminent as a sculptor, and his works also perished during the revolution.

CHAI, Charles, was born at Geneva 1701, and educated for the church. He possessed such eloquence that he was chosen pastor at the Hague 1728, where he exerted himself by unceasing diligence and great purity of life in the defence and support of religion. He died there 1786, aged 85, leaving behind the character of a benevolent man, a zealous preacher, and an elegant scholar. Besides publishing the bible with a valuable commentary in 6 vols. 4to, he wrote some divinity tracts, an apology for inoculation, and assisted in the publication of Hainault's history of France, and the *bibliothèque historique*.

CHAISE, Father de la, a French Jesuit, born at Forez near Lyons. He was early patronized by cardinal Mazarine, and recommended to Lewis XIV. whose confessor and favorite he soon became. After the cardinal's death, he increased and supported with great dexterity his

his influence with the king, and not only prevailed upon him to marry Madame de Maintenon, but advised him in the management of his affairs in church and state. In spite of the intrigues of the court, he maintained his situation of favorite to the last, and was even consulted on his death bed by the king about the choice of his successor. He died January 1709, aged 83.

CHALCIDIUS, a Platonic philosopher, author of a commentary on the *Timæus* of Plato, &c. in the third century.

CHALCONDYLE, *Demetrius*, a native of Athens, disciple to Theodore Gaza. At the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, he escaped into Italy, and at Florence under the patronage of the Medicis, and at Milan under Lewis Sforza, he established his reputation by teaching the Greek language. He died at Milan 1510, aged above 80. Besides a learned edition of Suidas, Florence 1499, he published a Greek grammar and other tracts.

CHALCONDYLES, *Laonicus*, a native of Athens, in the 15th century, author of a Greek history of the Turks, in 10 books, from 1298 to 1462. It was published with a Latin translation 1650, folio, and it was translated into French by Vigenère, and continued by Mezerai 1662, two vols. fol.

CHALLES, *Claudius Francis de*, a native of Chamberi, brought up among the Jesuits, and made royal professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and of mathematics at Lyons. He was afterwards professor of theology, for which he was little calculated, and then removed by Emanuel of Savoy to the mathematical chair. He was author of a complete course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. — a treatise on navigation and researches on the center of gravity, — an history of mathematics from Thales to 1680, — and died at Turin 1678, aged 57.

CHALIER, *Marie Joseph*, a French revolutionist, born in 1747, at Beutard in Dauphiné. From an ecclesiastic he became a traveller, and at last settled at Lyons as a merchant. At the beginning of the revolution he admired the sanguinary conduct of Marat, and determined to imitate it at Lyons, by sacrificing to suspicion every man of probity, virtue, and opulence. At the head of the jacobins he proposed to erect a guillotine for the destruction of 900 persons, whom he had marked for slaughter, and he himself was accused and guillotined 17th July 1793. When Lyons was taken by the jacobins from the royalists, the body of the bloody incendiary was dug up, and his ashes placed in a silver urn, and carried in triumph to the convention.

CHALLE, *Charles Michael Angelo*, professor in the Paris academy of painting, was ennobled for his great abilities, and had the patriotism to prefer his native country to the liberal invitations of the king of Prussia and of the empress of Russia. He was a successful imitator of Guido and Salvator Rosa, and translated the works of Phænese, and travelled into Italy. He died 1778, aged 60.

CHALONER, *sir Thomas*, was born in London 1515, and educated at Cambridge. He was in the suite of sir Henry Knevet as ambassador to Charles V. of Germany, and he was so pleased with the character of the emperor that he attended him in the fatal expedition to Algiers 1541, where he was shipwrecked, and with difficul-

ty saved his life by clinging to a cable. On his return to London he was made clerk to the council, and from his valor he was knighted by Somerset, on the field of the battle of Muffelburg. Elizabeth who knew his abilities employed him as her ambassador in Germany, and afterwards at the court of Spain, where he conducted himself with singular address between the opposite factions of Gomez and of the duke of Alva. He died soon after his return to London, October 7th, 1565, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote some latin poems besides a translation of Moræ encomium by Erasmus, — *de republicâ Anglorum instaurandâ*, 10 libr. 8c. and he was the friend and admirer of sir William Cecil.

CHALONER, *sir Thomas*, son of the above was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. On his return from his travels, he married the daughter of sir W. Fleetwood recorder of London, and in 1591, was knighted, and afterwards appointed tutor to Henry prince of Wales till the death of that promising person. On his estate at Gilsborough, Yorkshire, he discovered alum mines, the first known in England, which were seized by the crown, but during the civil wars restored to his family. He died 1615, and his son was created a baronet 1621, but the title became extinct in 1680.

CHALONER, *James*, son of sir Thomas, was born in London and educated at Brazen-nose, Oxford. He studied at one of the inns of court, but in the rebellion he warmly espoused the cause of the parliament, and was even appointed one of the unfortunate king's judges. He was afterwards made governor of Peel castle in the Isle of Man, and at the restoration he poisoned himself when he found that his person was going to be arrested. He was author of a treatise on the Isle of Man, generally joined to King's vale royal of Cheshire, fol. 1656. His brother *Thomas* was also one of the king's judges, and fled to Middleburgh in Holland at the restoration, where he died 1661. He was author of a treatise in which he pretended to have discovered the tomb of Moses on mount Nebo, 1657, in 8vo. which for a while astonished the rabbies and presbyterians, says Wood, but was soon proved to be an imposition.

CHALONER, *Edward*, fellow of All-souls in 1611, became head of Alban hall, Oxford, and distinguished himself as a good preacher, an able disputant, and a learned divine. He died of the plague at Oxford, July 25th, 1625, aged 35, and was buried at Chiswick. His sermons, 13 in number, were greatly admired.

CHALOTAIS, *Lewis Rene Caradeuc de la*, author of a spirited work on the Jesuits, 2 vols. 1762, was attorney in the parliament of Rennes, and was afterwards imprisoned for his opposition to the measures pursued by the commandant of the province. He died 1715, author of an essay on national education 8vo. His son and successor in his offices was guillotined at Paris 1794.

CHAMBERLAINE, *Robert*, a native of Lancashire, educated at Exeter college. He wrote besides nocturnal lucubrations or meditations divine and moral, with epigrams and epitaphs 12mo. 1631, — the swagging damsel, 4to — a comedy 1640. — Sicelides a pastoral, and died about the middle of the 17th century.

CHAMBERLAYNE, *Edward*, born at Odington, Gloucestershire, was educated at Gloucester school, and Edmund-

mund hall, Oxford. During the civil wars he made the tour of Europe, and after the restoration he accompanied lord Carlisle as secretary to Stockholm, and afterwards became the tutor of Henry duke of Grafton, Charles' natural son, and some time after of George prince of Denmark. Though he took his degrees in arts at Oxford, he was complimented at Cambridge with the degree of LL.D. He died at Chelsea 1703, aged 87, and at his death ordered some of his books to be covered with wax and deposited in his grave that they might be useful to future ages. Of the six books which his monumental inscription by Dr Harris has mentioned, the best known is *Angliæ Notitia*, or the present state of England, which has passed through 34 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, *John*, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and continued his father's present state of England. He wrote besides various other books, but though reported to be well skilled in 16 languages, and a man of great excellence of character, he never rose higher than to the office of gentleman usher to prince George of Denmark. He died 1724, highly respected as a good christian in profession and in practice. He also translated Nieuwentyt's religious philosopher, &c.

CHAMBERS, *Ephraim*, author of a valuable dictionary, was born at Milton in Westmoreland. His parents were presbyterian dissenters, and his education was intended to prepare him for trade, and accordingly he was placed as an apprentice with Mr. Senex the globe maker. In the house of this ingenious mechanic Chambers applied himself to literary pursuits, and formed the whole plan of his dictionary, which after many years' labor made its appearance in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. Long before that time he had retired to chambers in Gray's-inn. The work was published for four guineas, with a most respectable list of subscribers, and so flattering was the reception, that the author was honorably elected F. R. S. In ten years another edition was called for by the public, and in the next year 1739, the third edition appeared, the fourth in 1741, and the fifth, five years after. So rapid a sale of so voluminous a work, is a very striking proof of its utility, and the abilities displayed in the execution. Besides the Cyclopædia, Chambers wrote some of the pieces in the literary magazine, and he was engaged with Mr. J. Martin, to abridge and translate the philosophical memoirs of the French academy of sciences, a work which appeared in 5 vols. 8vo. 1742. When in declining health, in consequence of close application, Chambers passed to the south of France, and died on his return to Canonbury-house, Islington, 15th May 1740. He was buried in Westminster-abbey, where an inscription, written by himself, marks his grave on the north side of the cloisters. The Cyclopædia after the author's death, was enriched with two supplementary folio volumes by Mr. Scott and Dr. Mill; and afterwards the whole was digested into an alphabetical form, with new improvements by Dr. Rees, in four vols. fol.

CHAMBERS, *for William*, F. R. A. S. S. an eminent architect, who became surveyor general of the board of works, treasurer of the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden. He was of Scotch extraction, and was born at Stockholm where his father was resident

for some years. He went at the age of 18 to the East Indies, in the service of Sweden, and brought back to Europe that taste for Chinese and Asiatic architecture, which under the king's patronage became so popular in England. He settled in this country, and as an architect planned the magnificent buildings of Somerset-house, which display his genius and taste to great advantage. His stair-cases, and his designs for the interior ornaments of buildings, are said to be particularly admired. He wrote a treatise on civil architecture much applauded, and died in London, 5th March 1796.

CHAMBERS, *for Robert*, a learned judge, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1737. From the school of Mr. Moyses in his native town, where he had the two Scots for school-fellows, he removed in 1754 to Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of University college. In 1766 he succeeded sir William Blackstone as Vinerian professor, and as head of New-inn hall, and in 1773 he was appointed second judge in the Bengal supreme court of judicature. He was knighted by the king in 1778, and in 1791 he became chief justice on the resignation of sir Elijah Impey, and in 1797 was elected president of the Asiatic society. He returned two years after to England, but the climate proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and in the latter end of 1802, he passed on the continent for the benefit of his health, and died at Paris 9th May 1803. His remains were conveyed to England, and deposited in the Temple church. Before his departure for India in 1773 he married the daughter of Mr. Wilton the statuary. As a judge, a scholar, and a man, sir Robert was highly respected. That integrity which should mark the public character was particularly eminent in him, and the benevolence of his heart ennobled all his other virtues. He was a zealous friend to the religious establishment of his country, and blended a deep sense of religion, and of a retribution to come in all the actions of his life. He wrote little though he possessed powers which might have instructed and improved mankind in the walks of literature. The Latin epitaph which adorns the monument of sir William Jones at All-souls, Oxford, reflects high honor on his feelings, as the long tried friend of the deceased, and on his taste as a classical scholar. The collection of oriental books and MSS. which he made was very valuable, and was disposed of after his death.

CHAMIER, *Daniel*, a protestant of eminence, born at Montelimarin Dauphiné. He was professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed at the siege of the place by a cannon-ball 1621. He was a warm advocate for the protestants, and according to Varillas, it was he that drew up the famous edict of Nantes. As a writer his defence of the reformed church against the attacks of Bellarmine in four vols. folio, is much esteemed, besides his epistolæ Jesuiticæ—his treatise de œcumenico pontifice. &c.

CHAMILLARD, *Stephen*, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, eminent as a scholar and antiquary. He died at Paris, 1739, aged 70. He published an edition of Prudentius for the use of the Dauphin—besides dissertations on medals, gems, &c. 4to. 1711. His conjectures in medals carried him often beyond probability, and exposed him to censure and to ridicule.

CHAMILLART, Michael de, a native of Caen. His father was master of requests, and he himself became counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and was accidentally introduced to Lewis XIV. as an excellent billiard player. The monarch, who was partial to this game, made Chamillart his favorite, and appointed him comptroller general of the finances, and minister at war. Though an excellent character, the new minister was unfit for these difficult employments, and had the good sense to resign them, 1709. He died 1721, aged 70, and universally esteemed for his facetiousness, goodness of heart, and generosity.

CHAMOUSSET, Charles Humbert Pierron de, was born in Paris, and succeeded his father as judge in the parliament of the city. Universal benevolence was the prominent feature of his character. That he might be serviceable to the poor, he studied medicine, and liberally gave his advice without the expectation of reward. He wrote a plan of reform for the great hospital of Paris, called *Hotel-dieu*, and in the pursuit of his humane schemes, he was recommended to Choiseul, who procured him the appointment of intendant-general of the military hospitals of France, with the approbation and good wishes of the king. He suggested the establishment of a penny-post office at Paris, besides plans for the abolition of beggars, the bringing of good water to Paris, the association for a subscription among the poor, by which they might be supported during illness, &c. This worthy and amiable man died 1773, at the early age of 56.

CHAMPAGNE, Philip de, a celebrated painter, born at Brussels 1602. He was the friend of Poussin and du Chesne, and succeeded the latter as painter to Mary of Medis queen of France, with a handsome salary, and apartments in the palace of Luxemburg. His works were numerous, and decorated the churches and palaces of Paris; but perhaps his best piece is the ceiling of the king's apartment at Vincennes. Champagne was a man of great integrity, without ambition and jealousy, and he refused to quit the service of his royal mistress for a more lucrative appointment under Richelieu. He died 1674.

CHAMPAGNE, John Baptiste de, nephew to the preceding, under whom he studied, and by whom he was patronized. He was born at Brussels, and died at Paris 1688, aged 42, where he was professor of the academy of painting.

CHAMPEAUX, William de, or Campellensis, a native of Champeaux in the province of Brie, professor of philosophy at Paris, where he had Abelard among his pupils, and afterwards as his rival. He was in 1113 made bishop of Chalons, and died eight years after. He wrote a treatise on the origin of the soul.

CHAMPFORT, N. a native of Paris, at first clerk to an attorney, and afterwards tutor in the family of Vaneck a rich citizen of Liege. He devoted himself to literature, and published the journal *encyclopedique*, and the eulogies of Moliere and la Fontaine, which were rewarded with the prize at the French academy, and at Marseilles. Thus raised to notice under the patronage of the duke de Choiseul, and Mad. Helvetius, he applied himself to the completion of the French vocabu-

lary, and the dictionary of the theatres, and this last work induced him to turn his thoughts to dramatic composition, in which he happily succeeded. His *Mutapha* and *Zeangir*, a tragedy, and his young Indian, and his merchant of Smyrna, two comedies, obtained deserved applause, and his fables, epistles, stories, and lighter pieces of poetry were all equally admired. His labors were praised by Voltaire, and procured him the friendship of Mirabeau, whom he assisted in his treatise on the order of Cincinnati. He was like other literary men, the friend of the revolution; but when he saw himself imprisoned by Robespierre, and with difficulty liberated, and again threatened, he in a fit of melancholy destroyed himself, April 1794. His works were published together, in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1795.

CHAMPIER, Symphorien, Camperius, or Campegnis, a native of Lyons, educated at Pavia. He was physician to Anthony duke of Lorraine, and was knighted for his military courage in the wars of Italy. He wrote various works on his profession, and was the founder of the college of physicians at Lyons. He died about 1540. His son *Claude* at the age of 18 wrote a curious book on the singularities of the Gauls. His cousin *John* was also a physician at Lyons, and published some medical tracts.

CHAMPION, Joseph, a native of Chatham, 1709, eminent as a penman. He kept a boarding school in St. Paul's church-yard, and afterwards in Bedford-street, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. His works are practical arithmetic, 1733—tutor's assistant with 40 plates—comparative penmanship, 24 folio plates, a curious performance,—besides alphabets in various languages and characters, copy books, &c. The exact time of his death is unknown.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, a native of Saintonge, sent by Henry IV. on a voyage of discovery to America. He established a colony in Canada, and built the town of Quebec, of which he was the first governor. One of the American lakes bears his name. He died about 1635. He wrote *voyages de la Nouvelle France*, or Canada, 4to. 1632.

CHAMPMESLE, Mary Desmares de, a French actress, born at Rouen. From the obscurity of a strolling company, she rose to be a popular actress at Paris, and gained the friendship of Racine, who instructed her in the character of some of his tragedies. She died greatly respected 1698, aged 54. Her husband was also an actor, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were published in two vols. 12mo. 1742. He died 1701.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, an English navigator. He was engaged in sir Hugh Willoughby's voyage to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553, under the direction of Sebastian Cabot; but whilst his companions, with sir Hugh, unfortunately perished on the coast of Lapland, where they had stopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Russian shores, where by means of the letters of introduction in various languages which he had with him, the grand duke John Basilovitz received him with kindness, and permitted him a free trade with the inhabitants of the country. On his return to England,

Chancellor

Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary the next successor was sensible of the advantages of commerce, and a company was established with the most liberal patronage, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to revisit Russia. He was again successful, but on his return, accompanied by a Russian ambassador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coast of Norway, and while he endeavoured to provide for the safety of the illustrious foreigners with him, he had the misfortune to fall a victim to the severity of the climate. The Russians safely reached London, 1557, and brought the sad tidings of their companion's fate.

CHANDLER, *Mary*, an English poetess, born at Malmshury 1687. She was brought up to the business of a milliner, which she carried on at Bath, but her mind was naturally stored with the treasures of poetry, and she derived pleasure and assistance from the perusal of the best poets of the nation. She preferred Horace to Virgil or Homer, as being more natural and less overloaded with fables. Her poem on the Bath, was particularly applauded by Pope. She was deformed, but her countenance was pleasing. She never was married, though she had suitors. She died 11th Sept. 1745, aged 57.

CHANDLER, *Samuel*, a dissenting minister, born at Hungerford, Berks, 1693. As he discovered great partiality for learning, he was educated at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Gloucester and Tewksbury, with an intention of entering upon the ministry. In this last residence under the great care of Mr. Jones, he made himself perfectly acquainted with the classics, and with oriental literature, and had the singular felicity of having as his fellow pupils, Butler afterwards bishop of Durham, and Secker the primate. In 1716 he was chosen minister of a dissenting congregation at Peckham, and soon acquired popularity by his pulpit eloquence; but unfortunately his circumstances were reduced to the lowest ebb by the south sea scheme, which swallowed up the whole of his wife's property, and obliged him to maintain himself for two or three years as a bookseller in the Poultry. In 1725 he published his vindication of the Christian religion, which in a series of discourses he had delivered in the pulpit at the Old Jewry. This work was applauded by Secker, and not a little increased the reputation of the author. Some time after, when on a visit in Scotland, he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards he was elected F.R. and A.S.S. The death of George II. brought him again before the public, in a sermon, in which he compared that king to David, a comparison which procured a severe attack upon him in a pamphlet called the history of the man of God's own heart. Dr. Chandler, in defence of his discourse, wrote an elaborate work, which was swelled to two vols. 8vo. containing a critical account of David's life, and a refutation of his opponent's sentiments. He died May 8th 1766, aged 73, and was buried in Bunhill-fields burying-ground. Chandler was a man of great learning, eloquent as a preacher, and universally respected, not only by people of his own persuasion, but by many of the established church. He was very instrumental in establishing a fund for the widows of dissenting ministers. He wrote besides commentaries on Joel,—history of the

persecution and vindication of the old testament,—&c. His sermons were printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHANDLER, *Edward*, an English prelate, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1693 he was chaplain to Lloyd bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whom he succeeded in his see 1717, and 13 years after he was translated to Durham, where he died 1750, aged about 80. He published a chronological dissertation prefixed to Arnold's commentary on Ecclesiasticus—a biographical preface to Cudworth's treatise on morality—single sermons, &c.—but his best work is his defence of Christianity from the prophecies of the old testament, with a refutation of objections, &c. which passed rapidly through three editions.

CHANTREAUX LE FEVRE, *Lewis*, a native of Paris, author of an history of the duchies of Bar and Lorraine, of which he was the intendant. He died 1658, aged 70.

CHANUT, *Peter*, a Frenchman, sent as ambassador to Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards to Holland. He died 1662, and his memoirs were published after his death.

CHAPELAIN, *John*, a French poet, who was born at Paris, and died there 22d Feb. 1674, aged 79. As the successor of Malherbe in epic poetry, he was respected by his countrymen; but his Pucelle, a heroic poem, disappointed the warmest expectations of his friends, who in vain sought for the display of those abilities which they had ranked with Virgil himself. He was very rich, but lived as a most fordid miser, and neither the refinements of learning, nor the friendship and flattery of Balzac, Menage, and Richelieu, could banish that avarice which so much disgraced the man.

CHAPELLE, *Claude Emanuel Lullier*, a French poet. He studied philosophy under Gassendus, but he seemed born for the muses. He was intimate with Moliere, and some have not scrupled to attribute the finest parts of his comedies to the refined taste of his friend. Flattered as a man of genius, and admired not only by the wits of the age, but the king, Chapelle was voluptuous and extravagant, and more given to intoxication than became his character or fortune. He died 1686, aged 65. He wrote besides poems that ingenious work called Voyage de Bachaumont. His works were reprinted with additions at Amsterdam 1708.

CHAPELLE, *John de la*, a native of Bourges, member of the French academy, and secretary to the prince of Conti. Besides the life of his patron, he wrote plays and other pieces, and died 1723, aged 68.

CHAPELLIER, *Isaac Rene Guy de*, a native of Rennes, who distinguished himself in the constituent assembly as a zealous advocate for the liberty and the privileges of the people. He became too late sensible of his precipitate measures in pulling down all the bulwarks of the monarchy, and when he attempted to repair by moderation the injuries which his measures had caused, he was accused, and guillotined 22d April 1792, aged 39.

CHAPMAN, *George*, an English poet, who after receiving an university education settled in London, where the great luminaries of the times, Shakespeare, Jonson, Sidney, Spenser, and Daniel, became his familiar friends. He expected preferment from the patronage of the Walsinghams, and of Somerset and prince Henry; but all his

hopes ended in disappointment. Besides 17 dramatic pieces, one of which was the famous mask called the Temple, he translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and attempted Hesiod and Musæus. Pope, who has borrowed much from him without acknowledgment, calls him an enthusiast in poetry, but the remark is invidious, as Chapman possessed respectable poetical powers, and was a man of some genius. He died 1634, aged 77, and was buried at St. Giles's in the fields, where a monument was erected over him by his beloved friend Inigo Jones.

CHAPMAN, *John D. D.* a learned divine, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, for the provostship of which he was an unsuccessful candidate. He obtained the livings of Mersham and Adlington, Kent, from archbishop Potter, to whom he was chaplain, and at the death of this prelate, as his executor he presented himself, as one of the primate's options, to the precentorship of Lincoln, an appointment which was confirmed by chancellor Henley, but set aside by the house of lords. He died 14th October 1784, in his 80th year. In compliment to his abilities the university of Oxford presented him the degree of D.D. His writings were remarks on Dr. Middleton's letter to Waterland—Eusebius two vols. 8vo. in which he defended christianity against Morgan and Tindal—History of ancient Hebrews vindicated—two tracts relating to Phlegon in answer to Dr. Sykes—besides sermons and other things, and a joint edition of Cicero de officiis with bishop Pearce.

CHAPONE, *Mrs. Sarah*, an English writer, born of respectable parents in Northamptonshire, of the name of Mulso. Her marriage proved unhappy, but the comforts which she was denied in domestic life, she acquired in the cultivation of literature. One of her first productions was *Fidelia*, a simple interesting story in the *Adventurer*, and afterwards she rose to deserved celebrity by a poem prefixed to Mrs. Carter's *Epictetus*, and by her valuable letters on the improvement of the mind addressed to a young lady 1775. She wrote also miscellanies in prose and verse, essays, &c. and died at Hadley in Middlesex, December 25th, 1801, aged 75. She was noticed by the learned and the great, and among her friends once reckoned Richardson, Johnson, &c.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, *John*. *Vid.* AUTEROCHE.

CHAPPEL, *William*, a learned divine, born of poor parents at Lexington Notts. 10th December 1572, and educated at Mansfield grammar school, and Christ church college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1607. When James visited the university in 1624, Chappel disputed before him, and when he had defeated his opponent Dr. Roberts, the monarch, who attempted to supply his place, was equally discomfited. In 1633, he was made dean of Cashel, by the influence of his friend Laud, who insisted soon after on his becoming provost of Trinity college, Dublin, an arduous office which he in vain declined. In 1638 he was elevated to the bishoprics of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and two years after he resigned the provostship of the college. His situation, however, was now exposed to the malice and persecution of those troublous times; he was impeached in the commons, on pretence of perjury and treason, and for favoring the catholic cause, though when at Cambridge, he was accused of puritanism. He escaped from the impending

storm by obtaining leave to cross to Wales, but here he was seized as a fugitive culprit and imprisoned for seven weeks by the mayor of Pembroke. Liberated with difficulty by the friendship of sir Hugh Owen, he went to Bristol, and thence to Derby, where he ended his days in innocent but studious retirement. He died Whitsunday 1649. He was the author of *Methodus concionandi*, which was translated into English and became very popular, besides memoirs of his own life. The whole duty of man has also been attributed to him.

CHAPUZEAU, *Samuel*, a native of Geneva, preceptor to William III. of England. He died at Zell, 1701, governor of the pages to George duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg. He wrote a description of Lyons, an account of Savoy, besides the political state of Europe, and an edition of Tavernier's travels.

CHARAS, *Moses*, a native of Ufez, who practised in the medical line at Paris. He acquired celebrity by his treatise on treacle, and by his pharmacopœia, in 2 vols. 4to. which had been partly delivered in a course of lectures and which was translated not only into the languages of Europe, but into the Chinese. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Charas left France, and came to England, and afterwards visited Spain, to administer to the infirmities of Charles II. Here his religion was made the object of persecution, and in the hands of the inquisition, Charas soon changed his creed at the age of 72, and now become a zealous catholic, he returned to Paris, where he died 1698, aged 80.

CHARDIN, *sir John*, son of a jeweller, was born at Paris, but came to England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Charles II. knighted him. He travelled into Persia and the East Indies, not only as a merchant in jewels, but as an inquisitive observer of the customs and manners of mankind. His voyages, which have been translated into English, German, and Flemish, are much esteemed. He died at London 1713, aged 70.

CHARENTON, *Joseph Nicholas*, a French Jesuit, missionary in China, who after 15 years' residence returned to Europe, and died at Paris 1735, aged 86. He translated Mariana's history of Spain into French, with valuable notes.

CHARES, a Grecian statuary, famous for the raising of the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, which was destroyed by the Saracens.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, *Francis Athanasius de*, a French royalist, celebrated for the vigorous and able resistance which he made in la Vendée against the republican forces. He was originally a lieutenant in the French navy, and took up arms at the head of the Bretons, who like himself resented the cruelties practised daily against loyalty, virtue, and innocence. He was so successful in the struggle, that the republicans agreed on a cessation of arms with him, and he might have been persuaded to remain a peaceful citizen, had not his blood-thirsty enemies violated the treaty. In a second engagement Charette was overpowered by numbers, and after being dangerously wounded in the head and losing three of the fingers of his left hand with the cut of a sabre, he escaped from the field of battle, but soon to perish. He was seized in a wood, where he had concealed himself, and was dragged to Nantes, where he was shot 9th March 1796.

1796. When desired to kneel at the fatal moment he refused, but baring his breast, gave with the most firm voice the word of command to the soldiers to fire.

CHARITON, a native of Cyprus, in the fourth century, author of the loves of Chereas and Callirhoe, a pleasing romance, edited by Reiske (1750, 2 vols.

CHARKE, *Charlotte*, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, was educated in a manner more fitting the character of a boy than a girl. She early married Richard Charke, a violin performer, whose debaucheries soon produced a separation, and threw a thoughtless imprudent wife into the vortex of dissipation and poverty. The stage for awhile supported Mrs. Charke, and from the humble part of Mademoiselle in the Provoked Wife, she rose to the capital characters of Alicia in Jane Shore, and Andromache in the Distressed Mother. Unfortunately however her temper proved the source of many calamities, she quarrelled with Fleetwood the manager, and though forgiven and reconciled, she again transgressed, and at last had recourse for subsistence to the scanty pittance of a heroine in a strolling company. In 1755 she published a narrative of her own life, but perhaps with no great success sufficient to administer to her indigence. She died four years after in great distress.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES the great, and first, king of France, and first emperor of the West, was son of Pepin and Bertrade. He succeeded, on the death of his father, to some German provinces, and after the decease of his brother Carloman 741, he was acknowledged king of France. The military abilities which he possessed were soon displayed in his war against the Saxons, whom he defeated; and after he had rendered himself by repeated victories master of Germany and of Italy, and dreaded in Spain by his conquests near Barcelona, he went to Rome, and in the year 800 renewed in his person the empire of the Cæsars, and was crowned by Leo III. emperor of the West. This new and extensive power was acknowledged by neighbouring princes, and Charles displayed his pride and magnificence in his pompous reception of the ambassadors of Nicephorus emperor of the East. Great in war, he became equally illustrious in peace, he protected and encouraged the arts, and made his palace the asylum of learned men. Besides monasteries he erected academies and schools at Paris and in various parts of his dominions, and directed the powers of his genius to the establishment of salutary laws, and to the promotion of commerce and industry among his subjects. This illustrious prince died 814, aged 71, after reigning 47 years over France, and 14 over the Empire, and he was buried in the cathedral of Aix la Chapelle. He appointed his only surviving son Lewis emperor and king, and bestowed the crown of Italy on Bernard, the illegitimate son of his son Pepin.

CHARLES II. surnamed the bald, son of Lewis the Debonnaire, succeeded to the French crown 840. He was elected emperor by the pope and the Roman people in 875, and he distinguished his reign by the victory which he obtained over his brother Lothaire, at Fontenay in Burgundy. Prudence however did not mark his conduct, and he found at last his enemies too powerful, and whilst he fled into Italy he was poisoned at Briord, 6th October 877, by one of his servants. The feudal

government may be said to have begun under his weak reign.

CHARLES III. or simple, was born 879, and succeeded to the throne of France 893. His abilities were unequal to the arduous labor of governing a kingdom already distracted by the rebellious spirit of the nobles, and by the invasions of the Normans, and instead of mounting the imperial throne which a little art might have secured, he was obliged to resign some of his provinces to his victorious enemies. The haughty conduct of his minister Haganon, a man of obscure birth, but of intriguing abilities, at last totally alienated the heart of his subjects, and soon an army headed by Robert of the blood royal, appeared in the field. Charles, notwithstanding the feebleness of his conduct, obtained the victory and killed his rival; but another battle, fought by Hugh the great, son of the fallen prince, proved fatal to the fortunes of Charles. He escaped to the palace of the count of Vermandois, where he died after seven years of cruel confinement in the castle of Peronne, 7th October 929, aged 50.

CHARLES IV. the fair, was third son of Philip the fair, and succeeded to the French throne on the death of his brother Philip the tall 1322. His reign was disturbed by quarrels with England, and peace was at last reestablished by the intercession of Isabella, who had married the English monarch, and by the cession of Guienne. He died 31st January 1328, aged 34, after a weak and inglorious reign.

CHARLES V. or wise, was son of John, and succeeded to the throne of France 1364. By his abilities and courage and the successes of his famous general du Guesclin, he repaired the losses which the monarchy had suffered under the feeble administration of his father, and the English were gradually dispossessed of the provinces which they had before conquered in France. After a short reign of 16 years Charles, who had made the happiness of his people, and the improvements of commerce and naval affairs, the particular object of his cares, died 16th September 1380, aged 43. He founded the library of Paris, and was the first who bore the title of dauphin.

CHARLES VI. or well-beloved, was son of Charles V. whom he succeeded in 1380, at the age of 12. His inexperience and the ambitious views of his three uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Britany, unfortunately tended to disturb and weaken the kingdom, when unanimity and vigor were so necessary to withstand the attacks of the victorious English. An unhappy delirium with which the monarch was seized, followed by mental imbecillity, completed the ruin of the nation, while the civil war on one side depopulated the country, and the successes of the English, and the glorious victory of Agincourt, on the other, left the unfortunate Charles little besides the empty title of king. Henry V. of England was crowned at Paris, and ruled the kingdom at his pleasure; but his death, in 1422, and that of Charles soon after, on the 20th October of the same year, produced a change in affairs, and restored to France the benefit of her own native sovereigns.

CHARLES VII. surnamed the victorious, succeeded his father Charles VI. and was crowned at Poitiers 1422. He possessed great vigor and activity, and though at first

a king more in name than in power, he bravely resisted the inroads of his victorious enemies, and though conquered, he still fought for more certain opportunities of annoying his invaders. Misfortunes however proved too great for his resources. Orleans the last important place of his dominions, was already besieged, and ready to fall into the hands of the English, and Charles in despair prepared to retire to Provence, when Joan of Arc was presented to him as the future deliverer of his country. Superstition thus was enabled to finish what valor could not do, and Joan, as the pretended missionary of Heaven, quickly drove the English before her, retook all the conquered provinces, and saw her monarch crowned under her victorious standard in the cathedral of Rheims. Thus wonderfully restored to his dominions and supported by the valor of his generals, of Dunois, Sacritrailles, Arthus, and Culant, Charles too often forgot his duties in the arms of his mistresses, and suffered his people to be plundered by worthless favorites. He died 22d July 1461, aged 58.

CHARLES VIII. called the affable, was son of Lewis XI. and ascended the throne 1483. He married Anne of Britany, but while in this union he enlarged his dominions, he determined to acquire military glory by the invasion of Italy, and his successes were so rapid that he found himself almost all at once master of Florence, Rome, Capua, and Naples. Proud of his successes, and flattered by the pope, he caused himself to be crowned emperor of Constantinople and king of Naples; but the submissive princes of Italy rose against their invader, and six months after Charles escaped with difficulty into France, and only after the famous battle of Fouroua, in which his army of 8000 men routed a force five times more numerous than his own. Whilst he meditated revenge and formed plans of fresh conquests, he was suddenly carried off by an apoplexy, at Amboise, 7th April 1498, aged 27.

CHARLES IX. was born 1550, and succeeded to the throne, after the death of his brother Francis II. 1560. His minority was guided by his mother Catherine de Medicis, but as the kingdom was divided by factions, which assumed the names of Papists, Lutherans, and Huguenots, nothing for the happiness of the people or the glory of the throne could be expected. In the midst of these political struggles between the leadingmen of the times, the Condés, Colignis, and Guises, Charles maintained a conduct full of dissimulation and hypocrisy; and while he pretended friendship and protection to all his subjects, he was cruelly meditating that fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which leaves so indelible a stigma of barbarous cruelty on his name. Though some have considered the bloody deed as the machination of his mother and of her ecclesiastical counsellors, yet Charles deeply participated in the crime, and the encouragement which he gave to a band of murderers in his own palace leaves him little claim to the forgiveness of outraged humanity. These horrid scenes, it is said, presented themselves in dreadful array to his terrified imagination, and on his death-bed produced the appalling exhibition of a tortured conscience and an avenging Heaven. He died 30th May 1574, aged 24.

CHARLES the fat, son of Lewis the German, was

elected king of Italy, and emperor 881. Though he had the art of obtaining all the crowns which once adorned the head of Charlemagne, he did not possess sufficient abilities to support their glory, but by the intrigues of his prime minister Luidward, whom he had banished from the court, and by the invasion of Arnold duke of Carinthia, he was driven from his throne. Reduced to privacy, and dependant on the bounty of the victorious Arnold, he at last died of grief near Constance 13th January 888.

CHARLES IV. son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. ascended the imperial throne 1347. His reign is famous for the golden bull, enacted at the diet of Nuremberg 1356. This celebrated agreement was ushered forth into the world, with curious reasons drawn from prejudice and superstition, and while it gave Germany a long admired constitution, it proved the necessity of seven electors, by the seven gifts of the holy ghost, and the seven branches of the holy candlestick. Charles, who was more fond of the pomp of royalty than of the prosperity of his kingdom, yet deserved the respect of the learned by the protection which he extended to literature, and the university which he established at Prague. He died at Prague 29th November 1378. He was four times married.

CHARLES V. eldest son of Philip archduke of Austria and Jane of Castille, was born at Ghent 25th February 1500. He was proclaimed king of Spain 1516, and two years after elected emperor of Germany, on the death of his grandfather Maximilian. His elevation to the imperial throne was disputed by the intrigues and the gold of Francis I. of France, who aspired to the same honors, and a fierce war was consequently kindled between the two powers. Charles, supported by the aid of Henry VIII. of England, by Adrian VI. by the Florentines and Venetians, proved successful in his attacks against the French, who were driven from Italy. Even Marseilles was besieged by the imperial troops under Bourbon, and at the fatal battle of Pavia 1525, Francis fell into the hands of his enemy. This advantageous conquest did not improve the affairs of Charles; instead of marching into the heart of France, he negotiated with his prisoner, and when afterwards the fate of war placed Rome and the pope in his power, he found that his successes armed the princes of Europe against him, and rendered his power rather suspected than formidable. The peace of Cambrai in 1529, put an end to the dissensions of the continent; but Charles, restless and ambitious of military glory, crossed in 1535 the mediterranean, to gather laurels on the coast of Africa. He took Gouletta, defeated Barbarossa, and after entering victorious into Tunis, and restoring liberty to 22,000 Christian slaves, he replaced Mulei-Hassen on the throne. Returned to Europe Charles, in 1536, again turned his arms against Francis; he ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but ill success obliged him soon to seek a reconciliation, and the peace of Nice in 1538 restored tranquillity between the rival monarchs. After suppressing an insurrection at Ghent 1539, Charles in 1541 meditated the conquest of Algiers; but the expedition proved unfortunate, and a war with France in 1542 seemed to promise more important conquests to his gigantic ambition. But though leagued with the English, he found himself disappointed; his

his army was defeated at Cerifoles; and he made peace at Crepy 1545. His attempts against some of the German states were equally unsuccessful, and whilst he endeavoured to oppose the dissemination of the principles of Luther, he found himself obliged by the power, the intrigues, and the perseverance of Maurice elector of Saxony, and Joachim elector of Brandenburg, to sign the treaty of Passau in 1552, and to accord liberty of conscience to the protestants of Germany. The defeat of his army before Metz by the duke of Guise, under Henry II. of France, afterwards tended to check his pride; and at last, worn out by infirmities, dissatisfied with the world, and fully sensible of the vanity of all human grandeur, he formed the resolution of resigning his princely honors. He placed the imperial crown on the head of his brother Ferdinand, and appointed his son Philip his successor as king of Spain, 25th Oct. 1555, and, to the astonishment of the world, retired to the privacy of a monastic life. In the monastery of St. Juste, on the borders of Castile and Portugal, Charles attempted to forget the temptations of sovereign power, and the cares of government; but whilst his hours were passed in the cultivation of his garden, in mechanical pursuits, in religious duties, and monastic discipline, some have imagined that he sighed for the dignities, which in a moment of weakness he had superstitiously abandoned. That, however, he evinced his contempt of mortal honors, appears by his celebrating his own obsequies in his lifetime, and wishing thus to be forgotten by the world. This farce of sepulture soon became real, the following day he was attacked by a violent fever which proved fatal the 22d Sept. 1558. With some weaknesses, Charles possessed great virtues, and his reign is become interesting in the history of Europe, by the schism which shook the power of Rome, and established the protestant tenets, and by the revolution in commerce, science, and navigation, which the discoveries of Columbus effected.

CHARLES VI. fifth son of the emperor Leopold, was born 1685, and proclaimed by his father, in 1703, king of Spain, under the title of Charles III. Though bravely opposed by Philip V. he was enabled to continue the war of succession; and when elected emperor of Germany, 1711, he still maintained his claim, by the valor of his generals, and the fidelity of the Barcelonese. The treaties of Radstadt and Baden, in 1714, at last put an end to the tumults of the continent, and Charles had the good fortune to obtain, in exchange for Spain, the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands, and the duchies of Milan and Mantua. In 1716 a new war was undertaken against the Turks, and by the abilities and successes of prince Eugene, Belgrade, Temeswar, and all Servia were added to the imperial dominions. The intrigues of Alberoni, the Spanish minister, rekindled unfortunately the war; but the quadruple alliance signed in London 1728, between the courts of Vienna, England, France, and the States general, enabled the emperor to obtain an equivalent for Sardinia, which the Spaniards had rapidly conquered, and at last, after the disgrace of Alberoni, Philip V. acceded to the terms offered by his opponent, and abandoned his claims on Sicily and Sardinia. By the pragmatic sanction, Charles was empowered to make his Austrian states descend, in default of male issue, to his daughters; and he might

have closed his reign in honorable peace, had he not interfered in the affairs of Poland, and supported the exclusion of Stanislaus from the throne. His territories were afterwards attacked by the Turks; and he had the misfortune to see his armies defeated, and wasted away by disease and famine; and at last he resigned by treaty, 1739, his pretensions to Belgrade, Servia, Sabach, and Wallachia. He died 20th September 1740, aged 55, and was the sixteenth and last emperor of the house of Austria in the male line.

CHARLES VII. son of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, succeeded his father as elector 1726; and upon the death of Charles VI. he laid claim to Bohemia, Austria, and the Tyrol, and refused to acknowledge the pragmatic sanction, and the rights of Maria Theresa to the imperial throne. Supported by the arms of Lewis XV. he was crowned king of Bohemia, at Prague, and emperor at Frankfort, 1742; but Maria Theresa, though for a moment stripped of her dominions, found powerful allies in the English, and the French and Bavarian forces were defeated with great rapidity, and Charles in his turn found himself possessed only of the empty title of emperor. He died soon after, 20th January 1745, aged 48.

CHARLES I. king of Spain, was Charles V. emperor of Germany.

CHARLES II. son and successor of Philip IV. as king of Spain 1665, was twice married, but had no issue. By his last will, made 1698, he called to the Spanish throne the prince of Bavaria, the nephew of his queen; but, in 1700, he declared Philip duke of Anjou his successor. He died the same year, 10th November, aged 39; and the unsettled succession proved the source of civil discord. Charles was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III. king of Spain, was son of Philip V. and on the death of his brother, Ferdinand VI. 1759, he exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He possessed abilities as a monarch, and virtues as a man; but his attempts to raise the Spaniards from their natural indolence proved abortive, and though, in the war with England, he retook Minorca, he saw his commerce ruined, and his treasures at Havannah fall into the hands of his enemies. He died 1789.

CHARLES I. king of England, son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dummer 19th Nov. 1600. On his father's accession to the English throne, he was created duke of York, and on the death of his brother Henry he became prince of Wales. He succeeded his father in 1625, and that year married Henrietta, daughter of Henry the great of France, whom he had seen and admired at Paris during the romantic excursion which he took to pay his addresses to the infant of Spain, accompanied by his favorite, Buckingham. The fair prospects which a new reign and a virtuous monarch might promise to the nation, were soon obscured by the storms of popular discontent and party prejudice. The Spanish war in which the kingdom was engaged was conducted with ill success by Buckingham; and when the parliament inveighed against the haughtiness and mal-administration of this hapless favorite, Charles, instead of dismissing, resolved to support him. Another parliament proved equally unruly, and was dissolved with equal

equal indignation by the offended monarch, who now began to raise supplies by his own authority, under the name of loans, benevolence, and ship-money. This, instead of strengthening his power, rendered him more unpopular; and when Buckingham failed in his attempts to relieve the protestants of Rochelle, in 1627, the clamors of the people were loud and violent, and the exhausted state of the treasury rendered the calling of a new parliament necessary. From this turbulent assembly Charles obtained, with difficulty indeed, some supplies; but, in return, he was attacked with representations of grievances, and was obliged to assent to the petition of right, which explained and more fully settled the rights of the subject. The progress of his favorite's impeachment was stopped by his assassination at Portsmouth by the dagger of the fanatic Felton; and the conclusion of the war with France and Spain rendered Charles less dependent on his parliament, which he dissolved, with the resolution of never calling another. After Buckingham's death, the king placed his confidence on no minister with equal satisfaction; but whilst from his better judgment more mild measures were expected, the spirit of dissatisfaction was kindled in the most violent degree by the raising of ship-money for the defence of the nation. The measure was sufficiently supported by the practice of former reigns, and the unanimous opinion of the judges; but the arbitrary proceedings of the reign of Henry, or of Elizabeth, were ill calculated to insure obedience in times when the divine right of kings was disputed, and the necessity of parliamentary controul loudly proclaimed. Hampden opposed the unpopular tax; and though condemned by the court of exchequer, he rejoiced in the struggle which his single arm had waged against the oppressive measures of the government. The attempt of Charles to enforce the reading of the English liturgy in the churches of Scotland excited the same ferment in the north which unhappily prevailed in the south; and when the Scotch had bound themselves by the oath of the solemn league and covenant to defend their presbyterian principles, which they declared to be the cause of Christ, and had assembled an army to support their claims, Charles had the weakness to propose a negotiation, instead of giving battle; and while he consented to withdraw his forces, he had the mortification to observe that, by the intrigues of Richelieu, his enemies, instead of disbanding their followers, were encreasing their means of offence. In 1640 another parliament was called, but, from its clamors for the redress of grievances, was as soon dissolved; yet such were the distresses of the monarch for want of money, that he was again, the same year, persuaded by his council of peers, assembled at Rippon, to have recourse again to a popular election. This parliament, called the long parliament, met in November 1640; and they did not separate till they had effected the ruin of the king and of his government. Instead of listening to the representations of the monarch, they exclaimed against the arbitrary measures of the court; and that they might strip the throne of all its ornaments, and the monarch of all the wisdom and integrity of faithful advisers, impeachment and persecution were denounced against the ministers. Strafford was tried, and condemned, though Charles opposed the unavailing shield of royalty to save him, and Laud soon after, on pretences

as frivolous as they were cruel, was dragged to the scaffold. To serve the king seemed now to be a crime; and Charles, stripped of the assistance of his wisest ministers, was unable to stem against the torrent of fanatic zeal and popular fury, which decreed the abolition of the court of the star chamber, the high commission, and other offices, which were the bulwark of the monarchy. While faction thus prevailed at home, the intrigues of the puritans were not in vain in Ireland, and the most horrid massacres and outrages of every kind were perpetrated, in the name of religion, while the unhappy monarch was publicly branded as the author of national miseries, which he could neither foresee nor prevent. In the meantime, the violence of the presbyterian faction acquired strength in England; episcopacy was declared to be unnecessary; and the thirteen bishops who presumed to make representations against the conduct of their persecutors were sent in disgrace to the Tower, as guilty of treason. Instead of conciliating popularity, if indeed any step of the devoted monarch could conciliate popularity, Charles encreased the virulence of the commons, by appearing, agreeable to the advice of some of his counsellors, in the house, and from the speaker's chair impeaching five of the members. This bold step ought to have been supported or never adopted; but Charles, retiring in disappointment to Windsor, wrote a letter to the parliament to excuse his conduct, and thus to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of the nation. The parliament in the meantime had called upon the militia of the city for the defence of their privileges, and the king, who found that nothing but force could now restore him to his dignity and to his consequence in the nation, retired to Nottingham, where, August 25, 1642 he erected the royal standard. This was a declaration of war, which the parliament were not backward to acknowledge. Various battles were fought at Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Newbury, with various success, but all the advantages which the monarch had gained by the valor of his troops, and the loyalty of his adherents, were unhappily lost in the fight of Naseby, 4th June 1645, where, after displaying all the coolness, prudence, and intrepidity of the ablest general, Charles was obliged to fly with the loss of his artillery, his baggage, and his cabinet of letters, which the republicans published with every offensive remark of insolence and vulgarity. Thus left without resources, and shut up at Oxford, ignorant whom to trust, and unable to encrease the number of his adherents, Charles formed the fatal resolution of throwing himself upon the mercy of the Scotch army. He left Oxford in disguise, and after wandering nine days, he appeared in the Scotch army at Newark, but instead of being received as a monarch, and of finding his misfortunes respected as they deserved, he saw himself a prisoner, and soon learnt that his expected friends with unparalleled barbarity had sold him to the English parliament for the sum of 200,000*l*. Charles was conveyed a prisoner to Holmby-castle, and to Hampton court, but though here he could not, as he hoped, restore himself to power by interfering between the jarring factions of the puritans and the independents, he had the art to effect his escape to the Isle of Wight. But while he meditated passing into France, he soon found himself a prisoner in the hands of Hammond the governor of Carisbrooke castle, and when removed to Hurst castle

castle and to Windsor, he unhappily discovered that the rudeness with which he was treated was the prelude to a melancholy tragedy. The republicans were sensible that their power could never be consolidated till the king was no more, and therefore an universal clamor was raised to pass sentence upon him. Brought before this self-created high court of justice, over which Bradshaw, a worthless lawyer, presided Charles displayed the usual independence of his character. While he refused to acknowledge the authority of his judges, he betrayed no violent emotions of fury or bursting indignation; he was the meek, the patient, the resigned christian, who yielded with all the dignity of conscious innocence to the power which usurpation and tyranny had erected for his destruction. He heard the sentence of death pronounced against him with composure, and the three days which he was allowed to prepare for another world, were passed in the affectionate duties of recommending forgiveness of injuries, moderation, and the practice of every virtue to his children, and in the becoming offices of a devout and penitent christian. On the scaffold, which probably to insult him, was erected in the front of his palace of Whitehall, he preserved his usual composure, and after conversing with Juxon bishop of London, who attended him, and witnessed his heroic resignation, he gave the signal to the masked executioner, who cut off his head at one blow, 30th January 1648. The remains of the martyred monarch were removed to Windsor, but were rudely interred by order of the parliament without the burial service being read over them. Though insulted by republican malice, and though misrepresented by political opponents, Charles must be considered as a great man; and whoever wishes to form an accurate judgement of his character, must view him as the successor to an almost arbitrary power, as the monarch of a turbulent nation, as the bulwark of what he considered as the constitution and the happiness of his country, and as the steady and prudent opposer of bold unprincipled innovators, whose conduct was seldom guided by any but selfish and personal views. As a domestic character, he was amiable and exemplary, and as a man of letters, his abilities were respectable. In his intercourse with the parliament, he often alone was opposed to the insinuating language and sophistical arguments of numerous delegates, but none ever left his presence without admiring his firmness, the acuteness of his remarks, the readiness and propriety of his answers, and the general intelligence and powerful elocution with which he supported and adorned his conversation. Though his enemies have attempted to rob him of the merit of writing the Icon Basilike, a pathetic composition which operated in his favor like the testament of Cæsar at Rome, and which required the gigantic abilities of Milton to vilify it, yet he is now generally imagined to be the author of it, and not Gauden. Charles left two sons, who succeeded after him on the throne. One of his daughters married the duke of Orleans, brother to Lewis XIV. and another, the prince of Orange.

CHARLES II. king of England, after his father the first Charles, was born 29th May 1630. He heard at the Hague of the tragical death of his father, and soon after, at the invitation of the Scotch, who wished in this early proof of loyalty to wipe away their former treachery to

his predecessor, he came privately to Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651. Though with the title of king, Charles felt himself surrounded by all the jealousy of the republicans, and the fanaticism of the presbyterians, and perhaps might rejoice in the defeat of his followers at Dunbar, as it set him free from oppressive and suspicious advisers. From Scotland Charles proceeded to Worcester, where he was totally defeated by the superior valor of Cromwell, and he escaped from the field of battle with great difficulty. After concealing himself in the branches of an oak in Boscombe wood, where he saw his enemies in full pursuit of him, and after disguising himself under the various characters of a wood cutter, a peasant, a servant, &c. he at last reached Brighton, and embarked for France. The death of Cromwell and the inabilities of his successor paved the way for his return, and when Monk, at the head of the army in Scotland, had the boldness and loyalty to declare in his favor, he was hailed by universal shouts of approbation from the nation, and on his birth-day 1660 was restored to the throne of his ancestors. But unhappily, while the gloom and fanaticism of the republicans were deservedly exposed to ridicule, neither virtue nor temperance accompanied the return of the new monarch. Charles did not possess the amiable qualities which adorned the character of his father; though affable and good-natured, he was licentious and immoral, and the debaucheries which he had seen practised in France, he permitted to flourish at his own court. The merits of those who had suffered in the cause of his father were disregarded, while infidelity was countenanced, and patronage extended to the worthless and the profligate. Though Charles had married in 1662 the princess of Portugal, he kept several mistresses by whom he had children, on whom he lavished the treasures and the honors due only to the sons of virtue and merit. As a monarch he was little attached to the interests or the glory of England. Dunkirk, so long the pride of the English was sold to France to supply his extravagance, and war was imprudently undertaken in 1663 against the Dutch, the Danes, and the French. Long accustomed to victory, the English were terrified at the sight of a Dutch fleet, which sailed up the Medway; and while they reflected on the weakness of their government, a dreadful plague came to destroy thousands of the inhabitants of London, in 1665, and the next year a most tremendous conflagration laid the fairest part of their city in ruins. Peace with the Dutch, in 1667, was soon after followed by the disgrace of the virtuous minister Clarendon, and the elevation of those unprincipled favorites called the *cabal* to power. Charles, regardless of the complaints of his people, scrupled not to receive a pension from the French king; and, in virtue of that disgraceful alliance, he undertook a new war against the Dutch. Whilst the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, restored tranquillity to the continent, the English were alarmed by rumors of treasonable plots, and the arts and malignity of Oates, Bedloe, and others, were called forth to give popularity to the monarch, by sacrificing some innocent individuals, Russell and Sydney, to the cries of faction. The whole of the reign of this licentious monarch contains little to recommend him to the respect of posterity; though it is to be observed, that the habeas corpus act, and the bill to exclude the duke

duke of York from the throne, because he was a papist, were passed into law by the parliament. Charles died suddenly of an apoplexy, 6th February 1685, leaving no issue by his queen. It is said, that in his expiring moments he received the sacrament from the hands of a popish priest, and thus convinced the world, that in supporting the church of England he had acted the part of a false and hypocritical friend.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, was son of John Casimir, count Palatine of the Rhine, and born at Upsal 1622. On the abdication of Christina, he ascended the Swedish throne 1654, and showed himself prudent and warlike. He attacked the Poles, and, in consequence of his famous victory at Warsaw, he found himself master of the whole country, from Dantzic to Cracow. Fortune, however, proved inconstant, and Casimir king of Poland, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, was soon enabled to recover all his lost provinces, and to drive his enemy back to Sweden. Charles, expelled from Poland, turned his arms against the Danes, and marched to the gates of Copenhagen; but soon after found his victories checked by the misfortunes which befel his flag. He died at Gottenburg, 13th February 1660, aged only 37. An account of his life has been written by Puffendorf, 2 vols. fol.

CHARLES XI. son and successor of the preceding, was born 25th December 1655. The war with Denmark, which was ended soon after his accession, was renewed by the ambition of Christiern V. in 1674; but though Charles proved victorious, and obtained possession of Helmstadt, Lunden, Landskron, &c. he lost his province of Pomerania; which, however, the peace of Nimeguen restored to him in 1676. He died 15th April 1697, aged 42, at a time when his wisdom had marked him as the mediator and umpire of the peace of Ryfwick. He wisely reformed the abuses of his courts of judicature, and enforced the quick and impartial decision of all disputes among his subjects. Though respected as a good prince, he yet showed himself in some instances tyrannical, and abridged the privileges of the senate and of the people.

CHARLES XII. of Sweden, was born 27th June 1682. From his earliest years he glowed to imitate the heroic character of Alexander; and, in his eagerness to reign, he caused himself to be declared king at the age of 15, and at his coronation boldly seized the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and set it on his own head. His youth seemed to invite the attacks of his neighbours, of Poland, Denmark, and Russia; but Charles, unawed by the prospect of hostilities, and though scarce 18, wisely determined to assail his enemies one after the other. He besieged Copenhagen, and, by his vigorous measures, so terrified the Danish monarch that, in less than six weeks, he obliged him to sue for peace. From humbled Denmark, Charles marched against the Russians; and though at the head of only 8000 men, he attacked the enemy, who were besieging Narva with 100,000 men. The conflict was dreadful, 30,000 were slain, 20,000 asked for quarter, and the rest were taken or destroyed; while the Swedes had only 1200 killed, and 800 wounded. From Narva, the victorious monarch advanced into Poland, defeated the Saxons who opposed his march, and obliged the Polish king, in suing for

peace, to renounce his crown, and to acknowledge Stanislaus for his successor. Had Charles been now reconciled to the Russians, he might have become a great monarch, as he was a successful warrior, but the hope of future triumphs flattered his ambition, and as if determined to dethrone the czar, he advanced into Ukraine, whilst his enemies fled on every side before him. The battle of Pultowa, however, proved unfortunate, July 1709, Charles defeated and wounded, fled from the field, and sought protection at Bender from the Turks. His affairs were now desperate, the banished Augustus was restored to the Polish throne, and the grand seignor tired of his guest, wished him to be removed from his dominions. Charles with only 40 domestics opposed for some days a Turkish army, and when obliged to submit, he suddenly feigned sickness, and during 10 months he lay in bed. At last he left his confinement with only two faithful attendants, and travelling post reached in eleven days Stralsund, from which he crossed to Sweden. Untamed by misfortunes, he immediately invaded Norway, with an army of 20,000 men, but at the siege of Frederickshall, while visiting the works, he was struck by a cannon ball, and expired on the spot, 12th December 1718. Charles, in his imitation of Alexander, converted his firmness into obstinacy, his courage was rashness, and his severity was cruelty. He possessed nothing of the great qualities or the amiable virtues of the hero, though he was bold even to madness, and persevering even to his ruin. At the battle of Narva, when five of his horses were shot, he exclaimed as he mounted a fresh charger, "these people find me exercise." When one day dictating to his secretary at Stralsund, a bomb fell on the roof of the house, and crushed the room next the place where they were sitting. But while the secretary dropped his pen, all terrified, the monarch asked calmly what was the matter: "The bomb!" replies the secretary. "The bomb! cries the monarch, what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating; write on."

CHARLES I. king of Naples, was count of Anjou, and brother to St. Lewis king of France, whom he accompanied on his Egyptian expedition, where he shared his fortunes and his captivity. On his return to Europe, he as the husband of Beatrix the heiress of Provence, assumed the rights of a sovereign, and conquered Arles, Marseilles, and Avignon, and afterwards at the request of pope Urban IV. he marched against Manfredi the Sicilian usurper. His expedition was successful, Manfredi was defeated, 1265, and the year after cruelly put to death, and the conqueror assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily. The widow of Manfredi and his son shared also his untimely fate, and Conradin duke of Swabia grandson of the emperor Frederic II. who had ventured to lay claim to the Sicilian crown, was seized, and after the mockery of a trial expired under the hands of the public executioner. Though success followed the monarch in his expeditions, against Tunis and the Ghibelines, yet his arbitrary and cruel massacres excited the indignation and the hatred of his subjects. An insurrection was formed, and the rebellious Sicilians on Easter Monday 1282 sacrificed 8000 Frenchmen to their fury, on the ringing of the bells for the evening service, which bloody catastrophe is still handed down to execration, under the name of Sicilian Vespers. Charles died 7th Jan. 1285, tortured

tortured by the sad reflection, that his cruelty had occasioned so much dissatisfaction, and such dreadful bloodshed. Charles, though an arbitrary, was an able and politic prince, his power was acknowledged all over the Mediterranean, and to his dominions in Italy and in France he added the founding title of king of Jerusalem.

CHARLES II. king of Naples, surnamed the lame, was a prisoner at Messina in the hands of the Sicilians, who wished in his death to avenge the cruelties which his father had exercised against their favorite Conradin. The execution of the sentence was stopped by the interference of Constance queen of Arragon, whose husband Peter III. had laid claim to the Sicilian crown, and Charles, thus saved from death, directed all the powers of his mind to the recovery of his father's dominions. He prevailed against his rivals, and was crowned king at Rome, and he employed himself zealously in promoting the arts of peace and of commerce, and the practice of religion among his subjects. He died at Naples 1309, aged 61, leaving by his wife, Mary of Hungary, several children. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

CHARLES III. king of Naples, was grandson of the preceding, and by his marriage with Margaret the niece of Joan queen of Naples, he obtained the kingdom, 1380, on the excommunication of that princess. He showed himself infamous, by cruelly putting the deposed queen to death, and he afterwards quarrelled with the pope who had supported his claims to the crown. He was killed in his attempts to obtain the crown of Hungary 1386, aged 41.

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, son of Philip count d'Evreux, was surnamed the bad. He was born 1332, and as the son of the daughter of Lewis Hutin of France, he on his mother's death, though only 18, succeeded to the throne of Navarre. Cruelty and artifice marked his conduct, he caused to be assassinated Charles of Spain, count of France, and when arrested by the order of king John, his father-in-law, he not only contrived to regain his liberty, but with horrid vengeance caused slow poison to be administered to the dauphin, his brother-in-law, after he had seduced him from his affection and allegiance to his father. Unable to place himself on the throne of France, he espoused the interests of the English who invaded the kingdom, and where he could not succeed by open force, he effected his purposes by the instruments of poison or assassination. His death, which happened 1st Jan. 1387, in his 55th year, was extraordinary. His physicians had ordered him to be wrapped up in clothe, dipped in brandy and sulphur, to support and revive a constitution, weakened by leprosy and by debauchery, and while the operation was performing, his servant dropped a taper on the inflammable linen, which caught fire, and consumed to the very bones the unhappy man before he could be extricated.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristal, by a concubine, obtained great power as duke of Austrasia, and by defeating Chilperic II. of France, he made himself master of the kingdom. Instead of ascending the throne, he remained satisfied with the title of mayor of the palace, whilst the government was conducted agreeable to his will. He waged war against the Saxons; and in a battle near Poitiers against the Saracens, in which he slew Abderam the chief, it

is said, that not less than 375,000 of the enemy were destroyed. So much valor, accompanied with the most consummate prudence, rendered him popular, and at the death of Thierri the king 737, Charles retained in his hands the reins of government, under the title of the duke of the Franks. He died 22d Oct. 741, respected as a father, and a benevolent prince. His sons Carloman and Pepin inherited his dominions, and Pepin thus became the first king of the Carlovingian race.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the warrior, and the rash, was son of Philip the good, and born at Dijon 1433. Early inured to war, he conquered the people of Liege and Ghent, and carried his arms against Lewis XI. of France whom he took prisoner, and obliged to make peace on his own terms. His attacks against the Low Countries, Guelderland and Zutphen, were attended with success; but he met a severe check in Switzerland, and when he attempted to repair his losses, another defeat ruined his army, and drove him away in disgrace. He was slain 5th Jan. 1477, as he was endeavouring to escape from the siege of Nanci. He had four wives, the second of which was Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

CHARLES, count of Flanders, was son of Canute king of Denmark, and succeeded Baldwin 1119. By his benevolence and virtues, he became popular among his Flemish subjects; but the goodness of his heart could not avert the dagger of an assassin, by which he perished 1124, while engaged in devotion in a church at Bruges.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorraine laid claim to the crown of France on the death of his nephew Lewis the indolent; but was defeated and taken prisoner. He died in the fourth year of his confinement 994, aged 41.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorraine, son of duke John, was a prudent and warlike prince, and died 1430.

CHARLES IV. duke of Lorraine, son of Francis count of Vaudemont, and grandson of Charles III. was born 1403. He was fond of military glory, and was engaged in frequent disputes with Lewis XIII. whose arms were too powerful for him to oppose. Though twice stripped of his dominions by the French, his restless ambition refused to enjoy tranquillity, and by embracing the cause of the Spaniards, he exposed himself to new troubles. He was seized by the duke of Condé, and imprisoned at Antwerp and Toledo, and not restored to liberty till the signing of the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662, by the treaty of Montmartre, he resigned his dominions to Lewis XIV. provided he was acknowledged in France as a prince of the blood royal; but afterwards he revoked the agreement. Deprived again by the fortune of war of his provinces, he united his forces to those of the emperor, and though defeated by Turenne 1674, he repaired his military reputation, and after routing the French, he took the marshal of Crequi at Treves. He died soon after at Birkenfeld 1675, aged 72. He had married the princess of Cantecroix, but before her death he took another wife, whom, however, the king of France confined in a convent.

CHARLES V. of Lorraine, nephew of the preceding, was son of duke Francis, and was born at Vienna, 1643. He early entered into the service of the emperor Leopold

and acquired great military glory in his campaigns in Hungary. In 1674, he declared himself a candidate for the crown of Poland, but neither his intrigues nor his valor could secure his election. He took Philippsburg in 1676, and the following year married the queen dowager of Poland, sister to the emperor. Afterwards he was engaged against the Turks at the head of the imperial armies, and though partially defeated he was soon enabled with the powerful assistance of John Sobieski, to drive them from before the walls of Vienna. Various successes followed this glorious campaign, and Buda would have fallen had not the duke's progress been arrested by a violent fever, but he recovered to defeat the Turks, in the dreadful battle of Mohatz in 1687, and to over-run all Transylvania. His services were afterwards employed against the French in Flanders, but his career of glory was cut short by death, after taking Mentz 1690, in his 49th year. Lewis XIV. said of him that he was the wisest and the most generous of his enemies. He was father of Leopold the father of the emperor Francis I.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Lorraine, grandson of the preceding, was governor of the Low Countries, and general of the imperial armies. He was opposed to the king of Prussia, and in his campaigns against the French in Bohemia and in Germany, he acquired great glory. Though defeated by the king of Prussia, he had the good fortune to rout his generals in two engagements. He died 4th July 1780, aged 68, universally respected as a brave warrior and an amiable man.

CHARLES, *Emanuel*, duke of Savoy, surnamed the great, was born 1562. He early signalized himself in the battles of Vigò, Aft, Chatillon &c. and not only seized Provence and Dauphiné, but laid claims to the throne of France, on the death of Henry III. With the most ardent ambition he next aspired to the kingdom of Cyprus, to the province of Macedonia, and at last he attempted to seize, in 1602, the town of Geneva, in the midst of a profound peace. This violent measure was resented by the Genevese, who hanged as public robbers a few of his wretched followers whom they had taken prisoners. He next laid claim to the dominions of Mantua, on the death of the duke Francis, but to little effect, and by the insidious advice of the French, he attacked Genoa, but desisted through the interference of the Spanish monarch. On the death of the emperor Matthias, he became a candidate for the imperial crown, and next by attempting to seize Montserrat, he drew upon himself the hostilities of France, Spain, and Germany. He died at Savillon 26 July 1630, aged 78, it is said, of a broken heart, because he had lost Pignerol.

CHARLES, *Emanuel*, II. son of Victor Amadeus I. succeeded to the dukedom of Savoy on the death of his brother Francis 1638, though only four years old. The weakness of his minority induced the Spaniards to attack his dominions, but the interference of the king of France, and the peace of the Pyrenees, restored him to all his possessions. He was an amiable and benevolent prince, who regarded the happiness of his people as of greater value than foreign conquests. In cultivating the arts of peace, and in improving the commerce of his subjects, he made a large and commodious road through

an arch of 500 paces long in a rock at Montevisa, between Dauphiné and Savoy, and embellished Turin and other places in his dominions with noble and useful edifices. The last part of his life was unfortunately imbittered by the revolt of his protestant subjects in the Vaudois, who complained of the oppression of his governors. He died 1675.

CHARLES, *Emanuel*, III. son of Victor Amadeus II. was born 1701, and succeeded on the voluntary abdication of his father 1730. He ardently embraced the projects of France and Spain to humble the Austrians, and after the celebrated victory of Guastalla, he obtained the cession of some valuable territories in the Milanese. With political inconsistency he afterwards in 1742, joined his forces and influence to the queen of Hungary against his two former allies, and though he was often unsuccessful, yet he had the courage to defend himself in the field, even against superior numbers, and at the conclusion of the war he lost none of his former possessions. The return of peace now afforded him opportunities to display his patriotism and humanity. He was mild, prudent, and economical in his administration, abuses were corrected in every department, salutary reforms were introduced, vice and luxury were checked, and a new code of laws more humane and more decisive was established. He died 20th February 1773, aged 72. He was three times married.

CHARLES, *Edward*, grandson of James II. king of England, is known in history by the name of the pretender. In 1745, at the age of 25, when the Scotch seemed inclined to resist the government of the Hanoverian family, he landed in Scotland, and supported by the adherence of some of the disaffected nobles he proclaimed his father king, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh, with all the pomp and parade of royalty. By a sudden and masterly attack, he had the good fortune to defeat at Prestonpans, the forces which had marched to oppose him under sir John Cope, but by delaying to take advantage of the terrors of his enemies, he contributed to his own ruin, and though he afterwards advanced as far as Manchester and Derby, he soon found that the people, recovered from their panic, were unanimous against him. On his rapid return to Scotland, he routed general Hawley at Falkirk, but the approach of the duke of Cumberland, put an end to his triumph. He retreated before the royal army, and at last the hostile troops met in the field of Culloden, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The Scotch fought with accustomed bravery, but the English prevailed, and the unfortunate youth escaped with difficulty from the battle where he left dead 3000 of his misguided adherents. Though a large reward was offered for the head of the illustrious fugitive, who had thus to combat against want and temptation, yet the peasants of Scotland pitied his misfortunes, and even those of his enemies, who were acquainted with his retreat, kept inviolate the fatal secret, and while they condemned his ambition, commiserated his distresses. He at last escaped to St. Maloes and never again revisited the British dominions. He died at Florence 1788. He had married a German princess of the house of Stolberg Guendern. His brother, Henry Benedict, cardinal York, when plundered by the ravages of the French revolution, was honorably relieved by the

English

English monarch, and derived from his bounty a liberal pension to soothe the misfortunes which had overwhelmed his old age.

CHARLETON, *Walter*, a physician born at Shepton Mallet 2d February 1619, and educated at Magdalen hall Oxford, where he took his degrees. He became a man of eminence in his profession, published several respectable works, and was physician to both the Charles'. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and in 1689, became president of the college of physicians. As his circumstances were not prosperous, he retired to Jersey, where he died 1707, aged 87. The best known of his works is his *Stonehenge restored to the Danes* 4to. 1603.

CHARLEVAL, *Charles Faucon de Rey lord of*, a French writer of great genius and of amiable manners. Though of a very weak constitution, yet by strictly adhering to the regimen prescribed by his medical friends, he attained the extraordinary age of eighty, and died 1693. His works appeared 1759 in 12mo, though his nephew objected to the publication. The epigrams and the other poems are much admired.

CHARLEVOIX, *Peter Fr. Xavier de*, a learned Jesuit, born at St. Quentin, famous for his travels, and his authentic historical compositions. He died 1761, aged 78. He wrote the history of Japan, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.—History of St. Domingo 2 vols. 4to.—History of New France, 3 vols. 4to.—and of Paraguay, 6 vols. 12mo.

CHARMIS, a physician at Rome, under Nero, whose celebrity arose more from the singularity of his prescriptions, than his skill in the profession.

CHARNACE, *Hercules Girard baron de*, a native of Brittany, who served in the army, and was afterwards sent by Richelieu as ambassador to Sweden, to engage Gustavus Adolphus to make a war against Germany. He was also ambassador at other courts, and was killed at the siege of Breda, at the head of a troop of horse, 1637.

CHARNOCK, *Stephen*, was born in London, and studied at Emanuel, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. He became an eloquent presbyterian preacher in Ireland, and was chaplain to Henry Cromwell, but on the restoration, he was unwilling to conform to the articles, and therefore preached only in private meetings. He died 1680, aged 52. His works are in 2 vols. folio. His discourse on providence is admired.

CHARNOIS, *N. Vacheur de*, a native of Paris, known as the editor of the journal des theatres, and as the author of some popular romances. He afterwards conducted the *Moderateur* paper, at the beginning of the revolution, and being arrested on suspicion, he became one of those unfortunate victims so barbarously murdered at the Abbaye, September 2d, 1792.

CHARONDAS, a legislator born in Sicily. He flourished about 400 years B.C. and made a code of laws for the people of Thurium.

CHARPENTIER, *Francis*, dean of the French academy, was born at Paris, February 1620. His learning and abilities recommended him to Colbert, for whom he wrote a discourse to prepare the full establishment of an East India company. He was afterwards made a member of the new founded academy of medals and inscrip-

tions, and greatly contributed to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Lewis XIV. He died 22d April 1702, aged 82. Besides harangues, and discourses delivered on public occasions, he wrote some poems, sonnets, and odes.

CHARRIER, *Mark Anthony*, a lawyer, member for Mende, at the states general in 1789. He boldly opposed all innovations, and when the convention decreed the abolition of royalty, he headed the insurgents of his department, and at last being taken prisoner, was condemned to death 16th July 1794.

CHARRON, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman. Though born of humble parents, he was well educated, in the universities of Orleans and Bourges, but after applying himself to the law, he found that his abilities must remain long and perhaps ever neglected and unknown, he therefore became an ecclesiastic, and as an eloquent preacher soon acquired fame and popularity. He was admired by the bishops, listened to with admiration by the king, and made chaplain to queen Margaret. On his return to Paris, he wished to enter into some of the religious orders, but as he was now 48, his applications were rejected, and therefore as a secular, he continued his labors of pulpit eloquence. At Bourdeaux he became acquainted with Montaigne, who treated him with great kindness and affectionate regard. His publication of the three truths in 1594, recommended him to the notice of the bishop of Cahors, by whom he was made his vicar general, and canon theological. He was afterwards presented to the chaptership of the church of the bishop of Condom, and in 1601 he printed his books "of wisdom," which spread his fame through the kingdom. In 1603 he went to reside at Boulogne, but the climate was unfavorable to his constitution, so that he returned to Paris where he died November 16th the same year, of an apoplexy. Of his works the best known is "of wisdom," two translations of which have appeared in England, the last by Dr. Stanhope 1697.

CHARTIER, *Alan*, a native of Bayeux, secretary to Charles VI. and VII. of France. He was employed in some embassies, but he acquired greater celebrity as a writer. He died 1449. His works, consisting of poetry and prose, appeared 1617. His brother *John* was a Benedictin, author of the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. in three vols. fol. 1493.—and the history of Charles VII. printed folio 1661.

CHARTIER, *René*, a physician to the French king, and professor of medicine. He edited the works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek and Latin, in 14 vols. folio, from 1619, to 1679, when the last vol. was published.

CHASSENEUX, *Bartholomew de*, a French lawyer, president of the parliament of Provence, who boldly opposed the prosecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect who refused to acknowledge the authority of the pope, and of the church of Rome. This conduct, which humanity and not party had dictated, was regarded with such animosity that he was poisoned 1541. He was author of a work on the customs of France, and of other things.

CHASTEL, *John*, son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted

attempted the life of Henry IV. of France 27th December 1594. He was then only 19. The blow was so sudden that he nearly escaped through the crowd, but it is said that the wildness of his looks betrayed him. He confessed that from the wickedness of his past life, he was doomed to eternal torments in another life, and that to make them more tolerable, he wished to do some great action. He was condemned to have the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off with red hot pincers, his right hand cut off, and afterwards his body drawn and quartered by four horses pulling different ways, and his remains then burnt to ashes. This was December 29th 1594, and at the same time the Jesuits, at whose instigation the crime had been committed, were banished for ever from the kingdom.

CHASTELAIN, *Claude*, an ecclesiastic born at Paris. He drew up formularies for the diocese of Paris at the request of the archbishop, and published, besides the Roman martyrology,—universal martyrology,—and a journal of his life, with curious anecdotes in MS. He was well skilled in ecclesiastical history and in antiquities, and died 1712, aged 73.

CHASTELLUX, *Francis John, marquis de*, field marshal of France, is well known by his writings. He was member of the French academy, and of several other learned bodies, and died at Paris 1788. His chief works are on public happiness, 8vo,—translated into English,—travels in North America, 8vo. also translated into English. This last work is far from popular in America, where the author had served in the army during the American war.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, *Raymond de*, a French officer who opposed the league, and behaved with great bravery in various battles. He was killed at la Fere 26th Jan. 1696.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, *Lewis James de*, of the same family as the preceding, was an ecclesiastic, who rose by his merit to the bishopric of Tours, and died universally respected 1750, aged 63. He wrote some discourses, harangues, &c. His benevolence was particularly conspicuous during an inundation of the Loire, when he was the common father of the poor who had been driven from their habitations.

CHATEAUBRIAND, *Frances de Foix, wife of the count of*, is known in French history as the mistress of Francis I. who left her for the superior attractions of the duchess d'Etampes. She was a woman of great courage and of a commanding aspect. She died 1537, aged 62.

CHATEAU BRUN, *John Baptist Vivien de*, a native of Angoulême, member of the French academy, and eminent as a dramatic writer. He died 1775, aged 89. Besides *Philoctetes*, *Astyanax*, and *Mahomet II.* tragedies, he wrote *les Troyennes*, which is evidently his best play, and which he kept by him 40 years before he produced it before the public.

CHATEAURENARD, *Francis Lewis Rousselet count de*, a native of Touraine, distinguished as a naval officer in the Mediterranean, against the Sallee rovers. He defeated the Dutch fleet 1675, and for his eminent services was made an admiral and marshal of France. He died 1716, aged 80.

CHATEL, *Tanneguy de*, a French general, born of re-

spectable parents in Brittany. He gained some credit by an expedition against the English coast, and in 1410 he had the good success to defeat Ladislaus, who had usurped the crown of Naples, upon which he was, in 1414, made marshal of Guienne. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and supported the Dauphin against the Burgundians when they attacked Paris. He afterwards effected a reconciliation between both parties, but had the meanness and brutality to advise the dauphin to assassinate the unsuspecting duke of Burgundy 1419. On the dauphin's elevation to the throne, Chatel was made grand master of the household, and trusted with important embassies. He died 1449. His nephew, who bore the same name, is known in French history for his attachment to the unhappy Charles VII. whom he attended with fidelity in his last moments and buried at his own expense.

CHATEL, *Peter du*, or CASTELLANUS, a native of Arc, educated at Dijon. He was so learned a Grecian, that he assisted Erasmus in his translations, and for some time was press corrector to Frobenius at Basil, after which he travelled to Egypt and Syria. On his return to Europe he became private reader to Francis I. who made him bishop of Tulle and afterwards of Macon, from which he was translated by Henry II. to Orleans where he died 1552. He wrote two funeral orations on Francis I. and a Latin letter against Charles V. and showed himself a scholar of superior abilities and a strong advocate for the privileges of the Gallican church.

CHATEL, *Francis du*, a painter of Brussels, in the middle of the 17th century. His best piece is at Ghent, representing the Spanish king receiving the homage of the Flemings.

CHATELARD, *N. du*, a gentleman of Dauphiné, who became passionately fond of Mary queen of Scots, and actually concealed himself in her chamber, when she was returning to Scotland, after the death of her husband Francis. He was for this imprudent conduct, which it is said the queen had countenanced, condemned to suffer death.

CHATELET, *Paul du Hay lord of*, descended from the Scotch Hays, was born in Brittany, and became president of the court of justice in the army of Lewis XIII. He was also member of the academy, and wrote various pieces in verse and prose, besides the history of Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France, folio. He was a man of great firmness and integrity, and boldly spoke to the king in favor of Montmorency who had been condemned for high treason. He died 1636, aged 44.

CHATELET, *Gabrielle Emilie marchioness de*, a learned French lady, daughter of the baron de Breteuil, born 17th December 1706. Superior to the trifling pursuits of her sex, she aspired to high distinction in the regions of science and philosophy, and by her valuable works she may be said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton. Her institutes of physics addressed to her son is a work of very great merit. Her intense application it is said shortened her life. She died 1749, aged 43. She translated the institutes of Leibnitz and the principia of Newton.

CHATTERTON, *Thomas*, an extraordinary youth, born at Bristol 20th Nov. 1752. He was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, at a charity school on St. Augustin's Back,

Back, and at the age of 14 he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol, with whom he continued about three years. His employment however was not congenial to his turn of mind, he devoted himself more to poetry, antiquities, and heraldry, than to law; and early in 1769 some of his compositions appeared in the periodical publications of the times. In 1770 he left Bristol and came to London, with the hope of making his fortune by his pen, but though he flattered the great, and espoused in political pieces the cause both of the ministry and of opposition, though he was courteously treated by Beckford in the height of his popularity, yet he found his income inferior to his wants. Though a liberal contributor to the Gospel Magazine, the Town and Country, the Court and City, the London, the Political Register, &c. he found himself indignantly dependent upon the booksellers, and a prey to the severest indigence, so that in a fit of despair he destroyed himself by poison August 1770. Though possessed of great genius, Chatterton was irascible, headstrong and impetuous in his temper, and it has been said by his biographer that he had all the vices and irregularities of youth, and that his profligacy was at least as conspicuous as his abilities. His name is known particularly in controversial history. He published a number of poems, which he described as written about 300 years before by Rowley, a Bristowyan monk, and when pressed for the originals, he refused to give them, but declared that he had received them from his father whose family had for nearly 150 years been sextons of Redcliff church in Bristol, and that till then they had remained disregarded and buried in dust in an old chest, in an unfrequented room, over the chapel. This story, which Chatterton always supported as undeniably true, called forth the attention of the learned, and whilst some critics beheld in the poems of Rowley, all the marks of genuine antiquity, others considered them as a literary forgery imposed upon the credulity of the world, by the artifice of an ingenious though ill educated youth of 17. To Mr. George Catcott of Bristol, the public are indebted for the best part of the poems, who procured them from the unfortunate Chatterton. They were published in 1777, in one volume 8vo. by Tyrwhitt, and republished in 1778; and while Bryant, and dean Milles and others considered Rowley as the real author of the poems, Tom Warton, Walpole, and others represented them as the authentic production of Chatterton, who thus wished to disguise the first efforts of his muse by assuming the venerable name of antiquity. Chatterton's works have been lately edited in 3 vols. 8vo.

CHAUCER, *Geoffrey*, a poet denominated by Dryden the father of English poetry. He was born in London 1328, and studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, and then travelled upon the continent. On his return he entered at the Inner Temple, and soon ingratiated himself into the friendship of persons of distinction, was made page to the king, and rewarded with a pension of 20 marks. He was afterwards gentleman of the chamber to the king, his salary was doubled in 1369, and after being employed to negotiate with the republic of Genoa, for ships for a naval armament, Edward repaid his services by granting him a pitcher of wine daily to be delivered by the butler of England. He became afterwards comptroller of the customs of London for wool, &c.

and was employed as commissioner to the French court on the violation of the truce. These high favors, which contributed to his independence and made his income not less than 1000l. a year, were confirmed by Richard, Edward's successor, but Chaucer by embracing Wickliffe's tenets became obnoxious to the persecution of the clergy, and though he escaped by flight for a time, he was imprisoned, and liberated at last with difficulty. He soon after removed from the bustle and intrigues of public life, and in his retirement at Woodstock, and afterwards at Donnington, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his muse. He died 25th October 1400, and was buried in the great south cross aisle Westminster abbey. He left two sons, Thomas, who was speaker of the house of commons in Henry IV.'s reign, and Lewis. His wife's name was Philippa Rouet, of Hainault, and as her sister Catharine, widow of sir Hugh Swinford, was married to John of Ghaunt duke of Lancaster, after the death of the princess Blanche, Chaucer shared the favors of royalty, and was indebted for some of his honors to the influence of his princely brother-in-law. The poetry of Chaucer, though in the idiom of the 14th century, is not devoid of great smoothness and delicacy, the sentiments are bold, the characters are all well supported, and the genius of the poet is every where brilliant, sprightly, and sublime. Of all his poems the Canterbury tales possess the greatest merit. They have been learnedly edited by Mr. Tyrwhitt, 5 vols. 8vo. The life of the poet has been published by Godwin, in two ponderous vols. 4to. His works altogether were published by Urry, fol. The tales have been modernized and imitated by Dryden, Pope, and others.

CHAULIEU, *William*, a native of Fontenay in Normandy, educated in the college of Navarre at Paris. The liveliness of his genius recommended him to the notice of the great and the learned; he was courted by the duke of Rochefoucault, by Marillac, by the dukes of Bouillon, and by the duke of Vendome, who gave him a priorate in the isle of Oleron, with an income of 28000 livres, and afterwards the abbies of Pouliers, Rennes, Aumale, &c. In the midst of affluence and conviviality, he gave vent to the sallies of his muse, and alleviated the pains of an obstinate gout, by composing epigrams and sonnets for the amusement of his friends, and the derision of his enemies. Though a perfect master of all the graces of poetry, and therefore deservedly stiled the Anacreon of France, he had no wish of presenting his poems before the public, and they remained scattered in the hands of his friends or in the collection of the curious, till collected by the attention of Camusac and St Mark. Besides letters in prose, and epistles in verse, they contain elegies, ballads, madrigals, airs and all the charming trifles of a careless, wanton, and sportive muse. Chaulieu died 1726, at the great age of 81. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.

CHAUMETTE, *Peter Gaspard*, son of a cobbler, was born at Nevers 24th May 1763. After various low occupations he appeared as one of the boldest at the taking of the Bastille, and displayed all the violence of a republican and the zeal of a demagogue. United with Hebert he for a while guided the sanguinary multitude, and proposed with the feasts of the goddesses of reason, those walking guillotines which were to purge France of all her

her royalists, and her suspected citizens. After being guilty of the most atrocious cruelties and the blackest profligacy, he was sent before the revolutionary tribunal by Robespierre, and when on the scaffold prophesied that his fall would soon be followed by that of his enemies. He was guillotined 13th April 1794. A "precis historique" on life is attributed to him.

CHAUNCEY, *Charles*, a nonconformist divine, who migrated from Ware, Hertfordshire, to America, where he became president of Harvard college, and died 1671. His son *Isaac* afterwards came to England, and settled at Andover as a dissenting minister, but soon after studied physic and practised in London, where he died about 1700. He wrote an essay on Daniel's prophecy,—the divine institution of congregational churches, 8vo. &c.

CHAUNCEY, *Ichabod*, a nonconformist who was ejected from his living at Bristol, and then practised physic there, and died 1691, author of some tracts.

CHAUNCEY, *Henry*, was educated at Bishop Stortford school, and Gonville college, Cambridge, and entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Rising by degrees in his profession, he was knighted by Charles II. 1681, and seven years after made a serjeant at law, and appointed a Welch judge. He was married three times, and died at Yardley 1700. He is the author of the historical antiquities of Hertfordshire in one vol. folio.

CHAUSSÉ, *Michael Angelo de la*, a learned antiquary of Paris, who went early to Rome, where he published his *Musæum Romanum*, fol. 1690, improved to two vols. fol. in 1746. He gave to the world besides *recueil des pierres gravées antiques* in 4to. 1707,—and *picturæ antiquæ cryptarum Roman. & sepulcri nasorum*, fol. 1738, all which display great erudition, and remarkable judgment.

CHAUVEAU, *Francis*, a painter and engraver of Paris, who died there 1676, aged 63. His first engravings were from the pieces of la Hire, but he soon trusted to his own genius, and used the graver only for the delineation of his own pictures. Not less than 4000 pieces are mentioned as engraved by him, and 400 executed from his designs.

CHAUVEAU, *Rene*, son of the preceding, possessed the genius and followed the profession of his father. He distinguished himself particularly as a sculptor. He resided for some years in Sweden and at Berlin, and died at Paris 1722, aged 59.

CHAUVIN, *Stephen*, a native of Nîmes, who as a protestant left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Rotterdam, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy. He died 1725, aged 85. He published *Lexicon philosophicum*, fol. and a new journal des savans, begun at Rotterdam 1694.

CHAZELLES, *John Matthew*, a French mathematician, born at Lyons 1657. He came to Paris in 1675, and was recommended to Cassini, whom he assisted in the measurement of the meridian line. In 1684, he instructed the duke of Mortemar in mathematics, and by his influence was appointed hydrography professor for the galleys of Marseilles, where he made many valuable observations, and drew a new map of the coast of Provence,

besides plans of various harbours and forts. His great and extensive abilities were usefully employed by the French ministry. His astronomical observations were not confined to Europe, but he visited Greece and Egypt, and first observed in his measurement of the great pyramid, that its four corners exactly correspond to the four cardinal points of the world. Chazelles, whose private character and virtuous deportment was not surpassed by the extent of his genius, died January 1710. Besides his voyage in the Levant, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the Neptune Francois. He was made member of the academy of sciences in 1695.

CHEFONTAINES, *Christopher de*, a native of Britany, provincial and general of the cordeliers. He was in 1579 made archbishop of Cæsarea by Gregory XIII. and sent to Flanders, where his eloquence as a preacher made many converts among the protestants. He died at Rome 1595, aged 63. He was in his character a most learned man, and an able and judicious divine, but accused also of heretical opinions. His work on transubstantiation was regarded as curious.

CHEKE, *John*, a learned Englishman, born at Cambridge 16th June 1514, and educated at St. John's college. He was made professor of Greek in the university, with a stipend of 40l. a year, and in 1544, he was appointed tutor with sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward. On the accession of his pupil to the throne, he was rewarded with an annuity of 100 marks, and a grant of land, and appointed besides provost of king's college. In 1551 he was knighted, and soon after rose to the office of secretary of state. On the accession of Mary he was stripped of his honors, and permitted to travel abroad, but after supporting himself for some time at Strasburg by teaching Greek, he was seized on his return between Brussels and Antwerp, by Philip of Spain, and sent like a traitor to London. His religion was now the cause of his persecution, but he did not possess the firmness of a martyr, and when offered to chafe between the faggot and popery, he abjured his faith and was received by cardinal Pole into the bosom of the catholic church. A confession so violently extorted and so rashly given, preyed now upon his spirits, and shortened his days. He died of shame and remorse, 13th September 1557, aged 43. He left three sons. His works were numerous and valuable, and they are mentioned by Strype in his life. Those best known are the hurt of sedition, against the insurgents 1549,—epistles on the death of Bucer,—de pronunciatione Græcæ potissimum linguæ disputationes 1555, Basil—de superstitione ad regem Henricum, &c. He was deservedly considered as one of the most learned men of his age, but his attempts to improve the pronunciation of Greek was regarded by bishop Gardiner as heresy, and therefore forbidden.

CHELONIS, a daughter of Leonidas, who married Cleombrotus king of Sparta, and proved a remarkable example of filial and conjugal affection.

CHEMIN, *Catherine du*, a French lady, wife to Girardon, and eminent for painting flowers. She died at Paris, 1698, and her husband erected a monument to her memory in the church of St. Landez.

CHEMINAIS, *Timoleon*, a native of Paris, much respected as a preacher among the Jesuits, and little inferior to Massillon. He died 1690, aged 38. Besides five volumes

volumes of sermons, he published sentiments of piety, &c.

CHEMNITZ, Martin, a Lutheran divine, born at Britzen in Brandenburg. He studied at Magdeburg and Frankfort on the Oder, and afterwards taught a school in Prussia, and became librarian to the prince. He afterwards returned to Wittenberg, where his friend Melancthon lived, and thence removed to Brunswick, where he died after 30 years' residence 1586, aged 64. His works are *Harmonia evangeliorum*—a treatise against the Jesuits—& *examen concilii Tridentini*, a valuable performance. His character was highly esteemed by the princes of Germany, so that he is deservedly ranked next to Luther, on account of the services which he performed in the establishment of the reformation. He was also well versed in astronomy and mathematics.

CHEMNITZ, Borelaus Philip, grandson of the above, was born at Stettin, and died 1678, aged 73. He served in a military capacity in the armies of Holland and Sweden, and became counsellor of state and historiographer to queen Christina. His history of the Swedish wars in Germany, appeared in 2 vols. fol.

CHERILUS, a Greek poet, intimate with Herodotus. He celebrated the victories of his country over the Persians.

CHERON, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of a painter at Meaux, was born at Paris. She devoted her time to poetry, painting, the learned languages, and music, and obtained great celebrity by her pencil, especially in history, oil colors, and in miniature. She was admitted into the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of Ricovrati at Padua honored her with the appellation of Erato. She died at Paris 3d Sept. 1711, aged 63.

CHERON, Lewis, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, and came to London, where he executed some historical pieces, especially the judgment of Paris, and the council of the gods, for the duke of Montague. He was a protestant, and died in London 1713, aged 53.

CHERUBIN, Father, a capuchin friar of Orleans in the middle of the 17th century. His book called *ocular dioptrics*, on the theory of telescopes—and his vision parfaite, 2 vols. fol.—prove his abilities as a mathematician and philosopher.

CHESELDEN, William, an English surgeon of great eminence, born at Somerby in Leicestershire. He was the pupil of Cowper, and also of Ferri the surgeon of St. Thomas' hospital. He early distinguished himself, and began to read lectures at the early age of 22, which he continued for upwards of 20 years. He was successful in cutting for the stone, and he immortalized himself by giving light to a youth of 14, who had never seen, of which he published a curious and interesting account. He was now at the head of his profession, and was appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and blessed with well-earned fame and independence. He obtained also what he chiefly wished, the office of head surgeon to Chelsea-hospital, which he retained till his death. He died of an apoplexy, April 10, 1752, aged 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he was greatly esteemed. His anatomy of the human body, published 1713, has passed through several editions. He wrote, besides of-

teography in folio, 1733, and other anatomical essays chiefly inserted in the philosophical transactions. He was the first foreigner admitted member of the French royal academy of surgery.

CHESNE, Joseph du, physician to the French king, was born at Armagnac. After residing some time in Germany, he settled at Paris, and acquired great celebrity by his practice, and by his knowledge of chemistry, though he was opposed and ridiculed by other physicians, especially Guy Patin. He died at an advanced age at Paris, 1609. He wrote in verse the folly of the world, 4to.—and the great mirror of the world, 4to.—besides some treatises on chemistry.

CHESNE, Andre du, called the father of French history, was born at Turenne, and crushed death by a cart as he was returning from Paris to his country house in 1640, in his 56th year. He wrote the history of the popes, 2 vols. fol.—history of England, 4 vols. fol.—history of French cardinals—collection of French historians, 24 vols. folio. of which only four were published by him.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip earl of. *Vid.* STANHOPE.

CHETWODE, Knightley, was born at Coventry, and became fellow of King's-college, Cambridge. He was nominated bishop of Bristol on Trelawney's translation, but James abdicated before the election could pass the seals, and he lost the see. He was afterwards chaplain to the English forces in Holland under Marlborough, became dean of Gloucester 1707, and died April 4th 1720. He wrote, besides some poems, a life of lord Roscommon, still remaining in MS. at St. John's, Cambridge.

CHEVALIER, Anthony Rodolph le, a native of Montchamps in Normandy, who left France on account of his religion, and was employed as teacher of the French language to Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England. He left England at the beginning of Mary's reign, and studied the oriental languages under Tremellius, whose daughter he married, and then taught Hebrew at Strasbourg and Geneva. He afterwards returned to France, but escaped on the dreadful day of St. Bartholomew, and came to Guernsey, where he died 1572, aged 65. Besides the Jerusalem Targum translated from the Syriac, he published a Latin grammar of the rudiments of the Hebrew language, 4to. 1574.

CHEVALIER, Lewis, a native of Touraine, who in his youth entered among the religious of la Trappe, but afterwards in consequence of the austerities of the monastic life, he applied himself to the law, and acquired eminence. His pleadings for the canons of Rheims appeared in 1716. He was a man of great piety, and died 1744, aged 81.

CHEVERT, Francis de, a French general, born of obscure parents at Verdun. He rose from the ranks, and distinguished himself by assiduity, courage, and a great knowledge of tactics. After Bellisle's retreat from Prague, he defended the place with the most obstinate bravery, and yielded only through famine 1742, and on honorable terms. His valor greatly contributed to the victory of Hastenback in 1757, and that of Lauterberg. He died 1769, aged 74.

CHEVILLIER, Andrew, author of the origin of painting in Paris,—of a dissertation on the council of Chalcedon,—and other works, was a learned Frenchman, librarian

librarian to the Sorbonne, and who died 1700, aged 64.

CHEVREAU, Urban, a native of Loudun in Poitou, who distinguished himself by his assiduity and learning, and became secretary to Christina queen of Sweden, whom he had the art to reconcile to the catholic faith. After his return to Paris he was preceptor to the duke of Maine, and he afterwards retired to his native place where he built an elegant mansion, and died after spending there 20 years of ease and literary seclusion from the world, 1701, aged nearly 88. He wrote an history of the world—the effects of fortune, a romance—and other things.

CHEYNE, George, a Scotch physician, educated at Edinburgh. When 30 years of age he came to London, and from an abstemious mode of life became a jovial and free living companion. He grew so much in bulk and unwieldy corpulence, that the smallest exertions were painful to him, and all the powers of medicine were unavailing to relieve him, till the use of a milk diet reduced him from the enormous weight of 32 stone to nearly one third, and enabled him to live to the mature age of 72. He died at Bath 1743. He wrote an essay on long life and health—tractatus de infirmorum sanitate, &c.—a treatise on nervous diseases—fluxionum methodus—philosophical principles of religion natural and revealed.

CHEYNEL, Francis, was born and educated at Oxford, and made fellow of Merton in 1629. During the civil wars he embraced the puritanical party, and as the favorite of the parliament, he was sent to convert the university and made visitor, and in 1648, appointed Margaret professor there, and president of St. John's college. He was however incapable of filling those places with becoming propriety, and he retired to his living of Petworth in Sussex, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He is much less known for his sermons and political tracts, than for his acquaintance with the celebrated Chillingworth. He attended him in his last moments, and when he was buried at Chichester, he contemptuously threw the book which that great author had written against the papists into his grave, with every mark of insolent zeal and fanatical madness. He died at Preston in Sussex 1665, leaving behind him several sons.

CHIABRERA, Gabriello, an Italian poet, born at Savone, where he died 1638, aged 86. He studied at Rome, and was much courted by the wits and great men of the age, and particularly by pope Urban VIII. He wrote heroic, dramatic, pastoral and lyric poems published at Rome 1718, in 8vo.

CHIARI, Joseph, an historical painter born at Rome, and pupil to Carlo Maratti. He was attacked with the plague when an infant, and though he recovered, his constitution ever after felt the shock. His pieces adorned the public buildings and churches of his native city. He died 1727, aged 73.

CHIAVISTELLI, Jacob, a perspective painter of Florence, who died 1698, aged 77.

CHICHELY, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He was sent by Henry IV. to congratulate Gregory XII. on his elevation to the papacy, and was appointed by him bishop of

the vacant see of St. David's. In 1409, he was at the council of Pisa, and five years after, on the death of Arundel, he was translated to Canterbury. In this high office, he supported his power with great firmness and enlarged the privileges of the clergy, and boldly excommunicated lord Strange, who had assaulted sir John Trussell in St. Dunstan's church, and killed one of his servants. He also opposed the encroachments of the pope, and rendered himself popular by his influence with the clergy, and by promoting occasional donations for the support of the government. Besides founding in his native town, a college for one master and eight fellows and other subornate officers, he laid the foundations of that noble edifice in Oxford, called All Souls. This splendid college was completed in 1440, and the chapel was with great pomp consecrated by the founder. Chicheley was very munificent in his contributions to charitable purposes. He died 12th April 1443, after being archbishop 29 years, and he was buried in Canterbury cathedral. It is said that when 80, he wished to resign his exalted situation which the pope refused.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, a native of Montpellier, physician to the French king. He was sent by the regent Orleans to stop the plague at Marseilles, and the confidence with which he entered a place, filled with disease and death, contributed, with his excellent prescriptions, to reanimate the terrified inhabitants, and dispel the distemper. He was honorably rewarded, as he fully deserved. He died at Versailles 1752, aged 80. Of his works, the most curious is that in which he supports that the plague is not contagious.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, son of the above, was as illustrious as his father in medicine. He chiefly excelled, however, in botany, and greatly improved and adorned the royal garden at Montpellier. He died 1740, aged 38, professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, an honor which four of his family had enjoyed before him.

CHIFFLET, John James, a physician, born at Besancon. After travelling through Europe, and being for some time physician to the archduchess of the Low Countries, he remained in the same capacity with Philip IV. of Spain, who treated him with great kindness. He died in a good old age. He wrote *Vindiciæ Hispanicæ* against the French, besides other works. His son *John* distinguished himself by his knowledge of Hebrew; and his son *Julius* was eminent as a civilian, and was in great favor with the king of Spain.

CHILDEBERT I. king of France, after his father Clovis, 511. He assisted his brothers Clotaire and Clodomir in the defeat of Sigismund king of Burgundy; but he was afterwards routed in his attempt to invade the Spanish dominions. He died at Paris 558.

CHILDEBERT II. son of Sigebert and Brunehaut, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Austrasia 575. He afterwards joined the kingdom of Burgundy, of Orleans, and part of Paris, to his own dominions, after the death of Chilperic king of Soissons, and died by poison 596, aged only 26. During his reign some excellent regulations were made for the preservation of good order and subordination.

CHILDEBERT III. brother of Clovis III. and son of Thierry, was surnamed the just. He was governed during

ing the whole of his reign by Pepin, the mayor of the palace, and died 711, in the 16th year of his reign, and aged 28.

CHILDERIC I. king of France after his father Merovæus 456. He was banished the next year for his ill conduct, and retired to Thuringia, from which he was recalled in 463. He afterwards behaved with great valor, and enlarged his kingdom by conquest. He died 481, aged 45.

CHILDERIC II. son of Clovis and Bathilda, succeeded his brother Clotaire III. 670, and for a while, when governed by the wise counsel of Leger, bishop of Autun, he was a popular monarch. He afterwards gave himself up to every species of licentiousness and cruelty, and was at last assassinated by Bodilon in the forest of Livri 673. His wife and his son shared his fate.

CHILDERIC III. surnamed the idiot and the idle, was raised to the throne by Pepin 742. Some time after he was hurled from his elevation by the same powerful minister, and confined in a monastery where he died 755. He was the last of the first race of the French kings, and was succeeded by Pepin.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, a celebrated divine, born at Oxford, October 1602. Laud, then fellow of St. John's, was his godfather. He entered at Trinity, and applied himself not only to divinity, but to the mathematics and to poetry, but his acquaintance with Fisher the celebrated Jesuit, overturned his faith, and with more zeal than judgment he embraced the tenets of the catholic religion. That he might pursue his studies with more success, he retired to Douai university, but the correspondence of Laud, now bishop of London, shook his religious opinions and he soon became sensible that the pope of Rome is not that infallible person he had implicitly believed. Restored to the protestants, Chillingworth returned to Oxford, where he proposed to complete his free enquiry into religion. The change of his principles however drew upon him all the virulence of the catholics, but in several treatises, as well as by letters and conversations, he defended his conduct and supported the reasonableness of the protestant tenets, with such mildness united with firmness and candor, that even his enemies applauded him. In 1637, his book, called the religion of protestants a safe way to salvation, appeared, and with a modest and elegant dedication it was presented to Charles I. and so universally admired was it, that it passed through several editions, and will remain a lasting monument of the author's superior abilities, and of sound reason, and pure religion. Though admired and respected as a divine, Chillingworth yet started objections against the 39 articles, and refused to assent to the damnable clauses of the athanasian creed. His scruples however gradually removed, and he subscribed the articles, considering it as a subscription of peace and union, and not of belief or assent. Soon after he was promoted to the chancery of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, and the mastership of Wigston's hospital, Leicestershire. The troubles of the times prevented higher elevation, Chillingworth who was zealously attached to the king's cause, took up arms against the republicans, and acted as engineer at the siege of Gloucester. At the siege of Arundel, however, he was taken prisoner with the gar-

rison by sir William Waller, and as he then labored under an indisposition, he was removed to Chichester, where after a short illness he expired in the bishop's palace. His last moments were attended by the fanatical Cheynell, who at his funeral insulted his remains by throwing with religious phrensy into his grave his celebrated book mentioned above. He died about the 30th of January 1644, and was buried in Chichester cathedral. Clarendon has improperly mentioned that he died in Arundel castle. The fame of Chillingworth is firmly established as a noble disputant, a perspicuous reasoner, and a candid and inquisitive philosopher, and he is more than entitled to the commendations which not only Wood, but Tillotson and Locke, themselves such patterns of excellence, have passed upon him. Besides his works already mentioned, and several others in the defence of religion and of loyalty, some valuable manuscripts are preserved in Lambeth chapel, among Mr. H Wharton's MS.

CHILMEAD, Edmund, was born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. On being ejected from his livings by the republicans in 1648, he subsisted in London by teaching music. He died 1654. He wrote a treatise on the use of the globes, and published translations of some Greek authors.

CHILO, a philosopher of Sparta, and one of the seven wise men. He died about 597, B.C.

CHILPERIC I. youngest son of Clotaire I. succeeded on his father's death to the kingdom of Soissons 561. His wife Galafuinta was barbarously assassinated as it is supposed by his mistress Fredegonde; but instead of avenging her death he married the suspected murderer, and committed every kind of cruelty to satisfy her vengeance and ambition. He lost part of his dominions by the invasion of Sigebert king of Austrasia, who wished to punish the death of his sister-in-law the murdered queen, and after sacrificing his sons Merovæus and Clovis to the jealousy of the infamous Fredegonde, he at last saw the wickedness of his conduct, and became a devotee. He was murdered as he was returning from hunting in 584, and Fredegonde and her favorite Landri were universally suspected as the assassins.

CHILPERIC II. son of Childeric II. succeeded Dagobert III. in 715. He headed his troops with Rainfray, the mayor of the palace, against Charles Martel, but was soon after defeated, and when in the power of the conqueror reduced to privacy. He died at Attigny, and was buried at Noyon in 720.

CHINE NOUNG, emperor of China, about 2837 years B.C. is said to have instructed his subjects in agriculture and in extracting wine from rice. He was well acquainted with mathematics, physic, music, and poetry.

CHING or XI-HOAM-TI, emperor of China, about 240 B.C. is said to have built the great wall after the expulsion of the Tartars. He was warlike, but disgraced his reign by burning all the books which he could procure.

CHIRAC, Peter, physician to the French king, was born at Conques in Rouergue. He was professor of medicine at Montpellier, and was appointed physician to the army of Roussillon by marshal Noailles, in which capacity his treatment of the sick soldiers under a violent dysentery was particularly successful. He was also very successful during

during an epidemic distemper at Rochefort and a pestilence at Marseilles. He died 11th March 1732, aged 82. He wrote dissertations on wounds—on fevers—on the use of the rust of iron in the incubus—besides other medical tracts.

CHISHULL, Edmund, was born at Eyworth, Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He obtained a travelling fellowship, and consequently visited Turkey and the Levant, and was chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna. He became B.D. 1705, and was presented by Mr. Conyers to the living of Walthamstow, in Essex, where he died 18th May 1733. He wrote against Dodwell on the mortality of the soul, and his travels in Turkey were published in 1747, by Mead, in folio.

CHOIN, Mary Emily Joly de, a lady descended from a noble Savoy family. She was about the person of the duchess of Conti, where she was seen by the dauphin; but no solicitations could prevail upon her to deviate from the rules of decorum and chastity. It is said that the prince at last married her privately, and, in her company, reformed his conduct, and regained the affection of the king. After his death, in 1711, she retired to obscurity, and died 1744, universally respected for her private virtues.

CHOISEUL, Stephen Francis duc de, a French politician of great abilities. After enjoying the confidence of Lewis XV. and serving his country as an ambassador and as minister at home, he was disgraced; and, on his retirement, still retained popularity and universal respect. He was a liberal and munificent patron of arts and of literature, and, by his political intrigues, was called by the king of Prussia, the coachman of Europe. He died 1785, aged 66.

CHOISI, Francis Timoleon de, prior of St. Lo, and dean of Bayeux, was engaged by the French government to go as ambassador to the king of Siam, who wished, it was said, to become a convert to christianity. Though he had spent the earlier part of his life in debauchery, yet he reformed his conduct, and applied himself to the cultivation of literature. He died at Paris October 2, 1724, aged 81. He wrote an account of his journey to Siam—the history of France, during five reigns, 5 vols. 4to.—an ecclesiastical history, 11 vols. 4to.—dialogues on the immortality of the soul, &c.

CHOMEL, Peter John Baptiste, physician to the French king, died 1740. He wrote history of common plants. 3 vols. 1761. His son *John* was also a physician, and died 1765. He wrote essay on the history of medicine in France—the life of Molin—eulogy of Duret—letters on the maladies among cattle.

CHOPIN, René, a native of Bailleul in Anjou, distinguished as a lawyer, and known as the author of a treatise *de domino—de sacrâ politicâ monasticâ*—the customs of Anjou—the customs of Paris, &c.—all published in 6 vols. fol. He died under the operation of being cut for the stone, 1606, aged 69.

CHORIER, Nicholas, author of the philosophy of an honest man—the history of Dauphine—Latin poems—and an indecent work called *Aloysisæ Sigæ Toletanæ Satyra Soladica de arcanis amoris et Veneris*—was an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, where he died 1692, aged 83.

CHOSROES I. the great, succeeded Cabades as king of Persia 531. He made war against the Romans, but was defeated by Belisarius, and afterwards by Tiberius, and died of vexation 579. To great virtues he united unhappily cruelty, oppression, and boundless ambition.

CHOSROES II. succeeded his father Hormisdas as king of Persia 590. His cruelties excited the revolt of his subjects, but the Romans supported him, and he was enabled to conquer Egypt, Africa, and Judæa. He was at last defeated by Heraclius, and imprisoned by his own son. He died in confinement 627.

CHOVET, John Robert, a native of Geneva, possessed of such talents, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Saumur, where he replaced the tenets of Aristotle with the philosophy of Descartes. In 1669 he returned to Geneva as professor, and by his popularity obtained a seat in the council 1686. He was repeatedly syndic, and died 1731, aged 89, universally respected as a good citizen and an upright magistrate. He wrote introduction to logic—theses *physicæ de variâ astrorum luce*—discourses on the history of Geneva—and other works.

CHOUL, William du, a French antiquary of Lyons. He travelled over Italy, and wrote a valuable treatise, 1556, on the religion and castrametation of the ancient Romans, which has been translated into Latin and Italian.

CHRISTIE, William, was educated at Aberdeen, and appointed master of the grammar school at Montrose, where he lived respected as a diligent and attentive master, and died 1774, aged 44. His grammar and his introduction to the making of Latin are both well spoken of.

CHRISTIERN I. king of Denmark, son of Thierry count of Oldenburg, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria 1448. He was a popular monarch, benevolent and humane. He founded the order of the elephant, and died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II. surnamed the cruel, or the northern Nero, succeeded on the Danish throne his father John 1513. He was elected king of Sweden 1520; but, instead of proving, as he promised, the father of his people, he became their tyrant, and massacred at a feast 94 of the Swedish nobles to whom he owed his elevation. A series of atrocities rendered him so unpopular in his new dominions, that he was driven from Sweden by the valor of Gustavus; but in Copenhagen he pursued the same ferocious conduct, in consequence of which he was expelled from his throne by his indignant subjects, and escaped to Flanders. Ever restless and ambitious, he gained the Dutch to espouse his cause; but he was defeated in his attempt to recover his dominions, and died in prison 25th January 1559, universally abhorred.

CHRISTIERN III. nephew and successor of Frederic I. 1534, deserved and obtained the affection of his subjects. He embraced the opinions of Luther, and made that the established religion of his kingdom. He died 1st January 1559, aged 36.

CHRISTIERN IV. succeeded as king of Denmark his father Frederic II 1588. He made war against the Swedes, and was nominated chief of the protestant league for the re-establishment of the prince Palatine, 1625. He died 28th February 1648, aged 71, much respected as an able and benevolent monarch.

CHRISTIERN V. succeeded his father Frederic III. in 1670. He formed a league with the German princes, and made war against Sweden; but, though brave and warlike, he was defeated. He died 4th September 1699, aged 54.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the great, was born 8th December 1626, and succeeded her father 1633. After reigning with splendor, and the character of a great and popular sovereign, she resigned the crown in 1654, in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She had sometime before embraced the catholic religion, at the instigation of the Jesuits; and she retired to Rome, where she continued to reside till the death of her cousin, in 1660; when she attempted, either by the suggestions of ambition, or the advice of her religious advisers, to resume the crown, which as a catholic she could not effect. She died at Rome 19th April 1689, aged 63. She was a woman of great abilities, was well acquainted with several languages, and was not only a frequent correspondent with Grotius, Salmasius, Descartes, Vossius, Bochart, Huet, and other men of letters, but a liberal patroness of literature. Some circumstances, however, are mentioned which reflect some disgrace upon her character and manners.

CHRISTOPHERSON, John, an English prelate, born in Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became fellow and master of Trinity college, and dean of Norwich, and in queen Mary's reign he was made bishop of Chichester. He died the year after his elevation, a little before the queen. He was a firm Romanist. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, and also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Sozomen, Socrates, Evagrius, and Theodoret; but as a translator he is neither faithful, nor elegant, nor accurate.

CHRYSIPPUS, a stoic philosopher of Tarsus, said to have written above 700 books. He died B.C. 207.

CHRYSOLORAS, Emanuel, a learned Greek, born at Constantinople about 1355. He came into England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Palæologus, to solicit assistance against the attacks of the Turks. After his return to Constantinople, he came to Florence, where he taught Greek for three years; and afterwards he became Greek professor in the university of Ticinum, at the request of the duke of Milan. He afterwards visited Venice and Rome; and, in 1413, he was sent by pope Martin V. as ambassador to Sigismund emperor of Germany, to settle the place for the meeting of a general council. He afterwards returned to his own emperor at Constantinople, by whom he was sent as ambassador to the council of Constance. He died at Constance, a few days after the opening of the council, 15th April 1415; and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by the gratitude of his scholar Poggius. He wrote, besides a Greek grammar, a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHRYSOSTOM, John, a native of Antioch, who became bishop of Constantinople, and one of the most illustrious fathers of the church. In eloquence and benevolence he was equally known; but the divisions of the age embittered in some degree his happiness, and he was banished from his see by his enemies, though afterwards restored. He died at Pityus, on the Euxine sea, 407, aged 53. His works were edited by Montfaucon, in 13 vols. fol.

CHUBB, Thomas, was born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, 29th September 1679. He was at the age of 15 apprenticed to a glover; but when his time was expired, as his eyes were weak, he engaged in business with a tallow chandler, but devoted his hours of relaxation to the laborious study of English books. A strong retentive memory soon rendered him well versed with mathematics, geography, and other sciences, but particularly divinity; and, further to improve himself, he established a club at Salisbury, where the members disputed with freedom on all theological subjects. The controversy about the Trinity between Clarke and Waterland then engaged deeply the public attention; and Chubb was prevailed on by his theological friends to commit his sentiments to paper. He complied, and his book called "the supremacy of the father asserted, &c." was soon read, and universally admired. Now an author by profession, he was courted by the learned and the great. For some years he lived in the house of sir Joseph Jekyll, and often waited at table as a servant out of livery, but refused the prospects of preferment for his obscurity at Salisbury, where he retired, and died 1747, aged 68. To the last period of life Chubb was attached to the business of a tallow chandler, and after the death of his partner he frequently assisted the nephew, on whom the concern devolved. After his death, two volumes of posthumous works were published, which displayed the author as a violent opposer of the Mosaic and Christian dispensations, extravagant and licentious in his opinions, and shameless enough to deny a future judgment, and almost a future existence, the hopes and the consolation of the good man. This publication greatly astonished the world, especially as nothing immoral, profligate, or licentious, had ever been observed in his conduct. His principal works are, the true gospel of Jesus Christ asserted—an inquiry into the ground and foundation of religion—four dissertations on subjects in the old testament, &c.

CHUDLEIGH, Mary, daughter of Richard Lee of Winslode in Devonshire, was born 1656, and married sir George Chudleigh bart. by whom she had several children. She possessed respectable poetical talents, and published some poems, which passed through a third edition in 1722. She wrote besides some tragedies, operas, masques, still preserved in her family, and some essays on philosophical and moral subjects, which displayed besides great neatness, and purity of language, an extensive degree of piety and knowledge, with resignation and benevolence of heart. She died 1710.

CHURCHILL, sir Winston, was born at Wootton Glanville, Dorsetshire, 1620, and is known more as the father of the great duke of Marlborough than as an historian. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, but the troubles of the times prevented his taking a degree, and he engaged warmly on the side of the king, in consequence of which, his estates were forfeited. He married a daughter of sir John Drake of Ashe in Devonshire, at whose house he took shelter from the persecution of his enemies, and at the restoration he recovered his property, and obtained a seat in parliament. He was knighted in 1663, and elected a member of the royal society. He published in 1675, a kind of political essay on the history of England, in folio, which possessed little merit. He died 26th.

March 1688. Besides his son above mentioned, and three sons and three daughters who died in their infancy, he had Arabella, who was mistress to the duke of York, and by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest of these sons was the celebrated duke of Berwick, killed at the siege of Phillipsburg, 1734.

CHURCHILL, John, duke of Marlborough, and prince of the holy Roman empire, was son of the preceding, and was born at Ashe, June 24th, 1650. His education was little attended to by his father, who introduced him when 12 years of age to the court, and in 1666, in the first Dutch war, he was made an ensign in the guards, and soon after went to Tangier to serve against the Moors. His time here was assiduously devoted to military science, he became on his return a favorite with the duke of Monmouth, in whose regiment he was made captain, and with whom he served against the Dutch at the siege of Nimeguen. He distinguished himself so much by his valor, that Turenne praised the conduct of the handsome Englishman; as he denominated young Churchill. At the reduction of Maestricht he was equally entitled to universal praise, so that the French monarch, whose auxiliaries the English then were, saw and commended his bravery. This well deserved reputation advanced his fortunes at home; on his return to London he was made lieutenant colonel by the king, and gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he accompanied into the Low Countries, and into Scotland. About this time Churchill married Sarah Jennings, a lady who attended on the princess Anne, afterwards queen of England. On his return from Scotland with the duke, he was shipwrecked on the coast, east of the Humber, but though more than 120 persons lost their lives, yet he had the good fortune to escape. His influence with the duke was now so great, that he was created a Scotch peer in 1682, by the title of baron Eymouth, and on the death of Charles he was sent as ambassador to France, to announce the elevation of his patron to the throne, and in 1685 he was made an English peer as baron Churchill. The invasion of Monmouth tended now to display his military abilities, he was sent against the unfortunate duke, and in a little time repressed his rebellion, and took him prisoner. These meritorious services highly recommended him to James, yet though he was consulted by him, and even entrusted with the command of 5000 men on the landing of William of Orange, he was suspected of favoring the cause of the invader, and accordingly he abandoned him, and fled to the prince, yet without betraying his secrets, or taking any of his soldiers with him. This step rendered him a favorite with the prince of Orange, and on the abdication of James, he was raised to new honors, made a privy counsellor, and created earl of Marlborough. In 1689 he was at the battle of Walcourt, and laid the foundation of that great military fame, which was soon to astonish the continent. He was afterwards in Ireland, where he supported the cause of William by the reduction of Cork; but in the midst of his popularity he was suddenly checked, his offices were taken from him, and his person confined in the tower; a violent measure, which is secretly attributed to his partial attachment to the interests of the princess Anne. This was, however, a partial eclipse of his greatness, the king knew his merits, and soon restored him to favor, and when, after queen

Mary's death, he entrusted him with the care of the duke of Gloucester, he paid him this handsome compliment, "My lord, make him what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him." Fresh favors were now heaped upon him, he was declared commander in chief of the troops sent over to Holland, and ambassador extraordinary to the states, and William evinced his further confidence in his attachment, by recommending him on his death bed to Anne, as the fittest person to protect the liberties of Europe. The good opinion of William was continued by his successor; Marlborough was confirmed in his appointments, and elected by the United States captain general of all their forces, with a stipend of 100,000 florins per annum. Hostile to pusillanimous delays, he now prevailed upon the English ministry to declare war against France and Spain 1702, and he quickly repaired to his head quarters, and opened the campaign, by reducing the strongest garrisons on the frontiers, and among them Venlo, Ruremond, and Liege, which was taken sword in hand. After these brilliant successes, he returned to London, where he was received as a conquering hero. The queen created him a duke, and granted him during her life a pension of 5000l. from the post office. The next campaign was equally splendid, Marlborough defeated the allies at Schellenburg, and afterwards at Hochstet, where Tallard the French general was taken prisoner, and after thus serving the empire and conquering all Bavaria, he returned to England, bringing with him as trophies of his conquests 121 standards and 179 colors, together with the captive general, and 26 officers of high distinction. On this occasion he received, as he had done the preceding year, the thanks of parliament, and the queen seconding the wishes of a grateful nation, settled on him and his heirs the manor of Woodstock, and the hundred of Wotton. The campaign of 1705 was equally successful; but Marlborough distinguished himself particularly as a negociator at the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, and for these great services merited and received again on his return, the thanks of the parliament, though intrigues were made against his power, and attempts meditated to baffle him in the prosecution of the war. In 1706 he won the famous battle of Ramilies, after exposing himself to great personal danger, as colonel Bingfield, who held the stirrup for him to remount, had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and the consequence of this victory was the fall of Louvain, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Ostend, Dendermonde, and other strong places. These successes were received with fresh marks of approbation by the English, he was not only unanimously thanked by both houses, but the queen was addressed to make his titles hereditary in the male and female lines of his daughters. Blenheim house was built by the nation to commemorate his victories, and the 5000l. from the post office were now annexed to his title. The year 1707 was very barren in military incidents, but Marlborough, on the following year, in conjunction with prince Eugene, pushed his conquests so rapidly that the French king in 1709 made serious proposals for a general peace. This was generally understood to be a manœuvre to disconcert the plans of the English and Dutch, but Marlborough, as great as a negociator, as a general, soon defeated the plans of the enemy, and the French once more appeared in the field, headed by marshal Villars, an officer of whom

whom Lewis XIV. boastfully spoke, saying, he had never been beat. Villars however was defeated at Malplaquet, and Tournay taken, and the duke returned to London to receive new congratulations and reiterated applauses. In the midst of his popularity however Marlborough began to feel the secret machinations of his political enemies, and though he was empowered to negotiate for a peace at Gertruydenburg, and though on its unsuccessful termination he renewed the war with usual felicity, the queen was alienated from him, and yielding to the superior influence of a new favorite, Mrs. Masham, she withdrew her confidence from the dukes, and listened too fondly to those who accused the duke of ambitious views. But though his family were removed from their offices, and his friends discarded, he remained still at the head of the army, and displayed against Villars those superior manoeuvres of generalship which always ensured him success, and maintained his high reputation. On his return to England he was apparently well received by the queen, who soon after dismissed him from his employments, and his enemies attacked him in parliament, and while on one hand he was charged with ambitiously protracting the war, he was on the other accused of applying the public money entrusted to him to private purposes. The press also vented forth pamphlets against the duke whose great services were forgotten, and therefore yielding to the bitter and acrimonious language of faction and of persecution he retired in voluntary banishment, and passed with the dukes November 14th, 1712, to Ostend, and remained for nearly two years on the continent. He returned a few days after the queen's death, and became a great favorite with George I. who consulted him with confidence, and by his advice took those bold measures which crushed the rebellion of 1715. This great man died loaded with infirmities 16th June 1722, aged 73, at Windford-lodge and his remains were buried in Westminster abbey, with the greatest solemnity August 9th. Besides the marquis of Blandford, who died at Cambridge in his 18th year, the duke had four daughters married into the most illustrious families of the kingdom. The emperor of Germany made him a prince of the empire, as a reward for his great military services. Some of his letters have been published, and show him to have been a man of consummate abilities. His dukes survived him for some years. She was a woman of strong masculine powers of mind, of boundless ambition, and as arbitrary in the cabinet of the queen, as her husband was formidable in the field.

CHURCHILL, *Charles*, the poet, was born 1731, son of the Rev. Charles Churchill, curate of St. John's Westminster. He was educated at Westminster, but though endowed with great natural abilities, yet he so much neglected their improvement that he was refused admission at Oxford for incapacity, though it is said this disgrace arose from the contempt with which he treated the frivolous questions proposed to him by his intended tutor. He continued, in consequence of this, at Westminster, and at the early age of 17 married, and when of proper age he was ordained by the bishop of London, and retired into Wales, upon a curacy of 30l. a year. In this retired situation, to improve his income he became a cider merchant, but his prospects of independence

ended in a bankruptcy, and he came back to London, and on the death of his father succeeded to his curacy. He here added to his resources by teaching young ladies to read and write, but as his mode of living was expensive, his debts increased, and he was with difficulty saved from the horrors of a gaol by the humanity of Mr. Lloyd second master of Westminster school, who liberally satisfied his creditors. The success of "the actor" by young Lloyd at this time encouraged Churchill to cultivate the muses, and he published his *Rosciad*, which was so universally admired, that Colman, Thornton, and the wits of the age, were considered as the authors and not an obscure clergyman. The popularity of this and other poems, and the emoluments arising from the sale, now altered the manners and conduct of the poet. Elevated with prosperity he now quitted the habit and the sobriety of a clergyman, he became a fashionable man of the town, abandoned his wife, and launched into all the extravagance of gay and dissipated life. As the friend and associate of Wilkes he crossed to Boulogne in October 1764, where some time after a fever attacked him and carried him off. He died 5th November 1764. Besides his *Rosciad*, he wrote the prophecy of famine, an admired poem,—an apology to the critical reviewers,—night and the ghost, in which he ridicules Dr. Johnson in the character of Pomposo,—Gotham and independence,—epistle to Hogarth, &c. The poems after his death were published in 2 vols. 8vo, and have lately been reedited. Though once popular and admired they are now little read. He wrote also some sermons.

CHURCHYARD, *Thomas*, a poet, born at Shrewsbury, author of the *Worthies of Wales*. He died about the 11th of queen Elizabeth, 1570. His epitaph is preserved by Camden.

CHYTRÆUS, *David*, a native of Swabia, divinity professor at Rostock, and author of a commentary on the revelations—of a history of the confession of Augsburg—and other works. He died 1600, aged 70.

CIACONIUS, *Alphonsus*, of Baeca, in Andalusia, died at Rome 1599, aged 59, with the title of patriarch of Alexandria. He was author of *vitæ et gesta Romanorum pontificum et cardinalium*, 4 vols. fol.—*historia utriusque belli Dacici*—*bibliotheca scriptorum ad ann. 1583*—*explication of Trajan's pillar*, fol. 1576.

CIACONIUS, *Peter*, a critic of Toledo, who died at Rome 1581, aged 56. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and wrote learned notes on Arnobius, Tertullian, and other Latin writers.

CIAMPELLI, *Augustine*, a native of Florence, the pupil of Santi di Titi, and eminent as an historical painter. He died 1640, aged 62. Some of his pieces are preserved at Rome.

CIAMPINI, *John Justin*, a learned Italian, who established at Rome the academy of ecclesiastical history, and that of mathematics and natural history. He died 1698, aged 65. He wrote different works—on the remains of ancient Rome—on the sacred edifices built by Constantine, &c.

CIBBER, *Colley*, poet laureat to George II. was son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holstein, by the daughter of William Colley, Esq. of Glaisdon, Rutlandshire. He was born in London 6th November 1671, and

and educated at Grantham school, Lincolnshire. He did not succeed in his application to be admitted at Winchester college, and his intention of entering at Oxford was thwarted by the event of the revolution, which made him a soldier in favor of the prince of Orange. He soon after exchanged the military life for the stage, and appeared in inferior characters, at the salary of 10s. a-week. The first character which he performed with success was the chaplain in the Orphan, and the next Fondlewife in the Old bachelor, till he acquired eminence and an advanced salary. To add to his income, he now had recourse to his pen, and wrote *Love's last shift*, in which he himself bore a part. His best plays were *The Careless husband*, acted in 1704, and *The nonjuror*, in 1717. This last was a party piece, and was dedicated to the king, who gave to the poet £200, and the appointment of laureat. But besides the malevolent attacks of periodical writers, the author was exposed to the enmity and satire of Pope, who, with more virulence than honor, made him the hero of his *Dunciad*. In 1730 he quitted the stage, though he occasionally appeared before the public, especially when his own plays were represented. He died December 1757. His plays, which, like his children, as he jocosely observed, were numerous, were collected in 2 vols. 4to. Though he never succeeded either as a writer or actor of tragedy, nor as a lyric poet, yet it must be acknowledged, in spite of the malice and venom of Pope, that his comedies are sprightly and elegant, and his character as a man and as an actor respectable. His apology for his life is curious.

CIBBER, *Theophilus*, son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated for a little time at Winchester school, from which he passed upon the stage. Aided not so much by the influence of his father, who was manager of the theatre royal, as by his own natural powers, he soon rose to popularity and eminence as a favorite actor; and he might have insured respectability and independence if he had possessed economy, and paid attention to the decorum and manners which ought to mark every private and public character. Thus exposed, by his extravagance and follies, to distresses and persecution, he at last embarked for Dublin, in October 1757, to assist Sheridan against the opposition of a new theatre; but unfortunately the ship was wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and Cibber and the whole numerous crew perished. As a writer, he produced *Pattie and Peggy*, a ballad opera, and he altered *The lover*, a comedy, and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Henry VI*. He wrote also some appeals to the public on his own distressful situation. The lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in 5 vols. 12mo. though bearing his name, were published by Robert Shields, an amanuensis of Dr. Johnson.

CIBBER, *Susannah Maria*, sister to Dr. Arne, and daughter of an upholsterer in Covent-garden, married Theophilus Cibber, in April 1734. Though this union displeased old Cibber, yet he was reconciled to his daughter-in-law, and soon had the pleasure to see her shine on the stage as a rising and popular actress. Her first attempt was in 1736, as *Zara*, in Aaron Hill's tragedy; and her powers soon appeared so great, that her salary was raised from 30s. a-week to £3, and the highest characters in tragedy were entrusted to her judicious

and masterly representation. The conduct of her husband, however, did not conduce much to her felicity. His extravagance and dissipated manners revolted her, and she soon found that, to supply his necessities, he bartered her reputation and her honor. The guilty addresses of a favorite sutor, recommended by the intrigues of a worthless husband, soon triumphed over the scruples of a neglected and dishonored wife; but when Cibber sought reparation in a court of justice, and claimed £5000 for the violation of his domestic peace, the scene of depravity displayed induced the jury to return a verdict of £10 only. Mrs. Cibber lived with her seducer till her death, which happened 30th January 1766. She was buried in Westminster abbey. She left one natural child. She translated the oracle of St. Foix; but her great merit arises from her powers of acting, in which she displayed with so much success the feelings of the delicate Celia, the haughty Hermione, the love-sick Juliet, and the abandoned Alicia.

CICERO, *Marcus Tullius*, a celebrated orator, born at Arpinum. His eloquence in the Roman forum was so ardent as to rival the illustrious fame of Demosthenes; and in the elegance of his writings, and the clear and lucid arguments of his philosophy, he equalled the ablest authors, and the most renowned sages of Greece. He had the singular fortune of discovering, and defeating, the conspiracy of Catiline, during his consulship, and deserved to be called, for his services, another founder of Rome. In the struggles between Cæsar and the republic he however betrayed irresolution, and probably to that timidity, which feared boldly to proclaim its sentiments, he owed his downfall. Augustus, in the establishment of his triumvirate, after flattering him, meanly sacrificed him to the resentment of Antony, by whose orders he was basely murdered as he fled to the sea-coast, B.C. 42, in his 63d year.

CICERO, *Quintus Tullius*, brother of the orator, was sacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirs.

CID, *The*, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *don Roderigo Dias de Bivar*. He was knighted in consequence of the valor he had displayed in his very youth; and, in 1063, marched with don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who fell in battle; after which he went to the siege of Zamora, where Sancho, now become king, was slain. On Sancho's death, his brother Alfonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the peaceful and obedient subject, declared himself independent, and, after depopulating the country, fixed his habitation at Pena del Cid, the rock of the Cid, near Saragossa. He afterwards took Valencia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero, whose name Cid signified lord, has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and particularly in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

CIGALA, *John Michael*, an impostor, who, in 1670, appeared at Paris, and pretended to be an Ottoman prince and king of Jerusalem. He visited Poland, England and other countries, and imposed upon the credulity of princes and of subjects, till some one who knew his obscurity and his artifice exposed him to the contempt and the derision of the world.

CIGNANI, *Carlo*, a painter of Bologna, educated in the

the school of Albano. His paintings are greatly admired for correctness, gracefulness, and a fertility of genius, which was successfully displayed in expressing the passions of the soul. He died at Forlì 1719, aged 91.

CIMABUE, Giovanni, known as the reviver of painting in Italy, was born at Florence 1240. Under the direction of Grecian painters, who were sent for by the Florentines, he soon acquired that eminence which inventive genius and indefatigable application deserve. He painted for several of the cities of Italy, but particularly for his native city, where a picture of the Virgin is still seen and admired. He was also an eminent architect, and was engaged in the building of St. Maria del Fior church in Florence. His paintings were chiefly in fresco and in distemper, as painting in oil was not yet discovered. He died at the age of 60. His reputation, though respectable, would probably have been higher, had he not been eclipsed by his pupil and friend Giotto. His profile by Simon Sanese is still seen in the chapel house of St. Maria Novella.

CIMON, an Athenian general, son of the great Miltiades, famous for his defeat of the Persians. He died at the siege of Citium in Cyprus 449 B.C.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quintius, a famous Roman, whose virtues raised him to the dictatorship from the plough. He defeated the enemies of his country, and quickly returned to the cultivation of his farm. He lived about 460 B.C.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, Lucius, author of a history of the wars of Annibal, &c. is often quoted by Livy.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman consul, whose union with Marius deluged Rome with blood, about 87 B.C.

CINNAMUS, John, a Greek writer, in the service of Manuel Comnenus the emperor, of whose reign, and that of his father John, he composed a history, printed, Greek and Latin, Utrecht, 4to. 1652, and at Paris, by du Cange, fol. 1670.

CINO DU PISTOIA, or DE SIGIBULDI, a poet of Pistoia, known as a lawyer and a senator of Rome. He was professor afterwards in various universities, and died 1336. He wrote a commentary on the digest, and deserved the commendation of Dante for his excellent poetry. His works were edited Venice 1589.

CINQ MARS, Henry Coiffier marquis of, son of marquis d'Effiat, was marshal of France, and the favorite of Lewis XIII. Though thus noticed by the king, and patronized by Richelieu, he had the ingratitude to encourage Gaston duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebel, and to solicit the assistance of Spain in his perfidious enterprizes. The plot was discovered by Richelieu, and Cinq Mars lost his head, September 1642, aged 22.

CIPRIANI, Hercules, an Italian critic of Sulmo. As a native of the same city which gave Ovid birth, he was induced to undertake a learned commentary on the works of his countryman, to which he prefixed a life, with an account of the country of Sulmo, published 1578. It possesses merit, and has been published in the edition of the variorum.

CIPRIANI. Vid. CYPRIANI.

CIRANI, Elizabeth, a native of Bologna, eminently distinguished as a painter. Though she was happy in tender and delicate subjects, she particularly excelled in the great and terrible.

CIRCIENANO, Nicolo, called *Pomeraneo*, from his native place, was a historical painter, several of whose pieces are preserved in the churches of Rome and Loretto. He died 1588, aged 72. His son *Antonio*, distinguished also as a painter, died 1520, aged 60.

CIRILLO, Domini, a botanist, born near Naples, educated under the care of his uncle, Nicholas, who was professor of medicine at Naples. Though intended for the profession of medicine, he showed greater partiality for natural history, and he obtained a professorship in botany at Naples, 1760, where the next year he published his *introductio ad botanicam*. He visited England, in the company of lady Walpole; and as he spoke English with great fluency, he derived much benefit from the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and the conversation of the learned in London. On his return to Italy, he again devoted himself to his favorite pursuits; but a restless and ambitious disposition proved his ruin. He embraced the tenets of the revolutionary philosophy, and when the French entered Naples, he boldly espoused their cause, and accepted an office under them; for which, on the restoration of the lawful sovereign, he was condemned, and executed as a traitor, 1795, aged 65. He wrote besides, *nosologia methodicæ rudimenta*, 1780—*de essentialibus nonnullarum plantarum characteribus*, 1784—*Neapolitana Flora*, 1793—*Cyperus Papyrus*, Parmæ, &c.

CIROFERRI, a painter and architect of Rome, greatly honored by the duke of Tuscany, and particularly by pope Alexander VII. and his three successors. He was happy and correct in his subjects; but his characters wanted animation and variety. He died at Rome 1689, aged 55.

CISNER, Nicholas, a native of Mosbach, on the Neckar, who studied at Strasburg, under Bucer, and was professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg. He afterwards visited France and Italy, and took his degrees in law at Padua, and settled at Heidelberg, as professor, and counsellor to the elector Palatine. His works were published at Frankfort 1611. He died 1583, aged 54.

CIVILIS, Claudius, a Batavian general in the service of Rome. He was suspected by the Romans of treachery, and treated with harshness; in consequence of which he roused his countrymen to rebellion, and expelled the Romans. He afterwards was reconciled to the emperor Vespasian, and submitted to his power.

CIVOLI, Lewis, or *Cardi*, was a native of Cigoli in Tuscany, and studied under Corregio. He also excelled in music and poetry; but devoted himself assiduously to painting. His best pieces are preserved at Florence.

CLAGETT, William, an English divine, born at Bury, Suffolk, where he was educated, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became D.D. 1683. He was for seven years a preacher in his native town, and afterwards was elected preacher to the society of Gray's-inn. He was besides rector of Farnham-royal, Bucks, and

nd lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw. He was one of those resolute divines, who opposed the popish plans of James II. and he deserved, for his learning, piety, and virtues, the high character which bishop Burnet and Dr. Sharp have given of him. He died of the small-pox 1688, aged 42, and his wife 18 days after him. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death by his brother Nicholas. He was author of some controversial pieces.

CLAGETT, *Nicholas*, brother to the preceding, was also born at Bury, and educated at Christ's-church, Cambridge, where he became D.D. 1704. He succeeded his brother as preacher at Bury, and continued there 46 years, and he was besides rector of Thurlow magna, and of Hitcham, and archdeacon of Sudbury. Besides his brother's works, he published some sermons and pamphlets of his own. He died Jan. 1727, aged 73, one of his children, Nicholas, was afterwards bishop of Exeter.

CLAIRAUT, *Alexis*, a learned mathematician of the French academy of sciences. He was one of those who visited the north, to discover the true form of the earth. He died 1765, aged about 52. He published elements of geometry and algebra—tables of the moon—treatise on the figure of the earth—besides several papers in the journal des sçavans. His abilities were prematurely displayed, as, it is said, that he could read and write at the age of 4, he understood algebra at 9, and at 11 wrote a memoir on curves, which was honorably applauded in the miscellanea Berolinensia.

CLAIRFAIT, *N. count de*, an Austrian general, greatly distinguished against the French at the beginning of the revolution. He was a Walloon by birth, and was first employed against the Turks. His manœuvres in the Netherlands were rapid and masterly; but though after taking Longwy and Stenay, he lost the famous battle of Jemappe by the superior number and irresistible impetuosity of the French, he made a most heroic retreat across the Rhine. Afterwards, under the prince of Coburg, he distinguished himself at Altenhoven, Quievrain, Hansen, and Famars, and decided the victory of Nerwinde, and afterwards bravely opposed the progress of Pichegru. He defeated in 1795, the French army near Mayence, and took many prisoners; soon after which, he was recalled, and received with becoming respect by the emperor at Vienna, where he became counsellor of war, and where he died 1798. As a soldier, he was brave and intrepid; as a general, a severe disciplinarian; cool in the midst of danger, precise in the execution of his plans, formed after mature deliberation, and universally beloved by his army. The French with truth regarded him as one of their ablest opponents.

CLAIRON, *Clara Joseph. Hippolyta, Lewis Delatude*, a native of Paris, who, from an obscure origin, rose under the friendly direction of mademoiselle Dangeville, a well known actress, to high celebrity on the French stage. At the age of 12 she appeared in the play of the Isle of slaves, and was much applauded, and afterwards at Rouen, and then at Paris, she became a favorite actress. She chiefly excelled in tragedy, and at the age of 80 she surprised and delighted Kemble, who paid her a complimentary visit, with a most energetic recitation of one of

the scenes of Phædra. She died at Paris, 31st Jan. 1803, aged 80.

CLANCY, *Michael, M. D.* was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, but unfortunately lost his sight before he could practise as physician. He was recommended by his friend the famous Montesquieu, to lord Chesterfield, viceroy of Ireland, from whom he obtained a pension. He obtained also the Latin school of Kilkenny. He wrote besides some poems, the comedy of the Sharper, and of Hermon prince of Chorda, and he appeared with applause as the blind Tiresias, when *Œdipus* was performed for his benefit at Drury-lane. He wrote also memoirs of his own life, 2 vols. 1746.

CLARA, a native of Assisi, of respectable parentage. She early devoted herself to a religious and reclusive life, and her example was followed by her sister Agnes, and other female friends. She obtained from St. Francis d'Assisi, the church of Damian, and became abbess of a new order of nuns, which she there established. She died 1193, aged 100, and was canonized by Alexander IV.

CLARIO, *Isidore*, an Italian bishop, distinguished at the council of Trent. He was eloquent and learned, and died at Foligno 1555. His annotations on the vulgar translation of the bible, with corrections of the text, &c. are inserted in the index expurgatorius.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, a celebrated orientalist, born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, and made student of Merton college, Oxford, in his 15th year. During the civil wars he was chiefly resident at Oxford, where he obtained the place of superior beadle of civil law, when it became vacant. In 1650 he was master of a boarding school at Islington, where he assisted Walton in the correction and publication of his polyglott bible. In 1658 he succeeded to the vacant beadle'ship, which he retained till his death, Dec. 27th 1669, aged 46. He wrote some very learned treatises on oriental literature, and on the Hebrew text, &c.

CLARKE, *Samuel*, a nonconformist under Cromwell, born at Woolston, Warwickshire, and educated at Cirencester, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, and afterwards minister of St. Bennet Fink, London. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and died greatly esteemed for his private and public character 25th Dec. 1682. He wrote lives of puritan divines—martyrology—lives of eminent persons—ecclesiastical history, &c.

CLARKE, *Dr. Samuel*, a famous English divine, son of of Edward Clarke esq alderman of Norwich, and many years one of its representatives in parliament, was born there 11th Oct. 1675. After being educated at the grammar school in his native town, he entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he applied himself diligently to the philosophical pursuits of the age. As Robahault's physics, on the principles of Des Cartes, were the system publicly taught in the university, Clarke, who well understood the tenets of Newton's philosophy, republished the book in a new translation, with learned and valuable notes, though only at the age of 22. He afterwards studied theology, and was ordained by Moore bishop of Norwich, in whose household he lived as chaplain for 12 years, with all the familiarity of a friend and equal, by whom he was presented to the living of Drayton,

ton, Norfolk. In 1704 he preached Boyle's lectures, on the being and attributes of a God, and gave such satisfaction, that he was again appointed the next year, and chose for his subject the evidences of natural and revealed religion. These two courses of lectures when published, excited some controversies, and tended to spread the celebrity of the author. About this time he is suspected by Whiston to have inclined to Arianism, as he declared to him, that he never read the Athanasian creed, except once, which was by mistake, and on a day when not directed by the rubric. His letter to Dodwell was published in 1706, on the immortality of the soul, which subject gave rise to a long controversial dispute, and afforded him the opportunity of displaying his great metaphysical and physical knowledge. Notwithstanding this controversy, he applied himself to mathematical pursuits, and published a translation of Newton's optics, with which the great philosopher was so pleased, that he gave him £500 for his five daughters. He was at this time made rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, London, by his patron Moore, who introduced him to queen Anne, who appointed him one of her chaplains, and gave him afterwards St. James's rectory, Westminster. He now took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge, and displayed such fluency and purity of expression in his academical exercises as drew forth the astonishment of a respectable audience. He published, in 1712, an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, dedicated to the great duke of Marlborough, and in the same year appeared his book on the doctrine of the Trinity in three parts, which, though mentioned with commendation by bishop Hoadly, yet roused the attacks of many severe and acrimonious critics, and was even complained of in the lower house of convocation. In consequence of this the work excited universal attention, but Clarke did not shrink from the threatened danger, and at last the complaint was dismissed by the upper house, without examination and censure. An account of these proceedings was afterwards published, as an apology for Dr. Clarke; but the obnoxious book passed through two large editions, and since has been published with great additions. In 1715, and 1716, Dr. Clarke was engaged in a dispute with Leibnitz, with respect to natural philosophy and religion, in which, as his friend Whiston says, "his letters are among the most useful of his performances in natural philosophy". In 1718, Clarke's alteration in the doxology of the singing psalms gave great offence; to the words "to God through Christ his only son, immortal glory be," were substituted the following "to God through Christ his son our Lord, all glory be therefore." This circumstance was so resented by Robinson bishop of London that he wrote a circular letter to his clergy, not to use any new forms of doxology, and the dispute thus kindled produced various publications on both sides, which betrayed great intemperance and unchristian spirit. The friendship of lord Lechmere about this time presented Clarke to the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicester, and in 1724, he published 17 sermons. On the death of Newton, in 1727, Clarke was offered his place of master of the mint, worth near 1500l. a year, which he very disinterestedly refused as incompatible with his spiritual engagements. In 1729, he published the 12 first books of the Iliad dedicated to the duke of Cum-

berland, with a new Latin version, and learned notes and in 1732, the 12 other books were published by his son. He was attacked on the 11th May 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's Inn, with a violent pain in his side, and unable to officiate, he was removed home, where the symptoms of his disorder became more alarming, and at last attacking his head, robbed him of his senses, and he expired on the 17th of the same month aged 54. The same year were printed his exposition of the church-catechism, and 10 vols. of sermons in 8vo. which had mostly been preached on Thursday mornings at St. James's church. Clarke, though attacked by various authors in the walk of theology and philosophy, has found great and learned champions in Hare bishop of Chichester, and Hoadly bishop of Winchester. They not only extol his extensive knowledge in every branch of classical and philosophical science, but they enlarge on the goodness of his heart, and the exemplary piety of his life. By his death, says Hoadly, the world was deprived of as bright a light and masterly teacher of truth and virtue, as ever yet appeared amongst us, and his works must last as long as any language remains to convey them to future times.

CLARKE, *William*, an English divine, born at Haghmon abbey, Shropshire, 1696, educated at Shrewsbury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1717. He was presented by archbishop Wake to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, and in 1738 he was made prebendary of Chichester, and in 1770 chancellor of that diocese, and vicar of Amport, where he died 21st October 1771. His great work is the connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, 4to. He married a daughter of the learned Wootton, by whom he had a son and daughter.

CLARKE, *Edward*, son of the preceding, was fellow of St. John's college, and succeeded on the resignation of his father in 1738, to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, besides which he held Uckfield and Wilmington. He was chaplain to lord Bristol's embassy to Madrid in 1760 and 61, and on his return he published a 4to. volume of letters on the Spanish nation. He had meditated, with Mr. Bowyer, the plan of an enlarged Latin dictionary, but after printing one sheet, the work was laid aside for want of encouragement. He also proposed to publish a commentary on the new testament from his father's papers, and the notes of able commentators, but the project was likewise abortive. He died November 1786.

CLARKSON, *David*, a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and had Tillotson afterwards primate for his pupil. He was ejected in 1662, from his living of Mortlake in Surrey, for nonconformity, and died 1686, aged 64. He was a learned and respectable character. He wrote no evidence for diocesan episcopacy in primitive times 4to. 1681, ably refuted by doctor Henry Maurice,—sermons, &c.

CLAUDE, a monk of the celestine order in the 15th century. He was author of a treatise on the errors of our sensations, published by Oronce Fine, 1542.

CLAUDE of LORRAINE, a celebrated landscape painter, born in 1600. He was of so dull a disposition when at school, that he was placed early with a pastry cook, with

whom he served his time, and afterwards travelling to Rome, he was accidentally hired by the painter Augustino Trassio, as a common servant to pound his colors, and wait upon him. The kindness of his master soon made him acquainted with the first principles of painting, and now genius began to expand, and Claude retired to the banks of the Tiber and the striking scenes of nature, where, in solitude, he copied the beauties displayed to his view, with success and effect. Thus assiduity assisted genius, and the humble Claude, by degrees, almost self taught, produced those noble pieces which for their fine distribution of light and shade, for harmony and for the exquisite delicacy of the tints, have procured him deservedly immortal fame. He was scrupulously attentive to the finishing of his pieces, and he often did and undid the same piece, seven or eight times, till it pleased him. Urban VIII. and several Italian princes patronised him. His performances in fresco, and in oil are chiefly commended. He died 1682, and was buried at Rome.

CLAUDE, *John*, a French protestant, born at Sauvetat in Angenois 1619, and ordained minister at Montauban. His opposition to the catholics produced the suspension of his ecclesiastical office, but his answer to Mess. de Port Royal, who wished to convert Turenne to the Romish faith, excited a great controversy in the kingdom. Though opposed by Arnauld, Nouet, and other able catholics, Claude maintained his reputation by his pen, and in his treatises on the eucharist, and in defence of the reformed church, evinced the abilities of a sound theologian, and a learned disputant. The edict of Nantes however at last terminated his labors in France, he was directed, in 1685, to leave the kingdom, and he retired to Holland, where he was kindly received by the prince of Orange, who allowed him a pension. Though his voice was not pleasing, yet he was greatly admired as an eloquent orator, and his last sermon which was on christmas day 1686, pleased and sensibly affected the prince of Orange. He died January 13, 1687, carrying with him the regret and the affection of the protestant churches. He had a son, *Isaac Claude*, born 5th March 1653. He was educated in France, and became minister of the Walloon church at the Hague, where he died 29th July 1695. He published many of his father's works.

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet patronized by Stilicho, whose misfortunes he shared. He came to Rome 395.

CLAUDIUS I. son of Drusus, succeeded Caligula as emperor of Rome. He gave himself up to dissipation, and was at last poisoned by his wife Agrippina to make room for her son Nero, A.D. 54, in his 63d year.

CLAUDIUS II. a Dalmatian, who succeeded Gallienus as emperor of Rome. He died after a reign of two years, greatly lamented, 271.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius*, a Sabine who settled at Rome, B.C. 504, and became the progenitor of the Appian family.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius*, son of the above, was consul at Rome, but behaved with such severity that his soldiers refused to fight under him.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius*, a Roman decemvir, son of the above, infamous for his attempt to violate Virginia, for which his office was abolished, and he himself died in prison.

CLAUDIUS, *Appius*, surnamed Cæcus, was of the same family, and distinguished himself as an orator and lawyer. He is celebrated for supplying Rome with water by means of an aqueduct, and for making the well known Appian road, which led as far as Capua.

CLAVIUS, *Christopher*, a Jesuit and mathematician, born at Bamberg, Germany, 1537. He was considered as the Euclid of his age, and he was, on account of his abilities, engaged by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, which he ably defended against Joseph Scaliger. His works were printed, 5 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1612.

CLAYTON, *Dr. Robert*, a learned prelate, member of the royal and antiquarian societies in London. He was made bishop of Killala 1729, translated to Cork 1735, and to Clogher 1745, where he died 25th September 1758. He was averse to the use of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and unsuccessfully moved for their rejection in the Irish house of lords. He was the intimate friend of Bowyer the printer, and other learned men. He published an essay on spirit, 8vo.—chronology of the Hebrew bible vindicated, 4to.—inquiry on the time of the coming of the Messiah, 8vo.—vindication of the histories of the old and new testaments, 8vo.—journal from Grand Cairo to Sinai, translated from the MS. of a prefect of Egypt, 4to. and 8vo.—and other works.

CLEANTHES, a Grecian philosopher, disciple of Zeno. He starved himself to death at the age of 90, B.C. 240.

CLEEVE, *Joseph*, a Flemish painter, who died 1536. His pieces were chiefly misers counting their hoarded treasures. His family produced other respectable painters.

CLEGHORN, *George*, a Scotch physician, born at Cranton, near Edinburgh, 18th December 1716. After studying belles lettres at Edinburgh, he applied himself to physic and surgery, under the care of Dr. Munro, and, in 1736, went as surgeon to the 22d regiment of foot to Minorca, where he resided thirteen years. On his return to London, in 1750, he published his valuable work on the diseases of Minorca. The year after, he settled at Dublin, where he began to read regular courses of anatomy, and where he became highly respected for his learning and his amiable manners. He died December 1789. It is not the least of his praise to mention, that on his brother's death he sent for his widow and nine children from Scotland, and settled them in Dublin, with all the affection and tender care of a parent.

CLEVELAND, *John*. *Vid.* CLEVELAND.

CLELAND, *John*, son of colonel Cleland, the Will Honeycombe of the Spectator, was early sent as consul to Smyrna; and on his return to England he went to the East Indies. His quarrel, however, with the presidency of Bombay prevented his advancement, and he left the country. Poor and dissatisfied, on his arrival in London, loaded with debts, and exposed to the intrusion of bailiffs, and the horrors of a prison, he endeavoured to extricate himself by writing that infamous publication, the woman of pleasure, which, though it procured him not more than 20 guineas, yet brought into the hands of the licentious and mercenary bookseller not less than £10,000. The evil tendency of his publication caused his appearance before the privy council; but lord Granville,

ville, the president, admitted his plea of poverty, and, to engage him no longer to exercise his abilities in such immoral compositions, he procured him a pension of £100 a-year. His memoirs of a coxcomb, and his man of honor, in some slight degree atoned for the depravity of his former work. He died 23d January 1789, aged 82.

CLEMENCIS, *Nicholas*, a native of the diocese of Chalons, who studied at Paris, under Gerson, and, in 1393, became rector of the university. From a letter which he wrote to Charles VI. of France, exhorting him to put an end to the papal schism, he was accused as the author of the bull of excommunication sent against his sovereign by Benedict XIII. and he took refuge into a convent. He was afterwards reconciled to the king, and was preferred. He died 1440. His corrupt state of the church, in which he boldly develops the abuses of the papal see, was published by Lydius, a protestant, in Holland, 1613. He wrote besides a treatise on simony, an able work.

CLEMENCET, *Charles*, a French Benedictine, born at Painblanc in Autun, taught rhetoric at Paris, where he died 1778, aged 74. He possessed a happy memory, and great industry. He wrote that valuable book, *l'art de verifier les dates*, 4to. 1750, and fol. 1770—a general history of Port Royal, 10 vols. 12mo.—and other works.

CLEMENS, *Titus Flavius*, a father of the church, generally called Alexandrinus, because born at Alexandria, according to some. He succeeded, 191, Panætius, in the cathetical school of Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1715.

CLEMENS, *Romanus*, a father of the church, the companion of St. Paul, and bishop of Rome. He died 100. His epistle to the Corinthian church has been published 1698, and translated by Wake 1705.

CLEMENT II. bishop of Bamberg, was elected pope by the council of Sutri 1046, and died 9th October 1047. He was a Saxon by birth, and was distinguished by his zeal against simony.

CLEMENT III. bishop of Præneste, succeeded Gregory VIII. as pope 1187, and died 27th March 1191, after publishing a crusade against the Saracens.

CLEMENT IV. *Guy de Foulques*, a Frenchman, elected pope after Urban IV. at Perouse, 1265. Before his election he had been a soldier, and then a civilian, and on the death of his wife he took orders, and became archbishop of Narbonne, and a cardinal. He showed great moderation and prudence, and refused to bestow his favors indiscriminately on his relations. He died at Viterbo 29th November 1268.

CLEMENT V. or *Bertrand de Goth*, was born at Villaudran, near Bourdeaux. He was archbishop of Bourdeaux 1300, and, after the death of Benedict XI. was elected pope 1305. He was crowned at Lyons, and removed the see of Rome to Avignon 1309. He abolished the templars at the request of Philip the fair of France, whose views he blindly seconded. He is accused of incontinence, by his intercourse with the countess of Perigord; and he was extravagant in his expences, though fond of acquiring money. He died 20th April 1314, at Roquemaure, near Avignon.

CLEMENT VI. *Peter Roger*, a doctor of Paris university, who succeeded Benedict XII. on the papal throne 1342. He is represented by Petrarch, whom he patronized, as a worthy, generous, and learned prelate; but other historians paint him as debauched, proud, and ambitious. He died 6th December 1352, at Avignon.

CLEMENT VII. *Julius de Medicis*, natural son of Julian de Medicis, was declared legitimate by Leo X. on the testimony of persons who said they had witnessed the marriage of his parents; and he was made by him legate at Bologna, and archbishop of Narbonne and Florence. He was elected pope 1523, on the death of Adrian VI. Great as a pope, he was weak as a politician, and by the holy league which he formed between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, he drew upon himself the resentment of Charles V. who took and plundered Rome, and besieged the holy pontiff in the castle of St. Angelo. Though he escaped, he was obliged to submit to ignominious terms; but though assisted by Henry, he refused to countenance his divorce from Catharine of Arragon; and when the English monarch married Anna Boleyn, the sovereign pontiff issued a bull of excommunication against him, and thus produced the separation of England from the Roman church. He died 26th September 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. *Hippolitus Aldobrandin*, a native of Florence, made cardinal by Sixtus V. and elected pope after the death of Innocent IX. 1592. He at first opposed the election of Henry IV. of France, but afterwards was reconciled to him, though he severely resented the expulsion of the Jesuits. He was a liberal minded and benevolent prelate; and died 5th March 1605, aged 69.

CLEMENT IX. *Julius Rospigliosi*, was born at Pistoia in Tuscany, of a noble family, and was elected 1667, after the death of Alexander VII. His reign was disturbed by the schisms of the Jansenists; but he heard of the loss of Candia, which was taken by the Turks, with such sorrow that he died of grief, 9th December 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X. *John Baptist Emilius Altieri*, a Roman, made cardinal by Clement IX. whom he succeeded 1670. He was mild and amiable in character; and as all the business of the papal see was managed by his nephew, the Romans jocosely said there were two popes, the one in fact, the other in name. He died 22d July 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI. *John Francis Albani*, son of a Roman senator, was born at Pesaro 1649, and made a cardinal 1690, and elected pope 1700, on the death of Innocent XII. He was three days in determining whether to accept of the popedom or not. He was an able politician; but his reign was disturbed by the schism of the Jansenists; and he published a bull in 1705 against the five famous propositions. In 1713 he issued his bull called *unigenitus* against 101 propositions of the new testament by Quesnel; a book which he had originally approved and commended, but which the virulence of the times obliged him to condemn. He gave a friendly reception to the pretender; and died at Rome 19th March 1721, aged 72. His works were edited at Rome, in 2 vols. fol. 1729.

CLEMENT XII. *Laurence Corsini*, a native of Rome, raised to the popedom 1730, after the death of Benedict XIII. He labored earnestly in the reform of abuses, and when the cardinals wished to recommend to him particular ministers, he nobly replied, it is for the cardinals to elect popes, but for the pope to elect his ministers. He died 6th February 1740, aged near 88; and so popular was his government, that the Romans erected a brazen statue to his honor.

CLEMENT XIII. *Charles Rezzonico*, a native of Venice, made a cardinal 1737, by Clement XII. and raised to the see of Padua 1743, where his conduct was so amiable and benevolent, that on the death of Benedict XIV. he was elected pope 1758. During his reign the Jesuits were expelled from France, Spain, and Naples. He died suddenly, 2d February 1769, aged 76, much respected, and to his last moments heavily afflicted with the dissensions which disturbed the church.

CLEMENT XIV. *John Vincent Anthony Ganganeli*, son of a physician of St. Archangelo near Rimini, was born 31st October 1705. When 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and applied himself to the studies of philosophy and divinity at Passaro, Recanati, Fano, and Rome, and when at the age of 35, he became public professor in the college of Bonaventure. He was employed under Benedict XIV. in the council of the holy office, and the next pope, Clement XIII. who equally knew his merit, raised him to the purple. Though raised to dignity, he preserved the habit and the austerity of a poor ecclesiastic, but in his opinions he espoused the cause of foreign princes, and spoke boldly of the necessity of expelling the Jesuits. On the death of Clement XIII. he was elected in a tumultuous assembly of the conclave, and proclaimed pope by cardinal de Bernis. The difficulties which surrounded him were artfully removed; he negotiated with Portugal, Spain, and France, who seemed inclined to make deep inroads on the papal power, and at their pressing solicitations he, in 1773, formally suppressed the Jesuits. The violent spirit of the times, and the unpopular measures which necessity obliged him to adopt, at last wasted away his strength, and produced such debility as proved fatal 22d September 1774, though some have been accused of hastening his death by poison. In his character he was bold, upright, benevolent, and mild, the friend of literature, and an enemy to all abuses. When desired to live with greater splendor, he replied that neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly. His life has been published by Caraccioli, and some letters have appeared, 4 vols. 12mo, 1776, under his name, though they are supposed many of them to be spurious.

CLEMENT, David, a native of Hof Geismar, who succeeded his father as pastor of a French congregation there, from which he removed to Brunswick 1736, and then to Hanover, where he died 1760. He is author of *bibliothèque curieuse historique de livres difficiles à trouver*, 9 vols. 4to.—*Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majensæ*, five Idea novi catalogi scriptorum Hispan. in bibliothecâ Greg.—Majens 1753, &c.

CLEMENT, Francis, a native of Beze in Burgundy, member of the congregation of St. Maur. He was employed by his superiors at Paris to continue Rivet's literary history of France, of which he wrote the 11th and

12th vols. He afterwards composed the 12th and 13th vols. of Bouquet's collection of French historians, and improved Dantine's art de vérifier les dates, published by Durand and Clemencet in 4to.—and by himself, 3 vols. fol. 1783.—1792. He began l'art de vérifier les dates avant J. Christ, but died before its completion 1793, aged 79.

CLEMENT, Peter, a native of Geneva, who became travelling tutor to lord Waldegrave, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he conducted the *Nouvelles littéraires* de France, from 1749 to 1754. He wrote also some poems, and *Merope* a tragedy, and George Barnwell translated from the English, &c. He was not always correct in his character, but often licentious. He died 1767, aged 60.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who died about 560 B.C.

CLEOMBROTUS, two kings of Sparta. The one fell at the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371, and the other, was son-in-law of Leonidas, and was banished afterwards.

CLEOMENES, a king of Sparta, who slew himself B.C. 491.—Another, who succeeded Agefipolis his brother, and reigned 61 years. Another, who was defeated by the Achæans, and fled into Egypt where he destroyed himself, B.C. 219.

CLEOPATRA, a queen of Egypt, who intrigued with J. Cæsar, to ensure the possession of her kingdom, and afterwards married Antony, whom she attended at the battle of Actium. Not to be led a captive in the triumph of the victorious Augustus she destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, B.C. 30.

CLEOSTRATUS, a Grecian astronomer, who invented the signs of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar B.C. 536.

CLERC, John le, a celebrated scholar born at Geneva, 19th March 1657. As his father was a physician of eminence, and a Greek professor at Geneva, the greatest attention was paid to his education, and after studying belles lettres and the classics with the most indefatigable earnestness he directed his thoughts to divinity at the age of 19, and was at the proper time admitted into orders. He soon after embraced Arminianism, and after residing some time at Saumur, he visited England, where he was honored with the acquaintance of many learned and respectable characters. As he totally differed from his friends and connections at Geneva, with respect to religious opinions, he determined not to reside among them, but settled at Amsterdam 1683, where he became popular as a preacher, and particularly as professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and polite literature. His *ars critica*, 3 vols. 12mo, was published in 1696, and in 1709 appeared his *Sulpicius Severus*, his *Grotius*, and also the remains of Menander and Philemon, a collection which drew upon him the severe censures of those able scholars Bentley and Burman. Le Clerc died 8th Jan. 1736, in his 79th year, having been afflicted for the last six years with great weakness of intellects. He married, at the age of 34, the daughter of Gregorio Leti, by whom he had four children, who all died young. Many of his works were dedicated to English prelates and other leading men in the nation; yet his name was particularly unpopular in England, and his writings were severely censured by some of the clergy, and for this he was indebted

to the Arminian principles which he had imbibed, and the acrimonious language which he used against episcopacy. At one time his admirers in England were desirous of fixing him in a more independent state here, than he enjoyed at Amsterdam, but the scheme was thwarted by opposite opinions. Whatever might be the prejudice of his enemies, he certainly deserved well of literature, for his many valuable writings in criticism, religion, and philosophy, and he must be respected as an able writer and sound divine, and an erudite scholar. His other works are systems of logic, entology, and pneumatology, besides a translation of the bible into French, &c. He also conducted the *bibliothèque choisie* from 1703 to 1713, 128 vols. 12mo,—*bibliothèque ancienne & moderne* 29 vols. 1729,—and *bibliothèque universelle & historique* to 1693, 25 vols 12mo.

CLERC, *Sebastian le*, originally a helper in the kitchen of the abbey of St. Arnould at Metz, displayed early proofs of genius as a painter. The scraps of paper on which he had made some rude delineations were seen accidentally by the prior of the house, who had the kindness to encourage him and to favor his advancement. He studied geometry and perspective, and gradually rose to eminence, till distinguished by marshal de la Ferté, and made engraver to Lewis XIV. and knighted by Clement XI. He died at Paris 25th October 1714, aged 77. He was admirable in his landscapes, architecture, and ornaments, and he has gained credit as the author of a treatise on architecture 2 vols. 4to—a treatise on geometry, &c. 8vo—and another on perspective. Not less than 3000 pieces are mentioned as the work of his graver, and he had the art, after Callot, of introducing five or six leagues extent of country in a small space.

CLERC, *Daniel le*, a native of Geneva, where his father Stephen was Greek professor. He studied medicine at Paris and Montpellier, and practised with great reputation and success at Geneva. He was made member of the council of state 1704, and then quitted his professional labors, and died 1728. He was a learned antiquary, and wrote *bibliotheca anatomica*, &c. 2 vols. fol.—*histoire de la médecine*. Geneva, 8vo. 1696, translated into English—*historia naturalis & medicamentorum lumbricorum*, &c.

CLERC, *John le*, a French painter, knighted at Venice, where he died 1633, aged 46.

CLERKE, *Gilbert*, a native of Uppington, Rutlandshire, educated at Sidney-college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was an able Grecian and mathematician, but strongly favoring the Socinians, he left the university for a small estate in Northamptonshire, where he died about 1695, aged 69. He wrote an answer to bishop Bull's work on the divine faith—and a treatise on Oughtred's *clavis mathematica*, &c.

CLERMONT TONNERRE, *Stanislaus count of*, a French nobleman in the states general assembled at Paris 1789. He showed himself an able orator, attached to order, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His opposition to the Jacobin club sent him to prison, where he was massacred on the 1st day of Sept. 1793. His opinions have been published in 4 vols. 8vo.—and his examen de la constitution, 8vo. 1791.—His father, the duke of Clermont, was cruelly guillotined 26th July 1793, aged 74.

CLEVELAND or CLEIVELAND, *John*, a poet in the reign of Charles I. was born at Loughborough 1513, son of a clergyman, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he was removed to St. John's, of which he became a fellow in 1634. As tutor, he gained great applause; and as a political writer, he ably served the royal cause. Though unsuccessfully, he opposed the election of Oliver Cromwell to be a member for the town of Cambridge, and when he found his place of residence no longer safe, he retired to Oxford, where the king had fixed his head quarters. His satirical pieces, especially "the rebel Scot," were greatly admired; he was rewarded for his loyalty, by the appointment of judge advocate of the garrison of Newark; but when this was taken by the republicans, he made his escape, destitute and poor. He was seized at Norwich, and detained as a person of great abilities and averse to the reigning government, and he obtained his liberty by writing to Cromwell a letter, in which, while he supplicates his enlargement, he boldly avows his principles, and defends his conduct. After his release, he retired to London, where he became the companion of the wits and loyalists of the times, especially of the author of *Hudibras*. He died of an intermittent fever, 29th April 1639. His remains were honorably buried at St. Michael Royal, College-hill, and a sermon preached over him by his friend Pierfon, afterwards bishop of Chester. Though courted and admired as a poet in his own age, and preferred before Milton by his cotemporaries, he is now sunk into oblivion. The last edition of his poems is in 8vo. 1687. The subjects of his muse were the party politics of the day. He was one of those metaphysical poets who abound with witty rather than just thoughts, whose learned allusions amuse and glitter for a moment, and possess nothing of the simplicity and genuine elegance which must please and captivate with equal charms every reader in every age.

CLIFFORD, *George*, third earl of Cumberland, was eminent as a navigator. He was born in 1558, and was educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where Whitgift, afterwards primate, was his tutor. After applying himself to the study of mathematics, he was employed under government, and in 1586 sat as one of the peers on the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. He was of a genius bold and enterprising, and not less than eleven expeditions by sea were undertaken by him, and at his own expence, either for purposes of discovery, or for the annoyance of the enemies of his country. Besides the many valuable captures which he made, he deserved the favor of his royal mistress, who created him knight of the garter 1591. In 1601 he was one of those employed to reduce Essex to obedience. He died in the Savoy, London, 30th Oct. 1605, and was buried at Kipton in Yorkshire. His daughter was the famous Anne, countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.

CLIFFORD, *Martin*, an English writer, educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, and made master of the Charter-house after the restoration. He was author of a treatise on human reason, published anonymously 1675, in which he makes every man's fancy the guide of his religion. Of this book Lancy bishop of Ely declared, at a public dinner at the

Charter-house, that all the copies and the author himself ought to be burned. He died 1677, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel. Sprat dedicated his life of Cowley to him, and it is supposed that he was concerned in the Rehearsal.

CLINTON, Henry, grandson of Francis sixth earl of Lincoln, was knight of the Bath, and engaged as general in the American war. He evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charlestown in 1780, for which he was thanked by the house of commons. He returned to England in 1782, and soon after published an account of the campaign in 1781-83, which lord Cornwallis answered, and to which sir Henry made a reply. He was governor of Gibraltar, 1795, and also member for Newark, and died soon after.

CLISSON, Oliver de, a native of Britany, who fought at the battle of Aurai in 1364, by the side of his friend count Montfort. He afterwards followed the fortunes of Guesclin, and succeeded him as constable of France, 1380. In 1382 he distinguished himself at the battle of Rosebec; but he incurred the hatred of the duke of Britany, who caused him to be condemned to death in 1387, though he escaped, and was afterwards reconciled to his persecutors. The mental disorders of Charles VI. proved fatal to his fortune, he was deprived of all his honors, and in consequence retired to his seat in Britany, where he died 1407, deservedly respected for his valor, integrity, and humanity.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian, who introduced the law of ostracism, which proved so fatal to many illustrious generals. He had a share in the banishment of the Pisistratidæ.

CLITOMACHUS, a Carthaginian philosopher, disciple of Carneades. It is said, that he wrote above 400 volumes, and he put an end to his life in his old age.

CLIVE, Robert, a celebrated general, born at Styche, Moreton Say, the family seat of his ancestors, near Market-draxton, 29th Sept. 1725. He was placed at school, at Lostock in Cheshire, and afterwards at Market-draxton, then at Merchant-tailors', and lastly at Hemel-Hempstead, and probably from the rapidity of these changes, his education did not receive that high polish, which a regular unvaried system might have ensured. In 1743 he was appointed writer to the East India company, but his obstinate inflexible disposition often exposed him to the suspicion and censure of his superiors. In one instance his conduct to the secretary was so reprehensible, that the governor insisted on his making an apology. Clive made the apology with contempt, and in such ambiguous terms, that the secretary mistook it for a compliment, and invited him to dinner, "No sir," replied the unsubdued Clive, "the governor did not command me to dine with you." In 1747 he accepted an ensigncy in the military service, and highly distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry, where he received a shot in his hat, and another in his coat. At the siege of Devi Cotah under major Lawrence, he volunteered to storm the town, and he and three others only out of 34, who had undertaken this perilous attempt, returned, but so terrified were the enemy that they abandoned the town. On the cessation of hostilities, he returned to his civil office, and became commissary to the troops. In 1753, he returned to England, and his services were acknowledged by the handsome present of a

sword set with diamonds, by the court of directors. He revisited India as governor of fort St. David, and with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he ably assisted admiral Watson in the conquest of the pirate Angria, and took fort William in Bengal. At the battle of Plassey he completely routed Surajah Dowla, and settled Jaffier Alli Cawn on the throne of Muxadabad. He was made an Irish peer on his coming to England in 1760, and four years after he went back as president, when the vigor of his counsels, and the boldness of his measures, restored tranquillity to the east, and security to the inhabitants. In 1767 he reached home, and in 1769 was made knight of the Bath. Though his services were so great and so meritorious, yet he did not escape the malevolent insinuations of his enemies. His fortune was immense, and his assistance in one instance was rewarded by the Mogul by the present of a tract of country producing a yearly revenue of 17,000*l*. This great opulence, therefore, drew upon him the censures of some of the members of the house of commons, who in 1773 made a motion that, in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted. Against this charge he made a short but most energetic defence, and the conclusion was that the house voted that lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country. His abilities as a general were universally admired, Mr. Pitt called him a heaven-born general, who, without experience and regular study, surpassed all the military men of his age. On the breaking out of the American war, Clive was offered the place of commander in chief, which in consequence of the ill state of his health he declined. He was from 1760 to the day of his death representative for Shrewsbury. His health, which was dreadfully shattered by a severe nervous fever while at Madras, gradually declined, he seldom was without an attendant about his person, and his depression of spirits at last became so great that in one fatal moment he lost his reason and destroyed himself November 22d, 1774. He was buried at Moreton Say the place of his birth. He married in 1753, Margaret, sister of Dr. Maskelyne, the learned astronomer royal, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He made a noble present of 70,000*l*. to the invalids in the company's service.

CLIVE, Catherine, an eminent actress born in 1711. She first appeared at Drury-lane in boy's clothes in the character of Ismenes, and continued to improve till her delineation of Nell in the Devil to pay, exhibited her in the possession of such superior talents that for 30 years she remained unrivalled on the stage. In 1732 she married George Clive, a gentleman of the law, brother to lord Clive, but their union was productive of no domestic happiness, so that they separated, and never again lived together. In 1769, Mrs. Clive following the example of Mrs. Pritchard, retired from the stage, and lived at Strawberry hill, Twickenham, where she spent the rest of her life in comfortable and independent ease. She died December 6th, 1785, highly respected, in private as well as in public life. Her powers of acting were very great and diversified, and she never failed to please and captivate either as the capricious coquette, the high bred lady, the jealous wife, the affected chambermaid, or the superannuated beauty.

CLODIUS, Publius, a Roman senator of debauched character. He was a great enemy to Cato and Cicero, and at last was killed in an accidental encounter by Milo, B.C. 53.

CLOOTS, Anacharsis, a native of Prussia, who, in the madness of the French revolution, called himself the orator of the human race, and as a member of the national convention he voted for the king's death. He was a man of letters and nephew of W. Pauw, and published the "republique universelle," but he was as profane in his religious as he was licentious in his political tenets. He was guillotined March 24th, 1794.

CLOPINEL, or John de Meun, a French poet, born in 1280, died about 1364. He was a favorite at the court of Philip the fair, and acquired some celebrity by continuing the unfinished poem of the Romance of the Rose, by W. de Loris. He translated Boethius' consolations. His romance was edited 1735, three vols. 12mo.

CLOSTERMAN, N. a portrait painter who settled in London from Hanover 1681. He went to Spain in 1696, where he gained much money by his profession. He died 1713, of a broken heart on being robbed, and abandoned, by his mistress.

CLOTAIRE I. fourth son of Clovis, and Clotilda was king of Soissons, and after the death of Thierry and of Childebert, he united the whole French monarchy under his power 558. He distinguished himself against the Saxons and the Thuringians, and died at Compiègne 561, in the 64th year of his age and the 51st of his reign.

CLOTAIRE II. son and successor of Chilperic, in the kingdom of Soissons, was supported by his mother Fredegonde against Childebert, and though after her death he was defeated by Theodebert king of Austrasia, and Thierry king of Burgundy, he had the good fortune to unite that power to his own dominions. Though cruel and oppressive in his conduct, some authors have praised his justice and the wisdom of some part of his government. He died 628, aged 43, leaving two sons, Dagobert and Charibert.

CLOTAIRE III. king of Burgundy and Neustria, after the death of his father Clovis II. 655, was chiefly governed by his mother Batilda. He died 670, without children.

CLOVIO, George, a Slavonian, eminent as an historical and miniature painter. He died 1578, aged 80.

CLOVIS I. the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and succeeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious against the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he saw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worship the God of the christians, as his wife Clotilda had advised him to do, and after obtaining the victory, he was converted from the heathen religion, and was baptized with 3000 of his subjects, on Christmas-day, by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims. He was victorious in other battles against the Goths, and though he was checked in a battle by Theodoric near Arles, he had the good fortune to subdue the best part of Gaul under his power, and he fixed his residence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

CLOVIS II. succeeded his father Dagobert 638, and was a mild and benevolent prince, though accused of debauchery and cowardice. He died 655, aged 23.

CLOVIS III. succeeded his father Thierry III. 691. He reigned five years, and died at the age of 14. He was governed by Pepin Heristal, who, as mayor of the palace, governed the kingdom at his pleasure.

CLOWES, William, a surgeon of eminence of whom few particulars are known. He was originally a surgeon in the navy, and was afterwards surgeon to Bartholomew and Christ hospitals, London, and to queen Elizabeth. His last publication on the venereal disease was in 1596, reprinted 1637.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman accused by his mother of murdering his father. He was ably defended by Cicero.

CLUVERIUS, Philip, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic 1580. He studied law at Leyden, but his genius and the advice of Jos. Scaliger directed him to geography. He travelled to improve himself through Germany, England, France, and Italy, and it is said he could talk with fluency ten different languages. He died at Leyden 1623, 43 years old. He published *de tribus Rheni alveis—Italia—Germania antiqua—Sicilia & Sardinia,—introductio ad geograph. universalem.* &c.

COBB, Samuel, an ingenious poet, educated at Christ's hospital, of which he afterwards became master. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. He died at London 1713. He wrote observations on Virgil, and a collection of poems 8vo. 1700. He also assisted Rowe in his *Callipædia*, and Ozell in his *Boileau's lutrin*.

COBDEN, Edward D. D. first chaplain to Gibson bishop of London, and afterwards for 22 years to George II. was besides archdeacon of London, prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's, and rector of Acton, and of St. Austin and St. Faith, London. Though such a pluralist, yet his income did not exceed 350l. per annum, a sum which, by moderation and contentment, he converted into honorable independence and dignified enjoyment. He published "discourses and essays," 1757, of which only 250 copies were printed, and also poems for the benefit of his curate's widow. He survived the loss of his wife two years, and died 22d April 1764, aged above 80.

COCCEIUS, Henry, a native of Bremen, educated at Leyden, and made professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, from which he removed to Utrecht, and afterwards to Frankfort on Oder. In 1713, he was created a baron of the empire and died 1719, aged 75. He is author of *juris publici prudentia compendiose exhibita—prodromus justitiæ gentium—deductiones consilia*, &c.—*Theses*, four vols. 4to. &c.

COCCEIUS, Samuel, a German baron, son of the preceding, born at Frankfort on the Oder. He was in the service of Frederic the great of Prussia, and, as his grand chancellor, he presided with dignity and great impartiality over the administration of justice. Besides the *Frederican code*, published in three vols. 8vo, 1747, he edited *Grotius de jure belli pacis*, five vols. 4to. He died 1755.

COCCEIUS, or Cock, John, a native of Bremen Hebrew professor there. He afterwards removed to Franeker, and then to Leyden, where he obtained the theological chair. He excited a warm controversy by the singularity of his opinions. He considered the whole of the old testament as a mystical representation of Christ and his church, and gave to every word and sentence a metaphorical

metaphorical interpretation. He was an advocate for the millennium, and deeply studied the apocalypse. His followers were called Cocceians. He died at Leyden 1669 aged 61. His works filled 10 vols. fol.

COCCHI, *Anthony*, professor of physic at Florence and Pisa, was born at Mugellano, and died 1758, aged 62. He was esteemed for his learning, and came to England with lord Huntingdon to see Mead, Newton, and other learned men. He was intimate with Boerhaave. He was antiquary to the emperor. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of the Pythagorean mode of life, and other medical treatises, besides an edition of Xenophon Ephesus' amoribus Anthiæ & Abrocomæ.

COCHIN, *Charles Nicholas*, a French engraver, was born 1668, and died in 1754. His principal pieces are after Watteau and le Moine, and from the paintings of the invalids, in which he was engaged 10 years. — There was another of the same name, whose smaller pieces are greatly admired, especially those after Vernet. His son, who was equally eminent, died 1790, aged 75. He was author of letters on the pictures of Herculeum—letters on the lives of Slodtz and Deshayes—travels in Italy, &c.—dissertation on the effect of light and shade, &c.

COCHIN, *Henry*, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and was as eminent at the bar as Bourdaloue was in the pulpit. He pleaded his first cause before the great council when at the age of only 22. His memorials, pleadings, &c. appeared at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to. 1751. He died 1747, aged 60.

COCHLEUS, *John*, a catholic of Nuremberg, who warmly attacked Luther, Bucer, Osiander, Melancthon, Calvin, and the other reformers. He was attacked by Dr. Morison, an Englishman, for his tract on the marriage of Henry VIII. and he violently defended himself. He died January 10, 1552, aged 72, at Breslaw. His *Historia Hussitarum*, in folio, is curious. He wrote besides de actis et scriptis Lutheri, &c.

COCHRAN, *Robert*, a Scotchman, educated at Padua, and employed by James III. of Scotland as an architect to erect some public buildings. The favor which he enjoyed with his sovereign, and his elevation to the earldom of Mar, so offended the old nobility, that they tore him from the royal presence, and hanged him over the bridge at Lauder, 1484.

COCHRAN, *William*, a Scotch painter, born December 12, 1738, at Strathaven, Clydesdale. After studying at Glasgow, he went to Italy, in 1761, and applied himself under the direction of Gavin Hamilton at Rome, and on his return home he acquired great celebrity, and some opulence. He died October 23, 1785, and was buried in the cathedral church of Glasgow. His pieces are much admired, especially his *Dædalus* and *Icarus*, and his *Diana* and *Endymion*.

COCKAIN, *Mr. Aston*, a native of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, studied at Oxford, and was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a catholic, which circumstance diminished the number of his friends; though his poetry, occasionally licentious, was yet respectable. His extravagance reduced him in the latter part of his life. He died 1684, aged 78. He wrote four plays, and *Dianæa*, a romance.

COCKBURN, *Catharine*, an ingenious lady, daughter of

captain David Trötter, of the navy. From a protestant she became a catholic, and again was reconciled to the protestants. In 1708 she married Mr. Cockburn, son of an eminent Scotch divine, who, though at first a non-juror, took the oaths, and obtained the living of Long Horsley, Cumberland. Though possessed with a genius for poetry, she turned her thoughts to metaphysics, and defended Locke against Drs. Burnet and Holdsworth. She survived her husband about one year, and died 1749, aged 70. Her works were collected by Dr. Birch, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKER, *Edward*, an ingenious penman, who died 1677. He published 14 copy books, engraved by his own hand, besides a treatise on arithmetic—a small English dictionary—and a book of sentences for writing, called Cocker's morals.

COCLIS, *Publ. Horat.* a Roman, celebrated for his brave defence of a bridge across the Tiber, against the whole army of Porfena.

CODRINGTON, *Christopher*, a gentleman of genius and merit, was born at Barbadoes, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was elected fellow of All-souls, in 1689, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of physic, modern and classical literature, and divinity. He afterwards entered the army, without resigning his fellowship; and recommended himself to the notice of king William by his courage in repelling the French in their attack on St. Christopher, and at the siege of Namur. At the peace of Ryſwick he was made governor of the Leeward islands, in which office he conducted himself with great propriety. He was at the successful attack on Guadaloupe in 1703; some time after which he resigned his employment, and lived in retirement and learned ease. He died at Barbadoes 7th April 1710, and his remains were brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, in All-souls chapel. He left his library, valued at £6000, to his college, besides £10,000 to build a library. He left also two plantations to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Some of his poems appear in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. He was esteemed as very superior in metaphysical knowledge.

CODRUS, the last king of Athens, who nobly offered himself to death, that his countrymen might obtain the victory, according to the words of an oracle, B.C. 1070.

COEFFETEAU, *Nicholas*, a Dominican, born at Calais, died 1623, aged 49, after being nominated to the see of Marseilles by Lewis XIII. He translated Florus, and wrote a Roman history from Augustus to Constantine, in folio, besides other pieces.

COEN, *John Paterſon*, a native of Hoorn, who became governor of the Dutch East Indies, and laid the foundation of the city of Batavia, where he removed the factory from Bantam 1619. He came to Europe in 1623, but four years after returned to Batavia, which he bravely defended against the emperor of Java. The bodies of the thousands, however, of the enemy who fell in the siege, produced a pestilence, of which unfortunately Coen died 1629, aged 42.

COEUR, *James*, a French merchant, the richest subject in Europe. His connections were so extensive that he had 300 factors in Italy and the Levant, and his resources were

were so great, that he lent Charles 7,200,000 crowns of gold, with which the monarch conquered Normandy. These high services, however, were ill repaid. Though once the favorite and friend of the king, he was basely imprisoned, and, under the false pretence that he had poisoned Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress, he was tried, and condemned to dishonorable concessions, and a fine of 100,000 crowns. His clerks, in his misfortunes, showed their gratitude to him; they relieved his distresses, and facilitated his escape from confinement. He fled to Rome, where pope Calixtus III. gave him the command of his fleet against the Turks. He soon after died, at Chio, 1456.

COGAN, *Thomas*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oriel college, of which he became fellow. In 1575 he was elected master of Manchester school, and, there as he had taken his degrees in physic, he practised with great success. He was author of the haven of health, for the comfort of students, 4to. 1586—a preservative from the pestilence—*epistolarum familiarum Ciceronis epitome*, &c.

COGGESHALLE, *Ralph*, an English Cistercian monk, who was at the siege of Jerusalem by Saladin, of which he wrote the history, in a "chronicle of the holy land," published in 1729. He wrote besides other things. He is supposed to have died about the year 1228.

COHAUSEN, *John Henry*, a German physician, author of a curious work, called *Hermippus redivivus*, &c. translated into English by Dr. John Campbell, and called the Sage's triumph over old age and the grave. In this work, he pretended that life might be extended to 115 years, by taking in the breath of young women. He died at Munster 1750, aged 85.

COHORN, *Mennon*, a famous Dutch engineer, who early displayed his genius for military tactics, and the art of fortification. As engineer and lieutenant general in the service of his country, he skilfully fortified and ably defended the principal towns, and supported the siege of Namur against the celebrated Vauban. He died at the Hague 1704, aged 72. He called Bergen-op-Zoom the master-piece of all his fortifications which he had erected in the United States. He wrote a treatise on fortification, in the Flemish language.

COIGNET, *Giles*, an eminent painter of Antwerp, accused of selling copies of his pieces, drawn by his scholars, and re-touched by himself, as real originals. He died 1600, aged 70.

COINTE, *Charles le*, a French historian, born at Troyes, 4th November 1611. He was priest of the congregation of the oratory, and for his abilities he deserved the patronage of Colbert, who obtained for him a pension of 1000 livres, and three years after 500 livres more. He wrote *Annales ecclesiastici Francorum*, 8 vols. fol. from 235 to 835, the first volume of which appeared 1665, and the last 1679. The work, though not elegant, is curious, and contains great variety of matter. Le Cointe died at Paris 18th January 1681, aged 70.

COITER, *Volcherius*, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, was born at Groningen. His labors in anatomy were very useful, and laid the foundation of that eminence which modern industry has produced. He wrote a system of anatomy, fol. 1573—

de cartiliginibus tabulæ, 1566. fol. &c. and died 1600, aged about 66.

COKE, *Edward*, a celebrated English lawyer, born at Mileham, Norfolk, in 1549. He was educated at the free school, Norwich, and Trinity college, Cambridge, from which, after four years' residence, he removed to Clifford's inn, and the year after to the Inner-temple. After six years he was called to the bar, and pleaded his first cause in the king's bench 1578. He was about this time appointed reader of Lyon's-inn, where his lectures, for three years, were numerously attended, and deservedly admired. He married soon after Bridget daughter of John Preston esq. a lady who brought him £30,000, and by whom he had ten children. He now rose to consequence by his abilities, and, from his matrimonial connections, he was elected recorder of Nottingham and Coventry, member for Norfolk, and speaker of the house of commons, in the 35th of Elizabeth. He was solicitor and afterwards attorney-general to the queen, and in that quality he was employed in the prosecution of Essex and Southampton. He was knighted by James in 1603; but he highly disgraced himself by the violence of his conduct and the scurrility of his language in managing the impeachment of the unfortunate Raleigh; a circumstance to which Shakespeare is supposed to have alluded in his Twelfth night. At the trial of the gunpowder conspirators, and of the Jesuit Garnet, he was greatly distinguished by his eloquence, and the two speeches which were afterwards published are deservedly considered as master-pieces of superior elocution, and consummate argumentation. In 1606 he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas, and seven years after placed at the head of the king's bench, and sworn of the privy council. In the trials in consequence of Overbury's murder, Coke behaved with great spirit and becoming impartiality; but the dispute which he had with Bacon, and the secret intrigues of his enemies, undermined his power, and lessened his influence with the king, so that he fell into disgrace. Some attribute his fall to the rising favorite Villiers; but whatever might be the causes of the king's displeasure, sir Edward did not behave in his adversity with the dignity and fortitude which conscious virtue and oppressed innocence should assume. When informed of his banishment from office, he on his knees acknowledged the royal mercy extended to him beyond his merits, and deprecated the severity of his sovereign's displeasure. Upon his disgrace, he received a letter from Bacon, which cruelly upbraided his conduct, and insultingly reflected upon his situation; a circumstance in itself humiliating to human nature to observe the abilities of so great a man, and so sagacious a philosopher, dishonorably demeaning himself by trampling on fallen greatness. He afterwards was restored to some degree of favor, which he probably procured by marrying his daughter to the brother of Buckingham. This union, which was negotiated against the consent of lady Coke, was productive of serious consequences, in the separation of sir Edward from his wife, which nothing at last but the king's interference could repair. He was member in the parliament of 1621; but though restored to the privy council, his conduct in the house of commons was too independent to please the court, and his popular harangues against the royal pro-

clamations were viewed with secret resentment, and upon the adjournment of the house, he was committed to the Tower, on pretence of ill conduct during the trial of Overbury. Though soon after released, he yet was again driven from the privy council, and emphatically called by James "the fittest instrument for a tyrant that ever was in England." Under the next reign, though some persecutions attended him, that he might not be elected to parliament, he was made sheriff of Bucks, and attended on the judges where he often had presided as chief justice. In 1628, however, he was elected for Bucks, and in the house became a violent advocate for the redress of grievances, and boldly declared Buckingham as the cause of all the miseries of the kingdom, though before he had pronounced him the favourer of the nation. After the dissolution of that parliament he retired to his house at Stoke Poges, Bucks, where he died September 3, 1634, in his 86th year. While on his death-bed, his papers were seized by sir Francis Windebank, together with his will; and they were not recovered till seven years after, when his son moved in the commons that the papers seized might be restored. Sir Edward had married for his second wife, in 1598, Elizabeth daughter of lord Burleigh, by whom he had the lady, who, as mentioned, so unfortunately produced such domestic dissensions. Coke was in his character a man of great presence of mind and resolution, full of resources; and though in his calamity dejected, yet never desponding; so that James compared him to a cat, which always falls upon her legs. Celebrated as an able lawyer, he is still known and respected as a clear and luminous writer on the constitution of his country. Of his reports the first volume appeared in 1600, in folio, but the last or 13th was published only in 1655. His institutes are divided into four parts; the first of which is a translation of Littleton's tenures; the second part contains magna charta and other statutes; the third the criminal laws of the crown; and the fourth the jurisdiction of all the courts of the kingdom. There are besides other works, of inferior consequence.

COLARDEAU, *Charles Pierre*, a French poet, born at Janville, Orleanois, died 7th April 1776, aged 41. He translated Pope's *Eloisa* to *Abelard*, with great spirit and elegance, besides two of *Young's* night thoughts. He wrote two tragedies, *Astarbe* and *Calisto*, not favorably received on the French stage. He was elected member of the French academy, but died before his inaugural speech. His works were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779, Paris.

COLBERT, *John Baptiste*, marquis of Segnelai, an illustrious statesman. His family were originally of Rheims, where his grandfather was a wine merchant, and his father of the same occupation, but afterwards a cloth and silk merchant. As clerk to Tellier a notary, young Colbert displayed great diligence and ability, and was at last recommended to cardinal Mazarine, whom he faithfully served and by whom he was highly patronised. In this office he displayed so much zeal, and in an embassy at Rome showed such dexterity and dispatch, that Mazarine at his death in 1661, strongly recommended him to the king as a man of integrity, and of superior talents. Colbert was first intendant of finances, and in this appointment, he settled on the firmest basis, the trade of France with the East and West Indies. As superintendent of

the buildings in 1664 he began to improve and embellish the capital, and by erecting the noble palaces of the Thuilleries, Versailles, the Louvre, Fontainebleau, &c. he contributed to the comfort of the monarch, and to the honor of the nation. His influence with the monarch procured also the foundation of the academy for painting and sculpture, the academy of sciences, and the observatory which was first inhabited by Cassini. He likewise promoted the canal by which the two seas were united, and which was completed in 1680, after 14 years' labor, and he introduced a severe reform in the courts of justice. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and three years after minister of state, which enabled him more fully to promote the interests of his country, and the glory of his master. He died September 6th 1683, of the stone, leaving six sons and three daughters, whom he settled by alliances with the greatest and most powerful families of France, wisely considering that high connections are a more permanent profit to a family than momentary popularity. He is deservedly respected as a minister who ably restored the navy, the commerce, and the finances of France, patronized learning and science, and invigorated genius by his mild and active generosity.

COLBERT, *John Baptiste*, marquis of Torey, son of the preceding, was born September 19th, 1665. He was early engaged in politics, and as ambassador in Portugal, Denmark, and England, he evinced great judgment, and ability. He was secretary of state 1686, director general of the posts 1699, and counsellor to the regency in Lewis XV's minority. He died at Paris 2d September 1746, aged 81. Ten years after his death appeared his memoirs of the negotiations from the treaty of Ryswick to the peace of Utrecht, in four parts, 3 vols. 12mo, written with great purity and commendable impartiality. He married the daughter of de Pomponne, minister of state, by whom he had several children.

COLE, *William*, son of a clergyman, was born at Adderbury Oxfordshire 1626, and educated at Merton college. He retired to Putney, where he devoted himself to botany. At the restoration he became secretary to Dupper bishop of Winchester, in whose service he died 1662. He published 1656, the art of simpling, or introduction to the knowledge of gathering plants, and the next year *Adam in Eden*, or *Nature's paradise*, containing an history of herbs, plants, &c.

COLE, *Thomas*, a dissenting minister, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church Oxford. In 1656 he was made principal of St. Mary-hall, and had the great Locke among his pupils, but at the restoration he was ejected for nonconformity, from his preferments, and after keeping a school for some time at Nettlebed, he settled in London, and was lecturer at Pinner's hall. He wrote a discourse on regeneration, faith, and repentance, 8vo.,—a discourse on the christian religion on sundry points, 8vo.,—the incomprehensibleness of imputed righteousness for justification of human reason, and other things, and died 1697.

COLE, *Thomas*, a native of Gloucestershire, who made a curious collection of herbs, &c. which, according to Dr. Pulteney, he afterwards destroyed in a fit of religious phrenzy, expressing his sorrow that he had spent his time in a manner so little conducive to the service of God.

COLES, *Elisba*, author of a Latin dictionary, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640, and entered at Magdalen

Malen college Oxford in 1658. He left the university without a degree, and maintained himself in London, by teaching Latin and English. He was afterwards usher at merchant taylors', but left the place for some misdemeanor, at present unknown, and retired to Ireland, where he died about 1680. Besides his dictionary in 8vo, he wrote the English schoolmaster,—short-hand, Nolens Volens,—an English dictionary, &c. The famous work on predestination was written by another Elisha Coles, his uncle, who lived about this period, and died 1688.

COLET, *John*, was born in St. Antholin's parish London 1466, son of the lord mayor, and brother to 21 other children. He was educated at Magdalen college Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. 1504. His knowledge did not extend to Greek, as in those days that language was considered as unnecessary, and the learning of it was opposed by a set of men who called themselves Trojans. From Oxford he travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with the learned of the times, with Budæus, Erasmus, Grocyn, Linacer, Lilly, &c. and on his return to England, he was courted and admired for his learning and eloquence. After inferior preferments, he was made dean of St. Paul's in 1505, and in this high office, he began by preaching himself, and by procuring the assistance of able divines, to encourage enquiries after the contents of the holy scriptures. The spirit and independence which he showed, made him however obnoxious to the clergy, and the bishop of London, a bigoted man, complained of him to Warham, the primate, who knowing the integrity of his views dismissed the accusation. In his eagerness to promote learning Colet founded St. Paul's school in 1512 of which Lilly was the first master, with an ample provision to instruct 153 boys gratis, under the patronage of the mercer's company. Whilst he meditated retirement to privacy and solitude from the tumults of a busy life, he was attacked by the sweating sickness, which after a third relapse carried him off 16th September 1519, in his 53d year. He was buried in St. Paul's church, and the elegant monument erected over him perished with the cathedral in 1666. He wrote various things, all of which are mentioned in his life by Knight. Though he did not live long enough to see the reformation, he yet was an able promoter of it, and he was inimical to the tenets of the Romish church, not merely as the friend of reformation, but as an honest man whose opinions were respectable, as proceeding from an exemplary, moderate, and religious character. He is introduced under the character of Gratianus Pullus in Erasmus' colloquy called Peregrinatio religionis ergo.

COLEY, *Henry*, a native of Oxford, who from a taylor became an eminent astrological writer, as the assistant of Lilly, and the continuator of his ephemeris. His pretended knowledge of futurity rendered him very popular, so that his house in Gray's-inn-lane was frequented by people of all descriptions, and his opinion obtained by the examination of urine, &c. He wrote a key to the whole art of astrology, and died 1690.

COLIGNI, *Gaspard de*, admiral of France, was born 16th Feb. 1516, at Chatillon-sur-Loing. He was early inured to a military life, and by his brave conduct at the battle

of Cerifoles, and particularly of Renti, he was made admiral of France. At the death of Henry II. he espoused the cause of the Calvinists against the Guises, and during the battles which desolated France during that melancholy period of civil war, he greatly distinguished himself, especially at Dreux, St. Denys, Jarnac, and Montcontour. Peace at last put an end to civil broils, and Coligni appeared at court, and was loaded with the caresses and the presents of Charles IX. who soon after perfidiously planned and executed his murder. Coligni was the first who fell on the fatal day of Bartholomew, 24th Aug. 1572. The duke of Guise headed his train of assassins to the house of the aged hero, who was stabbed in several places by Besme, and thrown out of the window. After the body had been exposed three days to the insults of the populace, the head was cut off and sent by the bloody Catherine de Medicis as a present to the Roman pontiff. The character of this great, good, and virtuous man, has been ably drawn up by the abbé de Mably, who draws a parallel between him and Francis duke of Guise. His life has been written by Gatien de Courtilz, 1686, and is also found among the "hommes illustres de France." His brother Odet was a cardinal, and archbishop of Toulouse, but on embracing the protestant tenets, he was stripped of his honors, and fled to England, where he was poisoned by one of his servants, 1571.

COLIGNI, *Henrietta*, daughter of Gaspard de Coligni marshal of France, first married Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lord, and afterwards count de la Suze of Champagne. This last union proved very unfortunate, the jealousy and severities of her husband compelled her to embrace the Catholic religion, and at last she was separated from him, and her marriage annulled by the parliament. She obtained celebrity by her wit and the effusions of her elegiac muse, so that the flatterers of her time, ascribed to her the majesty of Juno, the wit of Minerva, and the beauty of Venus. She died at Paris, 10th March 1673. Her poetical works have been printed with the works of Pellisson, 1695 and 1725, in 2 vols. 12mo.

COLLADO, *Diego*, a Spanish dominican, shipwrecked 1638, on his return to Europe from the Philippines, where he was superintendent of the convents. He wrote ars grammatica Japonicæ linguæ—an dictionary of the Japanese language, &c.

COLLANGE, *Gabriel de*, of Tours in Auvergne, was murdered as a Huguenot at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572, though he was a Catholic. He translated the cabalistic writings of Trithemius, in 4to. Paris 1561, and was besides well skilled in mathematics and cosmography.

COLLATINUS, *Luc. Tarquinius*, the husband of Lucretia, went into voluntary exile, though one of the founders of Roman liberty, because the name of Tarquin was so very unpopular.

COLLE, *Charles*, secretary to the duke of Orleans, died at Paris, 2d Nov. 1783, aged 75. He was distinguished as a comic writer; but though he occasionally possessed all the vigor and elegance of genuine wit, and correct description, he yet wants delicacy, and that cautious regard for morals, so essential in public exhibitions. He was of that society of jovial companions known under

the name of Caveau. His song on the capture of Portmahon procured him a pension of 600 livres. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo. under the title of *theatre de societé*. His best plays are, *Truth in wine*—*Dupius* and *Defronais*—and *Partie de chasse de Henri IV.* from which our Miller of Mansfield is borrowed.

COLLEGE, Stephen, the protestant joiner, was condemned at Oxford as guilty of a conspiracy against Charles II. upon the testimony of a worthless informer, and he suffered death, strongly asserting his innocence, 1681. He was in his character a respectable man and an ingenious mechanic, and his daughter was made sempstress to king William, with a salary of £300 a year.

COLLEONE, Bartholomew, a native of Bergamo, descended from a noble family. He followed the fortunes of de Montone, and of Joan queen of Naples and afterwards entered into the service of the Venetians, and defeated Nicolas Piccinino. He was next in the service of Visconti, and then of Francis Sforza, for whom he defeated the French army at the battle of Fiescati. After serving so many different masters, and every where carrying victory in his train, he again entered into the service of the Venetians. He died 1475, and his memory was honored with an equestrian statue, by the gratitude of the senate. He united to the great merits of a warrior, the amiable character of the patron of learning, and the friend of religion and virtue.

COLLET, Peter, a French ecclesiastic of Ternay, who died 1770, aged 73. He is author of *theologia moralis universalis*, 17 vols. 8o.—*institutions theologice ad usum seminarian.* 7 vols. 12mo.—the life of Vincent de St. Paul, 2 vols. 4to.—*lives of Bourdon and de la Croix*, &c.

COLLET, Philibert, a French advocate, author of treatises on excommunications, tithes, usury, alms, &c. a volume on the statutes and customs of Bresse—two letters on Tournefort's history of plants—and a catalogue of the plants in the neighbourhood of Dijon, &c. He died 1718.

COLLETET, William, a French academician, who died at Paris 10th Feb. 1659, aged 61. He was one of the five authors whom Richelieu selected to write for the theatres; but though liberally patronised by him, he refused to alter his verses according to his suggestions. He was four times married; but his extravagance was so great, that he died in great indigence. His works were published 1653, in 12mo.

COLLIER, Jeremy, an English divine, born at Stow-Qu, Cambridgeshire, 23d Sept. 1650. He was educated under his father, master of Ipswich school, and afterwards entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. 1676. He resided for six years on his rectory of Ampton near Bury, Suffolk, when he resigned it, and settled in London, where he became lecturer of Gray's-inn. At the revolution he was for a while silenced; but his attack on a pamphlet by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, drew upon him the resentment of the court, and he was sent to Newgate, from which, however, he was liberated without trial. He continued still as a writer to abuse the revolution, for which he was again persecuted, and sent to the king's bench prison, but released by the intercession of some of his

friends. In 1696 Collier attended Friend and Perkins, two persons who were executed for their concern in the assassination plot, and by absolving them in the most solemn manner, and by his imposing his hand upon them, he exposed himself to the censures of the clergy, and was accused of insulting the civil and ecclesiastical government. Instead of putting in bail, Collier absconded, and was outlawed till the day of his death. In his retirement he not only defended his conduct, but began to acquire greater celebrity by his pen. He wrote his essays on moral subjects, and afterwards his view of the immorality of the English stage, a work which engaged him in perpetual contention with the wits and poets of the age. The severity of his attack, and the justness and force of his arguments were such, that a reformation actually took place, in the language of pieces represented on the stage, and though Vanbrugh and Congreve ridiculed his assaults, yet Dryden had the good sense and honesty of acknowledging the propriety of his remarks, and of publishing his own repentance for the licentiousness of his muse. His historical dictionary, chiefly compiled from Moreri, made its appearance in 1701, and the fourth volume of it in 1721. He afterwards published in 2 vols. fol. an ecclesiastical history of Great Britain, valuable for the various documents and extensive information which it contains. In 1713 Collier was consecrated a bishop by Hickey, who had himself been consecrated suffragan of Thetford, by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. He was in consequence of his sedentary life greatly afflicted with the stone, of which he died 26th April 1726, aged 76. He was buried in St. Pancras church-yard. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several treatises on controversial and ecclesiastical subjects, and assisted some of his friends in the completion of their publications. He was deservedly admired as a man of independent spirit, as a writer of great learning and genius, and as a divine of genuine piety.

COLLINGS, John, one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in the reign of Charles II. died 1690, aged 67. He distinguished himself as a critic and divine. His weaver's pocket book was much admired. He was ejected as a nonconformist from St. Stephen's, Norwich, where he had been minister 44 years. He assisted Poole in his annotations.

COLLINS, John, an eminent accomptant and mathematician, son of a nonconforming divine, was born at Wood Eaton near Oxford, March 1624. He was engaged with a bookseller, and afterwards with Mar, a clerk of the kitchen to Charles prince of Wales, a man who was particularly fond of mathematics, and who constructed those sun-dials which adorned the prince's gardens. Thus early initiated to the knowledge of mathematics he further improved himself, during the seven years which he spent in the sea service, and at his return assumed the profession of an accomptant, and published some valuable works on mathematical and geometrical subjects. He was a member of the royal society, whose memoirs he enriched by many valuable communications. He was made accomptant to the royal fishery company, and was so highly respected for his knowledge of figures, that the lord chancellor Shaftesbury often consulted him, and referred to his final decision, the settle-

ment of difficult and intricate accounts. He died of a consumption, in consequence of drinking, after a hot day's journey, too large a quantity of cider, November 10th 1683. He was the intimate correspondent of the illustrious men of his times, of Newton, Wallis, Barrow, Gregory, Flamsteed, Leibnitz, Townley &c. Twenty-five years after his death his writings fell into the hands of the learned William Jones of the royal society. He was of a strong and inventive genius, he first projected the manner of dividing the meridian line on the nautical chart, a problem of the first importance to navigation; and he began to shorten the method of computation by logarithms, which was completed by Halley. His "*commercium epistolarum*" appeared in 4to. 1712.

COLLINS, Anthony, was born at Heston near Hounslow, 21st June 67, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Hare afterwards bishop of Chichester. He entered at the Temple, but disliking the study of the law, he applied himself to the general pursuit of literature. He now became the friend of the learned, and gained the confidence of Locke, who corresponded with him, and at his death left a letter for him, full of the warmest confidence and affection. He was the best part of his life engaged in controversies, which proved him to be more inclined to scepticism and infidelity, than to support the christian religion, as an impartial and disinterested enquirer after truth. His chief works were, priestcraft in perfection,—an essay on the 39 articles of the church of England,—vindication of the divine attributes,—discourse of free thinking,—philosophical enquiry concerning human liberty,—scheme of literal prophecy,—a discourse on the grounds and reasons of the christian religion, in two parts, a work which excited general attention, and whose tenets were in a short space of time combated by not less than 35 antagonists, among whom appear the respectable names of Whitton, Chandler, Clarke, Ashley Sykes, and Sherlock. Collins twice visited Holland, but never penetrated farther on the continent. He retired in 1715 to Essex, where he acted as a magistrate, and deserved the public gratitude, by the benevolence and integrity with which he managed the affairs of the county as treasurer of its funds. He was long afflicted with the stone, of which he died December 13th, 1729. He acknowledged in his last moments that the true catholic religion is to love God and to love man, and he earnestly advised those that stood around him to observe that, as the awful warning of a dying man.

COLLINS, Arthur, a learned and indefatigable antiquary, whose knowledge of genealogy and labors of research are sufficiently proved in his valuable work called the peerage of England, in 8 vols. which has passed through several editions, and has been further improved by Longmate.

COLLINS, Samuel, an English physician who studied at Padua, and was graduated at Oxford, in 1659. He wrote the present state of Russia 1671, 8vo. besides a book of anatomy in folio. He was censor of the college of physicians 1707.

COLLINS, William, a poet of great eminence, son of a hatter, born at Chichester, December 25th, 1720. He was educated at Winchester-school, but being superannuated, and thus prevented from entering at New college,

he became a member of Queen's college, and was afterwards elected demy of Magdalen 1741. During his residence at Oxford, he published his oriental eclogues, which are so deservedly admired for simplicity, richness of description, and unaffected tenderness. In 1744, he left Oxford and came to London, panting after fame, with few resources, and too wavering in his plans to execute any regular work. At this time he published proposals for an history of the revival of learning, of which probably not a single line was ever written. He was now known to Dr. Johnson, who with his friendship shared his poverty, and was privy to his distresses, and dangerous escapes. The death of his uncle, colonel Martin, and a legacy of 1000l soon however enabled him to live more respectable; but the acquisition of independence unfortunately did not advance the literary labors of the poet, who no sooner found himself enabled to study, than he was assailed by greater calamities than poverty, the calamities of disease and insanity. That so able a writer, and so sublime a poet, should be incapacitated to give flow to the pure streams of genius and elegant conception is a melancholy loss to mankind. For a time he endeavored to disperse the clouds which hung threatening over his reason by travelling into France, but he returned, and after being some time confined in a house of lunatics, and afterwards attended by the care of his sister, he fell a victim to his intellectual malady, at Chichester in 1756. When he was visited at Islington by Johnson, he was found in his retirement with a book in his hand, which his friend out of curiosity examined to see what companion a man of letters had chosen. I have but one book, said Collins, but that is the best. It was a common English testament, such as children carry to school. In his last illness, Collins expressed to his friend Dr. Warton, his disapprobation of his oriental eclogues. His odes though very sublime, especially that on the passions, are however often obscure, his lines are clogged with clusters of consonants, and he too much affected the obsolete, when it was not worthy of revival.

COLLINSON, Peter, an eminent botanist, born in the parish of Stavely near Kendal, Westmoreland. He had an early and strong partiality for natural history, and the great naturalists and many literary characters of the age were soon in the number of his intimate friends; such as Derham, Woodward, Dale, Sloane, Lloyd, and others. In 1728, he became fellow of the Royal Society, whose memoirs he greatly enriched by his own enquiries, and his valuable correspondence with foreigners, especially Benjamin Franklin, Cadwallader Colden, and the famous Linnæus. To his zeal and improvements we are indebted for the many trees and shrubs transplanted from the western hemisphere and other countries, which adorn our gardens and plantations. He was elected fellow of the antiquarian society in 1737. In private life he was of amiable manners, very communicative, and of a very benevolent heart. He was attacked while on a visit to his friend lord Petre with a retention of urine, which medical assistance could not remove, and which shortly proved fatal 11th August 1768, in his 75th year.

COLLIUS, Francis, doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, died in 1640, at an advanced age. He wrote a famous treatise, *de animabus paganorum*, in two vols. 4to. in which, amidst bold and curious conjectures, he decrees

decrees salvation to the sages of Greece, the midwives of Egypt, Socrates, &c. while he denounces damnation on Pythagoras, Aristotle, and others. His book de sanguine Christi is equally curious and singular.

COLLOT, Germain, a French surgeon, famous for his skill in cutting for the stone. He died 1656.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, J.M. a player, who exhibited with little success on the theatres of Geneva, the Hague, and Lyons. The hisses and disapprobation which attended his appearance at Lyons, made him vow vengeance on that unfortunate city, and as he had represented the character of tyrant on the stage to the best advantage, he was soon to exhibit it in real life when admitted member of the convention, and sent as deputy to punish its revolt. Invested with absolute power against the devoted Lyonese, he seemed determined to destroy every vestige of their city, not only the walls were battered down with cannon shot, but the unfortunate inhabitants were slaughtered with insulting cruelty, and not less than 209 perished in one evening. Collot thus stained with blood, and deservedly called the tiger, returned to Paris to become the worthy associate of Robespierre. He voted for the abolition of monarchy, and the death of Lewis, because that unfortunate monarch had refused to appoint him his minister; but when his friend Robespierre was accused, he changed sides, and as president of the convention, he exerted all his influence to procure his condemnation. This minister of iniquity was afterwards himself condemned 1795 to be deported to Cayenne, where he endeavoured to excite an insurrection of the blacks. He died in confinement November 1796. As an orator he had some powers of eloquence, which were fatally exerted in the convention and among the Jacobins; but as a dramatic writer he acquired little celebrity. The best of his pieces is an imitation of the Spanish play of Calderon, which he called the Payfan magistrat.

COLLUTHUS, a priest of Alexandria. He maintained that God was not the author of the wicked, nor of the misfortunes which afflict human life. He usurped the episcopal authority, but was condemned as a heretic by the council of Alexandria 324.

COLMAN, George, an English writer, born about the year 1733 at Florence, where his father was British resident at the grand duke's court. His mother was sister of lady Bath. He was educated at Westminster and Christ church Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. He early displayed those shining talents which promised future reputation, and ensured him the friendship of the wits of the time, of Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Churchill, and others. While at Oxford he published with Thornton the *Connoisseur* in weekly numbers, from 31st January 1754 to September 30th 1756. He entered at Lincoln's-inn, under the patronage of lord Bath, but though called to the bar, the profession of the law was less congenial to his taste and feelings than the pursuit of the muses. From writing fugitive pieces of poetry, he soon applied himself to dramatic composition. His *Polly Honeycomb* was acted at Drury-lane in 1760 with great success, and the next year his *Jealous Wife* divided the general applause with *Murphy's Way to keep him*, and *Macklin's Married Libertine*. The death of lord Bath in 1764 left him in the inde-

pendent enjoyment of a comfortable annuity; and his income was further increased upon the decease of general Pulteney in 1767. He purchased of Beard in 1768, with Harris, Powel, and Rutherford, the property of Covent-garden theatre, but he soon parted with his share in consequence of some private dispute with his fellow patentees. Soon after, he purchased of Foote, for an annuity, the Hay-market theatre, and with great judgement and much advantage to himself and to the public, he continued the management of that house till the time of his death, and thus introduced to the admiration and patronage of the kingdom many actors of merit and respectability. In 1790 he was attacked by a stroke of the palsy, which not only deprived him nearly of the use of one of his sides, but brought on alarming symptoms of mental derangement. He was removed to Paddington under proper management, and died 14th August 1794. Besides the comedies already mentioned, the best of Colman's plays are the *Clandestine marriage*, the *English merchant*, the *Oxonian in town*, the *Man of business*, *Epicene*, the *Spanish barber*, *Suicide*, the *Separate maintenance*, the *Manager in distress*, &c. He evinced his abilities as a scholar and as a critic, by his respectable translation of Terence's comedies, and of Horace's art of poetry.

COLUCCI, Angelo, a native of Jesi in Italy, descended from a noble family, who assumed the learned name of Angelus Colotius Bassus. He settled at Rome, where he distinguished himself by his noble collection of books. He was made made bishop of Nocera, by Leo X. and governor of Ascoli by Clement VII. He wrote Latin poems of some merit, but his Italian verses express little excellence. He died at Rome 1549, aged 82. He was the revivor and patron of the Roman academy.

COLOGNE, Peter de, a native of Ghent, educated at Paris and at Geneva, where he became the friend of Calvin and of Beza. He went to Metz, and afterwards settled at Heidelberg, where he died in the early part of life. He vindicated the protestants against the bishop of Metz, and wrote also on the eucharist.

COLOMBIERE, Claude de la, a famous Jesuit, born near Lyons. He was an eloquent preacher, and for two years delivered his discourses with great popularity and effect before James II. of England, but on suspicion of conspiracy, he was banished from England, and died at Paris, in the Charolois; 15th February 1682, aged 41. He is particularly known as the inventor of the Solemnity of the heart of Jesus, which had however been before introduced by Thomas Goodwin, president of Magdalen college Oxford. The novelty of this improper act of devotion soon engaged the attention of the pious, and under the influence of pretended visions and miracles it soon gained a great number of partisans and zealous apostles. The better sense of mankind, however, and the return of genuine piety, soon dispelled these fanatical tenets. The sermons of Colombiere were published at Lyons in 1757, 6 vols. 12mo. He wrote besides some moral reflections, and spiritual letters.

COLOMIES, or COLOMESIUS, Paul, a French protestant, born at Rochelle in 1638. He travelled through Europe, and at the solicitation of Isaac Vossius, he visited

visited England, where he was ordained and made Lambeth librarian. He died in London in 1692. He wrote *Gallia Orientalis*,—*Hispania & Italia Orientalis*,—*theologorum presbyterianorum*, *Icon*.—*bibliothèque choisie*, besides critical works, &c.

COLONI, *Adam* and *Adrian*, two Dutch historical painters, called the old and the young. Adam died in London 1685, and his son 1701, aged 33.

COLONNA, *Fabio*, a botanist, born at Naples 1567. He devoted his time not only to natural history, but to the languages, to music, the law, and all the polite arts. His works, especially on botany, are very valuable. He wrote *plantarum & piscium, historia*, 4to,—*stirpium rariorum descriptio*, 4to,—*dissertation on the glosopetra*, 4to, on American plants, fol.—*dissertation on the porpora*, 4to. He was the first who gave distinct names to the petals and the leaves of flowers, a judicious arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. The musical instrument called pentachordon is of his invention. He lived to his eightieth year.

COLONNA, *Francisco Maria Pompeo*, a French philosopher, whose chief work is the natural history of the universe 1734, 4 vols. 12mo. He perished in the fire which destroyed his house at Paris 1726.

COLONNA, *Prospero*, son of Anthony prince of Salerno, assisted, in company with his relation Fabricio, Charles VIII. of France in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards he exerted his influence and his military powers to reconquer it for the house of Arragon. He was made prisoner at the battle of Villa Franca 1515; but when restored to liberty by the French, he renewed the war with astonishing vigor, and after gaining the battle of la Bicoque, he was enabled to relieve Milan, in 1522. This distinguished warrior died 1523, aged 71.

COLONNA, *Pompeo*, nephew of Prospero, was brought up to the church, and made bishop of Rieti, and a cardinal, though his inclinations tended to the military profession. Ever restless and dissatisfied, he raised an insurrection at Rome on the reported death of Julius II. 1512, and, with his accomplice Savillo, he seized the capitol; but, though pardoned, and restored to his ecclesiastical honors, he again, in 1526, engaged in another conspiracy to seize the chief power, and to put the pope to death. This perfidious conduct, which brought misery on the Romans, by the sacking of the city by the constable Bourbon, was not punished as it deserved, but Colonna, whose intrigues assisted the pope's escape from the castle of St. Angelo, was again pardoned, raised to new honors, and made viceroy of Naples. He died 1532, author of a poem *de virtutibus mulierum*.

COLONNA, *Francis*, a Venetian, who, in consequence of disappointed love in his courtship of Lucretia Lelia, became author of a curious work called *Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo*, printed by Aldus 1499, and translated into French 1561. He was afterwards of the order of St. Dominic, and died 1527.

COLONNA, *Vittoria*, daughter of Fabricio duke of Paliano, was born at Marino 1490, and married, 1507, the marquis of Pescara. In 1525, on her husband's death, she retired to a monastery, and died at Rome 1547. Her elegant poems have often been printed, and are deservedly admired.

COLONNA, *Mark Antonio*, duke of Paliano, distinguished himself so much in the defeat of the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, that the pope permitted him to enter Rome in a triumphal procession. He was afterwards made constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily; and died 1584.

COLONNA, *Ascanio*, son of the preceding, was made a cardinal, and showed his learning and the powers of his eloquence in the defence of the pope in his dispute with the Venetians. He died at Rome 1608.

COLONNA, *John*, a noble Italian, sent as papal legate to the christian army in Palestine. He was made prisoner by the Saracens, and cruelly condemned to be sawn in two; but the fortitude with which he bore the insults of his enemies disarmed their vengeance, and procured his liberty. He died 1245.

COLONNA, *Giles*, an Augustin monk, bishop of Bourges. He was a learned man, and a theological professor, and he wrote some works in philosophy and divinity, and died at Avignon 1316.

COLONNA, *Fabricio*, son of the duke of Amalfi, was a celebrated warrior against the Ursini. He was constable of Naples, and was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512. He died 1520.

COLRANE, *Henry Hare*, lord, born at Blechingley, in Surrey, 10th May 1693, was educated at Enfield, and Corpus Christi, Oxford. He was well skilled in the learned languages, and displayed his poetical talents by his *musarum oblatio ad reginam*, a poem inserted in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. He travelled three times through Europe; and in his second tour was attended by the well known Conyers Middleton. He made a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities abroad, which were munificently presented after his decease to his college. He died at Bath 4th August 1749, and was buried at Tottenham. His books and prints on English antiquities were sold at his death, and bought for the antiquarian society.

COLSTON, *Edward*, an English philanthropist, born at Bristol, November 2, 1636. He greatly increased his property by his commercial connections with Spain; and the produce of his honest industry he benevolently disposed to charitable purposes. He built alms-houses in Bristol, which he endowed with an income of £282; and besides the erection of a school for 40 boys, he founded, at the expence of £11,000, the hospital of St. Augustin, for a master, usher, and 100 boys, for whose maintenance he appropriated an annual income of above £138. Besides this, he gave many other munificent donations, especially £6000 for the improvement of sixty small livings. He was not only charitable, but he possessed great meekness of temper, joined to exemplary temperance and sincere piety. It was his practice never to bestow his charity on beggars, but rather on poor housekeepers, and on sick and decayed persons. He died at Mortlake, in Surrey, 11th October 1721, aged 85, and was buried at All-saints church, Bristol, where a monument records his virtues and charitable benefactions.

COLUMBUS, *Christopher*, celebrated as the discoverer of a new continent, was born, 1442, at Genoa, son of a woolcomber. He was early inured to the labors of the sea; and in his great fondness for navigation, he made himself

himself perfect in geometry, astronomy, and cosmography. After trading in various parts of the Mediterranean he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was established; and here he married the daughter of a master of a vessel who had been engaged in plans of discovery, whose charts and observations he perused; and he increased his knowledge of maritime affairs by several voyages to the Canaries and the coast of Africa. Thus guided by experience, and encouraged by the correspondence of Paul Foscanelli, a learned Florentine, he became persuaded that a continent must exist in the western ocean. He presented his plans to the Genoese republic, and afterwards to the king of Portugal; but instead of patronage and encouragement, he met in both applications with coldness and indifference. At the court of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella showed him greater attention; and after many delays and objections, which his zeal and earnestness successfully combated and removed, he was at last permitted to sail in quest of unknown regions. On the 6th of September 1492 he left Gomera, with three small ships, and on the 12th of October, after sailing in a westerly direction, he discovered some islands, and landed at Guana bay, in the Lucca islands. After visiting and taking possession of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, which, after a passage of fifty days, he reached in May 1493. These discoveries astonished and pleased the Spanish monarch. Columbus was declared admiral of the Indies, ennobled, and permitted to return to the new world with a large fleet. In his second voyage he discovered Jamaica and other islands; and on his return to Europe, 8th June 1496, he was enabled to silence the malicious insinuations which envy had spread concerning his views, and the importance of the new world. In May 1498 he made a third voyage, and discovered Paria, on the continent; but so violent were his enemies, that, in spite of his services, his rank, and authority, he was sent to Spain in irons in October 1500: but the monarch liberated him from captivity, and from every ignominious imputation. He again visited the new world, and died soon after his return, at Valladolid, 20th May 1506. His remains, by the king's command, were magnificently buried at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits: "Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new world." Important as the services of this great man are to the world, it is melancholy to record the ingratitude of posterity, and to behold an extensive continent, the discovery of which ought to have been immortalized in the appellation of Columbia, bear the insignificant name of Americus Vespucius, one of those obscure individuals who followed, in fearful imitation, the track of the first heroic discoverer. The life of Columbus was written by *Ferdinand*, one of his sons, who embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and died 1530, leaving a valuable library to the cathedral of Seville. —Another son, called *Diego*, inherited all his father's honors.

COLUMBUS, Bartholomew, brother to Christopher, was ingenious in his drawing of spheres and sea-charts. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to come to solicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at last the English monarch accepted his proposals, and promised support and encouragement to his brother, he

found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Castile. Bartholomew shared the honors and the dangers of his brother's discoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. He died 1514, very rich.

COLUMBUS, Realdus, an Italian anatomical writer, born at Cremona. He died at Rome 1577. It is said that his works are composed from the compositions of Vesalius, his master, and predecessor in the anatomical chair of Padua, whose discoveries he freely appropriated to himself. His Latin is very elegant. His opinions on the blood nearly approached Harvey's discovery of the circulation.

COLUMELLA, a Spaniard, who resided at Rome under Claudius, and wrote some books on trees and agriculture.

COLUMNA, Guy, a native of Messina in Sicily, who accompanied Edward I. to England, and wrote a chronicle in 36 books, besides a history of the siege of Troy, in Latin, 1477, in 4to. The last edition is at Naples, 1655.

COLUTHUS, a Greek, author of a poem on the rape of Helen, in the 6th century.

COLVIUS, Andrew, a native of Dort, who went in the suite of the Dutch ambassador to Venice, where he gained the intimacy of Father Paul, and translated into Latin his treatise on the inquisition. He wrote also some elegant poetry, and made a valuable collection of books and curiosities, of which a catalogue was printed 1655. He died 1671, aged 77. —His son *Nicholas* was like himself a learned and eloquent divine. He died 1717.

COLWILL, Alexander, was born near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and educated at Edinburgh, of which he became principal, in 1662. Besides some tracts, he wrote the *Scotch Hudibras*, after the manner of Butler, a ludicrous poem, which severely ridiculed the presbyterians, and which is still admired in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh 1676, aged 58.

COMBESIS, Francis, a Dominican, known as the learned editor of several of the Greek fathers—of five Greek historians, as a supplement to the Byzantine history, &c. He died 1679.

COMBER, Thomas, an English divine, born at Westerham, Kent, 1645. He was educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and he was created D.D. by the archbishop of Canterbury. He was made dean of Durham in the room of Dr. Granville, 1691, and was chaplain to the princess Anne of Denmark and to William and Mary. He died 25th November 1669, and was buried at Stonegrave, Yorkshire. He wrote some divinity tracts, particularly discourses on baptism, catechism, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the church of England, &c.

COMBER, Thomas, a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became D.D. He was born at Shermanbury, Suffex, and educated at Horsham school. He was made dean of Carlisle August 1630, and master of his college the following year. He was in 1642 deprived of all his preferments, and imprisoned. He died at Cambridge February 1653. He wrote a vindication of the divine right of tithes, against Selden.

COMENIUS, John Amor, a protestant, eminent as a divine and grammarian. He was born in Moravia in 1592. After

After being pastor at Fulnec, and also presiding over a school there, he fled upon the invasion of his county by the Spaniards, and came to Lesna in Poland, where he maintained himself by teaching grammar, and where he published his *Janua linguarum*, a small book, which, it is said, acquired so much celebrity, that it was translated into 12 European languages. His fame as a grammarian, was now so universally spread, that he was honorably invited by the Swedes, and by the English parliament, to reform the public schools of the kingdom. In compliance with these requests he visited England in 1641, but the civil wars thwarted his expectations, and made his stay unnecessary. The next year he accepted the invitations of the Swedes, by whom he was respectfully treated. For four years he was engaged at Elbing in laying down plans for the promotion of general instruction, and his recommendations were publicly approved. He afterwards visited Sigismund Ragotzki, prince of Transylvania, and gave him rules for the better regulation of the schools of his country, and on his return to Lesna, he had the misfortune to see the city reduced to ashes by the Poles, and his books and manuscripts destroyed. From Lesna he fled to Silesia, thence to Brandenburg, afterwards to Hamburg, and lastly to Amsterdam, where he ended his days 1671, aged 80. Besides his *Janua*, he wrote *Panosophia prodromus*—a new method of teaching—*unius necessarii*, &c. The last years of his life, however, were disgraced by visionary schemes, and attempts at prophecy. He pretended to foretell the beginning of the millennium, which he placed in 1672 or 1673, a gross absurdity, which his death prevented him from witnessing. It would have been a happy circumstance if he had been the only sufferer in his prophetic dreams, many of the Moravians were weak enough to believe him, and they were severely persecuted, after the destruction of Lesna, and the protestants of Poland also drew upon themselves the hatred and jealousy of the catholics. Comenius, in his last illness, was visited by the celebrated madam Bourignon, who had embraced his tenets, and considered him as more than mortal.

COME NATALIS or NATAL CONTI, a native of Milan, whose Greek and Latin poems appeared at Venice 1550, and his *mythologia five explicationes fabularum*, a very useful mythological work, 1564. He died about 1590.

COMIERS, *Claude*, canon of Embrun, was professor of mathematics at Paris, and died 1693. He wrote on comets, on spectacles, on prophecies, on speech, in an elegant and interesting style.

COMINES, *Philip de*, an excellent historian of Flanders. His noble birth and great acquirements soon recommended him to the notice of Charles duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to that of Lewis XI. of France. Patronised by the monarch, he grew into power and consequence, and as ambassador, he served his court with fidelity and dispatch. After the death of Lewis, he was stripped of his honors, the next successor Charles VIII. viewed him with the prejudice and malevolence of a foreigner, and he was imprisoned at Loches; but though his enemies were so powerful and numerous, that no advocate would presume to plead his cause, he defended himself with the energy and effort of innocence, and after addressing his judges in an eloquent speech of two hours,

he was, after three years' confinement, discharged. He died at his house at Argenton 1509, aged 64, and was buried in the church of the Augustines at Paris. Comines, though well acquainted with modern languages, was yet no deep scholar. The memoirs of his own times, however, which he left, are very valuable for the historical details which they give, during 34 years' of the affairs of the house of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII of France, with anecdotes of the various transactions which at that time took place in England, and on the continent. His impartiality is universally acknowledged, and the respect which he shows to the English nation, entitles him to the praises which Dryden bestows upon him, in ranking him with Thucydides and Tacitus, for the acuteness of his judgement, and the great knowledge of men, manners and politics, which he has displayed. His works were edited by Fresnoy, 4 vols. 4to. 1747, and have been translated by Uvedale into English, 2 vols 8vo.

COMMANDINUS, *Frederic*, an Italian mathematician, descended from a noble family at Urbino, where he was born 1509. Besides great knowledge of mathematics, he was well versed in Greek literature, and translated Archimedes, Apollonius Pergæus, Ptolemy, Euclid, Aristarchus, &c. besides some original compositions on the centre of gravity, on clocks, &c. He was greatly patronised by the duke of Urbino, and died 1575.

COMMELIN, *Jerome*, an eminent French printer, born at Douay. He settled at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1598. He printed among other fathers, the works of Chrysostom, 4 vols. fol. an excellent edition. The mark he prefixed to his editions, was truth sitting in a chair.

COMMENDONE, *John Francis*, a native of Venice, who, at the early age of 10, wrote Latin verses, and so recommended himself by his learning, that he became chamberlain to Julius III, and was employed in various embassies, and made bishop by Paul IV. Pius IV. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and employed him as his nuncio in Poland; and he was afterwards legate at the diet of Augsberg, against the Lutherans. He wrote various Latin poems and letters, and died at Padua 1584, aged 60.

COMMERSON, *Philibert*, botanist to the French king, was born at Chatillon les Dombes, near Bourg in Bresse, 1727. When residing as physician at Montpellier, he showed his fondness for botany to so improper a degree, that he plundered even the king's garden, to enrich his collections. He was recommended by Linnæus to the queen of Sweden to complete her collection of rare fishes, and consequently wrote his ichthyology in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides a dictionary and bibliography on writers of natural history, and the martyrology of botany, containing the lives of those who had lost their life in pursuit of natural curiosities, to which his own life was to be added. His abilities recommended him to the ministry as a proper person to accompany Bougainville round the world, and he embarked in 1766, and highly distinguished himself by the labor and success of his researches. He died at the isle of France in 1773, leaving to the king's cabinet all his collection, amounting to 200 volumes in folio, besides the contents of 32 cases,

cases, containing great treasures, selected during his voyage. He mentions discovering a nation of dwarfs of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high in the interior parts of Madagascar.

COMMIRE, *John*, a Jesuit born at Amboise. He wrote Latin in so elegant a style, that his fables are esteemed equal to those of Phædrus. He died at Paris 1702, aged 77. His poems appeared two vols 12mo. 1754.

COMMODI, *Andrea*, a Florentine painter who died 1638, aged 73. His Lucifer and associates fallen from heaven, painted for Paul V. was much admired.

COMMODIANUS of Gaza, a Christian poet of the fourth century, author of Institutions, a sort of composition neither elegant nor valuable.

COMMODUS, *Lucius Aurelius Antoninus*, succeeded his father Antoninus as emperor of Rome 180. After a series of dissipation, cruelty, and every profligacy, he was poisoned by Marcia his concubine 192.

COMPTÉ, *Lewis le*, a French Jesuit, who went in 1685 to China as a missionary. He published an interesting account of his mission on his return to Europe, and died at Bourdeaux 1729.

COMPTON, *Spencer*, son of the first earl of Northampton, was master of the robes to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. and accompanied him to Spain. When Charles succeeded to the throne, Compton loyally supported his measures, and attended him in his expedition against the Scots. When the royal standard was set up at Nottingham, he was among the truest of his friends. At the battle of Hopton-heath near Stafford, March 19th 1643, he was encompassed by the enemy, and when after deeds of valor, he was offered quarter, he boldly declared he would not receive it from the hands of rebels and rogues, upon which he was slain with a blow of an halbert on the head. He was buried in All-hallows church, Derby. He left six sons and two daughters by Mary daughter of sir Francis Beaumont.

COMPTON, *Henry*, a prelate, youngest son of Spencer, just mentioned. He was born in 1632. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and after three years' residence he set off, in 1652, on his travels. At the restoration he obtained a cornetcy in a regiment of horse, but he afterwards studied divinity at Cambridge, where he became M. A. Soon after entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, a canonry at Christ-church, and the mastership of St. Cross hospital near Winchester. In 1674, he was made bishop of Oxford, and the next year succeeded to the see of London. In this elevated situation he was entrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, and the strong attachment which they showed to the protestant religion, is honorably attributed to the wholesome instructions of the learned prelate. He labored assiduously to reconcile the dissenters to the tenets of the church, and he most ably resisted the claims and the doctrines of the catholics. His zeal as a protestant prelate displeased James II. and therefore he removed him from the privy council, and on his refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles, from his ecclesiastical office, he was summoned before Jefferys and a commission, and arbitrarily deprived of all his episcopal functions. This violence on the part of the king was noticed by Mary and by William prince of Orange, and at last James, afraid of the consequences of his conduct,

consented to restore the bishop to his offices. Compton however received with fullness the reparation offered to his episcopal dignity, and when the kingdom was invaded by William, he warmly espoused his cause, and conducted the princess Anne to Nottingham, to prevent her being conveyed to France. With all the ardor of a friend, and the zeal of a partizan, he congratulated William on his landing, and supported his claims to the throne in the house of lords, and at last consecrated him, and fixed the crown on his head. Every step however which he pursued was tinged with moderation, but because he wished the reconciliation of the dissenters, and opposed the prosecution of Sacheverell, he has been branded with the epithets of a weak and bigoted partizan. He died at the age of 81, July 7th, 1713, and was buried in Fulham church yard. He was an eminent divine as well as an able statesman, strongly attached to the constitution, and displaying the sincerity of his profession by a pious and exemplary life. He wrote some theological tracts, justly esteemed for soundness of doctrine, and for moderation, and was a great encourager of botany, as the patron of Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists. His garden was much admired for his fine collection of exotics.

CONANT, *John, D.D.* an English divine, was born at Yeaterton, Devon, 18th October 1608, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. During the civil wars he left the university, but in 1649 he was unanimously elected rector of his college; he was also divinity professor, and in 1657 was admitted vice chancellor. At the restoration he appeared in London, at the head of the university, to congratulate the king; but though he assisted at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, he refused to comply with the act of uniformity, and was consequently deprived of all his preferments in 1662. He was afterwards readmitted into the bosom of the church 1670, being ordained by Reynolds bishop of Norwich, whose daughter he had married, and by whom he had six sons and six daughters. He was soon after made minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which he exchanged for Allsaints in Northampton, a place to which he was strongly attached. He became archdeacon of Norwich 1676, and in 1681 had a prebend in the church of Worcester. In 1686 he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, and died seven years after, 12th March 1693, and was buried in his church, Northampton. He was a man of great piety, of extensive learning, and of singular modesty. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

CONCA, *Sebastian*, a painter born at Gaeta. He died 1761, aged 82. His pieces were much esteemed and many of them are in the possession of the king of Naples.

CONCANEN, *Matthew*, a native of Ireland, bred to the law. He came to London as a literary adventurer, and he gained a livelihood and some reputation by writing in support of the measures of the ministry. His attack upon Pope procured him a respectable place in the Dunciad; but the patronage of the duke of Newcastle advanced him to the lucrative office of attorney-general for Jamaica. In this appointment, for 17 years, he conducted himself with all the integrity and honor of a man of virtue, and after acquiring a respectable and independent fortune, he returned to England, with the flattering intention

of spending the rest of his life in Ireland. He fell however into a rapid consumption, and died at London 22d Jan. 1749. He wrote Wexford-wells a play, besides some songs, in the Musical miscellany, and a well-known letter addressed to Warburton.

CONCINA, *Daniel*, a Dominican of Venice, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, and as a man of abilities, often consulted by Benedict XIV. He was author of a system of christian theology 2 vols. 4to.—and other pieces on practical and casuistical subjects, and died at Venice 1756, aged 70.

CONCINI, better known by the name of marshal d'Ancre, was a Florentine, and came to France in the suite of Mary de Medicis wife of Henry the great. By his intrigues and those of his wife Eleonora Galigay, he became from a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a marquis, and a marshal of France. The enemies which his elevation and his pride procured contrived his ruin, Lewis XIII. was prevailed upon to get rid of this dangerous favorite, and Concini was shot by Vitry and his accomplices on the Louvre bridge, 24th April 1617, and his body was ignominiously insulted by the populace. His wife also lost her head, and his son was declared incapable to hold any office in the kingdom. When his wife was accused of witchcraft, in influencing the mind of the queen, she said, her magic was only the influence of a great mind over a weak one.

CONDAMINE, *Charles Marie de la*, born at Paris 1701, was knight of St. Lazare, and member of several learned academies. He early travelled to the eastern parts of the world, and in 1736 he was chosen with Godin to go to Peru, to determine the figure of the earth at the equator. On his return he visited Rome, and was, by the dispensation of the pope, permitted at the age of 55 to marry his niece. He died 4th Feb. 1774, in consequence of an operation for the removal of a hernia. He was a man of great eminence as a mathematician, though his fondness of flattery rendered him too often regardless of the solid praise which should belong to a man of merit, modesty. He was acquainted with many learned persons, and perhaps more from ostentation than the real wish to advance the cause of science. His works are, distance of the tropics—relation of a voyage to America—observations, &c. on the inoculation of the small-pox—on education—tracts through Italy—measure of the three first degrees of the meridian.

CONDE', *Lewis first duke of*, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, was distinguished for his valor at the battle of St. Quintin, and afterwards for his intrigues, as the leader of the rebellious Hugonots. Active and vigilant during the civil wars of that period, he was wounded at the battle of Dreux, and seven years after fell at that of Jarnac 1569, aged 39. His memoirs of his own times appeared after his death, and possess merit. The best edition is that of 1743, 6 vols. 4to.

CONDE', *Henry prince of*, was known in the court of Henry IV. of France, by whose influence he became a catholic. He was sent to the bastille in 1616, and liberated three years after. The death of Lewis XIII. restored him to public favor; he became minister to the regent, and displayed his valor and his abilities in the service of his country, and died at Paris 1646, aged 58.

CONDE', *Lewis prince of*, duke of Enghein, son of the preceding, deserved the name of the great. He was born at Paris 1621, and Richelieu observed in his earliest years his promising abilities, and foretold his future greatness as a general and as a man. Though but 22 he defeated the Spaniards at the famous battle of Rocroi, and after taking Thionville and other fortified towns, he entered Germany as a conqueror. His attempts afterwards upon Lerida in Catalonia proved abortive, but in Flanders he acquired fresh honors, by the defeat of the imperialists, and the submission of an extensive tract of country. In the civil wars of France, he espoused the cause of the court, though afterwards he opposed the views of Mazarine, and, of the monarchy, and, in the spirit of indignation and unyielding pride, he entered into the service of the Spaniards in Flanders against his country. The peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, reconciled him to his country, and enabled him to atone for the injuries which his desertion had inflicted on his honor and France. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange; but though wounded at the passage of the Rhine, he completed the conquest of Franche-comté, and spread terror into Germany, after the resignation of Turenne. He died of the gout at Fontainebleau 1686, aged 65, leaving two sons by his wife, who was the niece of cardinal Richelieu.

CONDE', *Henry Julius de*, prince of, son of the great Condé, distinguished himself under his father, at the passage of the Rhine, and at the battle of Senef. He was a liberal patron of men of letters, and died 1709, aged 66.

CONDER, *John D. D.* was born in Cambridgeshire 1714, and was educated as a dissenter. He was a minister of a congregation at Cambridge, and afterwards kept a school at Mile-end, and in 1761 succeeded to the meeting on the Pavement, Moorfields. He died 1781, aged 67. He printed several sermons, besides an essay on the importance of the clerical character.

CONDILLAC, *Stephen Bonnot de*, of the French academy, born at Grenoble, was preceptor to the infant son of the duke of Parma. He died at Flux near Baugenci, 2d Aug. 1780, of a putrid fever. He was a man of great erudition, strong sense, and austere manners. He wrote in 3 vols. 12mo. essay on the origin of human sciences—on animals—on the sensations, &c.—besides a course of study for the instruction of his pupils in 16 vols. 12mo—and commerce and government considered in their mutual relations, &c. 12mo. These volumes display great philanthropy, though often they are devoid of warmth and vivacity. He is accused by some of favoring the principles of the materialists.

CONDORCET, *John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of*, one of the founders of the French republic, was born 17th Sept. 1743, at Ribemont in Picardy, of a noble family. He preferred the pursuits of literature to the military profession, and studied mathematics and belles letters at the college of Navarre, and at the age of 21 he gained the applauses of the learned, by his ingenious memoir on the calcul differentiel, which was received by the academy of Paris with marked approbation. He afterwards became the friend of d'Alembert, and of Voltaire, and corresponded with the king of Prussia, and when made secretary of the academy of sciences, he distinguished

tinguished himself by the spirited eulogies which he pronounced on the meritorious services of his departed brethren. In the constituent assembly he was made governor to the dauphin; but his zeal in favor of republican principles overpowered the respect which he owed to majesty, and though patronised by Lewis XVI. he ventured to recommend the abolition of monarchy, and the triumph of liberty. But though hostile to the monarchy, he showed some compassion for the king, and opposed his violent trial; but his measures were viewed with jealousy by Robespierre and his party, and he was regarded as a hypocrite, who, under the mask of moderation and philosophy, aspired at the sovereign power. He was therefore condemned 28th July, 1793, as one of the Girondists, and for a while concealed himself at Paris, but afterwards sought refuge at the house of a friend in the country. His friend unfortunately was absent, and he was obliged to hide himself for several nights in some quarries, till hunger forced him to seek relief in a neighbouring tavern. His long beard, squalid appearance, and the voracious appetite with which he devoured the bread placed before him, rendered him suspected, he was arrested, and might have escaped under the character of a distressed servant, but a Horace found in his pocket, proved him to be a man of education, and of consequence. On the morrow the gaoler found him dead, a sacrifice either to excessive fatigue and continued want, or to poison, 28th March, 1794. In his character, Condorcet was weak but ambitious, fond of novelty, and, in pursuit of imaginary happiness, little attentive to the feelings of humanity, the calls of virtue, and the precepts of christianity. He was, according to d'Alembert, a volcano covered with snow. His writings were respectable. Besides a sketch of the progress of the human mind—a treatise on arithmetick—a tract on calculation, and on the problem of the three bodies—analytical affairs, &c. he wrote eulogies on Bernoulli, d'Alembert, Euler, Jussieu, Buffon, and others, which possessed great merit, though that on Voltaire is considered as turgid and insignificant. His publications were 26 in number.

CONDREN, *Charles de*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, priest of the congregation of the oratory, and confessor of the duke of Orleans, is known for his influence in producing a reconciliation between the king and Orleans. Satisfied with a life of privacy, and the humble dignity of general of his order, he nobly refused a bishopric and the hat of a cardinal, and died 1641. His discourses, letters, &c. have appeared in 2 vols 12mo.

CONFUCIUS or CONG-FU-TZE, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, born at Chanping, of a noble family, about 550 B.C. At the age of three he lost his father, but his education was honorably superintended by the kind care of his grandfather, and his wisdom and abilities displayed themselves with such advantage, that he became the prime minister of the kingdom of Lu. His labors were ardently directed to the reformation of manners, but the dissipation of the king, who attached himself to several concubines, displeased him, and he indignantly resigned his offices, and retired to privacy, and the cultivation of philosophical pursuits. So extensively spread was his reputation, that he was frequented by above 3000 disciples, whom his examples and precepts formed to virtue and morality.

He taught his disciples that the first duties were to serve, obey, and fear God, to love their neighbour as themselves, and to curb their passions to the guidance of reason. Thus deservedly respected and beloved, Confucius selected ten of his pupils, to whom he communicated the vast resources of his mind, and all the precepts which might render and preserve them happy in the possession of wisdom and virtue. He returned afterwards to the kingdom of Lu, where he died aged 73. The king no sooner heard of his death, than he exclaimed, "that the gods had removed him from the earth, because they wished to punish her inhabitants." His memory was honored in the most solemn manner, he was regarded as a departed saint, and public edifices were raised to celebrate his services to mankind. His books on morals have been translated into French, and they possess excellent rules for virtue and morality. He married, when young, but though he lost his wife some years after, he disdained to follow the example of his countrymen, who kept concubines. His descendants are still revered in China, and are regarded as mandarins of the first order of the kingdom.

CONGREVE, *William*, an English dramatic writer, born in Staffordshire, 1672. He was educated at Kilkenny school, and Dublin college, whence many have supposed him to be a native of Ireland. After the revolution he came to London, and entered at the middle temple, but soon relinquished the profession for the cultivation of the muses. His first production was "Incognita, or love and duty reconciled," a novel of some merit, though the composition of a youth of 17. His first play was the *Old Bachelor* in 1693, which was revised and applauded by Dryden, and deservedly recommended the author to the patronage of lord Halifax, by whose influence he became commissioner for licensing hackney coaches, and held other offices worth £600 a year. The next year appeared his *Double Dealer*, but with not so much popularity. On the death of queen Mary, Congreve wrote a delicate and much admired pastoral, called the *Mourning muse of Alexis*, and in 1695 he produced his popular comedy of *Love for Love*, and the same year, an ode on the taking of Namur. The next production was the *Mourning Bride*, a tragedy, which was first acted in Lincoln's-inn fields' theatre, and was universally applauded. The reputation of Congreve, but more particularly the licentiousness of his plays, drew upon him the censures of Jeremy Collier the zealous reformer of the stage, and though Congreve defended himself, yet truth must own the charge of immorality too well established to be refuted. Though dissatisfied with the public cry raised against him, yet he produced another comedy, *The way of the world*, which was condemned by the critics of the times, but nevertheless possesses great merit. Though he now withdrew from public life as an author, his friends were occasionally complimented with his able assistance, he wrote epilogues, and assisted Dryden in his *Virgil*, and contributed the whole of Juvenal's 11th satire. The last 20 years of his life, Congreve spent in ease and retirement. He was at last afflicted severely with the gout, which together with a bruise he received in being overturned in his chariot, hastened his death. He died in Surry-street, Strand, 19th January 1729, and was buried with great solemnity.

in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his honor by Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough. Congreve enjoyed in his time much of what can render life agreeable, easy, and happy. His appointments and the secretaryship of Jamaica yielded him not less than 1200*l.* a year, and with an easy and independent fortune he was flattered with the friendship of the great and of the learned, and had Dryden, Steele, and Pope, among his most devoted admirers. He died very rich, the fruit of his great but not unbecoming economy. His comedies, says Johnson, are the works of a mind replete with imagery and quick in combination, though of his miscellaneous poetry little can be said that is favorable. Voltaire, who knew and admired him, says, that he raised the glory of English comedy to a greater height than any writer before or after him; but his grand defect was entertaining too mean an idea of the character of an author, though to that he was indebted totally for his fame and fortune.

CONNOR, *Bernard*, a physician, born in the county of Kerry, 1666. As his friends were catholics, he was not regularly educated in Ireland, but in 1686 he went over to France, and at Montpellier and Paris, distinguished himself for his assiduity, and his great knowledge of anatomy and chemistry. He afterwards travelled through Germany as the tutor of the two sons of the chancellor of Poland, and on his arrival at Warsaw, recommended himself so much by his skill in the knowledge and cure of diseases, that he became physician to the king, John Sobieski. After collecting much valuable information on the natural history and other curiosities of Poland, he left Warsaw in 1694, as physician in the suite of the king's daughter, who was going to espouse the duke of Bavaria at Brussels, and from Holland, he came to England in 1695. He now began to read lectures on anatomy, chemistry, and physic at Oxford, and acquired such celebrity that he was elected into the royal society and the college of physicians. He also delivered lectures in London and Cambridge with equal success, but his *evangelium medici*, divided into 16 sections, published in 1697, drew upon him the imputation of irreligion and even atheism, and though he probably intended no attack upon revelation, the work deserves censure for its scepticism. On the death of Sobieski, and the tumults which a Polish election generally produced, Connor was induced to gratify the public curiosity by the publication of his history of Poland in two vols. which, though finished with more rapidity than correctness, contains many valuable and interesting particulars concerning that now ill fated kingdom. Whilst in the enjoyment of public celebrity and rising eminence, Connor was attacked with a fever, which quickly carried him off, October 1698, in his 32d year. Though born and educated a catholic he embraced the doctrines of the church of England, and died in her communion. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Hayley, rector of St. Giles in the fields, where his remains were deposited.

CONON, an Athenian general defeated by Lyfander. He afterwards defeated the Spartans, and was reconciled to his countrymen. He was betrayed to Tiribazus, and put to death 393 B.C.

CONON, an astronomer of Samos, the friend of Archimedes. He flattered Ptolemy by saying that the hair

of queen Berenice was become a constellation in the heavens.

CONRAD I. count of Franconia, and king of Germany 912. He opposed the Huns who had invaded Germany, at the solicitation of Arnoul duke of Bavaria, and at last purchased their retreat with a sum of money and a yearly tribute, and died 918.

CONRAD II. son of Herman duke of Franconia, was made king of Germany 1024, and crowned emperor at Rome 3 years after. He was successful against his opponents, and added to his dominions the kingdom of Burgundy according to the will of king Rodolphus. He died 1039.

CONRAD III. son of Frederic of Suabia, was duke of Franconia, and elected emperor of Germany. Though violently opposed in his elevation, he had the good fortune to disperse or reconcile his enemies, and afterwards went to the crusades against the Saracens. As the Greeks had poisoned the fountains in the holy land, he nearly lost his whole army, and with difficulty returned to Europe. He died at Bamberg, 1152.

CONRAD IV. duke of Suabia, succeeded his father Frederic II. as emperor 1250. His elevation was opposed by Innocent IV. who claimed the high privilege of disposing of crowns and kingdoms, upon which he invaded Italy, and took Capua, Naples, and other places. His victories would soon have dispossessed the ambitious pope of his dominions, but he died suddenly, and as it is suspected of poison, 1254.

CONRADIN or CONRAD, son of the fourth Conrad, was only three years old when his father died. His uncle Mainfroi became his regent in the kingdom of Naples, but pope Urban IV. bestowed the crown to Charles of Anjou, who defeated his youthful rival 1268, and soon after beheaded him at Naples, when only sixteen years old.

CONRART, *Valentin*, secretary to the French king's council, was born at Paris 1603, and died September 23, 1675. To his taste, his influence, and his love for literature, the French ascribe the origin of their French academy, of which he is deservedly styled the father, as her first learned men held their first meetings in his house from 1629 to 1634. Though Conrart knew nothing of Greek, and little of Latin, he yet published some pieces not entitled however to great merit. He owes his celebrity to the affability of his manners, the goodness of his heart, the hospitable asylum which he gave to men of learning, and especially his being regarded as the founder of the academy.

CONRI, *Florence*, a Franciscan friar, born in Connaught, Ireland, but educated in Spain. Philip III. sent him under the title of titular bishop of Tuam, to his native country, that he might reconcile the disaffected Irish to the prospects of a Spanish invasion. His perfidious schemes were however defeated, and he returned to Madrid, where he died 1629. He was author of the mirror of the christian life,—an Irish catechism, Louvain 1626; besides some Latin pieces on Augustine, &c.

CONRINGIUS, *Hermannus*, professor of the law, was born at Norden in Frisia 1606, and died at Helmstadt, where he was professor of physic and politics, and senior of the university, in 1681. He was well skilled in history as well as law, and enjoyed the friendship of some of

of the princes of Germany. His works, which are chiefly on law and history, were printed at Brunswick in six vols. folio: 1731.

CONSTANT, *David*, a native of Lausanne, and there professor of philosophy, Greek, and divinity. He wrote an abridgment of politics,—on the passage of the Israelites through the red sea,—on Lot's wife,—the bush of Moses,—the brazen serpent,—a system of theology, &c.—besides editions of the classics. He died at Lausanne 1733, aged 95.

CONSTANTIN, *Robert*, professor of physic, and belles lettres at Caen university, where he was born, died of a pleurisy in 1605, aged 103, after enjoying to the last all the faculties of his mind and body. His knowledge of Greek was very extensive, as his learned works fully evince, especially his valuable Lexicon Greek and Latin. He wrote besides three books on Greek and Latin antiquities,—a dictionary of abstruse Latin words,—a thesaurus rerum, &c. utriusque linguæ.

CONSTANTINE the great, a Roman emperor after his father Constantius. He was an able general, a sagacious politician, and a benevolent prince. He is chiefly celebrated for the building of Constantinople on the site of old Byzantium, and for being the first emperor who embraced christianity. He died 337, aged 66.

CONSTANTINE II. son of the great Constantine, was born at Arles, and became after his father's death master of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. He made war against his brother Constans, and was slain at Aquileia 340.

CONSTANTINE III. son of Constantius II. was surnamed Pogonatus, or the bearded, and was crowned emperor 668. He was successful against the Saracens, who besieged Constantinople, and he destroyed their ships with the Greek fire. Though valiant he was ambitious and intriguing. He avenged his father's murder, but he showed himself wantonly cruel by the murder of his brothers Tiberius and Heraclius, who had been raised by the army to a share of the imperial power. He condemned the heresy of the monothelites in a council at Constantinople, and died 685.

CONSTANTINE IV. CAPRONYMUS, succeeded his father Leo the Isaurian 752, and displayed his zeal against image worship. He defeated the Saracens, and Artavasdes his brother-in-law, who had made an insurrection against him, but he was afterwards routed by the Bulgarians, though in another battle he regained the victory. He died 775.

CONSTANTINE V. succeeded his father Leo IV. in 780, though only ten years old, under the guardianship of his mother Irene. He had the good success to thwart his mother's schemes, who wished to make herself sole sovereign; but during an invasion of the Bulgarians, he was defeated, and was deprived not only of his power, but of his eyes, by the order of his cruel mother 792. He died some years after in obscurity.

CONSTANTINE VII. PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Leo the wife, was born 905, and ascended the throne at the age of seven, under the guardianship of his mother Zoe. When of age he showed himself valiant and active, he defeated the Lombards in Italy, and drove the Turks by threats and by money from the borders of his empire. He was afterwards governed by his wife Helena, who oppressed the people and rendered herself odious. He

was poisoned by his son Romanus 959. He was a learned man, and wrote the life of Basilus the Macedonian,—the geography of the empire,—a treatise on the affairs of the empire,—de re rusticâ, &c.

CONSTANTINE IX. son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne with his brother Basil II. after John Zimisces, 976. He died 1028.

CONSTANTINE X. MONOMACHUS or GLADIATOR, a Greek, who married Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX. and ascended the throne 1042. Insurrection and a Turkish war were the striking features of his reign. He died 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI. or DUCAS, was adopted as successor by Isaac Comnenus 1059. His reign was turbulent and unhappy in consequence of the invasion of the Scythians, and the destruction of some of his cities by an earthquake. He died 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIII. son of John Paleologus, succeeded his brother John in 1448. He possessed bravery, and honorably fell in the defence of Constantinople when besieged and taken by the Turks 1453. In him ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, *Flavius Julius*, a private soldier, who by intrigue and great success invested himself with the imperial purple in Britain, and added Gaul and Spain to his dominions by his arms. He was besieged at Arles, where he had fixed his residence, by Constantius the lieutenant of Honorius, and when reduced to extremity he offered to surrender provided his life was spared. The conditions were accepted but inhumanly violated. He was put to death, and also his son, 411.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, raised to the papal chair 708. He travelled into the east, and died 715. The antipope who opposed Stephen III. bore also this name. He was driven from Rome and died in a monastery.

CONSTANTINE, of Carthage in Africa, was a physician of the 11th century. He travelled into the east where he resided 30 years. He is supposed to be the first who brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy. After his return to Carthage he went to settle at Reggio, and at last became a monk of Monte Casino. His works appeared at Basil 1539, in folio.

CONSTANTIUS, *Chlorus*, father of the great Constantine, was made colleague to Galerius on Dioclesian's abdication. He died at York 306.

CONSTANTIUS, *Flavius Julius*, the second son of the great Constantine, succeeded with his two brothers Constans and Constantine to the empire of Rome. He defeated Magnentius who had murdered his brother Constans and became sole emperor. He died 361.

CONTARINI, *Gaspard*, a native of Venice, engaged in various embassies, and made a cardinal 1538, and sent as legate to the council of Trent 1541. He wrote some Latin treatises on the immortality of the soul—the seven sacraments,—against Luther—on the office of pope, &c.—with great elegance and spirit, and died at Bologna 1542.

CONTARINI GIOVANNI, a Venetian painter, who died 1605, aged 56. He was eminent in his profession and a great imitator of Titian.

CONTARINI, *Vincent*, professor of eloquence at Padua, died in his native town, Venice, 1617, aged 40. The most

most known of his learned works are *de re frumentaria*, *de militari Romanorum stipendio variae lectiones*, &c. in 4to.

CONTE, *Jaolino del*, a Florentine portrait painter, patronised by pope Paul III. He died 1598, aged 88.

CONTI, *Guilio di*, an Italian poet who died at Rimini about the middle of the 16th century. His poems are greatly esteemed, they were collected and published Venice 1592, in 4to. Florence 1715, and Verona 1753, in 4to.

CONTI, *abbé Anthony*, a noble Venetian, who died 1749, aged 71. By the extent of his travels he not only formed a numerous acquaintance with the learned of every country, but he greatly improved the powers of his mind. He is author of some tragedies, and of some poems which abound more with metaphysics than poetical elegance. His works in verse and prose were published at Venice two vols. 4to. 1739, and another 1756. During his visit to England, Conti became acquainted with Newton, and long esteemed and venerated the abilities and friendship of that great man.

CONTI, *Armand de Bourbon prince of*, quitted the church for a military life, and warmly espoused the party of the insurgents against his brother the great Condé, during the civil wars of France. These two hostile brothers were both together sent prisoners to Vincennes by Mazarine. Conti was made in 1654 governor of Guienne, commander of the armies in Catalonia, and governor of Languedoc 1662. He wrote in French, treatises on the duties of the great,—on comedies and plays &c.—on the duties of provincial governors—&c.—three vols. 12mo. Paris 1667. He died 1668.

CONTI, *Francis Lewis de Bourbon*, son of the preceding, distinguished himself at the siege of Luxemburg, in the campaign in Hungary, at the battles of Steinkerk, Fleurus and Nerwinde. He was elected king of Poland 1697, but soon supplanted by the elector of Saxony. He died at Paris 1709, aged 45. His grandson Lewis Francis was distinguished in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and died at Paris, 2d August 1776, aged 59.

CONTO-PERTANA, *Don Joseph*, a Portuguese poet, of great merit, and inferior only to Camoens. His *Quitterie la Sainte*, is a valuable epic poem. He died at Lisbon 1735.

CONYBEARE, *John*, a learned English prelate, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 31st January 1692. He was educated at Exeter grammar college, and Exeter college, of which he became fellow, and afterwards tutor. In 1730 he was appointed rector of his college, and on the same year he published, by the advice of bishop Gibson, an answer to Tindal's christianity as old as the creation, which proved him to be not only a great champion in the cause of revelation, but an able and acute scholar, and sound divine. In 1732 he was appointed dean of Christ church, and in 1750 he succeeded Butler in the see of Bristol. He did not however long enjoy this new dignity, as he was a great martyr to the gout, under which he at last sunk 13th July 1755. He was buried in Bristol cathedral. Two volumes of his excellent sermons were published after his death.

COOK, *James*, a celebrated navigator, born at Marton in Cleveland, near Great Ayton, Yorkshire, and christened 3d November 1728. His father was a poor cot-

tager, who afterwards was employed as a hind or upper servant on the farms of Thomas Skottowe esquire at Great Ayton, where his son was engaged in the labor of the plough till the age of 13, when he acquired some knowledge of arithmetic and figures at the village school. At the age of 17 young Cook was bound apprentice for four years to a grocer at Snaith, but his fondness for the sea overturned his father's plans, and after one year and a half's service the indentures were cancelled by the kindness of his master, and in July 1746 he was bound for three years in the service of Mr. Walker a ship owner at Whitby. He was thus engaged to the great satisfaction of his employer in the coasting and coal trade, till 1752, when he was made mate of one of Walker's vessels, and the next year he quitted his master's service, though he was offered the command of one of his ships, and entered on board the *Eagle*, a king's frigate of 28 or 30 guns, being desirous, as he said, "to try his fortune that way." Between 1753 and 1760, when he received a lieutenant's commission, he was successfully employed in improving himself and storing his mind with that knowledge of navigation and mathematics, which he afterwards displayed in so remarkable a degree. The skill, firmness, and ability which he showed while employed in America and on the Jamaica station, recommended him, not only to the notice of sir William Burnaby the commander, but to the approbation of the admiralty, and when in 1767 the royal society insisted on the propriety of observing the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, from some of the islands of the pacific ocean, lieutenant Cook was appointed to command the ship *Endeavour* in that new and distant expedition. He was in consequence raised to the rank of captain, and sailed down the river on the 30th July, accompanied in this important voyage by sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. On the 13th April 1769, he reached Otaheite, where the observations were directed to be made, and after remaining there till 13th July, he set sail for New Zealand, and after discovering several islands he reached Batavia 10th October 1770. After losing many of his men in this horrid climate, where he was obliged to remain till the 27th December for the repairs of his ship, he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored in the Downs on the 12th June, after an absence of nearly three years. The great abilities which captain Cook had evinced in this expedition recommended him to the command of the two ships intended to explore the coasts of the supposed southern hemisphere. On the 9th of April 1772 he sailed from Deptford on board the *Resolution* with captain Furneaux, who had the command of the other ship, the *Adventure*. They reached the Cape of Good Hope 30th October, and leaving it on the 22d November they proceeded towards the south, in pursuit of discovery. The vast fields of ice which however presented themselves in those southern latitudes, and the imminent dangers to which they hourly exposed the ships, convinced the captain that no land was to be found, and that further attempts were not only useless but perilous, and therefore on the 17th January 1773, he sailed towards the south sea, and on the 21st March 1774 returned to the Cape, and reached England on the 14th of July. During this dangerous voyage of three years and 18 days,

18 days, the captain lost only one man in his crew of 118, though he navigated in various climates from 52 degrees north to 71 degrees south. The discoveries of islands in the southern seas had now engaged the attention of the nation, and another project was formed to find out a northwest passage, and thus unite the great pacific ocean with the north of the atlantic. On this occasion Cook, again eager to serve his country and advance the knowledge of geography, bid adieu to his domestic comforts, and a third time with ardent zeal embarked to surround the world. He set sail in the *Discovery* in July 1776, and after visiting several of the islands of the pacific ocean, he penetrated towards the north, explored the unknown coasts of western America, and turned back only when his further progress was impeded by vast fields and floating islands of ice. Unable, in consequence of the advanced season, to go further, he visited the Sandwich islands, and stopped at Owyhee, where he unfortunately lost his life. During the night the Indians carried away the *Discovery's* cutter, and Cook, determined to recover it, adopted the same measures which on similar occasions he had successfully pursued, and he seized the king of the island, to confine him on board his ship till restoration of the vessel was made. In the struggle which took place, the captain and his men were assailed by the Indians, who viewed with resentment the captivity of their monarch, and before he could reach the boat Cook received a severe blow on the head which brought him to the ground, and unable alone to resist a multitude of savage foes, while his men in the boat and on the shore seemed intent in defending themselves, he was overpowered by the strokes of his assailants. His body was treated with savage barbarity, and a few bones were recovered which his mourning and disconsolate companions committed to the deep. This melancholy event happened on the 14th February 1779. The account of the death of this worthy navigator was received with general sorrow. The services which he had rendered his country, the humanity which he had always showed in his intercourse with the Indians, and the benevolence and concern with which he watched over the health of his men, duly entitled him to universal respect. Soon after his departure the royal society voted him a golden medal, with the most honorable and most deserved testimony of their esteem and gratitude; and though he had not the happiness to receive, before his death, this proof of public affection, yet posterity views and records with admiration and reverence the homage due to the merits of a great and a good man. Cook left by his wife, who long survived him, several children. On the widow the king bestowed a pension of 200l. and on each of the children 25l. a reward scarce adequate to the many and immortal services of the father. Cook, though cradled in poverty, yet improved himself by diligence and assiduous labor. He possessed great natural abilities, and they were not abused; but reading, meditation and severe application rendered them not only respectable but shining. Of his first voyage the account was compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, perhaps not with sufficient justice. George Forster son of Dr. Forster, was the narrator of the second voyage, and as he had shared the adventures of the naval hero, his relation must be considered not only as accurate but very interesting. Among the

compilers of the last voyage men of ability and reputation are mentioned, especially Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury, captain King who was one of the officers in the expedition, and Mr. Anderson. The principal islands discovered by Cook were New Caledonia, New Georgia, Sandwich-land, and other less important places, and thus by his labors and perseverance he established the non-existence of a southern continent and the impracticability of a northern passage between the pacific and atlantic oceans.

Cooke, sir Anthony, was born at Gidding-hall, Essex, about 1506. As his name is not mentioned by Wood, it is probable that he was educated at Cambridge. He so distinguished himself by his learning, and the respectability of his character, that he was thought worthy to preside over the education of the young king, Edward VI. In Mary's reign he lived in exile; but he returned under Elizabeth, and died at his seat 1576. His daughters were all happy in their matrimonial connections. *Mildred* married lord Burleigh; *Anne*, sir Nicholas Bacon; *Elizabeth*, sir John Russel, son of the earl of Bedford; and *Catharine*, sir Henry Killigrew.

Cooke, Robert, was born at Beeston, Yorkshire, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he became proctor of the university. He was an able divine and a good scholar, well skilled in the knowledge of ecclesiastical history. He retired upon the vicarage of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and died in 1614.

Cooke, Thomas, a poet, born at Braintree, Essex, about 1707, and educated at Felsted school. In his 19th year he edited Andrew Marvel's works, and, by an elegant dedication, introduced himself to the knowledge and patronage of lord Pembroke, who not only esteemed him, but even assisted him with valuable notes in his translation of Hesiod, published in 1728. Cooke translated besides, Terence, and Cicero de natura deorum, and the *Amphitryon* of Plautus. He wrote also five or six pieces for the stage, which, however, gained him neither fame nor money. He was concerned with Mottley in writing *Penelope*, a farce, which being considered as throwing ridicule on Pope's *Odyssey*, just then published, greatly irritated the poet, who in consequence of this gave Cooke a respectable place in the *Dunciad*. Cooke died very poor, about 1750. Some memoirs of him were published by the late sir Joseph Mawbey, in the *Gentleman's* magazine.

COOPER, Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, was born 22d July 1621, at Winton St. Giles's, Dorsetshire. He studied for two years at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Lincoln's-inn, where for some time he applied himself to the law. He was member for Tewkesbury in the parliament of 1640; and at the beginning of the civil wars he seemed inclined to favor the side of the king. He however retired in disgust from Oxford, and soon after took a commission in the parliamentary army. In 1645 he was sheriff for Norfolk, and the next year for Wilts; and he afterwards, as member of the house of commons, had the boldness to charge Cromwell with tyranny and arbitrary government. The opposition which he had manifested against the usurpation rendered him a fit person to solicit the king's return, and he accordingly was one of the twelve who carried the invitation of the commons. On the restoration, his services

services were rewarded with a peerage, he was sworn a privy counsellor, and made chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the lords of the treasury. In 1672 he was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor; which, however, he resigned the following year, by the intrigues of his enemies, and especially of James duke of York. From a partizan of the court, he now became a violent opponent; and the eloquence of his speeches, and the firmness of his conduct, had such effect, that the earl of Danby was unable to carry the test bill, and other measures, through parliament, which the government recommended; and a prorogation followed. On the meeting again of parliament, Shaftesbury, with others, insisted that the house was dissolved; and so offended was the king, that he sent him, together with Buckingham, Salisbury, and Wharton, to the Tower, where he remained for thirteen months. When set at liberty his opposition did not cease; and at last a change of ministry placed him at the head of the council board. This triumph was short. The duke of York was so enraged at the measures which Shaftesbury had pursued in recommending the exclusion bill, that he not only procured his dismissal from office, but obtained his being committed, for high treason, to the Tower. After four months' confinement he was tried, and acquitted; but so sensible was he of the power and injustice of his enemies, that he fled from their persecution, in 1682, and reached Holland, where he proposed to end his days in peace and retirement. His days, however, were shortened by the attack of the gout, which fell on his stomach. He died 22d January 1683, aged 62. His remains were conveyed to Winborne, where a handsome monument, erected by his great-grandson, records his character. Shaftesbury was a man of no steady principles, of great ambition, and little political fidelity. Charles II. who not only said, but bore with great good humour, sallies of raillery, once talking to him of his amours, told him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions." "May it please your majesty," replied Shaftesbury, with a grave face, "of a subject, I believe I am." At which the merry king laughed heartily. Shaftesbury at one time aspired to the dignity of king of Poland; and in consequence of his fickleness in his political connections, he was not improperly called Shiftsbury, and not Shaftesbury. He married three wives. By the second only he had issue; an only son, *Anthony*, born 1651, January 16, who was the father of the personage next to be mentioned.

COOPER, *Anthony Ashley*, earl of Shaftesbury, known as the author of the *Characteristics*, was born February 26, 1671, at Exeter-house, London. He was educated under the eye of his grandfather, who placed about him a person who was well versed in the learned languages, so that at the age of 11 he could read Latin and Greek with great ease and fluency. In 1686 he began his travels, and highly improved himself in Italy and France in the acquisition of every polite accomplishment. He was member for Poole in the parliament of 1694; but he declined sitting at the succeeding election, on account of his health. He then passed over into Holland, where, under an assumed name, in the company of le Clerc, Bayle, and other ingenious men, he spent a year, in the most perfect friendship and all the ease of literary inter-

course. On his return into England he succeeded to the earldom of Shaftesbury; but he valued little the acquisition of a seat in the house of lords, where he seldom appeared. The enthusiastic extravagance of the French prophets about this time began to engage the attention of the nation; and Shaftesbury, who dreaded the evils of persecution, published his letter concerning enthusiasm, addressed to lord Somers. In 1709 he married a daughter of Thomas Ewer esq. of Lee, Herts, by whom he had one son. The precarious state of his health, which was always delicate, induced him to remove to a warmer climate; and after being about a year in Italy, he died at Naples, 4th February 1713. The 3 volumes of his *Characteristics* were the only works which he wished to present to the public, of which the most correct edition is that of 1713. His name, however, in literature was so respectable, that his letters to a young man in the university were, in 1716, presented to the public; and in 1721 Toland also published letters from lord Shaftesbury to Robert Moleworth esq. As a philosopher lord Shaftesbury gained high reputation; but his principles were warmly combated by able and indefatigable opponents. Leaving the purer principles of christian doctrine, he, in his admiration for the learning and language of the ancients, regarded the character and the precepts of Socrates and Democritus as more than human, and while he considered man as a political being, under the guidance of a providence, whose government excludes general evil and disorder, he disregarded the important doctrines of revelation and atonement.

COOPER, *Maurice Ashley*, brother to the author of the *Characteristics*, translated the *Cyropædia*, addressed to his sister, the mother of Mr. Harris of Salisbury. This work appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1728, soon after his death, and was highly esteemed, so that a third edition of it was printed in 1770.

COOPER, *Thomas*, a learned English prelate, born at Oxford 1517, and educated at Magdalen college school. He was elected fellow of the college in 1540. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship, and began to study physic, apprehensive, it is said, of the persecution of queen Mary, as after her death he returned to divinity, and took his degree of D.D. 1567. He was dean of Christ-church about this time, and two years after dean of Gloucester, and the next year, 1570, bishop of Lincoln. In 1584, he was translated to Winchester. When bishop of Lincoln, he had been active against those public exercises called prophesyings, which tended so much to introduce puritanism, and now at Winchester he was equally zealous against the catholics, who were both numerous and powerful. He died at Winchester April 1694, and was buried in the cathedral. He has been greatly commended by Wood, Harrington, and others, for his great learning, eloquence, gravity, and holiness of life. His writings are, chronicles from the 17th year after Christ to 1560—thesaurus linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, a work highly patronized by queen Elizabeth—and *dictionarum historicum poeticum*, &c.—an exposition of the chapters read in the Sunday service—admonition to the people of England—besides sermons, &c.

COOPER, *Samuel*, an English painter, born in London 1609. He was bred under his uncle Hoskins, but he gained so much from the works of Vandyck, that he was called Vandyck in little. His chief excellence was in the

T t

representation

representation of the features of the head. His works were highly esteemed on the continent; and he was intimately acquainted with the most celebrated painters of his age abroad. The king of France paid great attention to him when at Paris; but he could not obtain his Oliver Cromwell, though he offered £150 for it. His best pieces were, O. Cromwell and one Swingfield. He died in London 1672, aged 63, and was buried in St. Pancras' church. His elder brother, *Alexander*, was equally known as a limner. He went over to Sweden, and became painter to queen Christina.

COOPER, John Gilbert, esq. born at Thurganton, Nottinghamshire, was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He married miss Wright, daughter of the recorder of Leicester, and resided on his family seat, where he died April 1769, after a long and tedious illness, arising from the stone. His chief work is his life of Socrates, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. Jackson of Leicester. He wrote besides remarks on Warburton's edition of Pope's works, and translated the *Ver Ver* of Gresset. His other works are, letters on taste,—a father's advice to his son,—some papers in "the world,"—and some fugitive pieces in Dodsley's collection.

COOPER, Miles, Dr. minister of the episcopal chapel, Edinburgh, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became president of the college of New York. He died at Edinburgh 1st May 1785. He published a volume of poems, besides a sermon preached at Oxford in 1777, on the origin of civil government.

COOTE, sir Eyre, an English general, born in 1726. He devoted himself to the profession of arms, and served in the king's troops in the rebellion of 1745. In 1754 he left Ireland, for India, where he distinguished himself at the reduction of Hughley and Chandanagore, at the battle of Plassey, and the siege of Pondicherry. This last place, after an obstinate siege, though defended by Lally, yielded to the English, and thus fell the French power in the east. The services of colonel Coote were handsomely acknowledged by the East India company, who voted him a diamond-hilted sword, value £700. In 1770 he was appointed commander in chief in the company's settlements; but resigned the office in consequence of a dispute with the governor at Madras. On his return to England he was invested with the order of the bath, and made governor of Fort St. George in Scotland; and on the death of general Clavering he went again to the east as commander in chief. In July 1781 he, with only 10,000 men, defeated Hyder's army, consisting of 150,000 men, and obtained further successes over this active and formidable enemy. The weak state of sir Eyre's health did not prevent his taking the field again, in 1783; but he sunk under his complaints, and, two days after his arrival at Madras, he died 26th April 1783. His remains were brought to England, and buried in Rockwood church, Hants, 14th September 1784. The East India Company have erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.

COOTWICH, John, a doctor of laws, of Utrecht, known for his travels into the East, and for the account of it which he published, called travels into Jerusalem and Syria, in Latin, 4to. 1619, containing many curious particulars.

COPERNICUS, Nicholas, a celebrated astronomer, born at Thorn, in Prussia, 19th January 1472. He studied the learned languages at home, and applied to philosophy and physic at Cracovia. In his 23d year he set out for Italy, in search of knowledge; and so great was his reputation, that on his arrival at Rome he was appointed professor of mathematics. After some years' absence he returned home, and began to apply the vast knowledge which he possessed to the examination and correction of the Ptolemaic system, then universally adopted and followed. The opinions of preceding philosophers were weighed with accuracy and judgment; but of all the systems of ancient times none pleased the illustrious mathematician so much as that of Pythagoras, for its beauty, simplicity, and ease. In his 35th year, Copernicus bent all the powers of his mind to this intricate subject; and after twenty years' laborious study, the cycles and epicycles of former astronomers were removed from the machine of the universe, and the sun was nobly and independently placed in the center, to illumine and govern the whole. But though convinced of the truth of his hypothesis, the philosopher yet dreaded the bigotry and persecution of the times. His work lay long concealed, till the importunities of his friends prevailed upon him to publish; but a few hours after the first copy was brought to him, he was seized with a violent effusion of blood, which terminated his life 24th May 1543, in his 70th year. This truly great man, who to the extensive knowledge of a comprehensive mind united the mild virtues and the innocence of private life, was canon of Worms; an appointment which he obtained from his mother's brother, Wazelerodius, the bishop of the place. Copernicus was not only a mathematician, but a painter, and it is said that by the help of a looking-glass he drew an excellent picture of himself.

COPPA, Cavalier, a disciple and imitator of Guido, who died 1665, aged 70.

COQ, Peter le, a French ecclesiastic, born at Ifs, near Caen, 29th March 1728. He became superior of the Eudistes, and remarkable for his piety, learning, and modesty. He wrote letters on ecclesiastical discipline, 12mo.—treatise on funds—on different kinds of property—on the usury of commercial loans, &c. He died of a paralytic stroke, 1st September 1777.

COQUES, Gonzalo, a Flemish painter, who died 1684, aged 66. He successfully imitated Vandyck, and particularly excelled in historical conversations. He acquired both riches and reputation, and his pieces in his lifetime were eagerly sought by the princes of Germany, and by Charles I. A very remarkable clearness of color appeared in the heads and hands of his pictures.

CORAM, captain Thomas, was born about 1668, and bred to the sea. From seeing many children exposed, his humanity prompted him to relieve them; and to him we are indebted for the Foundling hospital, for which, after seventeen years' benevolent attention, he obtained a charter. His charitable views were extended to America: he established a place for the education of Indian girls, and thus paved the way for a reconciliation between the natives and the settlers. His disregard for private economy, whilst engaged in public good, at last reduced his circumstances so much, that he lived on the benevolent contributions of his

his

his friends, at the head of whom appeared Frederic prince of Wales. He died in London 20th March 1751, aged 84, and was, according to his desire, buried in the Foundling chapel.

CORAS, *John de*, a native of Realmont, who became public professor of law at Toulouse at the age of 18. He was afterwards professor at Angers, Orleans, Paris, Padua, and Ferrara, and then returned to Toulouse, and became counsellor of the parliament, and chancellor to the queen of Navarre. He was imprisoned for his adherence to the protestant religion, and orders were sent from the king to put him to death; but while the parliament resisted the arbitrary mandate, some assassins broke into the prison, and murdered him, with above 200 other prisoners, 1572. He wrote various works on civil law, which were published together, Lyons, 1558, 2 vols. fol.

CORAS, *James de*, author of the life of the preceding, was a native of Toulouse, and author of *Jonah and Nineveh penitent*, a poem, of little merit. He died 1677. His works appeared in 1665, 12mo.

CORBET, *John*, a native of Gloucester, educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He obtained the living of Bramshot, in Hampshire, from which he was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. He died of the stone, in London, 1680. He is author of an historical relation of the military government of Gloucester during the rebellion, 4to. besides self-employment in secret, 12mo. 1681, a work of merit. He was a zealous nonconformist, and had once, at Chichester, a warm debate with bishop Gunning, on conformity, which ended without mutual conviction.

CORBET, *Richard*, an English poet and divine, born at Ewell, in Surrey, and educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford, of which he became dean, in 1620, by the favor of king James. In 1629 he was made bishop of Oxford, and in 1632 translated to Norwich. He died 28th July 1635, and was buried in the cathedral of Norwich. After his death, his poems were published, under the title of *Poetica stromata*, 1648, 8vo. and another edition 1672, 12mo.

CORBULO, *Domitius*, a Roman general, who carried arms against the Parthians, and placed Tigranes on the Armenian throne. He destroyed himself when he heard that Nero, envious of his glory, had ordered his assassination, A.D. 67.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, *Mary Anne Charlotte*, a native of St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, of respectable parents. She was brought up at Caen, where her beauty and accomplishments were seen and admired by Belfunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The death of this worthy favorite, who was murdered by some assassins, excited the vengeance of the youthful heroine, and when she saw her lover branded with the name of conspirator, in a paper published by Marat, she hastened to Paris, determined to sacrifice to her resentment the man who had so shamefully abused the object of her affections, and had defended the condemnation of the deputies of merit and virtue in the convention. She was refused admittance at the house of Marat; but she obtained it by writing a letter, in which she informed him that she wished to disclose some secret of importance; and while the tyrant was engaged in conversation with her, she stabbed him to the heart, and he fell at her feet.

Undismayed, and glorying in the deed, she refused to fly, and was dragged to the abbaye, and then to the revolutionary tribunal, where she heard the sentence of condemnation with tranquil composure. The serenity and dignity of her features were so commanding, as she walked to the scaffold, that Adam Lux, a deputy from Mayenne, captivated by her beauty, requested of the bloody tribunal to follow her to death; and he had the singular satisfaction of expiring by the same guillotine. Charlotte suffered July 1793. She was 24 years and 9 months old; and it is said that by the female line she was descended from Peter Corneille.

CORDEMOI, *Geraud de*, a French academician, and a great partizan of Descartes' system. He was reader to the dauphin; and died 8th October 1684, at an advanced age. He wrote a general history of France, during the two first races of kings, besides some metaphysical and other tracts, 4to. His son *Lewis Geraud* was abbot of Femieres monastery. He wrote some controversial pieces, and assisted his father in his history of France. He died 1722.

CORDUS, *Aulus Gremontius*, a Roman, author of a history of the civil wars of Rome, much commended by Tacitus and Seneca. He destroyed himself when he heard that Sejanus meditated his death, by a false accusation before Tiberius.

CORDUS, *Euricius*, a German physician and poet, who died at Bremen 24th December 1535. He was intimate with Erasmus and other learned men. His Latin poems appeared at Leyden 1623, in 8vo. He wrote also botanologia, and some medical treatises.

CORDUS, *Valerius*, son of the preceding, was born at Hesse Cassel 1515. He devoted himself to the learned languages, but particularly to the study of botany. He traversed the mountains in Germany, and visited Padua, Pisa, and Florence; but receiving a dreadful kick from a horse, he died in consequence of it, at Rome, 1554, aged 29. He published remarks on Dioscorides, 1561, fol.—*historia stirpium*, 2 vols. fol.—*dispensator. pharmacor. omnium*, 12mo. He was as respectable in private as in public life.

CORELLI, *Arcangelo*, a famous musician, born at Fusignano, near Bologna, in 1653. He preferred secular to ecclesiastical music, and was so fond of the violin, that he was considered as the first performer on it in the world. After visiting the north of Europe, and receiving the applauses which his merit deserved, in the German courts, after five years' absence, he returned to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Ottoboni. He died at Rome 1713, aged nearly 60, and was buried in the Pantheon. He left his property, amounting to about £6000, and his large collection of pictures, to his great patron, who, with becoming benevolence, bestowed all the money on the relations of the deceased. Corelli is considered as the author of new and original harmonies, in a stile noble, elegant, and pathetic.

CORINNA, a Greek poetess, called the Lyric muse, from her obtaining five times the prize over Pindar.

CORIO, *Bernardine*, an historian of Milan, born in 1460. He was employed by Lewis Sforza to write the history of his country; but when the Milanese was over-run by the French, and himself taken prisoner, he died of grief, in 1500. His history is much esteemed. The best edition

edition is that of Paris, 1646, 4to. His nephew *Charles* wrote a "portrait of the city of Milan."

CORIOIANUS, *Caius Marcius*, a celebrated Roman general, who, when disgraced by his countrymen, fled to Tullus king of the Volsci, whose armies he led against Rome. His wife and mother interfered, and at their request he marched back; in consequence of which he was murdered by Tullus, B.C. 488.

CORNARIUS, or **HAGUENBOT**, *John*, a German physician, born at Zwickow, in Saxony. He early distinguished himself as a scholar; and when a licentiate in medicine, he rejected the prescriptions of the Arabian physicians, and restored the mode practised by the Greeks. He was fifteen years engaged in translating the works of Hippocrates, *Ætius*, &c. He practised with great success at Frankfort, Marburg, Jena, &c. and died of an apoplexy 1558, aged 58. He wrote some medical tracts, besides translating some of the fathers.

CORNARO, *Lewis*, a noble Venetian, known for his great age. He died at Padua 1565, more than 100 years old. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of a temperate life, in his 81st year; and in this valuable little book he ingeniously confesses the irregularities of his younger years, and recommends to his youthful inquirers, at whose request he had undertaken the work, the practice of regularity and temperance, by which he enjoyed all the comforts of lively spirits and uninterrupted health. In his reformed mode of living, he never took more than 12 ounces of food and 14 of wine. He wrote besides a treatise on waters, especially the Lagunes, near Venice. His wife nearly equalled him in longevity.

CORNARO, *Helena Lucretia*, a learned Venetian lady, who was educated at the university of Padua, where she took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of unalterable. At Rome she was admitted at the university, and was intitled the humble. She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that she might with more intense application devote herself to literary pursuits; and so great was the reputation of her learning, that the most illustrious characters who travelled through Venice were more anxious to see her than all the curiosities of the city. Her great application brought on infirmity and disease, and hastened her death, which happened in 1685, in her 38th year. Her death was recorded by poetical effusions from the learned of Europe, and a magnificent funeral solemnity was performed in her honor at Rome. An eloquent oration was also pronounced, in which she was celebrated as triumphing over three monsters, pride, luxury, and ignorance. She wrote nothing, though capable to instruct and improve mankind by her pen.

CORNAZZANI, *Anthony*, a native of Placentia, in the 15th century. He wrote the lives of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, in verse, besides sonnets, of some merit; and died at Ferrara.

CORNEILLE, *Peter*, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen, June 6, 1606. He was brought up to the bar; but he soon abandoned it as a profession not congenial to his genius. His first play was *Melite*, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but so great was its popularity, during those degenerate days of the French age, that *Corneille* was encouraged to contribute more

liberally to the public amusement. His next piece was *Medea*, a tragedy; and, after many others, appeared the *Cid*, in 1637, his chef d'œuvre, a tragedy, which drew against him the persecution and obloquy of rival wits and unsuccessful poets, among whom was even cardinal Richelieu himself, though he had granted a pension to the author. *Corneille* was chosen member of the French academy in 1647; and he died 1684, aged 79. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholy turn of mind. His poetical works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

CORNEILLE, *Thomas*, a French poet, brother to the preceding. He was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions. Though inferior to his brother, yet his plays possessed merit. They were published with those of his brother, Paris, 1758, in 11 vols. 12mo. He translated also *Ovid's metamorphoses*, and some of the epistles,—and wrote remarks on *Vaugelas*—a dictionary of arts, 2 vols. fol.—an universal geographical dictionary, 3 vols. folio. He died at Andeli 1709, aged 84.

CORNEILLE, *Michael*, a painter, born at Paris 1642. He was honored, in consequence of obtaining a prize, with the king's pension, and travelled to Rome, where he greatly improved himself. He studied particularly the antique, in which he equalled the *Caracci*. He was, however, deficient in coloring. On his return to Paris he was made professor of the academy, and his pencil was employed in adorning the noble edifices of Versailles and Trianon. He died at Paris 1708. His brother, *John Baptist*, was also an eminent artist, and member of the academy.

CORNELIA, a Roman lady, daughter of the elder *Scipio Africanus*, and wife of *Sempronius Gracchus*. She devoted herself to the education of her two sons, *Tiberius* and *Caius*, who alone survived of the twelve children she had had; and when they were sacrificed to the public resentment she bore their loss with Spartan fortitude.

CORNELISZ, *Lucas*, a painter of Leyden, who became chief painter to Henry VIII. of England. The portraits of the constables of *Queenborough-castle*, by him, from *Edward III.* to his time, are preserved at *Penshurst*, in Kent.

CORNELISZ, *James*, a Dutch painter, of the 16th century. His picture on the descent from the cross, preserved in the old church, Amsterdam, is much admired.

CORNELISZ, *Cornelius*, of Haerlem, was eminent as a painter. His deluge is much celebrated.

CORNELIUS, bishop of Rome, after *Fabian*, 251, in opposition to *Novatian*. This produced a schism; but under the persecution of *Gallus*, *Cornelius* was banished, and died soon after, 252.

CORNETO, *Adrian*, an Italian ecclesiastic, sent as legate by *Innocent VII.* to *Henry VII.* who bestowed on him the bishoprics of Hereford and Bath and Wells. He afterwards was employed as legate in France, and was made a cardinal by *Alexander VI.* The pope, who knew and dreaded his abilities, determined to poison him at a supper; but fell himself a victim to his own diabolical purposes. *Corneto* left Rome on the succession of *Julius II.*

Julius II. but though recalled by Leo X. he again soon after went into exile, where he died. He was author of a learned treatise *de sermone latino*—& *de verâ philosophiâ*—a poem on the chace, &c. and deserves to be mentioned with respect, as one of the zealous restorers of the purity of the Latin language.

CORNUTUS, a grammarian and philosopher of merit, tutor to the poet Persius. He was put to death by Nero, A.D. 44.

CORNWALLIS, *fr Charles*, second son of sir W. Cornwallis, was a man of superior abilities, employed by James I. as his ambassador in Spain. He wrote the life of Henry prince of Wales, to whom he had been secretary; and died about 1630. His son *William* wrote some essays, printed 1632, 8vo.

CORNWALLIS, *Charles marquis*, an English general, born 31st December 1738. He early devoted himself to the military profession, and in 1758 obtained a captain's commission in the light infantry. In 1761 he became aid-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and went to Germany till the conclusion of the campaign. He succeeded in 1762 his father in the earldom of Cornwallis, and three years after was made aid-de-camp to the king, and one of the lords of the bed chamber. He obtained the 33d regiment of foot in 1766, and two years after married miss Jones, a lady of large fortune, who died of a broken heart, when unable to dissuade him from his attendance in the campaigns against the Americans. In the new world he displayed great spirit; but whilst he labored for the subjection of the rebellious colonies, he treated the people with humanity. The seizure of Philadelphia by his forces was followed by the reduction of South Carolina, and by the defeat of general Gates, with an inferior force; but these advantages were tarnished by the surrender of the whole army at York-town, 1781, to the united forces of America and France. Though this event proved so disastrous to the British interests in America, lord Cornwallis was never blamed for want of courage, prudence, or sagacity; but the gallant conduct he had at all times shown in this unfortunate war recommended him to the ministry, in 1790, as the fittest person to fill the government of British India. The fall of Bengalore was quickly followed by the defeat of Tippoo, who at last consented to make peace with the conquerors, by yielding a great part of his dominions, and by putting his two sons into the hand of the general, in proof of his sincerity. Lord Cornwallis, after a mild and vigorous administration in India, returned to Europe, and was for his services created a marquis, and made master-general of the ordnance. His next employment was in the civil and military government of Ireland, where he had the felicity to destroy rebellion, to capture an invading enemy in the very bosom of the country, and, by the wisest and most temperate measures, to restore confidence and harmony, where distrust, mutual hatred, and secret violence, had long reigned with impunity. After completing the union between the two kingdoms, lord Cornwallis returned to England, soon to negotiate the short-lived peace of Amiens. In 1805 he was prevailed upon to accept again the government of India, where the strong and pacific measures of his former administration were so much required. He was no sooner arrived at Calcutta

than, without recovering from the effects of his voyage, he set out on a visit to the northern provinces, where his presence was necessary. Confinement in a boat, without regular exercise, and the heat of the weather, produced such debility that he was at last obliged to stop at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, above 1000 miles above Calcutta, where he expired 5th October 1805. His remains were interred at Ghazepore, and every mark of respect paid to his memory, not only by the British, but by the natives of India, who regarded him as a humane and benevolent governor. His lordship left a son and a daughter.

CORONEL, *Paul*, a native of Segovia, professor at Salamanca. His great abilities were employed by cardinal Ximenes in the publication of his polyglott bible. He died about 1524.

CORONELLI, *Vincent*, a Venetian geographer, made, in 1685, cosmographer to the French king. He founded an academy of cosmography at Venice, where he died 1718. He published above 400 geographical charts, &c. and other works, much valued.

CORRADINI, *Peter Marcellinus*, a learned civilian and cardinal, born at Sezza, in 1658. He was the favorite of pope Clement XI. and wrote a curious work, *vetus Latium profanum et sacrum*, 2 vols. fol. and a history of Sezza, in 4to. He died at Rome 1743.

CORRADUS, *Sebastian*, a grammarian and professor of belles lettres of Bologna, died 1556. He wrote *quæsturâ que Ciceronis vita refertur*,—& *de linguâ Latinâ*.

CORREGIO, *Antonio da*, a celebrated painter, born at Corregio, a town near Modena. *Vid. ALLEGRI*.

CORROZET, *Giles*, a bookseller, who died at Paris 15th June, 1568, aged 58. He wrote various things, which possessed merit.

CORSINI, *Edward*, a monk, born at Fanano 1702. He died of an apoplexy at Pisa in 1765, where he was professor of philosophy. He was a man of great erudition and of astonishing perseverance. He published some valuable works in criticism, philology, and literature; the chief are, philosophical and mathematical institutions, 6 vols. 8vo.—a course of geometrical elements, 2 vols. 8vo.—the fasti of the archons of Athens, 4 vols. 4to.—a course of metaphysics—the history of the university of Pisa—dissertation on the games of Greece, &c.

CORT, *Cornelius*, an eminent engraver, born at Hoorn, in Holland, 1536. He travelled into Italy, and at Venice saw and assisted the celebrated Titian. He settled at Rome, where he died 1578, aged 42. His engravings are excellent, the very best ever produced in Holland. They amount, according to Marolles, to 151.

CORTESI, *William*, a French painter, born at Franche Comté. He studied at Rome, and was employed and liberally rewarded by Alexander VIII. He died 1679, aged 51.

CORTESI, *Giovanna*, a paintress of Florence, who died 1736, aged 66. Her miniatures are greatly admired.

CORTEZ, *Ferdinand*, the conqueror of Mexico, was born of a respectable family at Medellin in Estramadura 1485. He quitted the study of belles lettres, and of the law, for the profession of arms, and, fired with the adventurous spirit which animated his country, he in 1504
went

went to Hispaniola where one of his relations was governor. In an expedition to Cuba in 1511, he displayed such bravery, that Velasquez the governor entrusted him with the command of the fleet which was destined to make new discoveries on the continent. On the 18th November 1518 the new commander set sail from San-Jago, in Cuba, with 11 small vessels, on board of which were embarked 617 men, soldiers and sailors, with 18 horses and 10 field pieces, but only 13 firelocks. With this small force he landed at Tabasco, which he took after a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, and afterwards advancing to St. Juan de Ulva, he was met by the ambassadors of Montezuma, the king of Mexico, who by entreaties and presents earnestly solicited him to cease from his enterprize, and not penetrate into the country. Cortez knew the terror which his arms inspired; the fire of his artillery was compared to the thunder of the heavens, the horses on which the Spaniards rushed to the battle were unknown and irresistible monsters, and the huge vessels which, floating on the bosom of the ocean, had brought these strangers, were all such extraordinary objects in the eyes of the terrified and superstitious Indians, that the Spaniards were regarded as more than human beings. After building a small fort at Vera-Cruz, and burning his ships that he might inspire his followers with confidence, Cortez advanced through the provinces to the capital of Mexico, supported by the co-operation of the Zempoallans and other tribes which were dissatisfied with the government of Montezuma. With only 500 men badly armed, and 15 horses, he defeated the Tlascalans, who presumed to dispute his progress, and after rewarding the hospitality of the inhabitants of Cholula with rapine and slaughter, the conqueror presented himself at the gates of Mexico. He was received with great pomp and every mark of friendship by Montezuma, but though treated with confidence, Cortez acted with duplicity, and seizing the person of the unsuspecting monarch, he compelled him in the rigor of confinement to acknowledge himself the vassal of the crown of Spain. Thus absolute in Mexico, Cortez soon heard that Velasquez, jealous of his glory, had sent an expedition under Narvaez, to bring him back in chains to Cuba; but no ways dismayed at the intelligence, he left one of his officers, Alvarado, governor of the capital, and hastened back to Vera Cruz. With the sagacity of an intrepid soldier he surprised and defeated Narvaez, and by his conciliating conduct he had the art to convert his enemies into friends, and to return to Mexico supported by those who had come to destroy his hopes. During his absence Alvarado had been guilty of excesses towards the natives, and instead of submission Cortez found the most determined hostility. Unable by force or by persuasion to quell the tumult, he caused Montezuma, arrayed in his royal robes, to appear before his incensed subjects, but the Mexicans disregarded the interference of their captive monarch, who during the battle received a mortal wound. Yielding to the storm the Spaniards retired from Mexico, and though they had lost the half of their little army they determined on revenge. On his way towards Tlascala, Cortez was met by a large army of the natives, whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at Otumba, and after recruiting his forces with 550 infantry and 40 horses and a number of

allies from Tlascala, and other neighbouring towns, he marched back to Mexico, December 1520. The conquest of Texcoco, the second city of the empire, was followed by the siege of Mexico, which the new sovereign Guatimozin, the nephew of Montezuma, a brave prince, ably defended. The artillery of the Spaniards however prevailed over the feeble weapons of the Indians, and after three months' resistance, Guatimozin was seized in a canoe as he attempted to escape on the lake, and his captivity was followed by the fall of the capital, and the destruction of the Mexican empire. Above 200,000 Indians made their immediate submission to those few bold adventurers; but they were not satisfied with the immense treasures of the plundered city, and the unfortunate monarch was exposed to tortures, that he might confess where the hidden riches of Montezuma were deposited. It was at this dreadful moment when the monarch lay exposed with one of his ministers to the fury of burning coals, that he heard the cry which the poignancy of his sufferings, and not the wish of making a discovery, extorted from his favorite, and looking at him with an air of upbraiding indignation, he exclaimed "what! am I on a bed of roses." Guatimozin was saved from the flames to be shot by his inhuman persecutors, with some of his ministers, on a charge of conspiracy. Master of a populous and opulent empire, Cortez, though cruel and avaricious began to display the character of a prudent and beneficent governor. Mexico which had been destroyed during the siege rose from ruins, and in 1529 assumed the form of the noblest of European cities. But while these successes enlarged the dominions of Spain, the conqueror was an object of envy at home, and he was soon recalled to give an account of his conduct, and after enduring for a while the resentment of his enemies, he had the good fortune to procure the favor of his sovereign, and a grant of new and enlarged powers. When he pressed to Charles V. for an audience, and was asked who he was, the bold adventurer replied, "I am the man who has given you more provinces than your father left you towns." Besides the dignity of marquis, the conqueror of Mexico received the grant of large domains in New Spain, and after visiting his conquests in 1530, and continuing there some years, he returned to Europe, and died in his native country, second December 1554, aged 63. He left several legitimate children, and some besides by his two Indian mistresses, one of whom was a daughter of Montezuma. Great and heroic as the character of Cortez appears, he deserves the execration of posterity for the cruelties which he exercised on the inoffensive natives. It was not only on pretence of extorting their riches that these wretched men were exposed to persecution and death, but the most cruel methods were pursued to convert them to christianity by men who in every action of their life violated the precepts of the gospel. On one occasion sixty caciques and above 400 leading men were committed to the flames, and so horrid were the practices of these fierce conquerors, that as they expired, the Indians indignantly rejected the promises of another and a happier life, when they heard that the regions of paradise were to contain their unfeeling murderers. The best account of the conquests of Cortez, is by Antonio de Solis in Spanish, translated into French two vols. 12mo. 1775, and into English.

CORTEZI, Paul, a learned Italian, born 1465, at St. Geminiano in Tuscany. He was a great patron of literature and learned men, and died bishop of Urbino, 1510, aged 45. He wrote a dialogue on the learned men of Italy, besides other ingenious treatises.

CORTI, Matthew, a native of Pavia, where he was professor of physic, and afterwards at Pisa and Padua. His celebrity recommended him to Clement VII. who appointed him his physician, and after his death, he retired to Bologna, from whence he settled at Pisa, where he died 1544, aged 69. He wrote treatises, *de curandis febribus*—*de venæ sectione*, in aliis affectibus & pleuritide, and other works.

CORTICELLI, Salvatore, a monk of Bologna, professor of the belles lettres in St Paul's college there, fellow of the Crusca academy, and provincial of the Barnabite order. Among other works, he published his Italian grammar in 1745, which was universally approved, and particularly noticed by Benedict XIV. his fellow townsman, who observed, in a letter to him, that it was a wonder their native city should speak Italian so ill, and yet teach it so well. He died about 1770.

CORYATE, Thomas, son of a clergyman, born at Odcombe, Somersetshire, 1577, became known for his extravagancies. He studied for three years at Glocester-hall, Oxford, and then was taken into the family of Henry prince of Wales, where he was the whetstone of the wits of those times. In 1608 he travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, &c. and on his return, published an account of his adventures, which he called, *Crudities*, in 4to. The work was recommended by the verses of Ben Jonson, Harrington, Inigo Jones, Donne, Drayton, and others, and so pleased was the author with his success, that he determined to spend ten years in the visiting of foreign countries. With this intention, he set out in 1612, and after visiting Constantinople, the coasts of Asia Minor, Egypt, and all the Levant, he advanced far into Persia, and the dominions of the great mogul. He was attacked at Surat in the East Indies, by a flux, which carried him off 1617. Coryate was not devoid of understanding; but his affectation, and his great self consequence, exposed him to the ridicule of the wits of the age, and turned the best intentions into levity and contempt. It is unknown what became of his notes and papers. During his absence, some letters, &c. were published as from him, but no regular account of his adventures, in his last travels, has appeared before the public.

COSIERS, John, a painter, born at Antwerp 1603. He was patronised by many crowned heads, and his historical pieces deserved universal commendation.

COSIMO, Andrew and Peter, Italian painters, of whom the first excelled in the *claro-obscuro*, and the other in ludicrous pieces. Peter died 1521, aged 80, of a paralytic stroke. He was a singular character, very irascible, and very superstitious. He had for his pupils del Sarto and de Sangallo.

COSIN, John, an English prelate, born in Norwich 30th Nov. 1594, and educated at the free school there, and at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was patronised by Overall, bishop of Lichfield, and after his death by Neal, bishop of Durham,

who gave him a prebend, and the rich rectory of Branspeth. His collection of private devotions, drawn up at the request of Charles I. as well as his frequent intercourse with Laud, drew upon him the censures of the puritans, who loudly exclaimed against his popish principles. In 1628 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1634 he was elected master of Peterhouse, and in 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough. The same year a complaint was made against him, in the house of commons, by Smart, a man whom he with others had ejected from his prebend at Durham, for preaching a seditious sermon, and in consequence of this, he was deprived by a vote of the house, of all his ecclesiastical preferments, and 2 years after expelled from the mastership of Peterhouse, because his persecutors suspected him of popish innovations. Upon this he left the kingdom, and during the civil wars resided at Paris, where he officiated as a protestant minister, and was assisted by a small pension from queen Henrietta. At the restoration he was replaced into all his preferments, and the same year raised to the see of Durham. In this elevated situation he employed himself in repairing and beautifying the cathedral and the palace, and in erecting schools and hospitals for the most benevolent purposes. Besides the large endowment which he settled, it is known, that this humane prelate, during the 11 years in which he was at Durham, spent not less than £2000 a year in charitable and pious uses. He died of a pectoral dropfy, 15th Jan. 1672, aged 78, and was buried in the chapel of Bishops' Auland. He left many legacies for charitable purposes by his will. He had one son and four daughters, and he had the misfortune to see his son, in consequence of his education among the Jesuits at Paris, turn catholic; and though he attempted to reclaim him, and even disinherited him, if he persevered in his religious tenets, he never succeeded. The various books which he wrote display much learning, solid judgement, and extensive information. Though he was falsely accused of being a papist, yet he was the friend of magnificence and pomp in the outside of religion, and like all the adherents of Laud's principles, he dwelt much on vain and insignificant ceremonies.

COSME, John Basillac, a feillant friar, who, however, followed his father's profession of surgeon, and became eminent as a lithotomist. His instrument for dividing the neck of the bladder, of which he gave an interesting account in the journal des Savans for 1748, though once much approved by the faculty, is now neglected. His forceps for breaking stones in the bladder was once in general use; and so great was his celebrity as an operator, that the surgeons, through mere jealousy, prevailed upon the French king to banish him. He died at Paris 18th July 1786, aged 79.

COSMO I. son of John de Medici, was born in 1519. When his cousin Alexander was murdered, he had the art to procure his election to the supreme authority of the state; and he behaved with such firmness and sagacity, that all the conspiracies formed against his person and government by the seditious of Florence proved abortive. He assisted the emperor, in 1553, in the reduction of Sienna, which was annexed to his own territories by Philip II. and, in 1569, he was raised by the pope Pius V. to the sovereign title of grand duke of Tuscany. Cosmo, thus successful abroad, and the judicious patron of literature,

ture, in the re-establishment of the university of Pisa, and in the promotion of the arts, found himself unhappy in his family. His son John, who was a cardinal, and a man of merit, was, in a hunting party, secretly stabbed by his brother Garcia, who pretended ignorance of the foul deed. The father suspected the inhuman son; and when he confessed it, he, overpowered by a fit of passion, stabbed him with the same dagger which had robbed him of his other son. This tragic scene so affected the mother that she died a few days after, a victim to silent overwhelming grief. Cosmo died 1574, and left several children to uphold the sovereign power which he had so firmly established in Florence.

Cosmo II, grandson of the first Cosmo, succeeded his father Ferdinand, 1609, and during his reign displayed the virtues of a benevolent prince, eager to advance the happiness of his people, to cultivate literature, and promote the fine arts. He died 1621.

Cosmo III. succeeded his father Ferdinand II. as grand duke of Tuscany, 1670. He married the daughter of the duke of Orleans, from whom he was afterwards divorced; and he annexed to his other dignities, with the consent of the emperor and of the pope, the title of royal highness. He is represented as so superstitious that he took orders, at the Roman jubilee, for the privilege of saluting the handkerchief which, according to monkish traditions, our Saviour gave to Veronica, impressed with his own image. Cosmo was, like the princes of his house, a liberal patron of letters, and particularly attached to the study of chemistry. He was one of the richest sovereigns of Europe, and died 1723, after a happy reign of 54 years. His son and successor, *John Gaston*, died 1737, without issue; and the sovereignty of Florence descended to the queen of Spain, as sprung from the second Cosmo; and she exchanged it with France for the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which was bestowed on her son don Carlos.

COSNAC, *Daniel de*, a native of Limousin, noticed by the prince of Conti, and raised by his interest to the see of Valence, and afterwards to that of Aix, and other ecclesiastical honors. He died at Aix 1708, aged 81. Though a man of great abilities, he was very deformed in his person.

COSPEAU, *Philip*, a French prelate, born at Hainaut. He was very eloquent in the pulpit, and substituted to the quotations from the classics more appropriate texts from the bible. He died 1646, aged 78, author of some theological tracts.

COSSART, *Gabriel*, a native of Pontoise, who died at Paris 18th September 1674, aged 59. He was a Jesuit, and assisted Labbe in his grand collection of councils, which appeared in 1672, in 18 vols. fol. He wrote besides, poetry, &c.

COSSE, *Charles de, marshal de Brissac*, a celebrated French general, born at Anjou, of a noble family, of Neapolitan descent. He devoted himself to the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Piedmont, and at the siege of Perpignan 1541. His services were noticed and acknowledged by the French king, who sent him as ambassador to Charles V. and afterwards made him, in 1550, marshal of the kingdom, governor of Piedmont, and grand master of the artillery. His valor and sagacity as a general were so

conspicuous, that several princes and nobles placed themselves under him as in a school of honor, where the tactics of war, and the evolutions of campaigns, could best be learned. He died at Paris 31st December 1563, aged 57. He was a man of such honor and integrity, that when the government refused to pay the debts contracted by the army, he sold part of his estates to satisfy the just demand.

COSTANZO, *Angelo di*, born at Naples 1507, after 53 years of perseverance and labor, published an history of his native city in Italian, folio. He was also a poet of some consequence, and his sonnets and other pieces were collected at Venice 1752, in 12mo. He died at a very advanced age, about the year 1590.

COSTA, *Christopher*, a Portuguese, native of Africa, who devoted himself to botany, and in his travels in Asia was seized by some of the uncivilized natives, and long detained in slavery. On his return to Europe he published an account of Indian plants, &c. translated into Latin by Clusius, &c.

COSTA, *Emanuel*, a Portuguese lawyer, professor at Salamanca, 1550. His works were published 2 vols. fol.

COSTA, *John*, professor of the law at Cahors, wrote some notes on Justinian's institutes, and died at Cahors, 13th Aug. 1637.

COSTA, *Margaret*, an Italian poetess, who published her works at Paris, which she dedicated to cardinal Mazarin.

COSTARD, *George*, an English scholar, born about 1710. He was fellow and tutor of Wadham college, and in 1764 he obtained the vicarage of Twickenham from the chancellor Northington. He died January 1782, and his books and oriental MSS. were sold by auction, the following March. He wrote 15 different treatises chiefly on astronomical subjects, and on the book of Job. They are enumerated in Nichols' anecdotes of Bowyer, and prove him to have been a man of great learning and extensive information.

COSTE, *Peter*, a native of Uzez, who fled to England on account of his religion, and died at Paris 1747, at an advanced age. He translated Locke's essay on the human understanding, and on the reasonableness of christianity, and Newton's optics, into French, and wrote besides, the life of the great Condé,—notes on Fontaine's fables and on Montaigne's essays,—and a defence of Bruyère.

COSTER, *Lawrence*, an inhabitant of Haerlem, supposed by the Dutch to be the inventor of printing, about the year 1430. The best authorities however support that the art of printing was first invented at Mayence, though Meerman of Rotterdam, with great ingenuity and erudition, maintains the claims of his countryman. Coster died 1440.

COSTHA, *Ben Luca*, a christian philosopher of Balbec in Syria; in the 250th year of the hegira. He translated several Greek books into Arabic, and wrote some original works on physic, astronomy, and mathematics, of which Casiri in his biblioth. arab. de l'escurial has given a catalogue.

COTA, *Rodriguez*, a native of Toledo, whose tragic-comedia de Calisto & Melibœa has appeared in Latin and French translations. He flourished 1560.

COTELERIUS,

COTELERIUS, John Baptist, a learned Frenchman, born at Nîmes 1627. He very early displayed great abilities, in the knowledge of the learned languages, and at the age of 12 was able to construe the new testament in Greek and the old in Hebrew, with great ease, at the first opening of the book. He was professor of Greek, and member of the Sorbonne. He published the works of all the fathers who lived in the apostolic age, with a new translation and learned notes, 2 vols. fol. 1672. He published besides, *monumenta ecclesiæ Græcæ*, of which he only completed three volumes before his death. His great application had undermined his constitution, so that he was snatched away, by an inflammatory disorder in his breast, in his 50th year, 10th August 1686. Besides extensive learning, he possessed the amiable virtues of private life; he was modest, unassuming, and devoid of all pride and affectation.

COTES, Roger, an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Burbach, Leicestershire, 10th July 1682. At Leicester school and St. Paul's, London, he was well initiated in classical literature, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, he began early to display that fondness for mathematics which in his earlier years had appeared in his family. He became, in 1705, fellow of his college, and had the tuition of the sons of the marquis of Kent, to whom he was related. In 1706 he was made Plumian professor of astronomy, and in 1713 took orders, and that same year, at the recommendation of Bentley, published Newton's *mathematica principia*, with the improvements of the author, to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He increased further his astronomical reputation, by his description of the great fiery meteor seen March 16, 1716. This great and rising genius died at the age of 33, on the 5th June 1716, to the regret of the university, and of every lover of science and goodness. He was buried in Trinity chapel. His *harmonia mensurarum* was published in 1722, 4to. by his successor, Dr. Robert Smith, and also, by the same, his valuable hydrostatical and pneumatical lectures, in 1737.

COTES, Francis, an English painter in oil and crayons. He was pupil to Knapton; and died 1770, aged 45.

COTIN, Charles, a French writer, who died at Paris 1682. He was member of the French academy, was an eloquent preacher, a good scholar, and a respectable prose writer and poet. He is known, however, more for the severity of Boileau and Molier's satires against him, than for his own excellence.

COTOLENDI, Charles, a native of Aix or Avignon, was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and respectable as an author. He translated the Spanish history of Persia into French, 2 vols. 12mo.—the life of Columbus—the life of de Sales—besides dissertations on the works of St. Evremond, and the life of the dukes of Montmorenci.

COTTA, John, a Latin poet, born near Verona. He was made prisoner by the French at the battle of Ghiara d'Adda, in 1509. He died 1511, at Viterbo, of a pestilential fever, aged 28. His epigrams and orations are printed in the *carmina quinque poetarum*, Venice, 1548, 4to.

COTTE, Robert de, an architect, born at Paris 1657. He was elected director of the royal academy of archi-

teature, and made architect to the king, and intendant of the royal gardens, edifices, &c. His genius was advantageously displayed in adorning the public buildings of Paris, the palaces of Versailles and St. Denys, and the colonade of the Trianon. The chief beauties of his works were lightness, elegance, and delicacy. He died at Paris 1735, and was succeeded by his son, *Julius Robert*, who was equally ingenious.

COTTEREL, sir Charles, groom-porter to James I. and master of the requests to Charles II. He was well skilled in modern languages, and possessed all the manners and accomplishments of a gentleman. He resigned his office of master of the ceremonies to the king, to his son Charles Lodowick. During the exile of his royal master, he translated *Cassandra*, the famed romance, and was also concerned in the translation of Davila's civil wars of France.

COTTINGTON, Francis lord, chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury, in the reign of Charles I. was an able minister, and employed for some time as an ambassador in Spain. On the breaking out of the civil wars he left his country for Spain, where he died, at Valladolid, about 1651, aged 77. In his political character he displayed great dissimulation, with all the formal solemnity which he had imbibed at the Spanish court.

COTTON, or COTON, Peter, a Jesuit, born 1564, at Neronde, near the Loire, early distinguished for his zeal in converting heretics, and for his eloquence in the pulpit. He became confessor to Henry IV. of France, and possessed so much of his confidence that it was a public expression, that the king was good, but that he had *cotton* in his ears. Cotton refused an archbishopric and a cardinal's hat, which his master's partiality offered him. After Henry's death, he was confessor to Lewis XIII. but he soon left the court, and retired into the country. He died 19th March 1626, aged 63. He wrote some sermons, besides controversial and divinity tracts.

COTTON, sir Robert Bruce, an eminent English antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, 22d June 1570. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then removed to London, where he became a member of the antiquarian society, and soon distinguished himself for his zeal in the search of antiquities. He was knighted by James I. and so high was his reputation for learning, information, and integrity, that not only the most leading men of the times consulted him on affairs of state, but the king himself employed his pen on several occasions. At James's request, he vindicated the character of Mary queen of Scots, he also examined what punishment should be inflicted on papists, and defended the ecclesiastical institution against the innovations of the puritans. On the creation of baronets, in 1611, by James, sir Robert Cotton appeared as the thirty-sixth in the new dignity. But though such a favorite with the court, he, in the succeeding reign, joined the commons in the cry for the redress of grievances, though he recommended mild and gentle measures, which, in establishing the privileges of the people, might not endanger the safety of the sovereign. In 1629, sir Robert became an object of persecution to the court. A manuscript, "which," it is said, laid down

a plan how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterity," was lent out of his library, and being in a surreptitious copy laid before the privy council, produced his arrest and confinement in the Tower, and the seizure of his valuable library. Sir Robert with difficulty extricated himself from the virulence of his persecutors; but he still felt the indignities offered to his person and character; and the treatment he received in some degree undermined his constitution, and broke his heart. He died of a fever, at Westminster, 6th May 1631, aged upwards of 60 years. Sir Robert was not only an able antiquarian, but the friend and patron of men of learning; and to his munificence, his able assistance, and valuable communications, Knollis, sir Walter Raleigh, sir Francis Bacon, Selden, Speed, Camden, and other respectable authors, have with gratitude acknowledged themselves indebted. Though distinguished as a man of letters, and a skilful antiquarian, sir Robert is particularly entitled to the admiration of posterity for the valuable library which now remains for the information of the public, an immortal proof of his munificence and indefatigable zeal in the cause of science and of mankind. That his pursuits were directed to such objects is a happy circumstance for the public. In his time, the many records and important manuscripts which had been plundered from the dissolved monasteries were scattered with profane indifference, and some friendly hand was wanted to collect and preserve them for the information of the learned. This valuable collection, improved still by his son sir Thomas and by his grandson sir John, was, after being removed in various places, at last deposited in the British museum in 1753.

COTTON, *Charles*, born in Staffordshire, of a respectable family, became known for his burlesque verses and ludicrous poetry, in the reign of Charles and James II. He translated, with great spirit and success, Montaigne's essays, which he inscribed to lord Halifax, a nobleman who highly valued the performance, which he had the capacity and the good sense to appreciate. Cotton published the wonders of the peak in Derbyshire—Virgil travestied—Lucian burlesqued; of which poems an edition was printed in 1751. He died about the time of the revolution, but the exact year is unknown.

COTYS, a king of Thrace, in the age of Alexander, died about 356 B.C.—Another, who favored the cause of Pompey.—Another, who lived in the age of Augustus, and to whom Ovid addressed one of his elegies. His son bore the same name, and exchanged Thrace for the kingdom of Armenia, A.D. 83.

COUDRETTE, *Christopher*, a French ecclesiastic, strongly attached to the partisans of the Port Royal and to Bourcier, against the Jesuits, by whom he had been educated. He opposed, with great ability, the papal bull unigenitus, for which he was sent to the Bastille for twelve months, in 1738. He died at Paris 4th August 1774. He wrote *memoires sur le formulaire*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*histoire & analyse du livre de l'action de Dieu*, &c. His chief work is the history of the Jesuits, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1761, to which he added a supplement of 2 vols. 1764.

COVEL, *John* an English divine, born at Honingshearth,

Suffolk, 1638, and educated at St. Edmundsbury and Christ college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople, where he continued for seven years. On his return home, 1679, he took his degree of D.D. and was chosen Margaret preacher of divinity. The next year he was presented to the living of Littlebury, in Essex, and in 1687 made chancellor of York, and the next year master of Christ college, Cambridge. He died in 1722, aged 85. During his residence at the Porte, he devoted himself to the examination of the ancient and present state of the Greek church; and he gave to the world, a few years before his death, a curious and useful publication on the subject, in folio.

COVERDALE, *Miles*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. From a friar he became a protestant at the reformation, and was made bishop of Exeter by Edward VI. During the persecuting reign of Mary, he was ejected from his see, and permitted to go into exile, at the interference of the king of Denmark. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, but he declined to reassume his bishopric, as his principles were now puritanical. He afterwards received the living of St. Magnus, London, from which he was ejected for nonconformity. He died poor, but respected, 20th May 1567, aged 81. He assisted William Tindal in the English version of the bible published in 1537, and corrected it afterwards in the edition of 1540, with notes.

COULON, *Lewis*, a French priest, who left the Jesuits' society in 1640. He died 1664. His geographical works are greatly esteemed, especially his historical treatise of all the rivers in France, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides, *lexicon Homericum*, and some historical performances, &c.

COUPERIN, *Francis*, a Frenchman, organist of the chapel of Lewis XIV. He was much admired for his execution on the harpichord. He died 1733, leaving two daughters, who were equally eminent as musicians. His two brothers, *Lewis* and *Charles*, were also good performers. He wrote some pieces for the harpichord, in 4 vols. fol.

COUPLET, *Philip*, a Jesuit, of Malines, who went as missionary to China in 1659, and returned in 1680. He died on his second voyage to the same place, 1693. He wrote some works in the Chinese language and in Latin. His *Confucius Sinarum philosophus*, 1687, folio, is a valuable and curious work, in which the history of China, the manners and religion of the inhabitants, are ably treated.

COURAYER, *Peter Francis*, a French divine, born at Vernon, Normandy, 1681. While canon and librarian of St. Genevieve, Paris, he, after some correspondence with archbishop Wake, published his "defence of English ordinations," printed in Holland, 1727. This book exposed him to the persecution of the catholics; so that he took refuge in England, where the university of Oxford granted him a doctor's degree, and the crown settled a pension upon him. He died in 1776, after two days' illness, at the age of 95, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He died in the faith of the catholic church, though at Ealing, where he sometimes resided, he attended the English service regularly, declaring he received great satisfaction in the prayers of the

the church. He wrote several things, all in French. Those best known are, Paul's history of the council of Trent, 2 vols. fol. dedicated to queen Caroline, who raised his pension from £100 to £200,—Sleidan's history of the reformation. After his death appeared his declaration of his last sentiments, &c.

COURCELLES, Stephen de, a native of Geneva, divinity professor at Amsterdam, after Episcopius, whose works he published, with a life prefixed. He died 1658, aged 72, author of various divinity tracts, published by Daniel Elzevir, 1 vol. fol. 1675.

COURT DE GEBELIN, Anthony, a native of Nîmes, for some time protestant minister at Lausanne, and afterwards superintendant of one of the museums of Paris. He wrote *monde primitif*, compared with the *monde moderne*, in 9 vols. 4to. a work of merit and great erudition. He wrote besides, the history of the war des Cevennes, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. He was a strong advocate for animal magnetism, which exposed him much to ridicule. He died at Paris 13th May 1784, aged 59.

COURTANVAUX, Francis Cesar marquis de, a French nobleman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia and Bavaria, under his uncle, the duke of Noailles. He was also eminent as a philosopher and as an ingenious mechanic, and deserved by his valuable communications a place in the academy of sciences. He died 1781, aged 63.

COURTEN, William, son of a taylor at Meninx, in the Netherlands, escaped with difficulty from the tyranny and persecution of Olivarez duke of Alva, and in 1568 reached London, where he settled his family. Their business was the making of French hoods, which were in those days in great reputation, so that, by industry, the Courten family increased their connections and property, and at the death of the father and mother, which happened about the end of Elizabeth's reign or the beginning of James I. they were opulent and respectable merchants in the trade of silk and fine linen. In the year 1631, their returns are averaged at £150,000 a-year; and so highly respected was the family, that William and Peter received the honor of knighthood. Under the activity and able management of sir William, the concerns of the company were greatly increased, so that not only the commerce of the nation was extended, but even the king's dignity supported, as it is said, that by their loans to James I. and to Charles I. the firm of Courten had a claim upon the crown of not less than £200,000. The extensive concerns of this extraordinary family were, however, lessened by the intrigues of lord Carlisle, who seized, as a grant from the crown, the island of Barbadoes, where sir William had settled a factory, as on a place which had been discovered by his own ships, and been protected at his own expence. His property likewise suffered some years after by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, in the Spice islands, by the Dutch, and by the total loss of his property in that part of the world. Though thus persecuted by the frowns of fortune, he yet engaged with new ardor in the Chinese trade; but the loss of two ships richly laden completed his disasters, and reduced him to poverty. He survived not long this heavy loss. He died 1636, about the beginning of May, aged 64, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Hubbard.

COURTEN, William, the last male descendant of the family just mentioned, was born in Fenchurch parish, London, 28th March 1642. It is supposed that he lost his father and mother before he was 14 years old; but though his father, in consequence of his insolvency, left the kingdom, in 1643, and never again saw his son, yet he was, it is imagined, carefully educated under the eye of those many rich, independent, and noble relatives which remained to him in England. He early began to travel, and displayed a great genius for natural history, which he much improved by a residence at Montpellier. In this delightful spot, so congenial to his studies, he cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, particularly of Tournefort and of sir Hans Sloane. When of age, he returned to London, to pursue his claims to the shattered wreck of the fortune of his family, and, in improving his income, also to render more comfortable his sister, who had lived upon only £30 a-year. During his minority, a person of the name of George Carew had obtained letters of administration, and now he sued for the restitution of his property; but the arts of the usurper, who was a lawyer and a courtier, prevailed over the simplicity of the petitioner. Carew prevailed in his intrigues, and Courten not only gave up all claims to his paternal estates for an unknown compensation, which he acknowledged to receive, not *de jure*, but *ex gratia*, but he exchanged his family name, and, under the appellation of William Charleton, he retired from England to his favorite Montpellier. How long he staid on the continent is not exactly known. After his return to England he lived for fourteen or fifteen years in chambers at the Temple, and died at Kensington Gravel-pits, March 26, 1702, aged 63. The partiality which Mr. Courten shewed to natural history was not employed in frivolous pursuits, or unavailing researches. He began early to make a collection of whatever was curious, important, and remarkable, in medallic and antiquarian history; and not less than 38 vols. in fol. and 8 in 4to. remain as proofs of his great industry and indefatigable attention. His curious collection, after being about fifty years in the possession of his executor and residuary legatee, was purchased, in 1763, for the use of the public, and deposited in the British Museum. It is singular, that though to his industry and perseverance the nation is indebted for so valuable an acquisition, no mention was made of him as the first and most scientific collector. The sum paid by the public was £20,000, which equals scarce the value of the coins and precious stones. Besides those learned friends already mentioned, Courten was intimate with the great Locke.

COURTILZ, Garien de, fleur de Sandras, born at Paris 1644, where he died 6th May 1712. He was in the army, and was some time in Holland, and on his return was confined in the Bastille for his political works, and remained there nine years. He was author of different works, the best known of which are his life of Coligni—the conduct of France since the peace of Nimeguen—history of the Dutch war—political testament of Colbert—the life of Turenne—annals of Paris and of the court in 1697-8.

COURTIVRON, Gaspard marquis de, a native of Dijon, who died 4th October 1785, aged 70, known as a soldier and a scholar. He was wounded in the campaigns of

Bavaria, while exerting himself to save the life of marshal Saxe; and he afterwards devoted himself to literature. He wrote a treatise on optics, 4to. 1752, and some other works.

COURTNEY, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. He was educated at Oxford, and, though possessed of abilities, owed his elevation in the church to the consequence of his family. When 28, he was made bishop of Hereford, and afterwards translated to London, where he summoned before him the great Wickliffe, in St. Paul's cathedral, 1377. The bold reformer was on this occasion attended by his friends John of Gaunt and lord Percy, who, in supporting his tenets, treated the prelate with such asperity, that a tumult was excited among the citizens of London. Courtney was made chancellor 1381, and afterwards raised to the see of Canterbury. He was a violent persecutor of the Wickliffites, and condemned their tenets in a synod. He died at Maidstone 1396, aged 55.

COURTOIS, James, a native of Franche-Compté, eminent as a painter, and called le Bourgnignon. He studied under his father, who was also a painter; and in the French campaigns of Italy he employed himself in delineating the battles in which he had been present. His merits were noticed and patronised by Guido and by Albano; and he afterwards settled at Florence, where he married a painter's daughter. The sudden death of his wife, of whom he was known to be very jealous, threw upon him the false accusation of having murdered her; in consequence of which calumny he entered into the order of the Jesuits. He died 1676, aged 55.

COURTOIS, William, brother of the preceding, was the pupil of Peter de Cortona, and was patronized by Alexander VII. His pieces were much admired, especially his battle of Joshua. He died 1673, aged 45, in consequence of taking improper quack medicines for the gout.

COUSIN, John, a French painter, born at Succy, near Sens, well skilled in mathematics. He wrote on geometry and perspective, and chiefly excelled in painting on glass. Many beautiful specimens of his skill in painting exist in the churches of Sens and Paris, and especially in St. Gervase's church. For his eminence, he is called great. He was a favorite with four kings; Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. He was living in 1689; but the time of his death is uncertain.

COUSTON, Nicholas, sculptor to the French king, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1st May 1733, aged 75, member of the academies of painting and sculpture. He possessed great genius, and a very delicate taste. His pieces adorn the palaces of Paris, Versailles, and Marly. His Commodus in the character of Hercules is particularly admired.

COUSTON, William, brother to the preceding, director of the academy of painting and sculpture, died at Paris 22d February 1746, aged 69. He was distinguished as an able sculptor. He had a brother of the same name, who died at Paris, 1746, aged 68, whose works were the mausoleum of Dubois, and two groupes of horses, at Marly.

COUSTON, William, son of the last mentioned, improved himself by studying the arts at Rome. He was rising

into employment, and had just finished the mausoleum of the dauphin, deposited in the cathedral of Sens, when he died suddenly in July 1777, aged 61. His other works are, the apotheosis of Xavier—an Apollo—Venus and Mars, &c.

COUTHON, Georges, a native of Orsay, in Auvergne, who was brought up to the bar. At the revolution, he became member of the national assembly and of the convention, and there displayed the most ferocious and vindictive conduct. He lent all his powers to procure the destruction of the monarchy, and the disgrace and death of the king; and afterwards, as the friend and associate of Robespierre, he recommended the adoption of the most bloody and atrocious measures. In his zeal against crowned heads, he proclaimed death to tyrants, and peace to the cottage, and wished that kings might no longer have an earth to support, nor a sun to enlighten them. When sent as deputy to Lyons, he struck with a hammer the columns of the noblest edifices, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction." His savage conduct was so well known, that when once complaining of thirst, during a long debate in the convention, one of the members observed, he ought to have a cup full of blood. The fall of Robespierre, whose crimes he had shared, was his own. He was guillotined 28th July 1794. Though of so ferocious a heart, the features of his countenance were mild and pleasing; but his body was deformed, so that the convention permitted him to sit while speaking.

COUVREUR, Adrienne le, a French actress, born at Fismes, in Champagne, 1690. She first appeared in 1717, in the character of Electra, and was received with universal applause. Her best character was Phædra. She died 20th March 1730. She was for some time mistress to marshal Saxe, whom, when reduced to distress in the acquisition of his dukedom of Courland, she assisted with a large sum of money raised upon her jewels.

COWARD, William, a medical writer, born at Winchester, and educated there at the college, and at Hart-hall Oxford, from which he was removed to Wadham. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of Merton, and two years after he translated Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel into Latin, which however, did not much contribute to his fame, as it was surpassed by the rival translation of Atterbury. He took his medical degrees in 1685 and 87, and after settling at Northampton for some time, he removed to London in 1694. But not more devoted to physical pursuits than literature, he soon drew the public attention to his publication, called Second thoughts concerning the human soul, in which, with great learning and metaphysical knowledge, he united sentiments, which were repugnant to the opinions of the best divines. Though he was a sincere believer in the gospel, yet his ideas about the immateriality and immortality of the soul, drew upon him the censure of the public, and he was ranked with Toland, Tindal, and Gildon, as an enemy of the christian religion. This work as well as his other book, called the grand essay in defence of it, not only drew the attacks of several writers, such as Dr. Nichols, Broughton, and Turner, but the animadversions of the house of commons, who, on the 17th March 1704, voted the books to be burned by the hands of the common hangman, as containing doctrines contrary to the

the church of England, and subversive of the christian religion. Afterwards Dr. Coward applied himself to the pursuits of his profession, and published his tract called, *Ophthalmiatria*, which appeared with the approbation of Hans Sloane. From the persecution which attended his writings, it is supposed that Dr. Coward removed from London, as a hiatus occurs in his history, for about 12 years. His heroic poem on Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whether sceptical or censorious, published about this time, was little attended to, and is now totally unknown. His *licentia poetica* discussed, appeared in 1709, but though introduced with the poetical flattery of Aaron Hill, of John Gay, and of Barklay, it possessed little merit, and found few admirers. In 1718 Dr. Coward is mentioned in the college of physicians' list, as residing at Ipswich, where it is supposed he died about 1725. Though his writings no longer engage attention, it must be acknowledged, that he was not devoid of learning, judgement, and abilities. Though sceptical in his religious opinions, he still was exemplary as a christian, and a firm believer in the mercies offered to mankind by the gospel.

COWELL, *John*, an eminent civilian, born at Ernsborough, Devon, 1554, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He became fellow of his college, professor of civil law in the university, and master of Trinity-hall. His *Interpreter*, was published in 1607, in 4to, undertaken at the request of Bancroft the archbishop. This book displaying great and extensive knowledge, for some time remained uncensured, but at last, it was observed that the author had spoken with great freedom and severity of the common law, and of its professors, especially Littleton, and had "disputed too nicely on the mysteries of the monarchy," and asserted that the monarch might make laws, without the consent of parliament, and in consequence of this, the house of commons proceeded with great violence against him; but James with becoming zeal interposed his influence, and saved him from persecution. After this Cowell retired to Cambridge, where he underwent an operation for the stone, which proved fatal 11th Oct. 1611. He was buried in Trinity-hall chapel. He wrote besides Institutes of the laws of England—and a tract *de regulis juris*, which last was never published.

COWLEY, *Abraham*, an English poet, born in London 1618. He was educated at Westminster school, and the accidental perusal of Spenser's works, so much roused his poetical genius, that he published his "poetical blossoms," before he was removed to the university. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote some poems, and planned the design of those masculine pieces, which have immortalized his name. The loyalty of his sentiments, and the noble independence of his conduct, however, proved displeasing to the republicans of his college, and he was with some others ejected from the university, and came to St. John's college, Oxford, where he published his satire of the Puritan and Papist. His attachment to the royal cause, as well as his literary merits recommended him to the notice of the great; he was intimate with lord Falkland, and confidentially engaged in the king's service. During the civil wars, he was settled in the duke of St. Alban's family, and was absent from England about 10 or 12 years, and during that time, performed some very dangerous journeys to

Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, and other places, while he managed the correspondence between the king and his consort, and the various bodies of loyalists dispersed through the kingdom. In 1656 he ventured to come into England with great secrecy, but he was arrested, though by mistake, and was restored to liberty only by giving bail for £1000. After Cromwell's death he returned to France, and at the restoration he determined to retire to solitude and learned ease. His intentions were favored by the liberality of the duke of Buckingham and lord St. Alban's, who gave him an estate, and the last eight years of his life were spent in that comfortable retirement, which he so much admired. He lived some time at Barn-Elms, but as the situation was not healthy, he removed to Chertsey, where, in consequence of exposing himself too long to the cold air, he was attacked by a violent defluxion and stoppage in his breast and throat, which by being at first disregarded, in a fortnight proved fatal. He died 28th July 1667, aged 49, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, and a monument was erected to his honor, by George duke of Buckingham, 1675. Cowley took his doctor's degree in medicine at Oxford, 1657, and as it was under the republican government, some have doubted the sincerity of his attachment to the royal cause, but his object was not of a political nature. He wished to study medicine as a science, and for that purpose a degree was necessary. His books of plants were published in 1662, and as he had employed himself not only in anatomical dissection, but to the laborious consideration of simples, and the deep researches of botany, his works on those subjects, are the thoughts of a master. Besides the works already mentioned, he published in a new edition of his poems, miscellanies,—the *Mistress*—*Pindaric odes*—*Davidis*—the *Cutter of Coleman-street*, a comedy, &c. Besides poems, he wrote in prose, a proposition for the advancement of experimental philosophy—and a discourse on the government of Cromwell. Cowley is very respectable as a poet, and his verse though sometimes uncouth and inelegant, does not want fire and majesty. He abounded, as Addison observed, above all others in genuine wit. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of metaphysical poets.

COWPER, *William*, born at Perth, was educated at Edinburgh, where he became professor of philosophy. Though originally a strict presbyterian, he renounced his sect, and embracing the doctrines of the church, was made bishop of Galloway, 1614. He died three years after, aged 53. He was an able divine. His works were printed in one vol. folio.

COWPER, *William, D. D.* youngest son of earl Cowper, was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. After possessing some small living, he was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatise on geometry, besides eight sermons, and an advice to a lady much esteemed.

COWPER *William, M. D.* a physician of reputation at Chester, who died 20th Oct. 1767. He published some antiquarian treatises, and was preparing at the time of his death, an history of Chester.

COWPER, *William*, a celebrated English poet. He was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector

rector of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, where he was born 1731. He lost his excellent mother when he was only six years old, and after learning the rudiments of language at Market-street Hertfordshire, he removed to Westminster school where he continued till his 18th year. As the great nephew of chancellor Cowper, he was marked for eminence in the law, and after being for some time in the office of an attorney, he entered at the Inner-temple, and at the age of 31 he was appointed clerk in the house of lords. This honorable office his great timidity prevented him from accepting, and when afterwards nominated clerk of the journals, which seemed to require no personal attendance, his agitation of mind became excessive when called upon, at the bar of the house, on an unusual occasion, to perform the duties of his place, and he resigned under the greatest depression of spirits. Weakness of nerves, produced debility of body and of mind, but by the friendly attention of Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's, his melancholy terrors gradually subsided, and from a dejected gloom he rose to the purer use of his mental faculties and to the enjoyment of rational conversation, and the cheering and serene understanding of the hopes of revelation. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, and became the friend and the intimate of Mr. Unwin, a neighbouring clergyman, after whose unfortunate death, by a fall from his horse in 1767, he retired to Olney, Bucks, with his widow, whom he regarded with all the affection of a mother. His time in retirement was spent, not only in devotion but in literature, and he contributed sixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend Mr. Newton the curate of Olney, and an eloquent supporter of the doctrine of Calvin, gave to the world. In 1782 he appeared himself before the public by the publication of a volume of poems, and in 1785 the general voice of approbation was raised towards him on the appearance of his second volume. He afterwards engaged in a translation of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in blank verse, and in the opinion of some judges the work, though inferior to the versification of Pope, possesses great merit, and presents to the English reader a more pleasing and perfect picture of the great original. In 1786 he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Weston, Northamptonshire, and afterwards turned his thoughts to a life of Milton, and to a complete edition of his poems, and after he had made some little progress he was introduced to Mr. Hayley, who had been engaged on the same subject, and thus arose an intercourse of friendship which continued to the last period of life. The poet had communicated so much pleasure and instruction to the world by the sweetness of his lines, and the pure precepts of morality and benevolence which every where captivate the reader, that the king honorably bestowed upon him a pension of 300l. per annum in 1794; but the compliment, so flattering to a man of talents, and so becoming the sovereign of an enlightened nation, gave more satisfaction to his friends than to himself. The wretched poet was again sunk into dejection and religious melancholy, and few intervals of reason beamed upon the afflicted mind of this amiable man. For a while indeed he amused himself in the revision of his Homer, but again relapsed into that depression of spirits which robbed him of all the comforts and the serenity of a reflecting mind. He died 25th April 1800 at Dereham Norfolk, where a handsome monument in the church marks the spot where

his remains were deposited. In exhibiting a story in poetical numbers Cowper possessed a peculiarly happy genius; his John Gilpin, which was related to him by his friend lady Austin, to amuse him in a tedious hour of melancholy, when converted into verse by his pen proved a most popular ballad, and has since continued to please and to amuse the nation. In his manners though reserved he was pleasing, his conversation was cheerful, and Mrs. Unwin, lady Austin, lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Throgmorton and others, were not only honored with marks of his friendship, but immortalized by the happy effusions of his delicate and sportive muse. The singular subjects of one of his best pieces was undertaken at the request of lady Austin, who called forth his powers of composition by bidding him write, on a sofa. The sofa must be regarded as a most valuable composition, and though in that and in his other larger poem *The Task*, there is perhaps no well digested plan or regular connection, the whole must be considered as the effort of a great genius, assisted by the feelings of a truly humane, virtuous, and benevolent heart. An elegant and pleasing account of the life and writings of this extraordinary man has been published by his friend Mr. Hayley.

Cox, *Richard*, an English prelate of mean parentage, born at Whaddon, Bucks, about 1500. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was invited by Wolsey, to form one of the chosen few, on his new foundation at Oxford; but after some time his open avowal of Luther's principles, rendered him obnoxious to the censures of the university, and he was stripped of his offices and imprisoned. Afterwards he was made master of Eton school, and by the favor of his patron and friend Cranmer, he was raised to the offices of archdeacon and prebendary of Ely and Lincoln, and of dean of Christ church. As tutor to king Edward VI. he became a great favorite at court, was made privy counsellor, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, canon of Windsor, and dean of Westminster. During the bloody reign of Mary he left England, and maintained on the continent, his reputation for learning, and for adhering to the protestant faith. On Elizabeth's accession, he returned to England, and gained such popularity by his eloquence and zeal against popery, that he was raised to the see of Ely, over which he presided for 21 years. His opposition to the catholics, drew upon him the resentment of his enemies, and even the queen herself shewed herself unfriendly to him. Exposed to the persecution of chancellor Hatton, who wished to strip him of all his ecclesiastical domains, he at last offered to resign his dignities, provided that £200 per annum were allowed him, to support him in his retirement and solitude. None, however, could be found to succeed upon those disgraceful terms, and he held the bishopric till his death, 1581, in his 83d year. He was a great advocate for the marriage of the clergy, and he was the first who brought a wife to live in a college. He wrote several theological tracts, but he is chiefly known for the active part which he took in the compilation of the liturgy. The four gospels—the acts of the apostles—and the epistle to the Romans, were also translated by him, in the share which he had in the bible, now called the Bishops' bible. He was also concerned in the compilation of Lily's grammar.

Cox, sir Richard, chancellor of Ireland, was born at Bandon, county of Cork, 25th March 1650. Though left an orphan under the age of three, he yet, under the protecting care of his grandfather, and of his uncle, evinced great natural abilities. For three years he practised as an attorney, but coming to Gray's inn in 1671, he studied for the bar. In consequence of an early marriage, he had a large family, and the cares which they brought upon him, roused him from the obscurity, where for seven years he had been lost as a farmer, and by the interest of sir Robert Southwell, he was elected recorder of Kinsale. He now practised with great success in the law, but removing from the convulsion which agitated the protestants he came to Bristol, where, from his many avocations, he devoted himself to the completion of his history of Ireland. At the revolution he was made under secretary of state, afterwards recorder of Waterford, in 1690 second justice of the common pleas, and the next year governor of the county and city of Cork. In this singular character uniting the office of judge with military duties, he behaved with great spirit and propriety, he was knighted in 1692, and the next year made chancellor of Ireland, and in 1706 created a baronet. On the accession of George I. he as well as some of the Irish judges, were removed from office, but while he hoped to spend the rest of his life in literary and independent retirement, he found himself exposed to the censures of the Irish parliament, who however, never proceeded further against him. In April 1733, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which ending in a palsy, carried him off, the following 3d May, in his 84th year. He was esteemed not only as an able lawyer, and impartial historian, but as an humane and beneficent man. Besides his *Hibernia-Anglicana* in folio, he wrote an enquiry into religion, and the use of reason in reference to it, 8vo.—an address to those of the Roman communion in England, 12mo.

Cox, Leonard, a grammarian, born at Monmouth, and educated at Cambridge. He was for some time, and with great reputation, master of Reading school, after which he travelled through France, Germany, Poland, and Hungary, where, as a teacher of the learned languages, he acquired much fame. He died at Caerlton, Monmouthshire, 1549. He wrote some Greek and Latin treatises, besides a commentary on Lily's grammar.

Coxeter, Thomas, born at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, Sept. 1689, entered at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to London, to study the law, but the death of his patron sir John Cook in 1710, overturned his hopes of high distinction. Left without any plan to pursue, he became the friend and companion of authors and bookellers, and began to make a curious collection of old plays. He proposed to write the biography of the old English poets, but did not proceed far in the work. He gave in 1739 a new edition of Baily's life of bishop Fisher, and circulated proposals for publishing antient plays, a plan which was afterwards adopted by Doddley. He was in 1737 secretary to a society for the encouragement of English history, under whose auspices Carte's history of England, first volume, appeared. He died April 19th 1749, aged 59.

Coxis, Michael, a painter of Mechlin, who died 1592, aged 95. His imitations of Raphael are greatly admired, as well as his designs.

COYER, l'Abbe Gabriel Francis, a French writer, who was born at Baumelles-Nones, Franche Comté, and died at Paris July 18th, 1782, in an advanced age. Originally a Jesuit, he abandoned the order, and lived by his pen. His works possess vivacity, ease, and wit. He wrote *Bagatelles morales*,—the history of John Sobieski 3 vols. 12mo,—travels in Italy and Holland, 2 vols,—observations on England,—treatise on preaching, and on public education, besides a translation of Blackstone's commentaries.

COYPEL, Charles Anthony, a celebrated painter, who died at Paris, his native city, 1752, aged 58. He was painter to the duke of Orleans and to the king, and by his amiable manners and extensive endowments he deserved and enjoyed the friendship of the great. He was author of some theatrical pieces, which were performed in private theatres, and he also composed several dissertations on painting, and some academical lectures. He was very charitable, and for his many virtues was highly esteemed by the duke of Orleans. He erected a preparatory school at Paris for students before they went to Rome, and he also projected the exhibition of the pictures in the Luxembourg gallery. His father *Anthony*, who died in 1722, aged 61, was also an eminent artist, and painter to the king, and his grandfather *Noel* had been equally celebrated at Paris, and at Rome where he was director of the French academy of painting. He died 1707, aged 79.—*Noel Nicholas*, the son of Noel, [was also known not only as a painter of fine church pieces, but as an able professor in the academy. He died 1735, aged 43.

COYSEVOX, Anthony, a French sculptor, born at Lyons. He died 1720, aged 80, chancellor and regent of the academy of painting and sculpture. Versailles was embellished by the finet of his pieces. At Marly his Neptune and Amphitrite, and at the church of St. Eustachius the statue of Colbert, are likewise fine specimens of his great powers.

COYTIER, James, physician to Lewis XI. of France, is remarkable for the great ascendancy which he obtained over the superstition and timidity of that monarch, who seemed greatly terrified at the thought of death. This influence he artfully exerted to advance his interests and those of his family.

COZZA, Francesco, a painter, born at Palermo in Sicily. He was pupil to Dominichino, and eminent in fresco and in oil painting, and employed himself in several of the great works which adorn Rome, where he died 1664.

CRAASBECK, Joseph van, a painter, born at Brussels 1608. He died 1668. He was pupil to Brouwer, and chiefly excelled in vulgar scenes, where he represented drunkenness and ale-house quarrels with great spirit.

CRAE, Roger, an English hermit, born in Buckinghamshire in the beginning of the 16th century. He left his occupation of hatter, and with a mind influenced by fanaticism and the love of singularity, he disposed of his property, and distributed it to the poor, and building a small hut at Ickman near Uxbridge, he lived there in great

great austerity. His reputation for sanctity and abstinence was such that he was visited by many respectable persons, who consulted him as a seer and prophet. He is said to have foretold the restoration, and the elevation of the house of Orange to the British throne.

CRABB, *Habakkuk*, an eminent dissenter, born at Watisfield, Suffolk and educated under Daffworth at Daventry. He officiated as minister at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirencester, and then joined his brother-in-law Fenner in the care of a school at the Devizes. On the death of his friend the well known Thomas Hanmer, he was invited by his congregation, but his principles were not appreciated with that liberality which he expected in his native place; and as being accused of departing from the faith of the dissenters, he retired from his ministry to Royston, where the loss of his wife added to other disappointments brought on a nervous fever which hurried him to his grave, two years after his wife, Dec. 25th 1795. He left several manuscript sermons, some of which have been published. He was a respectable man, and for 45 years a very exemplary character, who while he dissented from the church, yet respected the opinions of his neighbours, and preached religion without disseminating faction.

CRADDOCK, *Samuel*, rector of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He was a respectable man, and his principal works display considerable ability. He published the history of the Old and New testament—the apostolical history—the harmony of the four gospels, &c. He died Oct. 7th 1706, aged 86.

CRADDOCK, *Luke*, a painter of great natural genius. His birds were greatly admired, and rose in value to three or four times their original price, after his death. He worked generally for dealers, and refused to employ his pencil for the great, observing that they restrained his fancy. He died 1717, and was buried in St. Mary's Whitechapel.

CRAIG, *Nicholas*, a learned Dane. He was born at Ripen in 1541, and was regent of the school at Copenhagen in 1576. He died 1602, aged 61. He was engaged by the king of Denmark in some important negotiations, which he fulfilled with great credit and satisfaction. He wrote a learned book on the republic of the Lacedæmonians, reprinted at Leyden 1670, 8vo, besides the annals of Denmark in six books, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.

CRAIG, *John Thomas*, a learned Scotch lawyer, born at Edinburgh, 1548, where he died 1608. He acquired eminence at the bar. He is well known for his "Jus Feudale," a learned work universally admired. He wrote also a treatise on the sovereignty of Scotland, and in another work proved the legality of James's succession to the English crown.

CRAIG, *James*, a Scotch divine, born at Gifford, East Lothian, and educated at Edinburgh. He was much admired as a popular preacher. He died at Edinburgh 1744, aged 62. He published 3 vols of sermons, chiefly on the heads of christianity, besides 2 vols. of divine poems much esteemed.

CRAIG, *John*, a Scotch mathematician, who became known by his "theologiæ christianæ principia mathematica," in 36 pages 4to, printed at London 1699, and

reprinted at Leipzig 1755. In this small work he entertains curious reveries, and attempts to prove, by mathematical calculation, that the christian religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book. This work was refuted by the abbé Houteville, in his christian religion proved by facts. He had also a dispute with J. Bernouilli on the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures, and also on an algebraic question, in which he acknowledged, very candidly, in the philosophical transactions, the fallacy of his own suppositions.

CRAIG, *William*, a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow, Feb. 1709, and educated at the university there. Early devoted to the pursuits of classical literature, and highly sensible of their beauty and simplicity, he, with the approbation of his friends Clerk and Hutcheson, transfused their most striking passages, not only into his conversation, but his pulpit oratory, which, was solemn, elegant, and correct. The popularity of his preaching recommended him to the notice of Mr Lockhart of Cambusnethan, who presented him to that parish. After refusing the honorable invitations of some other patrons, he at last removed to Glasgow, where, in the circle of his friends, and in the midst of an applauding audience at St. Andrew's church, he pursued his ministerial career with earnestness, animation, and success. Though some of his contemporaries preferred to hear the abstruse tenets of speculative theology, and all its mysterious doctrines, enlarged upon in the pulpit, he applied himself to bring home to his hearers their duties, and the knowledge of their character, according to the precepts and the example of the great Saviour. Mr. Craig was sensibly affected by the death of his wife, 1758, with whom he had lived happily 16 years, and though afterwards he married again, he never recovered his wonted spirits. The death of his second wife and of his eldest son increased his dejection, and he at last sunk gradually into the grave, 1783, aged 75.

CRANKENTHROP, *Richard*, was born at Strickland, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was an eloquent preacher, well acquainted with divinity, and much admired by the puritans. He went as chaplain to an embassy to the emperor, and afterwards was presented to the rectory of Braintree in Essex. He died in 1624, at his rectory of Black-Notley. His works are Justinian defended against Baronius—a defence of Constantine—a treatise on the 5th general council, &c.—five books of logic—a defence of the Anglican church, &c.

CRAMER, *John Frederic*, a learned professor at Duisburg, resident for the king of Prussia at Amsterdam, died at the Hague, 1715. He was well skilled in civil law, languages, and medallist history. He translated Puffendorf's introduction to history, and wrote vindiciæ nominis Germanici contra gallos, &c.

CRAMER, *Gabriel*, an able mathematician, born at Geneva 1694. He was the pupil of John Bernouilli, and became known over Europe for his great skill in mathematics. He destroyed his health by excessive application, and died at the baths of Languedoc in 1752. He published some works, besides an edition of the two Bernouilli's works, published 6 vols. 4to. 1743.

CRAMER, *Nicholas*, a Flemish painter, who died 1710, aged

aged 40. His pieces are much admired for taste and correctness.

CRAMER, *Daniel*, a native of Beltz in Brandenburg, professor of eloquence at Wittemberg, and afterwards dean and consistorial professor at Stellen, where he died 1598, aged 30. He was an able divine, and wrote also on the logic and metaphysics of Aristotle—scholæ propheticæ—arbor hereticæ consanguinitates, &c.

CRAMER, *John James*, a native of Elgg, professor of the oriental languages at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn, where he also filled the chair of divinity and ecclesiastical history. He wrote *exercitationes de arâ exteriori secundi templi*, 4to.—*theologia Israelis*, 4to.—and died 1702, aged 29. His brother *John Rodolphus*, Hebrew and divinity professor at Zurich, and dean of the college of the canons, was author of some valuable works on Hebrew antiquities, dissertations, harangues, &c. He died at Zurich 1737, aged 59.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, a native of Quedlinburg, who first reduced the art of assaying in metallurgy into a system, and wrote on it *elementa artis docimasticæ*, 8vo. 1739. He wrote besides, *elements on metallurgy*, 2 vols. folio—introduction to the care, &c. of forests, with a description of the method of burning charcoal, &c. 1766, fol. He died near Dresden, 1777, aged 67.

CRAMER, *John Andrew*, a German writer, who, after studying at Leipzig, and giving public lectures, and editing a weekly paper called the *Guardian spirit*, removed 1754 to Copenhagen, as chaplain to the court. He was made professor of divinity 1765; but the disgrace of Struensee was fatal to his fortunes for a while, yet though dismissed, he was again recalled from Lubeck, where he had taken refuge, and he died divinity professor at Kiel 1788, aged 65. He was not only an able divine, but a poet of considerable merit. Besides a spirited version of the psalms, odes, and other poems, he wrote the life of Gellert, sermons, miscellanies, &c. and translated the best part of Chrysostom into German, and Bossuet's universal history, with dissertations.

CRANE, *Thomas*, a nonconformist, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Cromwell gave him the living of Rumpelsham in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died 1714. He published a treatise on divine providence.

CRANIUS, *Luca*, a painter of Bamberg, who died 1553, aged 83. His pieces though once admired, are now no longer esteemed. His son imitated his manner of painting, and died 1586, aged 76.

CRANMER, *Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, 1489. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. By his marriage he lost his fellowship, but recovered it in consequence of the early death of his wife in childbed, and he took his degree of D. D. in 1523. The freedom and ability with which he canvassed the king's marriage with his brother's widow, recommended him to the notice of the court, and Henry soon employed his abilities in defence of his views. Cranmer went to Rome with the book which he had written in support of the invalidity of the king's marriage, and offered to dispute, with any ecclesiastic whom the Roman pontiff might appoint, but the challenge was not accepted. He now continued in Germany as ambassador from the

king, and he married a second wife, a niece of Osiander at Nuremburg. Upon the death of Warham he was raised to the vacant see of Canterbury, but without acknowledging the pope's supremacy; and two months after, May 1533, he pronounced the divorce between Henry and queen Catharine of Arragon, and married the king to Anne Boleyn. Thus at war with the authority of the pope, he began earnestly to labor for the advancement of the reformation, by the translation of the bible into English, and by inveighing against the vices and the usurpation of the court of Rome. In 1536 he divorced Henry from Anne Boleyn, but though seemingly the favorite of the king, he boldly opposed his measures for the confiscation of all the monasteries into the royal treasury, whilst he wished to convert those immense spoils for the advancement of literature and religion by the appointment of readers of divinity of Greek and Hebrew in every cathedral in the kingdom. After the death of Cromwell, he retired from public affairs, but his influence was such, that he procured the passing of laws, for the promotion of true religion, and the modification of the six articles, which proved so obnoxious to the clergy. His enemies, however, were not silent in these times of popish intrigue and corruption, and the commons, as well as the privy council, severely reprobated his conduct, till Henry interposed, and saved him from further prosecution. At the king's death, he was one of the regents of the kingdom, and executor of his will, and he crowned Edward VI. whose godfather he was. He now labored assiduously in the reformation. The homilies were composed, and some by Cranmer himself; the six offensive articles were repealed, the communion was given in both kinds, the offices of the church were revised, the visitation of the clergy regularly enforced, and the book of common-prayer was completed and established by law. The elevation of Mary to the throne, now threatened Cranmer with persecution. Though he originally opposed the views of lady Jane Gray, he now espoused her cause, and the successful queen, irritated at his conduct, and perhaps more at his consequence among the protestants, summoned him before the council, and soon after he was sent to the tower. He was attainted for high treason Nov. 3d, 1553, and found guilty, but at his earnest solicitation, he was pardoned for the treason, and arraigned by his persecutors for heresy. He was removed in April 1554, with Ridley and Latimer, to Oxford, to dispute and make his defence before popish commissioners; but on the refusal of himself, and his venerable friends to subscribe to popery, they were condemned as heretics. In Sept. 1555 he was again arraigned in St. Mary's, Oxford, of blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy; and while they pretended to summon him to Rome, to make his defence within 80 days, they secretly determined his execution: Cranmer, though firm to his faith, yet yielded before the terrors of death, and in a moment of weakness and despair, he was prevailed to sign his recantation, and to reimbrace popery. But notwithstanding this concession, his enemies resolved to commit him to the flames, and when he was brought to St. Mary's church in order to make a profession of his faith, he surprised his persecutors, by an awful appeal to heaven and their consciences, and by a solemn renunciation of the tenets he had lately, in a moment of error, embraced,

braced, emphatically exclaiming, "that, that one thing alone wrung his heart, and that the hand which had falsely signed the dishonorable deed, should first perish in the flames." This manly conduct surprised and enraged his enemies, he was immediately dragged over against Baliol college, where standing in his shirt, and without shoes, he was fastened to the stake. The fire was soon kindled, and the venerable martyr stretching his right hand into the flames, exclaimed, "this hand hath offended, this unworthy hand." His miseries were soon over, and his last words were, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit." This happened 21st March 1556, in his 67th year. Cranmer, as the great promoter of the reformation, is deservedly respected; but his learning, his perseverance, and his zeal, are not more remarkable than the integrity of his heart, the gentleness of his disposition, and the humane virtues of his character. He patronised learned men; under his protection, Bucer and Fagius settled at Cambridge, and Peter Martyr at Oxford, and John a Lasco, Ochinus, Tremellius, and others, were enabled to advance the interests, of science and of religion. His works were chiefly on the religion and the controversies of the time, and besides 26 different publications, which are mentioned as written by him, there are some manuscripts preserved in the king's library purchased for £50, besides those in the Cotton collection, and other private repositories.

CRAPONE, Adam, a native of Salon, known for the canal which still bears his name, which he formed between Arles and the Durance. He had projected the canal of Languedoc, which was afterwards finished by Lewis XIV. He was poisoned through envy at Nantes, in his 40th year, 1598.

CRASHAW, Richard, an English poet, born in London, and educated at the Charter house, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Peterhouse, but was ejected during the rebellion, for denying the covenant, and soon after was converted, or as Pope says out-witted, to the catholic faith. He went to Paris in quest of preferment, but his distresses and poverty became very great, till the benevolence of Cowley not only relieved him, but recommended him to queen Henrietta. By her influence he went over to Italy, and was made secretary to an Italian cardinal, and soon after obtained a canonry in the church of Loretto, where he died 1650. He was an excellent scholar, well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spanish. He wrote Steps to the temple,—the delights of the muses,—carmen Deo nostro, &c. He is best known by the encomiums of Pope, who not only admired his poetry, but borrowed some passages from it. An edition of his works appeared 1785.

CRASSO, Lawrence, baron of Pianura, wrote an history of the Greek poets 1678, commended by the Italians, but severely censured by the French. He also published the eulogiums of the literati of Venice, two vols. 4to, 1666.

CRASSUS, Lucius Licinius, a Roman orator, greatly commended by Cicero. He died about 92 B.C.

CRASSUS, Marcus Licinius, one of the triumvirs with J. Caesar, and Pompey, was surnamed the rich. His will to encrease his opulence by the conquest of

Parthia proved his ruin. He was defeated and killed in Syria B.C. 53.

CRATES, a philosopher, B.C. 328. He was disciple to Diogenes the cynic, and prided himself on his poverty, and the meanness of his behaviour.

CRATES, an academic philosopher of Athens B.C. 272.

CRATESIPOLIS, a queen of Sicyon, celebrated for her valor after the death of her husband Alexander B.C. 314.

CRATINUS, a poet of Athens, who wrote 21 plays, &c. He died B.C. 431, aged 97.

CRATIPPUS, an Athenian philosopher, best known as the instructor of Cicero's son.

CRATO or **de CRAFTHEIM, John**, a native of Breslaw, physician to the emperor Ferdinand I. Besides medical tracts, he wrote some poems; and as he was intimate with Luther, the little work called Luther's table-talk, has been extracted from his writings. He died 1585 at Breslaw aged 66.

CRAWFORD, David, a Scotch lawyer, born at Drumfoyle 1665. He was made historiographer of Scotland by queen Anne, and devoting himself to his favorite study of historical antiquities, he published memoirs of Scotland, during the times of the four regents—a peerage, in folio,—the history of the royal family of Stuart,—and a description of the country of Renfrew. He wrote besides the life of Guthery bishop of Dunkeld, and began the history of Scottish affairs. He died in his native place 1726, aged 61.

CRAWFORD, William, a divine, born at Kelfo, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1711 he opposed vigorously the settlement of ministers by presentations, in which he was supported by some of the clergy. He died 1742, aged 66. He wrote "dying thoughts," besides sermons, published 2 vols. 12mo.

CRAYER, Gaspar de, a painter, born at Antwerp in 1585. He studied under Raphael Coxis, whom he soon surpassed in the boldness of genius, and in the graceful exertion of his pencil. His portrait of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to the king of Spain, was so exquisitely finished a performance, that the monarch sent the artist a golden chain, and a medal, and settled a handsome pension upon him. He was greatly esteemed by Rubens and by Vandyck. Though he was indefatigable in his application he lived to a great age, supported by constant temperance and regularity. Though chiefly he excelled in portrait painting, yet his historical pieces are much admired. His centurion alighting from his horse to prostrate himself at the feet of Christ, was seen with undisguised approbation by Rubens, and is admired as a masterly performance. He died 1669.

CREBILLON, Prosper Joliet de, a French tragedian ranked next after Corneille and Racine, was born at Dijon 1674. He originally studied the law, but the impetuosity of his passions thwarted the views of his friends, and at last he produced a tragedy which met with applause, and encouraged him in the career of a theatrical writer. He married, but in consequence of it, lost his father's protection, who disinherited him, though the cruel will was revoked on his death-bed. In 1711 Crebillon lost his wife, whose death he feelingly deplored, and

and he long continued, like most men of letters, exposed to distress and poverty, till a place in the French academy and the office of police censor rendered his circumstances affluent. He lived to a great age, highly respected and admired for his virtues, as well as literary abilities. He died 1762, aged 88. Being asked one day which of his productions he thought best; "I do not know," says he, "which is the best; but this (pointing to his son) is certainly my worst." His best plays are his *Atreus*, *Electra*, and *Rhadamistus*.

CREBILLON, *Claude Prosper Joliot de*, son of the preceding, was born at Paris, february 12th, 1707, and died there 12th April 1777. He is known as a writer of novels, some of which are licentious and immoral. His works were collected in 11 vols. 12mo, 1779. Crebillon might be called the Petronius of France, as his father was denominated the *Æschylus*. The father, says d'Alembert, "paints in the blackest colors the crimes and wickedness of man, whilst the son draws with a delicate and just pencil the refinement, the shades, and even the graces of our vices." Crebillon was censor royal. Though he lived in friendly terms with his father, yet he highly displeased him for a little time by his marriage with an English woman.

CREDI, *Lorenzo di*, an Italian painter, born at Florence. He died 1530, aged 78. He studied under Verocchio, where da Vinci was a pupil with him.

CREECH, *Thomas*, an English poetical translator, born near Sherborne, Dorset, and educated at Sherborne, and Wadham college Oxford. He distinguished himself by his classical learning, and his translation of Lucretius rendered him so respectable that he was elected fellow of All souls. In 1701 he was presented by his college to Welwyn rectory in Herts, but before he went to reside on his living, he put a period to his existence at Oxford. The causes of this unfortunate event are not known. Some say that the contemptuous treatment which he received from a woman, with whom he was in love, so stung him that he hanged himself in his study, where three days after he was found; but Jacob ascribes his death to the moroseness of his temper. Besides his Lucretius, he translated Horace in 1684, and turned the fables to our own times, observing that Rome was now rivalled in her vices, and that parallels for hypocrisy, profaneness, avarice, and the like, were easy to be found. His inferior works are translations of Theocritus, some of Ovid's epistles, the 13th satire of Juvenal, the lives of Solon, Pelopidas, and Cleomenes, from Plutarch, and of Pelopidas, from Cornelius Nepos, &c. On his father's monument he is called the learned, much admired, and much envied Mr. Creech.

CRELL, *Lewis Christian*, a native of Neustadt, who studied at Leipzig, and there obtained the rectory of St. Nicholas' school, and the philosophy professorship. He wrote *de civis innocentis in manus hostium ad nervum traditione*,—*de Scythala Lacocica*—*de providentiâ Dei in regibus constituendis*, &c.—and died 1735, aged 64.

CRELLIUS, *John*, a Socinian, born near Nuremberg, 1590. As his opinions were not tolerated in his own country, he settled in Poland 1612, where he became professor to the unitarians. He died at Racovia of an epidemic fever in his 43d year. He was a man of very extensive learning. He wrote among other things several

tracts upon the new testament, and an answer to Grotius' book *de satisfactione Christi*, against Socinus, which Grotius treated with respect, and acknowledged to be drawn up with moderation. His works form two vols. folio.

CREMONINI, *Cesar*, an Italian philosopher, who was born at Cento in the Modenese, and died at Padua of the plague at the age of 80, 1630. He was professor at Ferrara and Padua, and he published several works in Italian on philosophy, in support of the doctrines of Aristotle, in which he maintained the materiality of the soul.

CRENIUS, *Thomas*, a native of Brandenburg, corrector of the press at Rotterdam and Leyden. He died at Leyden 1728, aged 89. His writings, which are in Latin, are very numerous, and chiefly on philological subjects.

CREQUI, *Charles de*, prince de Foix, duke de Lesdiguières, was marshal and peer of France, and distinguished himself by his duel with don Philippin, bastard of Savoy, to whom in the first encounter he granted his life, but slew in the second. His valor was displayed against the Spaniards at the relief at Aft and Verrue, at the taking of Pignerol and the Maurienne, and at the battle of Thesin. He was killed by a canon ball at the siege of Bremen 1638, in his 60th year. He was also an able and eloquent negociator, as these verses made on his death affirm:

Qui fuit eloqui flumen, qui flumen in armis

Ad flumen, Martis flumine, clarus obit.

He married successively two daughters of the constable de Lesdiguières, by the first of whom only he had children.

CREQUI, *Francis de*, great-grandson of the foregoing, was marshal of France, and a man of heroic courage. Though defeated in 1675 near Confarbrick on the Sarne, he flew to the relief of Treves, and chose rather to surrender at discretion than capitulate. In the campaigns of 1677 and 1678, he displayed prodigies of valor. He defeated the duke of Lorraine at Kochersberg, took Friburg, pursued his dispirited enemies towards Offenburg, and burnt the bridge of Strasburg. He took Luxemburg in 1684, and died three years after, february 4th, 1687, aged 63. He was commander of the galleys since 1661.

CRESCENS, a cynic philosopher, who attacked the Christians, and prevailed upon the people to put Justin to death, because he had refuted his opinions, in the second century.

CRESCEMBENI, *John Maria*, an Italian, born at Maurata in Ancona 1663. He was founder of the celebrated Arcadian academy for the reformation of learning, taste, and criticism. He was its first director in 1690, and continued so till his death 1728. He was eminent both as a poet and a prose writer. His chief works are a valuable history of Italian poetry, reprinted six vols. 4to. Venice 1731,—and an history of the academy of Arcadia, with anecdotes of its members, seven vols. 4to. history of vulgar poetry, &c. seven vols. 4to.

CRESCENTIUS, *Peter de*, a native of Boulogne in the 14th century, who, to avoid the troubles of his country, travelled for 30 years as a law practitioner. On his return he published his valuable work on agriculture, called

called *opus ruralium commodorum*, dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily. The best edition is Gefner's, Leipzig 1735. It has been translated into various languages.

CRESPI, *Daniel*, a Bolognese painter who died 1630, aged 38. His portraits have great merit, and especially his church paintings.

CRESPI, *Giuseppe Maria*, a painter of Bologna, who died 1747, aged 82. His method of painting was in a darkened room, with a few rays from the sun or from the light of a flambeau, by which he gave greater vivacity to his subjects, and a more judicious distribution of light and shade.

CRESSY, *Hugh Paulin*, an English divine, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated there and at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. He was chaplain to Thomas lord Wentworth, and afterwards to Lucius lord Falkland in Ireland, from whom he obtained the deanry of Loughlin, and a canonry of Windfor, which however he never enjoyed. After the death of Falkland he travelled with Bertie afterwards lord Falkmouth; but in Italy, listening to the persuasions of the catholics, he became a convert, and made a public profession of his faith at Rome 1646. From Rome he came to Paris, and was taken under the protection of queen Henrietta, and afterwards retired to the college of Douay, where he changed his name to Serenus de Cressley, and during seven years' residence published several valuable and laborious works. At the restoration he came to England, and was chaplain to queen Catharine, and resided in Somerset-house, Strand. Though a catholic he was however respected universally, as he never interfered with the intrigues and politics of the times. His pen indeed was frequently engaged in the defence of his faith, but whilst his friends considered him as their ablest champion, the protestants respected him as a learned, judicious, and candid writer. His attack on one of Stillingfleet's works raised against him the censures of his old friend Clarendon, whom he answered with spirit but moderation. The unpopularity of popery at last induced him to spend the last period of his life away from the capital, and he retired to East Grinstead in Sussex, where he died soon after, 10th of August 1674, aged 70. His mild, humane, and humble deportment had endeared him to all ranks of people. The most known and valuable of his works is his ecclesiastical history, of which only one volume was published, as the second, in which he meant to bring down the history to the dissolution of monasteries, was left incomplete at his death.

CRESTI, *Dominico*, an historical painter, the pupil of Zuccherò, known by the name of *Passignano*, from the place of his birth, near Florence. He died 1638, aged 80.

CRETIN, *William du Bois*, surnamed, a French poet, whose chief merit was puns, low wit, and equivokes. He was historian royal under Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. and died in 1525. Marot admired him greatly; but the judgment of posterity is not so favorable. His works were reprinted in 12mo. 1724, at Paris.

CREVIER, *John Baptiste Lewis*, professor of rhetoric at Paris, is known as the pupil of Rollin, and the finisher of his Roman history. He published an edition of Livy, 6 vols. 12mo.—the history of the Roman emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo.—the history of the university

of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.—*rhetorique Francoise*, &c. He died 1765, in an advanced age, respected as a man of talents and of extensive knowledge.

CREW, *Nathaniel*, bishop of Durham, was born Jan. 31, 1634, and succeeded to the title of lord Crew on the death of his brother. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, was proctor of the university 1663, afterwards clerk of the closet to Charles II., dean of Chichester, bishop of Oxford 1671, and three years after translated to Durham. On the accession of James II. he was admitted of the privy council, and showed himself very friendly to all the measures of the court, in religion and in politics. He paid particular respect to the pope's nuncio, when he came to London, and refused to introduce dean Partrick to the king, because he was too zealous against popery. The unpopularity of James's government, and the landing of the prince of Orange, however, made great alterations in the bishop's conduct. He withdrew from the king's councils, and, upon the abdication, he expressed a wish to resign his ecclesiastical dignities to Dr. Burnet, with an allowance of £1000 for life. He afterwards left his retirement, and appeared in parliament; but his name was excepted from the act of indemnity of 1690. His pardon, however, at last was procured by the intercession of his friends, and he passed the remainder of his days in peace. He died September 12th, 1721, aged 88. Notwithstanding his adherence to the violent, illegal, and arbitrary measures of a corrupted court, he was a liberal patron, and his munificence in favor of the indigent, and of public bodies, is a convincing proof of the goodness of his heart.

CRICHTON, *James*, a Scotchman of the 16th century, whose adventures and personal endowments, have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born in 1551, or according to lord Buchan, in 1560. His father was lord advocate of Scotland, and by his mother, who was a Stuart, he was descended from king Robert II. He was educated at Perth, and at the university of St. Andrew's, where, under the tuition of professor Rutherford, he made such wonderful progress, that at the age of 20 he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak to perfection 10 different languages. Thus gifted with mental endowments, and aided by all the advantages of a graceful person, elegant manners, and polite accomplishments, he travelled to Paris, where he publicly challenged the most renowned scholars, to dispute with him in any art or science which they pleased, and in 12 languages. On the appointed day he appeared at the college of Navarre, and from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening, he so defeated his opponents, and astonished his auditors, that the president in admiration, with four of the most eminent professors of the university, presented him with a diamond ring, and a purse of gold, as a token of their approbation. The next day, not exhausted by preceding exertions, he appeared at the Louvre, and exhibited such feats in tilting, that, in the presence of the princes of the court, he carried away the ring 15 times successively, and broke as many lances on the Saracens. At Rome he challenged the wits and the learned of that city, to propose any question to him, to which he would give an immediate answer, and in the presence of the pope, the cardinals, and great men of the place, he obtained in his defence

fence as much éclat as he had received at Paris. Boccacini however asserts, that his challenge was received with pasquinades, and that he retired from Rome in disgust. From Rome he passed to Venice, where he introduced himself by an elaborate poem, to the notice and friendship of the learned Aldus Manutius. He gained also the friendship of Laurentius Muffa, Spero, Speronius, John Donatus, and other learned persons, and after he had been honored with an audience from the doge and the senate, in which he astonished them by the rapidity of his eloquence, and the gracefulness of his manners, he visited Padua. At Padua he pronounced an extempore poem, on the beauties of the university, and after disputing for six hours, with the most celebrated professors, and refuting the doctrines of Aristotle, he concluded by delivering an oration in praise of ignorance, which excited universal applause. He further exposed the errors of Aristotle, in the presence of the university, and for three days astonished his hearers, supported his propositions, and obtained the praises and the acclamations of the most crowded audiences. At Mantua he displayed his bodily agility by attacking and killing a gladiator, who had foiled the most skilful fencers in Europe, and had lately slain three antagonists; and with great benevolence, this admirable Scotsman bestowed the reward he obtained for this exploit, upon the widows of the three persons who lately had lost their lives. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with him, that he appointed him tutor to his son Gonzaga, a youth of dissolute manners, and of an unprincipled heart. Crichton, to show his gratitude, and to support his fame, wrote in consequence of this, a comedy, in which he acted in 15 different characters, and all with inimitable success. In the midst of his popularity, while walking during the carnival, and playing upon his guitar in the streets of Mantua, he was suddenly attacked by six men in masks. Their number proved no defence against the superior dexterity of Crichton, they were all disarmed, and the leader falling on his knees, begged for life. It was Crichton's pupil, to whom the astonished master recollecting his rank, immediately presented his sword, with every apology for the opposition which he had made. Instead of accepting the generosity, the perfidious prince buried the sword into his defenceless bosom. The cause of this brutal and cruel action in Gonzaga, is ascribed by some to jealousy, because Crichton was a greater favorite in the eyes of some admired lady; but others attribute it to a drunken frolick, leaving it undetermined whether the meeting was designed or accidental. This happened July 1583, though lord Buchan fixes it on the preceding year, and asserts that he was then 22, though others with greater probability make him 32 years old. His death was universally lamented, the people of Mantua mourned for him three fourths of a year, and his picture appeared in the chambers and houses of every Italian. To the character already mentioned, it may be added, that Crichton's memory was universally retentive, and he was naturally endowed with great powers for declamation, unexhausted fluency of speech, and unusual readiness to reply.

CRILLON, *Lewis de Berthon de*, a French general, knight of Malta, descended from a noble Italian family, was born 1541. At the age of 15 he merited the notice of Henry II.

by his valor at the siege of Calais, and he distinguished himself afterwards against the Huguenots at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour. At the battle of Lepanto in 1571, his valor was conspicuously displayed, as well as in the other encounters of these warlike and perilous times, so that he was deservedly called by Henry IV. the brave Crillon. At the peace of Vervins he retired to his estates at Avignon, where he died 2d December 1615, aged 74. Bening a Jesuit pronounced his funeral oration in a bombastic stile, and Madame de Luffon published his life in 2 vols. 12mo. Besides great and incomparable valor, Crillon possessed integrity, honor, and virtue, and when invited by Henry III. to murder Guise, he answered that he would fight him, but be no assassin.

CRILLON MAHON, *N. duke de*, distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain, where he was made a grandee of the first order. In the war between England and Spain he was placed at the head of the armies, and had the good fortune to take Minorca, in 1782, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Mahon from the capital of the island. In his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw the measures he adopted all baffled by the superior valor of the English, and the vigilant care of general Elliot. In the revolutionary war he would take no part in the cause of Spain, but remained neuter. He died at Madrid 1796, aged 80.

CRINESIUS, *Christopher*, a native of Bohemia, professor of theology at Altorf, where he died 1626, aged 42. He wrote a dissertation on the confusion of tongues,—*Exercitationes Hebraicæ*.—*Lexicon Syriacum*. 4to. two vols.—*lingua Samaritica*, &c.

CRINITUS, *Petrus*, a native of Florence, professor of belles lettres, after Angelus Politianus. He was a man of great learning, but addicted to the basest sensualities. He died 1505, aged 40. He wrote lives of the Latin poets, and de honestâ disciplinâ, besides poems of no great merit.

CRISP, *Tobias*, the champion of Antinomianism, was educated at Eton, and took his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Baliol, Oxford, where he took his degrees of D.D. He was rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, in 1627, and there he lived in a hospitable manner, regular, virtuous, and devout. He came to London in 1642, where his tenets respecting grace opposed him in a controversy with 52 divines. He died 27th february 1642. His sermons were reprinted 1689. He asserted in his discourse "Christ alone exalted," that salvation was completed on the cross, and that belief was all that was required of the happy elect.

CRIIAS, one of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Lyfander. He fell in battle B.C. 400.

CRITO, one of the pupils and friends of the great Socrates.

CRITOEBULUS, a physician, who is said to have extracted the arrow which wounded the eye of Philip of Macedonia.

CRITOLAUS, a Greek historian.

CRITOLAUS, a native of Tegea in Arcadia, who fought against the Pheneans. When defeated by the Romans he poisoned himself B.C. 146.

CROESE, *Gerard*, a protestant divine of Amsterdam, author

author of the history of the quakers, translated into English, and of Homerus Hebræus. He died 1710, aged 68, near Dordrecht.

CÆSUS, last king of Lydia, is famous for his opulence and his liberal patronage of learned men. He was defeated by Cyrus king of Persia B.C. 548, and reduced to privacy.

CROIUS or **DE CROI**, *John*, a native of Uzer, who became there a protestant minister. He wrote *Specimen conjecturarum, & observationum in quædam Origenis, Irenæi, & Tertulliani loca*, 1682,—*observationes sacræ & histor. in Nov. Testam.* 1644, &c. He died 1659.

CROFT, *Herbert*, an English prelate, descended from an ancient family, was born at Great Milton, Oxfordshire, 18th October 1603, at the seat of sir William Greene. At 13 he was sent to Oxford, but upon the conversion of his father to popery, he was removed from the university, and placed in the monastery of Douay, and afterwards in the college at St. Omer's. A visit to England on family affairs introduced him to the acquaintance of Morton bishop of Durham, who prevailed upon him to return to the protestant faith, and, by the advice of Laud, he again entered at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was now preferred to a living in Gloucestershire, and to another in Oxfordshire, and in 1639, he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and the next year took his degree of D.D. He was afterwards prebendary of Worcester, canon of Windsor, and in 1644 dean of Hereford, but he suffered like all loyal subjects during those troublous times, till in 1659, by the death of his two elder brothers, he succeeded to all the estates of his family. At the restoration he was raised to the see of Hereford 1661, which he refused to quit for higher preferment, employing himself in deeds of charity, benevolence, hospitality, and frequent exhortation from the pulpit. His small treatise "the naked truth," printed at a private press, was published in 1575, when the papists hoped to take advantage of the quarrels of the nonconformists with the church of England, and it became a popular work, which not only drew the attention of parliament to the subject, but produced some severe attacks against it. One of these, by Dr. Turner of St. John's college, Cambridge, was answered by Andrew Marvell, who applauded the bishop's works, and ably defended his principles. Besides this, the bishop published some occasional sermons, religious tracts, a legacy to his diocese, and in 1685, animadversion on Burnet's theory of the earth. In the latter part of his life he wished to resign his bishopric from some scruples of conscience. He died at Hereford 18th May 1691, and was buried in the cathedral. His only son Herbert was made a baronet by Charles II. 1671, and died 1720.

CROFT, *William*, a musician, born at Nether-Eaton, Warwickshire. He was pupil to Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, and composer to the chapel royal, and organist, at Westminster-abbey. In 1712 he published his divine harmony, and in 1715 he became D. Mus. and in 1724 he published by subscription his "musica sacra," two vols. He died August 1727, aged 50, from an illness occasioned by his attendance at the coronation of George II. He was buried in Westminster-abbey.

CROFTON, *Zachary*, an Irish non-conformist, educated

at Dublin. During the Irish troubles he came to England, and obtained the living of Wrenbury in Cheshire, from which he was expelled in 1648, for refusing to take the engagement. He afterwards held St. Botolph's near Aldgate. At the restoration he engaged in a controversy with bishop Gauden, who combated the superiority of his learning by imprisoning him in the tower, from which he was with difficulty liberated. He afterwards lived in Cheshire, and lastly opened a school near Aldgate, where he died 1672. He was author of some controversial pamphlets.

CROIX DU MAINE, *Francis Grude de la*, a learned French writer in the 16th century. He was passionately fond of literature, and made a most valuable collection of books. He published in 1584, his French library, or a general account of all authors, who wrote in that language. The time of his death is unknown.

CROIX, *Francis Petit de la*, secretary and interpreter to the French king, in the Turkish and Arabic, died November 4th, 1695, aged 73. He was a man of great integrity and refused to be bribed by the Algerines, to make a treaty with them favorable to their interests. He digested Thevenot's voyages to the East Indies, he made an accurate catalogue of all the Turkish and Persian books in the French king's library, and composed besides two dictionaries for the French and Turkish languages, and also a learned history of Genghis Khan, with a good map of the north of Asia. His son added an abridgment of the lives of those authors from whom it was extracted, which was translated into English 1722, in 8vo.

CROMPTON, *William, M. A.* was born at Barnstaple, of which, after an Oxford education, he became minister. He was ejected after the restoration for nonconformity, but his manners were so inoffensive, and his conduct so virtuous, that he was respected by his congregation among whom he still preached in private houses, till his death 1696. He published a remedy against superstition, and other small tracts.

CROMWELL, *Thomas*, earl of Essex, an eminent statesman under Henry VIII. was son of a blacksmith at Putney, Surrey, and born about 1490. His education like his origin was low, but he possessed strong natural parts, which he improved by indefatigable application. He was at Antwerp for some time, as clerk to the English factory, and he afterwards travelled on the continent, as the private agent of the king, and in the character of a soldier, he was engaged with Bourbon in the sacking of Rome. On his return to England, he was admitted into Wolsey's family, and completely gained his confidence and friendship, which he repaid with the strongest attachment, and by a most able and eloquent defence of him in the house of commons, when he was impeached. After Wolsey's fall, he served the king with equal fidelity, and was rewarded with honors and riches. He gradually rose to be a privy counsellor, chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state, master of the rolls, keeper of the privy seal, earl of Essex, and high chamberlain of England. His zeal in the reformation was very pleasing to the king, and he not only directed his vengeance in the dissolution of the abbeys and monasteries, but largely shared in the spoils of the plundered church. In destroying the relics of popery, he was the means of introducing good regulations,

tions, and he provided that the bible should be read in English, in the several churches, and also that a register of births, marriages, and burials, should be regularly kept. The prosperity, however, which he had long enjoyed, was now all at once destroyed, by the active part which he took in procuring the marriage of his master with Anne of Cleves. Henry, dissatisfied with his new queen, wreaked his vengeance on his favorite, who had promoted his union, and Cromwell, unpopular for the dissolution of religious houses, and the large subsidies which he had extorted from the people, was now arrested, and arraigned as a traitor. Though forsaken by all his former friends, except the undaunted Cranmer, and unable to find one defender, for fear of the royal resentment, he yet pleaded for mercy in a letter to the king in such moving terms, that Henry read it three times, and probably would have pardoned him, had not his passion for Catharine Howard kindled his fury. Cromwell suffered on Tower-hill, after six weeks' imprisonment, July 16th, 1540. Though abused by the papists as cruel, ambitious, and crafty, he is represented as preferring men of learning and abilities, more than any of his predecessors ever had done. His son was created lord Cromwell.

CROMWELL, *Oliver*, the celebrated protector of England, was born of a very respectable family at Huntingdon 25th April 1599. He received his education in the grammar-school of his native town, and in 1616 was admitted as fellow commoner at Sidney college Cambridge. He did not however here pay much attention to academical studies, as foot-ball, cricket and other exercises, were more congenial to his pursuits, and therefore his mother, now become a widow, sent him in 1618 to Lincoln's-Inn. Irregularities here prevailed, and licentious and intemperate pleasures engaged his attention more than the law, till at last when 21 he married Elizabeth the daughter of sir James Bouchier of Essex, and retired to lead a regular life at Huntingdon. Some time after he removed into the isle of Ely, where his uncle had left him an estate of 420*l.* a year, and then he relinquished the principles of the church of England, and became a zealous puritan. He was elected into parliament in 1628, and distinguished himself by his violence against the bishops; but the warmth with which he supported ministers of his own persuasion soon reduced his fortunes and obliged him to take a farm at St Ives. For five years he endeavoured to improve his income in agricultural pursuits, but instead of increasing it, he nearly ruined himself, and in 1637 he formed the plan of passing over to New-England, which he was prevented from doing by a proclamation from the king, against migration. As he had acquired some distinction among the puritans for his gift of preaching, praying, and expounding; he had the interest by means of the people of his persuasion to recommend himself to the corporation of Cambridge, and to be chosen their representative in the parliament of 1640. In the house he was a frequent speaker, but, without art or elocution, he exclaimed warmly against grievances in church and state, and zealously promoted the remonstrance of November 1641 which laid the basis of civil war. Courtied by the leading men of opposition, by his relation Hampden, by Pym, and others who knew his firmness and his devotion, he

became well acquainted with the intrigues of the times, and when the parliament resolved in 1642 to levy war, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, of which he took the command. His severity to the loyal members of the university, who contributed their plate to the service of the king, was very culpable; but his wish was to destroy every thing which tended to support the royal cause, and in this attempt he evinced such zeal and activity that in a few months he acquired the character of a good officer, and his soldiers were the best disciplined troops in the kingdom. After various proofs of his devotion to the republican party, Cromwell, who was now become a lieutenant-general had an opportunity of distinguishing himself at the battle of Marston-moor 3d July 1644, where his cavalry, called Ironsides, charged the fortune of the day, and ensured victory wherever they appeared. At the second battle of Newbury, his intrepidity again appeared conspicuous, his valor and services were regarded as so extraordinary, that he was called the saviour of the nation and in the self denying ordinance which was passed by the parliament, for the exclusion of officers from seats in the house, Cromwell alone was exempted. His successes continued to ensure the approbation of the republicans, and the fatal battle of Naseby, 14th June 1645, established his triumph as the ablest general of the times, and the firmest supporter of the public liberties of the state. He was thanked by the parliament and rewarded with a pension, but while the popular leaders considered him as fully devoted to their services they soon saw cause to doubt his sincerity. When the king had thrown himself into the hands of the Scotch and had been shamefully sold to the English, the parliament began to regard the army whose services had ensured them the victory as useless and dangerous, and therefore ordered part of it to be disbanded, but Cromwell by his intrigues prevented the execution of their plans, and whilst he stepped forth as the advocate of their rights against the tyranny of the parliament, he secured fully to his person the attachment of the soldiers. No sooner was the king lodged in Holmby castle than the artful general made himself master of his person by means of cornet Joyce, and thus by declaring himself the arbiter of his fate, he was courted and flattered both by the unfortunate Charles, who wished for his own release, and by the parliament, who labored for his destruction. After rendering the king more unpopular with the parliament, and the parliament suspected to the army, Cromwell at last took the bold measure of excluding from the house of commons those members whom he knew to be averse to his schemes of ambition, and the trial of the devoted monarch soon after followed. Cromwell acted openly as one of his judges, and he signed the warrant for his execution, and by this bloody deed thus paved the way to his own greatness. The government was now placed in the hands of a council of state, whose decisions were directed by the artful general; but while he considered himself as secure, his power was threatened by rebellion in the army, and even in his own favorite regiment. With his usual presence of mind he appeared among the rioters, supported by some regiments on whom he could depend, and calling four men by name out of the ranks, he made them cast dice for their life, and obliged the two that escaped to shoot the others. Having thus restored tran-

quillity he was received every where with marks of respect, and satisfied that the spirit of insubordination was subdued in England and Scotland, he embarked with an army for Ireland 1649. He quickly here routed the enemies of the republic, and with such acts of inhumanity that his very name became a terror to the Irish. In 1650 he returned to London, and was publicly thanked for his services by the submissive commons who invested him with the chief command of the army in Scotland, where Charles II. had been acknowledged king. He marched to the north with his usual rapidity, and on the 3d September 1650 he defeated the Scotch army in a dreadful battle, at Dunbar, and the next year, on the same auspicious day, he completed the ruin of Charles' fortunes by the crowning victory, as he said, at Worcester. His success was regarded as so important that a general thanksgiving was appointed, and the third of September declared an anniversary state holiday. In the midst of these public honors Cromwell never lost sight of his ambitious projects. Though commander in chief of the whole island, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, he found that his power depended on the will of the parliament, and therefore he determined to dismiss them. Whilst the commons and the council of the officers were distracted by opposite opinions on subjects of government, Cromwell forwarded secretly his own views, and all at once rising up in his seat in the house, he bade the speaker leave the chair, and the whole body be gone and give place to honest men; and filling the room with armed soldiers he turned the whole assembly out, and locking up the doors he retired to Whitehall. The dismissal of the parliament was followed by that of the council of state, and the appointment of a body of officers, subordinate to the usurper's authority. Though he permitted a mock assembly to be called, under the name of council of state, he was soon after displeased with their conduct, and by the voice of his general officers, he assumed the title of protector of the commonwealth of England, and was invested with the new office, 16th Dec. 1653, in the chancery court, Westminster-hall. Thus absolute in the government, he appointed a council of state, consisting of men of superior wisdom and sagacity, and adopted such measures as could give stability to his power, and add to the security and independence of the kingdom. Peace was made with Sweden, Holland, Portugal, and France, the most upright judges filled the courts of Westminster-hall, and liberty of conscience was tolerated with the most magnanimous moderation. Notwithstanding the popularity of his measures, however, he met with opposition from the people, and the parliament, which he assembled with great solemnity, presumed to dispute the legality of his office, and were dismissed with a severe reprimand. In 1655, though threatened with conspiracies, he supported with vigorous hand the honor of the nation. Blake conquered Jamaica, and humbled the native powers on the Mediterranean shores, who had plundered the British commerce, and a treaty of offensive alliance was formed with France against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and Dunkirk was taken possession of by the English. The expences of government were however such, that the protector called another parliament, 19th Sep. 1656, but to ensure their obe-

dience, he obliged them at the door of the house to swear allegiance to his person. This had due effect, the members awed into deference for his power: not only voted him supplies, but decreed new statutes for the security of his authority, and bestowed upon him the title of king, which by the advice of his friends and relations, and much against his inclination, he declined. He however, assumed the power of creating peers, and again, to give greater dignity to his authority, he was in 1657 a second time inaugurated protector in Westminster-hall, with all the pride and pomp of a coronation. At the end of a year his fears were alarmed by the publication of "killing no murder," a pamphlet by colonel Titus, which directed against him the dagger of every bold assassin, and in 1658 he felt not a little disappointment at the conduct of his parliament, which he addressed as composed of lords and commons, in the usual language of the kings of England, though none of the ancient nobility condescended to appear among them. These open insults, together with the secret machinations of his enemies and the general odium of the people, was increased by the death of his favorite daughter Mrs. Claypole, who on her death-bed bitterly reproached him with the tyranny of his conduct. The severe agitations of his mind at last undermined the powers of his constitution, and his deportment became altered, he grew reserved and suspicious, and the attacks of a slow fever were succeeded by a tertian ague. Though the disorder seemed at first not alarming, his physicians perceived his danger, but regardless of their intimations, he depended upon the prayers of the godly for recovery, and hoped that the interference of heaven would be exerted for his preservation. His disorder proved fatal, 3d September 1658. He was carried with great funeral pomp from Somerset-house and buried in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster-abbey, but after the restoration his body was taken up and hung on the gallows. Though an usurper and a tyrant, Cromwell possessed great powers of mind and contributed much to the prosperity and glory of the nation. Not only Milton defended his government, but Waller, Sprat, Dryden, and Cowley, celebrated his virtues and the triumph of his protectorate. How blameworthy soever he might have been in the acquisition of his power, observes one of his biographers, he certainly rivalled the greatest of the English monarchs in glory, and made himself courted and dreaded by the nations around him. In his religious opinions he was a wavering fanatic, and though grave and demure he had the hypocrisy to adopt such tenets only as tended best to secure his usurpation. Of all his children only six lived to maturity: Richard his successor, who held the protectorate with feeble hands, and resigned it for a life of ease and obscurity, was born 4th October 1626, and died at Cheshunt, July 13th 1712: Henry, born 20th January 1627, was lieutenant of Ireland, and died 25th March 1674: Bridget, who married Ireton, and afterwards general Fleetwood: Elizabeth, his favorite daughter who married Mr. Claypole of Northamptonshire: Mary, who married lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have interested herself warmly for the restoration of Charles II. and died March 1712: And Frances, the youngest, who married Mr. Rich, grandson to lord Warwick, and afterwards

for the army by his father; but his inclinations were bent to literature; and the perusal of des Cartes' works totally directed his attention to mathematics and philosophy. After travelling over Europe, he was elected professor, and, in 1706, made rector of the academy of Lausanne, and, in 1724, mathematical professor at Groningen. He was afterwards preceptor to Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and, after being engaged in some embassies, he returned to Lausanne, where he died, 1748, aged 85. He wrote essay on logic, afterwards enlarged to 6 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on beauty, 2 vols. 12mo.—on the liberty of thinking—on ancient and modern pyrrhonism, folio.—sermons—commentary on Pope's essay on man—miscellaneous works—and pieces on philosophy and mathematics.

CRONECK, John Frederic baron de, born at Anspach, died of the small-pox, 1758, aged 27. He distinguished himself as a sensible and ingenious poet. He travelled over Europe, and at Paris gained the friendship of the learned and the great. His works were printed in German, at Leipzig, 1760.

CRONSTEDT, Axel Frederic, a native of Sudermania, in Sweden, educated at Upsal, where he applied himself to natural history. He was employed as inspector of the mines, 1744, and in 1753 was elected member of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm. He published various works on the arrangement of minerals and the fossil productions of nature. He died 1765, aged 43.

CROOK, sir George, was born at Chilton, Bucks, and educated at Oxford, and the Inner-temple. He rose to the offices of king's serjeant, justice of the common pleas, and chief justice of England. In the commons, he voted against ship-money. He died at Watlington, Oxfordshire, 1641, aged 82. He founded and endowed an hospital at Beachley, in Buckinghamshire, where also he built a chapel.

CROSBY, Brass, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and early came to London, where he practised as an attorney. He purchased the place of remembrancer to the city, in 1760, which he sold again the next year, and in 1764 he was elected sheriff, the next year alderman, and in 1770 lord mayor. In this high office he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court, in the prosecution of Wheble and other printers; and he spiritedly supported Wilkes and Oliver, for which he was sent to the Tower. During his confinement, his conduct was applauded by the city, and various addresses came to him from some counties and respectable towns. He was released, 23d July, by the prorogation of parliament, and conducted to the mansion-house in great pomp by the populace, and honored, at the expiration of his office, by the thanks of the corporation, and the vote of a cup of £100 value. He died 14th February 1793.

CROSS, Michael, an English artist, who was employed by Charles I. to copy the best pictures of Italy. It is said, that being permitted by the doge of Venice to copy the Madonna of Raphael, in St. Mark's church, he left his copy behind, and brought away the original, which, in the time of the republic, was sold to the Spanish ambassador, and now adorns the Escorial.

CROSS, Lewis, a painter, who died 1724. He retouched a picture of Mary queen of Scots, in the possession of the duke of Hamilton, and with such effect, that several copies have been taken from it.

CROUSAZ, John Peter de, a mathematician of eminence, born at Lausanne 13th April 1663. He was intended

for the army by his father; but his inclinations were bent to literature; and the perusal of des Cartes' works totally directed his attention to mathematics and philosophy. After travelling over Europe, he was elected professor, and, in 1706, made rector of the academy of Lausanne, and, in 1724, mathematical professor at Groningen. He was afterwards preceptor to Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and, after being engaged in some embassies, he returned to Lausanne, where he died, 1748, aged 85. He wrote essay on logic, afterwards enlarged to 6 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on beauty, 2 vols. 12mo.—on the liberty of thinking—on ancient and modern pyrrhonism, folio.—sermons—commentary on Pope's essay on man—miscellaneous works—and pieces on philosophy and mathematics.

CROWNE, John, a native of Nova Scotia, who came over to England, eager to acquire fame and independence by the powers of his mind. His distresses at first were so great that he became upper servant in an old lady's family, from which he soon extricated himself by the wit and humor of his writings. He became a favorite with the court, and was employed by Charles II. at the request of Rochester, to write the masque of Calypso. Upon the discovery of the popish plot, he embraced the part of the tories, and wrote his "city politics," to satyrise the whigs, a comedy, which, while it procured him applause, excited against him the resentment of a powerful faction. Anxious now to retire from the intrigues and persecutions of politics, he petitioned the king for a place for life; to which Charles assented, provided he wrote another comedy. Even the king himself assisted him, by recommending him to borrow from the Spanish comedy of "non pued esser;" from which was produced the play of Sir Courtly Nice; but, on the last day of rehearsal before the comedy could be acted, the king died, and all the hopes of the poet were dashed to the ground. Instead of independence, Crowne now had recourse to his wit for maintenance. He died about 1703, author of 17 plays, besides the "church scuffle," a heroic poem, and two other poems, Pandion and Amphigenia, and the Dæneids.

CROXALL, Dr. Samuel, was born at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, and educated at Eton school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. At the university he wrote the fair Circassian, which he dedicated to Mrs Anna Maria Mordaunt, of whom it is said he was deeply enamoured, but as the poem was a licentious imitation of Solomon's songs, he carefully avoided disclosing himself to be the author, before he applied for ordination. He obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, the parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and Mountshaw, London, and became chancellor, prebendary, and canon of Hereford, and afterwards added the archdeaconry of Salop and the living of Sellek to his other preferments. As the church of Hereford was governed by him during the old age of bishop Egerton, he very improperly pulled down an old chapel adjoining the palace, to build a house for his brother. His politics inclined to the whigs, and hence in queen Anne's reign he wrote in their support, and published his two cantos in imitation of Spenser, to satyrise Harley's administration. He wrote besides "the Vision," a poem addressed to lord Halifax,—the fables

of Ætop,—scripture politics,—the royal manual,—and all the dedications prefixed to “Select Novels.” He died at a great age, February 13, 1752.

CROZE, *Mathurin Veyssiere la*, born at Nantz 1661, became a Benedictine monk in 1678, and distinguished himself by his extensive learning. A bold and independent mode of thinking, added to disgust and disappointment, induced him to abandon his order and his religion in 1696. He made his recantation at Basil, and employed himself in Berlin as an instructor of youth, as librarian to the king, and as professor of philosophy. He died 1739, aged 78. He wrote some valuable works, dissertations historiques, &c.—an Armenian dictionary, 4to. compiled after twelve years’ labor—*histoire du Christianisme des Indes*, 12mo.—*du Christianisme d’Ethiopie, & d’Armenie*, &c.

CRUCIGER, *Gaspas*, a protestant of Leipzig, author of some commentaries on scripture. He died at Wittemberg 1548, aged 45.

CRUDEN, *Alexander*, M.A. was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there. He settled in London in 1728, and kept a bookseller’s shop under the royal exchange; but maintained himself chiefly by superintending publications for the press. In 1737 his *Concordance* was published, and it again appeared improved in 1761, as a most valuable book. Cruden was occasionally deranged. About the year 1738 he went on a romantic view to reform the English universities, and was soon after confined at Chelsea. He was a second time in confinement in a mad-house, and was at last found dead, in a praying posture, at Islington, 1774, aged 70. He was a worthy, pious, and inoffensive man.

CRUSIUS, or **KRANS**, *Martin*, a native of Bamberg, professor of belles lettres at Tubingen, and the first who taught Greek in Germany, died at Elstringen 1607, aged 81. He is the learned compiler of *Turco-Græciæ*, libri octo 1584—*annales Suevici ad ann. 1549*—*Germano-Græciæ*, libri sex, 1585, fol.

CRUZ, *Juana Inez de la*, an ingenious lady, born at Mexico. She was naturally endowed with great powers of mind, which were carefully cultivated, and rendered her well skilled in philosophy, history, mathematics, poetry, and every branch of literature. The poems which she published possessed great merit, according to the opinion of father Feyjod. The best part of her life was spent in the seclusion of the monastery of St. Geronimo, where she died, after 27 years’ residence, aged 44, in 1695.

CRYPTOPYLUS, *Metrophanes*, a Greek, who studied the Latin and English languages at Baliol college, Oxford, and returned in 1622 to his own country, where the patriarch of Constantinople made him his secretary and chancellor. He was raised to the see of Alexandria on the translation of Cyril Lucar. The confession of faith attributed to Cyril, and published in Greek, 1629, was written by him. He died after 1641.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He wrote a history of Persia.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, B.C. 125, known as the inventor of the pump, the water-clock, &c.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree a

golden crown to Demosthenes was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators de coronâ.

CUDWORTH, *Ralph*, a celebrated divine, born 1617, at Aller, Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He was of Emanuel college, of which he became fellow and tutor, and where he had among his pupils sir William Temple. In 1641 he was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, and the following year he published his “discourse concerning the true notion of the Lord’s supper,” and afterwards his treatise “the union of Christ and the church, a shadow.” In 1644 he took his degree of B.D. and was that year appointed master of Clare-hall, and the year after regius professor of Hebrew. In 1647 he preached before the house of commons, for which he received the thanks of the house. In 1651 he took his degree of D.D. and three years after was elected master of Christ’s college, at which time he also married. He was, in 1657, one of those who were consulted by parliament about the English translation of the bible, and by his learning and consequence he gained the friendship of Whitelocke, and of Thurloe the able secretary of the two protectorates. At the restoration, Cudworth wrote a copy of congratulatory verses to the sovereign, and, in 1662, he was presented by Sheldon bishop of London to the vicarage of Ashwell, Hertfordshire. In 1678 he was installed prebendary of Gloucester, and he then published in folio his famous work, “the true intellectual system of the universe, wherein the reason and philosophy of atheism are confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated.” This work, from its nature and importance, had many assailants; but it is acknowledged by Dryden, Bayle, and Shaftesbury, that he was so fair and moderate in his principles that he almost betrayed the cause which he meant to defend. A warm dispute was raised in consequence between him and le Clerc. The work was translated into Latin, in 1733, by the learned Mosheim, and the original was republished, in 1743, in 2 vols. 4to. by Dr. Birch, with great additions, and with an accurate statement of all the quotations, and a life of the author by the editor. Cudworth died at Cambridge 26th June 1688, and was buried in Christ college chapel. Of his posthumous works, which were a continuation of his intellectual system, one was published by Chandler bishop of Durham 1731, called “a treatise concerning eternal and immutable morality,” intended chiefly against Hobbes and others. His other MSS. were on moral good and evil—a book of morality, with Hobbes’ philosophy explained—discourse on liberty and necessity—de libero arbitrio—on Daniel’s prophecy of the 70 weeks—of the verity of the Christian religion, against the Jews—Hebrew learning, &c. Cudworth was a man of extensive erudition, well skilled in the languages, an able philosopher, an acute mathematician, and a profound metaphysician. Though he embraced the corpuscular philosophy, and considered Plato as a guide with respect to the Deity, he was deservedly esteemed for his virtues, his piety, his moderation, and humanity. His only daughter, *Damaris*, married sir Francis Masham, and was distinguished as much for her learning and genius as for all the amiable virtues of her sex.

CUERENHERT, *Theodore van*, a singular character, born at Amsterdam 1522. He was a man of science, and had a turn

a turn for poetry; but he chiefly maintained himself at first by engraving, in which he displayed skill and genius, though he was too hasty and volatile in his execution. He settled at Haerlem and was honorably employed several times as ambassador to the prince of Orange. Such, at last, were his extraordinary ideas about religion, that he asserted no one could officiate as a minister without a supernatural mission, and that it was unworthy a Christian to enter a place of public worship. These wild ideas, in the indulgence of which he would hold no communication with papists or protestants, procured his banishment from the country. He died at Tergout 1590, aged 68. His works were published, 3 vols. folio. 1630. As an artist, he worked with the Galles, and had Henry Goltzius for his pupil.

CUEVA, *Alfonso de la*, known by the name of *Bedmar*, was ambassador from Philip III. to the Venetian republic. In this sacred character, he plotted the seizing of the city; but when the conspiracy was discovered, and the conspirators put to death by drowning, the author of the horrible scheme, out of respect to the Spanish king, was secretly dismissed by the senate, to avoid the fury of the populace. Cueva fled to Flanders, where he became president of the council, and received a cardinal's hat. In consequence of the severity of his government he retired from Flanders to Rome, where he died, 1665. He was a man of astonishing powers of mind, great political sagacity, an acute judge of the manners and prejudices of mankind, composed in the most violent and popular agitations, and such a master of the knowledge of the human passions, that his conjectures about futurity seem almost prophetic. Some attribute to him a treatise against the republic of Venice, though Velfer is supposed to be the author.

CUFF, *Henry*, a celebrated wit, unfortunate for his connection with Essex, was born at Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, 1560. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he became fellow; but a joke upon the well-known humorous dishonesty of his founder drew upon him the resentment of the president, and he was ejected from the society. His merit, however, was so universally known, that he was admitted at Merton, and two years after, 1588, was elected one of its fellows. He was afterwards Greek professor and proctor of the university; and then travelled abroad, to improve himself for some active scene of life. His many qualifications, and the interest of his friends, recommended him at last to the earl of Essex, whose secretary and confidant he became. This proved a most fatal engagement. When Essex was condemned, he accused Cuff as being the author of his misfortunes, and sir Henry Neville confirmed afterwards the accusation, in consequence of which the wretched secretary, perhaps no otherwise guilty than as the tool of a bold and ambitious favorite, was arraigned, and, though he defended himself with great animation, he was condemned, and executed at Tyburn 30th March 1601. He was a man of great learning and genius, and though his memory has been censured by Bacon, Wotton, and even by his friend Camden, he had some amiable qualities. He wrote a curious philosophical piece, which appeared 1607, called the differences of the ages of man's life, together with the original causes, progress, and end thereof, 8vo.

CUGNIERES, *Peter de*, an upright magistrate, advocate of the parliament of Paris in 1329, who supported the rights of Philip Valois against the clergy.

CUJACIUS, *James*, an eminent lawyer, born at Toulouse 1520. He was of mean origin; but the greatness of his genius compensated for his obscurity, and, by his indefatigable industry, without the assistance of a master, he made himself perfect in the knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, and particularly in civil law. He was meanly refused the professor's chair in his native town; but his abilities attracted pupils from every country; and to his superior talents in education, France owed the ablest and the most expert of her lawyers and magistrates. He settled at Cahors, and afterwards at Bourges, which he would not quit, though honored by the king of France, and invited to Turin by the duke of Savoy, and to Bologna by pope Gregory XIII. He was so kind to his pupils, and so communicative and familiar, that he was called the father of his scholars. He died at Bourges 1590. His works were published at Paris, 10 vols. fol. 1659, by Fabrot.

CULLEN, *William*, the celebrated physician, was born in Lanarkshire, and served his time with a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, and then went as surgeon in a vessel from London to the West Indies. On his return, he settled at Shotts, and afterwards at Hamilton, where an accidental introduction to the duke of Hamilton laid the foundation of his advancement. By the advice of his patron he removed to Glasgow, where he obtained an appointment in the university. It was about this time that he had formed an intimacy and partnership with William Hunter, afterwards equally celebrated. In 1740, Cullen took his degree of M.D. and in 1746 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow, and in 1751 was nominated king's professor of medicine. His practice was now very extensive, and his reputation as a lecturer proved by the increasing number of his pupils. In 1756 he was invited by the university of Edinburgh to the vacant chair of chemistry; and in this new office he displayed such powers, and such knowledge, that an opposition was raised against him by those who envied his fame, and could not rival his abilities. His character, however, became more respectable from opposition; the mildness of his manners recommended him not less than his professional knowledge; and so well established was his merit that he was made professor of medicine by the magistrates of Edinburgh, on the death of Dr. Alston, in 1763. He published the lectures which he delivered, in consequence of the appearance of a surreptitious copy. He at last resigned his office to Dr. Black, in consequence of his growing infirmities, though he afterwards joined Dr. Gregory as candidate for giving lectures on the practice of physic. These illustrious coadjutors lectured alternately, till the death of Dr. Gregory, and then Dr. Cullen succeeded to the care of all the pupils, which he continued to do till within a few months of his death. He died 11th October 1790. He married miss Johnston, the daughter of a clergyman, by whom he had a numerous family. She died 1786. His other works were, lines of physic, 4 vols. 8vo.—Synopsis nosologiae methodicae, 2 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on the recovery of drowned persons, &c. 8vo.

CULLUM, *sir John*, was born 21st June 1733, and educated

educated at Bury school, and Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He died at Hardwike-house, 9th October 1785, rector of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, and member of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published the history and antiquities of Hawsted, Suffolk.

CULMER, *Richard*, a violent fanatic, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was expelled from the living of Goodneston, in Kent, for refusing to read the book of sports, and then became lecturer at Canterbury, and was afterwards employed by the parliament in breaking down and defacing images, pictures, &c. from all places of worship. In his indiscriminating zeal, he demolished the beautiful painted window of Canterbury cathedral, of which he gave an account; and for his meritorious services in the cause of republicanism he was promoted to the vacant living of Minster in Kent, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He was a most abusive and litigious character, and from his fondness for fighting he was called the blue-skin Dick.

CULPER, *Nicholas*, son of a clergyman of that name, after a few years spent at Cambridge, was bound to an apothecary. He engaged himself deeply in the study of astrology, of which he became professor. He died in Spital-fields 1654. He wrote several books, the best known of which is his "herbal," in which he describes the good and bad qualities of plants, as if by casting their nativities.

CUMBERLAND, *Richard*, a learned prelate, son of a citizen of London, where he was born July 15, 1632. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He took his degree of M.A. 1656, and two years after he was presented to Brampton rectory, Northamptonshire. He was drawn from his solitude, in which he diligently discharged all the pastoral duties, by the elevation of his friend Orlando Bridgman to the seals, 1667, from whom he received the living of All-hallows, Stamford. He published, in 1672, his work *de legibus naturæ disquisitiones philosophicæ*, &c. which has been translated into English by Tyrrel and by Maxwell. This performance greatly raised his reputation for science and for knowledge; and he was further distinguished for the exercises which he performed when he took his degree of D.D. in 1680. In 1686 he published his essay on Jewish measures and weights, a work of great merit, and full of accurate calculation. In 1691 he was raised to the see of Peterborough by William, without solicitation or interest, but merely from the eminence of his learning, his exemplary manners, and his strong attachment to the protestant faith. In his episcopal duties he was indefatigably vigilant, observing to his friends, who dissuaded from exertions which might injure his health, "that he would fulfil his duties as long as he could, and that a man had better wear out than rust out." Some part of his time, however, was devoted to literature, he was a sound mathematician, well acquainted with oriental learning, and perfectly informed in all the branches of science and philosophy. In his pursuits to discover the true causes of idolatry, he paid great attention to the shattered Phœnician history of Sanchoniathon; but though great labor was bestowed on the subject, and a book prepared

for the press, his bookfeller objected, on account of the times, to the publication, which was deferred till after his death, when his son-in-law, Mr. Payne, gave to the world, in 1720, his *Sanchoniathon's Phœnician history*, from Eusebius' præpar. evangel. &c. and, in 1724, his second work, his *origines gentium antiquissimæ*. The bishop lived to a good old age, and to the last retained the great powers of his mind. He died October 9, 1718, in his 87th year, in consequence of a violent attack of the palsy, which proved immediately fatal. He was buried in his own cathedral.

CUMBERLAND, *William duke of*, second son of George II. was born 1721. He was at the battle of Dettingen with his father, and distinguished himself so much, that at the battle of Fontenoy he might have ensured a most glorious victory, had he been ably supported by the Dutch troops. His next services were the defeat of the pretender at the battle of Culloden, 1746, for which he was highly applauded by the parliament and by the nation. In 1747 he lost the battle of Val, by the hesitating assistance of the Dutch. He died 1765.

CUMBERLAND, *Henry Frederic duke of*, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, was created duke in 1766, and in 1771 married Anne Horton, daughter of lord Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Horton. This union was the cause of the royal marriage act. He was grand master of the free masons, and died September 1790, aged 45.

CUMING, *William*, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh 1714, and educated at the high school and university of that city. After residing some time at Paris and Leyden, he came to London, from whence he removed to Dorchester. In this situation, from which he refused to retire, for the more extensive practice of London, he soon gained universal reputation, and recommended himself to his patients as well by the gentleness of his manners and his probity as by his learning and his skilful management of diseases. Though he did not commit any thing to the press, he was particularly attentive to assist his friends, among whom Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, has paid very handsome and deserved compliments to his abilities and kind assiduity. Dr. Cuming was afflicted with great weakness in his eyes, which, though it lessened, did not damp, his pursuits after knowledge. He was fellow of the London and Edinburgh societies of antiquarians, and he was also fellow of the college of physicians. He died of a dropsy, 25th March 1788, aged 74.

CUNÆUS, *Peter*, a learned lawyer, professor at Leyden, was born at Flushing 1586. He was educated for the church; but the rancor of the theological disputes of the times disgusted him, and he applied himself to belles lettres and to the law. He was a man of great learning, and deservedly commended by Vossius, Casaubon, Scaliger, and others. He died 1638. He wrote, among other valuable works, *de republicâ Hebræorum—satira Menippæa*, in sui sæculi homines inepte eruditos—remarks on Nonius' *Dionysiaca*—a translation of Julian's *Cæsars*, &c.

CUNEGONDE, daughter of Sigefroi count of Luxembourg, married the emperor Henry II. by whom she had no children. Some historians accuse her of incontinence, while others regard her as ill treated by her husband, after whose death, in 1024, she retired to a monastery.

CUNNINGHAM, William, a physician, who, as bishop Tanner informs us, resided in Coleman-street, London. He lived at Norwich about 1559; but, in 1563, was a public lecturer in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of great learning as an astronomer and physician, and was equally eminent as an ingenious engraver on copper.

C. NITIA, Maria, a learned lady in the 17th century, born in Silesia. She possessed a perfect knowledge of ancient and modern languages, but particularly excelled in mathematics and astronomy, on which she wrote some ingenious treatises, especially her *Urania propitia*, in 1650, in Latin and German, dedicated to the emperor Ferdinand III. This work contains astronomical tables, calculated on Kepler's hypothesis, and displays her powers as a scholar and mathematician to have been very great and most respectable. She married a physician, Elias de Lewin, and died at Pissehen 1664, much regretted as a person of science, and highly beloved as a woman of an amiable character.

CUNNINGHAM, Alexander, a Scotch historian, born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, in 1654. He was educated in Holland, where no doubt he imbibed all the principles of government then fashionable, and where he became acquainted with the fugitive lords Sutherland and Argyle. He came over with William at the revolution, and maintained an intimacy with the most popular members of government. He was for many years employed as travelling tutor to lord Hyndford and his brother William, and afterwards to lord Lorne, and viscount Lonsdale; and during his visits to the courts on the continent, he had the means of making important observations on the manners and politics of various countries, which he communicated in confidence to the king and to his ministers. To this may be attributed the vast information which he manifests in his writings, and the great military knowledge which he displays, and which he derived from the friendship of his pupil lord Lorne, afterwards so famous as John duke of Argyle. At the accession of George I. Cunningham, by the partiality of his friends, Argyle, Sunderland, and Walpole, was sent as envoy to the Venetian republic, where he resided five years, till 1720. He afterwards lived in studious retirement, respected as a politician and as a man of letters. From an inscription in St. Martin's church over an Alexander Cunningham, supposed to be his, he died 15th May 1737, in the 83d year of his age. His history of Great Britain, from the revolution to the accession of George I. appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1787, translated into English from the Latin manuscript, by Dr. W. Thomson. The work had passed into the hands of Dr. Hollingberry, and was recommended, from its valuable contents, for publication, by lord Hardwicke and Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury. It is indeed a work of merit, and it relates the particulars of an important period with accuracy, spirit, and impartiality; though, in the drawing of some characters, especially that of Burnet, the author shows himself prejudiced and uncandid. To our author some have likewise attributed the celebrated criticisms on Horace, 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, and those posthumous remarks on Virgil published 1742; but by those who have examined the matter with great care and nicety, the matter is left doubtful. It appears, indeed, that the historian

and the critic were both of the same name, both Scotch, both lived in the same times, both educated in Holland, both eminent for their skill in the game of chess, both employed as travelling tutors, and both attained to an advanced age. The coincidence is so remarkable, that the character should be considered as belonging solely to the Venetian envoy, whose learning was adequate to the most refined criticism, and the deepest observations on ancient times and manners.

CUNNINGHAM, John, son of a wine-merchant in Dublin, displayed early evidences of poetical genius. At 17 he wrote his "love in a mist, or the lass of spirit;" from which Garrick drew the prominent features of his "lying varlet." He was for several years of his life engaged as a strolling player, in the north of England and in Scotland. He settled at last at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a place to which he was very partial, and where he died 18th September 1773, aged 42.

CUNY, Lewis Anthony, a Jesuit of Langres, who died 1755. He is known by three funeral orations, on the dauphin of France, the queen of Poland, and cardinal Rohan.

CUPANO, Francis, a Sicilian ecclesiastic, who published, in 1667, a catalogue of the plants of Sicily, and also a valuable history of the island.

CUPERUS, Gifbert, professor of history and burgo-master of Davenport, was born at Hemmen, in Gueldres, 1644. He died at Davenport 1716. He wrote observations criticæ et chronologicæ, 3 vols. 4to.—apothecias Homeri, 4to.—history of the three Gordians—a collection of letters.

CURÆUS, Joachim, a German physician, born in Silesia. He improved himself greatly by travelling, and died 1573, aged 41. He wrote, in Latin, the annals of Silesia and Bresslau, in folio.

CURCELLÆUS, Stephen, an eminent divine, born at Geneva, died at Amsterdam 1658, aged 72. After residing some time in France, he settled at Amsterdam, where he was followed by the Arminians, and where he succeeded Episcopius as divinity professor. He was an able critic and a great linguist, and wrote several theological tracts. He published a new edition of the Greek testament, with various readings, and with a copious dissertation, in which he properly observes, that none of the readings affect in the least degree the articles of faith. Polemburg, the successor of Curcellæus in the professor's chair, has prefixed an account of his life to the folio edition of his works.

CURIO, an orator of Rome, who called Cæsar the man of all the women and the woman of all the men. His son was also eminent as an orator, and as the friend of Cæsar.

CURIO, Cælius Secundus, was born at San Chirico, in Piedmont. His abjuration of the Romish religion for the tenets of Luther, exposed him to the persecution of the catholics, and he was seized and confined in the prison of Turin, by the bishop. He however escaped from his enemies, and fled to Salo and Pavia; but the influence of the pope still persecuted him over Italy, till he took refuge at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he became principal of the college. He afterwards removed to Basil, where for twenty-two years, till his death, 1569, at the age of 67, he continued respectably to fill the chair of eloquence.

eloquence and belles lettres. His work, "de amplitudine beati regni Dei," 1550, in 8vo. is a curious composition. He wrote besides, "opuscula," 8vo.—letters—Calvinus judaifans, &c.

CURIUS, *Dentatus Marcus Annii*, a Roman consul, distinguished in the wars against Pyrrhus. He preferred poverty to riches, and rejected with disdain the offers of the Samnites, who solicited him with large bribes, about B.C. 272.

CURL, *Edmund*, a bookseller, whose name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the west of England, and, from low beginnings, kept a shop in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, where the books he published were generally enlarged by wretched notes, forged letters, and bad plates. He lost his ears for publishing "the nun in her smock," and other licentious pieces. He died 1748.

CUROPALATE, *John*, an officer in the household of the Greek emperor of that name. He wrote a Greek history from the time of Michael Curopalate to the reign of Alexius, from 813 to 1081. This work has been most shamefully pillaged by Cedrenus, who wrote an abridged history from the beginning of the world to the reign of Isaac Comnenus. Syncellus, Theophanes, and others, have also borrowed from him.

CURADI, *Francesco*, an Italian painter, who died 1660, aged 90. He was very correct in his historical pieces, and had a perfect knowledge of the chiaro-obscur.

CURRIE, *James*, an eminent physician. He was born, 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, and, after receiving a proper education at Dumfries school, he was sent to Virginia in a commercial capacity. The intricacies of commercial business, however, had no attraction for him, and he returned with eagerness to study medicine at Edinburgh, where, after three years' residence, he took his degree of M.D. He settled at Liverpool, and acquired deserved celebrity, not only from his practice, but the candor and benevolence of his heart, his classical taste, and his general information. He afterwards removed to Bath, on account of ill health, and died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, 31st August 1805. Dr. Currie was well known as the author of a letter, commercial and political, to Mr. Pitt, published under the assumed name of Jasper Willson, 1793, which passed through several editions, and attracted much of the public attention from its own merits, and from the answers which were made to it. Besides his medical reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in febrile diseases, 8vo. 1797, with an additional volume 1804, he wrote some valuable papers in the Manchester transactions, the collections of the London medical society, and the philosophical transactions. He also edited Burns' poems in 1800, with a pleasing account of the poet's life, and a learned criticism on his writings.

CURSON, or CORCONE, *Robert*, an Englishman, who studied at Oxford and Paris. He became chancellor of Paris university, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III. in 1212. He was active in preaching the crusades, and died at Damietta 1218. He wrote on the question, whether Origen be saved or not. The work is now lost.

CURTIUS, *Martius*, a Roman, who is said to have sacrificed his life for the good of his country, by leaping

into a gulf, which could close only when Rome had thrown into it whatever she held most precious, about 362 B.C.

CURTIUS, *Quint. Rufus*, a Roman historian, whose life of Alexander the great, in 10 books, is much admired. The age in which he lived is not accurately ascertained, though some place him in the reign of Trajan.

CUSA, *Nicholas de*, a cardinal, born at Cusa, of mean parentage. His great merit, and his extensive knowledge of law and of divinity, recommended him to the notice of pope Nicholas V. who made him a cardinal 1448, and bishop of Brixia two years after. He was sent by the pope to Germany as legate; in 1451, to preach the crusades against the Turks, in which he was unsuccessful. He died at Todi, in Umbria, 1464, aged 63. His works, which were numerous and valuable, were collected and printed in 3 vols. Basil, 1565. They contain, besides controversial and metaphysical tracts, some geographical and astronomical pieces, and Cribratio alcorani, a treatise intended against the spreading of Mahomet's doctrines after the fall of Constantinople.

CUSPINIAN, *John*, a German, who was born at Sweinfurt, and died at Vienna 1529, aged 56. He was physician to the emperor Maximilian I. by whom he was employed in some important negotiations. He wrote a learned Latin history of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I.—a history of Austria—a history of the Turks, and of their cruelty towards the Christians.

CUSSAY, *N.* governor of Angers, is known for his noble reply to the duke of Guise, who had ordered the protestants of Anjou to be massacred on the fatal day of St. Bartholomew. "Tell the king," answered he, "that my fellow citizens are brave and loyal, but not assassins."

CUSTINES, *Adam Philippe count de*, was born at Metz 4th February 1740, and distinguished himself in the seven years' war. In the American war he assisted the revolted colonies at the head of his regiment, and in the national assembly he espoused warmly the popular party. When placed in the command of the army of the Rhine, he took the cities of Spire, Mentz, Frankfort, &c. but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fall back. Want of success was in the eyes of a jealous tribunal considered as treason, and Custines perished on the scaffold 27th August 1793. He was weak in his conduct, proud in prosperity, but a coward in adversity. His son, with greater firmness than his father, met the stroke of the guillotine 3d January 1794, aged 25.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy-island; from whence he came to the court of Egfred king of Northumberland, whom, with many of his nobles, he converted to Christianity, and baptised. He was made bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons; but, from his fondness for solitude, he retired to Holy-island, where he founded a monastery, and where he died 686, leaving behind him a great number of pupils, and a deserved character of sanctity, virtue, and devotion.

CUTTS, *John lord*, was born of an ancient family, at Matching, in Essex, and distinguished himself in the wars of William III. He was early in the service of Monmouth,

mouth, and signalized himself greatly, under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists. At the revolution, he had a regiment of foot, was created baron in Ireland 1690, governor of the isle of Wight 1693, and complimented by Hopkins as one to whom a double crown was due, as a hero and a poet. On queen Anne's accession he was made lieutenant-general of the forces in Holland, commander of the forces in Ireland in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom; an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him intentionally out of the sphere of active enterprize. He died at Dublin 26th January 1707, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral. He wrote a poem on queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, poetical exercises, written on several occasions—a poem on wisdom—another on Waller. The poetry, though not deserving to rank very high, yet possesses merit, and justifies the praises of Waller and others.

CYAXARES I. king of the Medes after Phraortes, died 585 B.C.

CYAXARES II. king of Media, is supposed to be the famous Darius, who died 536 B.C.

CYGNÉ, *Martin du*, a learned Jesuit, professor of eloquence, born at St. Omer, died 1669, aged 50. He wrote *explanatio rhetoricæ—ars metrica et ars poetica—fons eloquentiæ*, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.—*comædiæ 12 cum Terent. tum Plaut. concinnatæ*, 2 vols. 12mo.

CYNÆGIRUS, an Athenian, who, at the battle of Marathon, pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and, in swimming after them, had both his arms and his head cut off.

CYNEAS, a Thessalian philosopher, who accompanied Pyrrhus in his invasion of Italy. He called the Roman senate an assembly of kings.

CYPRIAN, *Thascius Cacilius*, one of the fathers of the church, born at Carthage. He was bishop of Carthage, and suffered martyrdom 258. He wrote some valuable works, edited by Dr. Fell, and translated into English by Marshall.

CYPRIANI, or CIPRIANI, an Italian painter, who settled in England, and died in London 1785. He possessed great merit in his profession, and his pieces spread over Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi, are well known and admired for grace, beauty, and expression. In private life he was highly and deservedly esteemed for his many talents and virtues. His son inherited his virtues.

CYRANO, *Bergerac*, a French author, born in Gascony 1620. He early entered the army, where his valor dis-

tinguished him in the field as well as in duelling, and procured him the appellation of the intrepid. He was shot through the body at the siege of Mouzon, and run through the neck at that of Arras in 1640; but his prospects of promotion were so small, compared to the dangers and difficulties to which he exposed himself, that he abandoned the army, to wield the pen of wit and poetry. Though fond of independence and liberty, he attached himself to marshal Gassion, and afterwards to the duke of Arpajon. He died in 1655, aged 35, in consequence of a blow received on the head by the fall of a piece of timber. His works consist of a tragedy on the death of Agrippina, mother of Germanicus—the pedant, a comedy—besides a comic history of the states and empires of the sun and of the moon—letters—dialogues—and fragments of physics, &c. He abounded in wit and humor, he wrote with great facility, and interwove in his philosophical romance the system of Des Cartes. In many parts, from his fine strokes of satire on the wild inquiries of the philosophers of the age, he has, says lord Orrery, directed the plan which Swift afterwards pursued.

CYRIL of Jerusalem, one of the fathers, who was bishop of Jerusalem. He died 386, author of some works.

CYRIL of Alexandria, bishop of that see, died 444. He was violent in his measures to banish the Jews and Novatians from Alexandria; and wrote various works, edited at Paris, 7 vols. fol.

CYRILL, *Lucar*, was born in Candia 1572, and educated at Padua and in Germany. He was made bishop of Alexandria, and afterwards, 1621, patriarch of Constantinople. He was deposed, for his attempts to reform his clergy, and at last was strangled, by order of the grand signior, in 1638. His confession of faith and his letters were published, Amsterdam, 1718.

CYRUS, the elder, king of Persia, was son of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. He dethroned his grandfather, established the Persian empire, and was at last killed in the battle against Tomyris queen of the Massagetæ, B.C. 530.

CYRUS, the younger, son of Darius, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes, and was defeated by him in the plains of Cunaxa, 401. Had he not been too rash, he might have obtained the victory. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who accompanied him is celebrated in ancient history.

CYRUS, a Latin poet, in the reign of the younger Theodosius. He afterwards became a Christian, and bishop of Phrygia.

D.

D A C

DAC, *John*, a German painter, born at Cologne 1556, and employed by the emperor Rodolph, who rewarded his great abilities with honors and with opulence. His pictures are all in a grand stile.

DACIER, *Andrew*, a French philosopher and critic, born at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, 6th April 1651. His parents were protestants, and he was educated at Castres, and Puy-lousens, but chiefly at Saumur, under the celebrated Tanaquil Faber, whose daughter he married. At Paris he was recommended to the duke of Montausier, and was placed in the number of those who were to publish the classics for the use of the young dauphin. His first work was the edition of Pompeius Festus, 4to. 1681, greatly improved in the edition of 1699. His Horace, with a French translation, appeared in 1681, in 10 vols. 12mo. and has frequently been reprinted. He next published St. Anastasius' contemplations, with notes and a Latin translation, in 1682. The next year he married Faber's daughter; and, in 1685, he with her abjured the protestant religion. He published nothing afterwards till 1691, when his moral reflections of Marcus Antoninus, 2 vols. 12mo. appeared; and in 1692, Aristotle's poetics, with a translation and critical remarks, in 4to. which some have considered as his best performance. In 1693 he published a translation of the *Œdipus* and *Electra* of Sophocles; in 1694, the first volume of Plutarch's lives; in 1697, the translation of the works of Hippocrates, 2 vols. 12mo.; in 1699, that of Plato's works, 2 vols.; in 1706, the life of Pythagoras, his symbols, golden verses, &c. 2 vols.; in 1715, *Epictetus*, 2 vols.; and in 1723 the lives of Plutarch were completed, in 8 vols. 4to. Besides these, Dacier published notes on Longinus, a dissertation on the origin of satire, speeches in the French academy, answers to some critics who had censured his person and manners, &c. besides a commentary on Theocritus, and a treatise on religion, never published. As he had been concerned in the compilation of the medallic history of Lewis XIV. the monarch settled on him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him keeper of his books in the Louvre. In 1713 he was made perpetual secretary to the French academy, and in 1717 he obtained a reversionary grant of 10,000 crowns, as library keeper to the king, which was afterwards to devolve to his wife if she survived him. Her death, in 1720, prevented her enjoyment of a grant so very honorable to her merits. Dacier, though greatly afflicted for the loss of his wife, yet would have married a second time, had not death prevented it. He was carried off by an ulcer

D A C

in his throat, which he had disregarded, as not dangerous, September 18, 1722, in his 71st year. He was a man of great and extensive learning, who applied the powers of his mind, and the most indefatigable industry, to infuse into his native language all the beauties and all the graces of some of the best writers of ancient times.

DACIER, *Anne*, wife of Andrew Dacier, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or le Fevre, was born at Saumur 1651. When she was 11 years old her father discovered the strong natural powers of her mind, and immediately laid the foundation of a learned education which was happily completed. In 1674, she published an edition of *Callimachus* in 4to. and in consequence of her extensive knowledge, she was engaged in the editing of the classics for the use of the dauphin. Her *Florus*, appeared in 1674, in 4to. and her *Aurelius Victor* 1681. In the mean time her reputation was so universally spread, that Christina queen of Sweden wrote her some pressing letters, and invited her to embrace the romish religion, and to come to settle at Stockholm, where every mark of respect and patronage would be shown to her. These offers she declined, and continued her labors in the service of the dauphin. In 1681, her translation of *Anacreon* and *Sappho* appeared, so much commended by Boileau, and in 1683, were published *Eutropius* 4to. and a French translation of the *Amphitryo*, *Epidicus*, and *Rudens* of Plautus, three vols. and the next year the *Plutus* and *Clouds* of Aristophanes 12mo. with *Dictys Cretensis*, and *Dares Phrygius*. In 1683 she married Dacier, a scholar with whom she had shared the instruction of her father, and two years after she joined him in a recantation of the protestant tenets. It has been indeed insinuated that she had been previously married to Lesnier a bookseller of her father, and that she ran away from him for the society of Dacier, to whom she never was regularly married, an imputation too gross and illiberal to be credited. After her conversion, by the influence of the duke of Montausier, a pension of 1500 livres was settled on her husband, and 500 on herself. In 1688 she published her translation of Terence's plays with notes 3 vols. 12mo, the best edition of which is that of 1717. She also assisted her husband in his *Marcus Antoninus* and his *Plutarch*, and in 1711 she published her translation of Homer's *Iliad* with notes 3 vols. 12mo. In 1714 she wrote a defence of Homer against de la Motte, and two years after against Hardouin, in which she displayed much erudition, great taste, and not a little acrimony

crimony. She was however afterwards reconciled to de la Motte. Her last work, the *Odyssley* [of Homer translated from the Greek, appeared in 1716, 3 vols. 12mo. The two last years of her life she sunk into disease and debility, and died August 17th 1720, aged 69. She had a son and two daughters, the son died young, one of the daughters was a nun, and the other, who possessed the virtues and accomplishments of her sex, died in her 18th year. Brides learning, Madame Dacier was graced with the noblest ornaments of human nature, with generosity, firmness, mildness, and exemplary piety. She had so much modesty that she never discoursed on literature, to display her superiority; but when requested to write her name and a sentence, in the book of a northern scholar, according to the custom of the country, she strenuously declined to enrol herself among the most illustrious characters of the age. When at last prevailed upon, she wrote her name with a verse from Sophocles, expressive that silence is the best ornament of the female sex. To the universal respect of Europe the academy of Ricovrati at Padua, added the honor of enrolling her name among their members in 1684.

DAGAR, *Jacob*, a native of Paris, the pupil of Vouet, and eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He was patronized by Christian V. of Denmark, at whose court he long resided, and then he visited London, and returned to Copenhagen where he died 1716, aged 76.

DAGOBERT I. succeeded his father Clotaire II. as king of France 628. He made war against Saxony, Britany, and Gascony, but stained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained in the field of battle. He divorced his wife, and not satisfied to marry three others to whom he gave the name of queens, he kept a great number of concubines. It is said that after conquering the Saxons he caused all those to be put to death whose stature exceeded the length of his sword. He died at Epernay 638, aged 36, and was the first monarch buried at St. Denys, which he had founded six years before.

DAGOBERT II. son of Sigebert II. was prevented from ascending his father's throne by the influence of Grimoald mayor of the palace, who caused his own son Chilbert to be crowned king. He afterwards obtained the kingdom of Austrasia, and was assassinated five years after 679, and was buried at Stenay.

DAGOBERT III. succeeded as king of Neustria to his father Chilbert. He died four years after 17th Jan. 715.

DAGOBERT, *N.* a French republican general, who distinguished himself in Italy and against the Spaniards. He died in the midst of his victories beyond the Pyrenees 21st April 1794.

DAGOUMER, *William*, professor of philosophy, and rector of the university of Paris, was born at Pont-audemer, and died at Courbevoys in 1755. He published a course of philosophy in Latin, a French work against the advertisements of Languet archbishop of Sens. He is ridiculed by le Sage in *Gil Blas* under the name of Guilomer.

DAHL, *Michael*, a Danish painter, patronized by queen Anne and George prince of Denmark. He died in England 20th October 1743.

DAHLBERG, *Eric*, a Swedish engineer, whose excel-

five application compensated for the early loss of his parents, and the misfortunes of a neglected education. He prepared for the brave defence of Thorn, and accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his Polish expedition, and advised him to march his army across the Great Belt when frozen, and thus penetrate into the very heart of the Danish kingdom and besiege the capital. His great services were rewarded in 1660 with the rank of nobility, and he was successively raised to the command of Malmo, the care of the fortifications, and the government of Livonia. He died at Stockholm 1703, aged 78. He wrote *Suecia antiqua et hodierna*, three vols. fol. 1700, and distinguished himself so much as an engineer that he was deservedly called the Vauban of Sweden.

DAILLE, *John*, an eminent protestant divine, born at Chatelleraut sixth January 1594. His father intended to place him in his own situation as receiver of the consignations at Poitiers, but the fondness of the boy for books and literature turned his thoughts to another channel, and he educated him in the schools of Poitiers and Saumur. At the age of 18, he was admitted into the family of du Plessis Mornay to be the tutor of his two grandsons, and in this situation he continued seven years before he began to travel, and received as it is said, more instruction from the learned conversation and company of the grandfather than he communicated to his pupils. He began his travels in 1619, and with his two pupils passed through Geneva, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, where he was introduced to the acquaintance and friendly intimacy of father Paul. While at Mantua one of his pupils was taken ill, and soon after died, so that Daille with difficulty and great danger conveyed the body concealed as a bale of goods, under the care of two servants to the burial place of his father, from the suspicious eye of the inquisitors who viewed with jealousy the conduct of the protestants. With the other pupil he continued his travels, and after visiting Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, they returned to France late in 1621. In 1623, Daille was ordained and first officiated in the family of the venerable Mornay, who died soon after in the arms of his beloved and reverend friend. The year 1624 was employed in digesting some papers which afterwards were published as memoirs, and in the following year Daille became minister of the church of Saumur, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book "on the use of the fathers" which lord Falkland and his friend Chillingworth greatly valued, and began to translate, but left unfinished; but it appeared in 1651 in an English dress by the hands of Thomas Smith of Cambridge, and in Latin by Mettayer of St. Quintin. In 1633 he published his apology for the reformed churches, which he also translated into Latin, and Mr. Smith into English in 1658. These books, from their importance, and the masterly manner in which the subject was treated, excited a great outcry among the catholics, but they maintained their character against all the attacks and insinuations of popery. Daille was at the synod of Alençon in 1637, where his authority was ably exerted to reconcile the protestants in the then disputed tenets about universal grace. These principles he warmly embraced, and indeed published in 1655 a Latin work against Spanheim the Leyden professor, as "an apology for the synods of Alençon and Charenton."

Charenton. This great and good man died at Paris 15th April 1670, after enjoying through life, except from a small attack of apoplexy for 10 days, the most uninterrupted good health, and with it the undiminished faculties and powers of his mind. His reputation was so high that the protestants in France declared they had seen no better writer since the days of Calvin. He wrote besides several works which were chiefly of a controversial nature, and which equally evinced his learning, erudition, and dexterity of argumentation. He married in 1625, but lost his wife six years after, by whom he had only one son, *Hadrian*, who distinguished himself as an able divine. He was invited to Rochelle as a minister, and after five years' residence he was chosen minister of Paris, with his father 1658. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Switzerland, and died at Zurich, May 1690. His M.S. and some of his father's works were deposited in the public library.

DALE, Samuel, an apothecary of Braintree, Essex, who became by his merit in 1730, a licenciate of the college of physicians and fellow of the royal society. He wrote *Pharmacologia, seu manuductio ad materiam medicam*, often printed,—the antiquities of Harwich and Dover court, in 4to. improved from the works of Silas Taylor, besides some valuable papers in the philosophical transactions, &c. He died at Bocking, where he had settled as a physician, 1739, aged 80.

DALECHAMPS, James, a learned physician born at Caen 1513. He died at the age of 75, at Lyons, where he had practised from 1552, to 1588. He wrote a general history of plants, three books de peste, besides Pliny's natural history with valuable notes, and also translated into Latin, *Athenæus*, in the completion of which he was engaged 30 years.

DALEN, Cornelius Von, an eminent Dutch engraver, who flourished about 1640. He engraved a great variety of portraits, and some antique statues, all in a masterly stile.

DALENS, Dirk, a landscape painter of Amsterdam, who died 1688, aged 29. He is happy in the expression and faithful delineation of his pieces.

D'ALIBRAI, Charles Von, a Parisian who abandoned the profession of arms for the muses. He was of a dissipated turn of mind, and fond of merry society, and he declared that he would die by the mouth of the bottle rather than by the mouth of the cannon. As he had a moderate income, and was free from ambition, he enjoyed with great contentment what he had, and employed his sportive muse as fancy or occasion directed. In the latter part of his life he lived much in the country, and died at an advanced age about the beginning of 1655. His works appeared in 1553, in 8vo. divided into six parts, containing bacchanalian, satirical, heroical, moral and christian poems, of no great merit indeed, but frequently happy in delineation of character and in flashes of wit. He also translated Perez's letters, and 73 epigrams, against Montmaur.

DALIN, Olaus de, a learned Swede, born at Winsberg in 1708. He is deservedly called the father of Swedish poetry, by his two poems on the liberty of Sweden, and the tragedy of Brumhilda. He rose by his genius to fame and fortune, and was appointed preceptor to prince Gustavus, and at last became chancellor of the court.

He wrote, at the request of the government, the history of Sweden, which he brought down to the death of Charles IX. He wrote besides, epistles, fables, satires, panegyrics, &c. and translated Montaigne's book on the declension of the Romans.

DALLINGTON, sir Robert, author of the aphorisms of Tacitus, was born at Geddington, Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was secretary to Francis earl of Rutland, knighted by queen Elizabeth, and made master of the Charter-house. He died 1637. He wrote besides a survey of the great duke's estate in Tuscany 4to, method for travel, or a state of France, in 1598, 4to.

DALMATIN, George, a Lutheran, minister of Laybach in Carniola, from which he was expelled by the violence of the catholics 1598. He was protected in his disgrace by the baron of Aursperg, in whose house it is said he died. He translated the bible into the Sclavonian language 1584, and wrote some tracts.

DALMATIUS, a bishop of Cyzicum, who attended the council of Ephesus, and wrote the acts of the synod of Nice.

DALRYMPLE, David, son of sir James Dalrymple bart. auditor of the exchequer for Scotland, was born in Edinburgh 28th October 1726. His mother was Christian, daughter of earl Haddington. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Utrecht, where he continued till 1746. In 1748 he was called to the bar, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate. His name as a lawyer was so eminent that he was raised in 1766 to the dignity of one of the judges of the court of session, when he assumed, as is usual, the appellation of lord Hailes, by which he is best known among the learned. He became however conspicuous, not less by his learning, and his writings, than by his integrity, candor, and firmness, as a judge. In 1773 he published remarks on the history of Scotland—and in 1776 and 1779, annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. containing the history of 14 Scottish kings; which valuable work, however, the author did not complete. He published besides, memorials and letters relating to the history of Britain, in the reign of James I. and Charles I. 2 vols. 1762 and 1766—a catalogue of the lords of session from 1532—*—biographia Scotica—*remains of christian antiquity, 3 vols. and other numerous tracts on antiquities, history, divinity, &c. Lord Hailes, though infirm in health, sat on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened 29th Nov. 1792, in his 66th year. He left no male issue, but only two daughters by two different wives.

DALTON, Michael, an English lawyer, born in Cambridgeshire, and bred at Lincoln's-inn. He wrote a well known book on the office of a justice of peace, and on the duty of sheriffs. He was queen's counsel in 1599, and died before the civil wars.

DALTON, John, D. D. was born at Deane in Cumberland, where his father was rector, 1709. He was educated at Lowther, and at Queen's college, Oxford, and became tutor to lord Beauchamp. He employed himself in the mean time, in adapting Milton's masque at Ludlow-castle to the stage, which he rendered, by a judicious selection of songs from other works of the author, and some of his own, a very popular piece, still known

known and admired under the title of "Comus." During the celebrity of this performance, he fought out Milton's grand-daughter, who was overwhelmed with old age and poverty, and honorably exerted his influence to procure her a benefit, which produced her £120. His ill health afterwards prevented him from attending his noble pupil, who unfortunately died of the small-pox at Bologna. After being elected to a fellowship in his college, he took orders, and was presented some time after, by the duke of Somerset, to the living of St. Mary at Hill, and by his influence to a prebend at Worcester, where he died 1763. He published a volume of sermons, 1757—two epistles, 4to.—a descriptive poem on the coal mines near Whitehaven—remarks on 12 historical designs of Raphael. His brother *Richard* was librarian to the king, and published a description of some prints, from drawings of his own, of the procession to Mecca.

DALZELL, Andrew, an eminent Greek scholar, born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. From his village school he came to Edinburgh, and studied with such zeal and application, that he became professor of the Greek language in the university, keeper of the university library, and one of the secretaries of the royal society of Edinburgh, &c. His literary acquirements were such, that he was selected to superintend the education of the present lord Lauderdale, whom he accompanied on the continent. As a professor, Mr. Dalzell possessed great abilities and powerful eloquence, and his lectures were so popular, that the study of the Greek language which had long been neglected in Scotland, became under his auspices, a favorite pursuit with the youthful students of the university. To facilitate the labors of his pupils, he devoted much of his time in the composition of valuable notes, in the elucidation of the Greek classics, which he published under the name of *Analecτα minora & majora*, &c. He wrote besides, some papers on biography, and on literary subjects in the Edinburgh society transactions, and recommended to the English student, Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by giving an elegant translation of it, enriched with learned notes. He also edited the posthumous works of his father-in-law Dr. J. Drysdale, whom he succeeded as principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. This amiable man and elegant scholar died 8th December 1806.

DALZIEL, Thomas, a Scotch officer, taken prisoner at the defeat at Worcester, and confined in the tower, from which he escaped to Russia, where the czar made him a general. At the restoration he returned to England, and Charles II. made him, for his many services, commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland. He was a singular man in his dress and appearance. He had been brought up hardy, and after the death of Charles I. he never shaved his beard, which grew white and bushy, and descended to his middle. His bald head was generally covered with a beaver hat, the brim of which, was not more than three inches broad. He generally came to London once or twice a year, to kiss the king's hand, who had great regard for him, but whenever he appeared in the capital, the singularity of his dress and appearance drew crowds of boys around him. The time of his death is unknown.

DAMASCENUS, John, a learned father of the church,

born at Damascus. He died about 750. His works were edited, 2 vols. fol. 1712, Paris.

DAMASCIVS, a stoic philosopher, pupil to Ildorus, whose life he wrote. He flourished about 540, A. D.

DAMASUS I. a Spaniard, raised to the papal throne 366. Though warmly opposed by Urfin the antipope, he was acknowledged by the Italian bishops, and by the council of Aquileia, who condemned his opponent. He was a zealous enemy to the tenets of the Arians, and died 384, aged 80. Some of his letters have been published.

DAMASUS II. bishop of Brixen, was elected pope on the day of the resignation of Benedict IX. He died at Palestrina, 23 days after his election, 1048.

DAMBOURNEY, N. was born at Rouen, 10th May 1722, and died there, 2d June 1795. He distinguished himself, not only as a merchant, but as a man of science, well acquainted with philosophy and chemistry. He made some curious experiments on plants, &c. and published valuable tracts.

DAMIEN, Peter, cardinal and bishop of Ostia in the 11th century, was originally a benedictine monk, whom his superiors and not his ambition raised to places of eminence and dignity. He publicly condemned the wars which the popes carried on against the emperors, and asserted, from the example of our Saviour, that the ecclesiastics were to oppose their enemies, not by the arms of the flesh, but by the sword of the spirit. He was equally severe against the licentious manners of his age, which he attempted to correct and reform. His works were printed at Paris 1663. He died about 1073.

DAMIENS, Robert Francis, a Frenchman, known for his attempt to assassinate Lewis XV. He was executed 28th March, 1757, in a manner most horrible and wantonly barbarous. *Vid. CHASTEL.*

DAMO, the daughter of Pythagoras, was well skilled in the philosophy of her illustrious father.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, celebrated for his friendship with Pythias, which Dionysius the tyrant saw, and desired to share.

DAMON, an Athenian musician, the friend of Socrates.

DAMOCLES, a flatterer in the court of Dionysius, who, for a while, assumed the dress and dignity of the tyrant, to experience what happiness existed on a throne.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek historian, author of a treatise on tactics, and of another on the Jews, whom he accused of worshipping the head of an ass.

DAMOURS, Lewis, a French lawyer, who died 16th Nov. 1788, author of a life of Ninon de l'Enclos, and other works of little merit.

DAMPIER, John, a native of Blois, who entered among the cordeliers, and was director of a nunnery at Orleans, where he died before 1550. His Latin poems, after the manner of Catullus, are elegant and valuable, and are published in the first volume of the *deliciae poetarum Gallorum*.

DAMPIER, Capt. William, a famous navigator, born at East Coker in Somersetshire, 1652. He early went to sea, and joined captain Cook, in order to cruise against the Spaniards. They accordingly proceeded to the

the South-seas through the streights of Magellan, where they took several prizes, and where Cook died, 1684, and was succeeded in command by Davis. They afterwards attacked and burned the town of Plata, and then advanced to the bay of Panama, near which they took a Spanish ship sent with dispatches to Lima, and from the intelligence received on board, they meditated an attack on the plate ships, which ended unsuccessfully. Their next attack was against Leon, on the Mexican coast, which they destroyed, and also Rio Leja, and there Dampier left Davis, and sailed with captain Swan, to examine more fully the northern parts of the Mexican shore; but meeting with no success, and being disappointed in their wishes to seize the rich Manilla ship, they sailed across the great pacific ocean for the East Indies. After visiting St. John's island, New Holland, Trieste, and Nicobar, Dampier left his companions, and arrived at the English factory at Achan, where he afterwards engaged with captain Weldon in trading voyages for 15 months, and then entered as gunner at a factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he made his escape from the vigilance of the governor, and brought all his papers and journals with him, and reached the Downs, Sept. 16th. As he was now in want of money he sold his share in an Indian prince, whom his companions carried about for exhibition. He was afterwards engaged for three years, till 1711, in a voyage under the British merchants to the South-seas, of which he has recorded several curious and very interesting particulars. His voyage round the world has been frequently published, and is considered as an accurate and valuable performance. The time of Dampier's death is unknown. A good likeness of him is preserved in Trinity-house, Tower-hill.

DAMPIERRE, *N.* a French general, who distinguished himself under Dumourier at the battle of Jemappe. Though active and warlike he was driven from Aix-la-chapelle, and was beaten by the allies at Quaivrain. As he was examining the works of the enemy his thigh was carried off by a canon ball from an English battery, before the camp at Famars, and he died two days after, 10th May 1793.

DAN, the fifth son of Jacob by Bilhah the maid of Rachel, was the head of a tribe, whose territories were on the shores of the Mediterranean between Joppa and Ascalon.

DANCER, *Daniel*, a well known miser born near Harrow, Middlesex. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family, and when he inherited his paternal estate, which was considerable, he pursued the same plan of rigid mean parsimony. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm, and the winter comforts of his fire side, in his inhospitable house, arose from the scanty supplies laboriously collected from the hedges, or the scattered boughs on the neighbouring common. On the death of his sister, from whom he received some property, he exchanged the hay bands which hitherto had protected his legs, for a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings, which were the only tokens of his mourning. This singular character died 1794, aged 80, and left the whole of his property to lady Tempest, who it seems had behaved towards him with charity, in the hope of alleviating his apparent poverty.

DANCHET, *Anthony*, a French poet, born at Riorn

1671. At 19 he became professor of rhetoric at Chartres, and four years after he came to Paris, where he devoted himself to write for the theatre. He was member of the French academy and of that of inscriptions, and had also a place in the king's library. He died 1748, universally esteemed as much for his private character as for his writings. His works, consisting of tragedies, songs, operas &c. were printed at Paris 1751, 4 vols. 12mo.

DANDINI, *Jerome*, a Jesuit, born at Cesena in Italy 1554. He was the first of his order who taught philosophy at Paris. He was in consequence of his learning rector of the colleges of Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, Parma, and Milan. He also taught philosophy at Perugia 1596, when he was appointed by pope Clement VIII. to be his legate to the Maronites of mount Libanus. He wrote an account of his journey in Italian, which Simon translated into French. Dandini died at Forli 1634, aged 80. His commentary on Aristotle's three books de animâ, appeared at Paris 1611, folio, and his ethics at Cesena 1651.

DANDINI, *Pietro*, an eminent painter, born at Florence 1646. He studied under Valerio Spada, and his uncle Vincentio Dandini, and after travelling through Italy he resided for some time at Venice, and also at Parma and Modena, that he might more carefully view and copy the finest pieces of the greatest masters. On his return to Florence he was employed by the grand duke in adorning his palaces from subjects from sacred and fabulous history, as well as in fancy and caricature pieces. His genius was great, and he displayed astonishing powers in the imitation of Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto. He died 1712. His son *Ottavio* was equally eminent as a painter.

DANDINI, *Casare*, an historical painter of Florence. He was extremely correct in his drawings, and his pieces were all finished in a superior stile. His altar pieces at Florence are greatly admired, especially that of the chapel l'Annonciata. He was brother to Vincentio and uncle to Pietro.

DANDINI, *Hercule Francois*, professor of law at Padua, died 1747, aged 56. He was author of several learned works, de scribendi ratione, de servitutibus prædiorum interpretationes per epistolas, &c.

DANDOLO, *Henry*, a Venetian, raised to the rank of doge of his country 1192. Though then 84 years old, vigor, wisdom, and activity marked his government. He conquered Zara which had revolted, engaged in the crusades, and displayed astonishing valor at the siege of Constantinople. He was in consequence of his services created lord of Romania, and died 1205.

DANDOLO, *Andrew*, doge of Venice, made an alliance with Egypt, which produced a rupture with the Genoese, who were jealous of his prosperity. He died 1354, aged 44. He wrote an history of Venice, and as the friend of literature corresponded with Petrarch and other learned men.

DANDRE-BARDON, *Michael Francois*, known as a painter and as a writer, was born at Aix in Provence, 22d May 1700, and died 14th April 1783. He was professor of the academy of painting, and was admired for his historical pieces. He wrote besides some poetry of inferior merit, the life of Carlo Vanloo, 12mo. 1765,—
treatise

treatise on painting, sculpture &c.—well known anecdotes on the death of Bouchardon,—conference on the utility of history to artists.

DANDRIEU, John Francis, a famous musician, who died at Paris 1740, aged 56. He composed three books of pieces for the harpsichord, one for the organ, with pieces for christmas, much admired by connoisseurs.

DANEAU or DANÆUS, Lambert, a calvinist preacher, who was born at Orleans, and died at Castres in 1596, aged 66. He taught theology at Leyden, and published commentaries on Matthew and Mark, a poetical system of geography, aphorismi politici & militares.

DANES, Peter, born at Paris, studied at the college of Navarre, and was Greek professor at the college royal for five years. He was tutor to the dauphin afterwards Francis II. and he was present at the council of Trent, where he delivered a celebrated speech in 1546. During his stay at Trent he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris 23d April 1577, aged 80. He was a prelate of extensive learning, commanding eloquence, great gravity of manners and genuine piety. He wrote several things, but never set his name to them. The 10th book of Paulus Æmilii's history of France is attributed to him. His opuscula, with his life, were published by his kinsman Peter Hilany Danes in 1731, 4to.

DANET, Peter, a French abbé, among those learned men who published the classics for the use of the dauphin. He published Phædrus with notes, besides a dictionary, and other works, and died at Paris 1709.

DANGEAU, Louis Courcillon de, member of the French academy, and abbot of Clermont and Fontaine-Daniel, was born at Paris, Jan 1643, and died there Jan. 1st 1723. He usefully devoted his time to facilitate the study of belles lettres, history and geography, for which he invented several new and ingenious games. He published a new method to learn historical geography, two vols. folio.—the principles of heraldry in 14 plates 4to.—historical games of the kings of France,—reflections on the parts of grammar,—of the election of the emperor. His principal work is the dialogues on the immortality of the soul, attributed by some to the abbé de Choisi. He was master of a great variety of languages, but his benevolence was equal to his learning. By economy he was in possession of a respectable income, which was liberally applied to the relief of indigence and distresses.

DANGEAU, Philip de Courcillon, marquis de, brother of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was a great favorite at the court of Lewis XIV. for his many accomplishments, and his taste for literature procured him a seat in the French academy and in that of sciences. He died at Paris 1720; at the age of 82, grand master of the military orders of N.dame du mont Carmel, and Lazarus of Jerusalem. His conversation, manners, disinterestedness, and many other virtues, were the admiration of the age. He left some memoirs in M.S. from which Voltaire, Henault, and la Beaumelle, have drawn some curious particulars. There is also another M.S. in which he exhibits in a very interesting manner the character of Lewis XIV. among his courtiers.

DANHEWER, John Conrad, a native of the Brisgaw of the Lutheran persuasion. He was theological professor at Strasburg, where he died 1666, aged 63. He was

author of some theological tracts, and violently opposed the intended union between the Calvinists and the Lutherans.

DANICAN, Andrew, a native of Drieux near Paris, nicknamed Philidor by the king of France. He was a great chess player. He published at London 1740, his analyse du jeu des echecs, and his musical composition of the carmen seculare of Horace, so much admired, was performed at Freemasons-hall 1779, as also Congreve's ode to harmony. He was esteemed for his many private good qualities, as well as his singular dexterity at chess. He played, not two months before his death, two games at the same time and blindfolded, with two of the best chess players of the country, and was declared victorious. His infirmities were increased by a malevolent insinuation that he was a person suspected by government, and he gradually sunk into the grave, after a long residence in England, 31st August 1795, aged above 70.

DANIEL, the last of the four great prophets, was of the royal blood of Judah, and was carried away a captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He was there educated to become one of the favorites of Nebuchadnezzar, and his name was changed to Belteshazzar. So rapid was his progress in the sciences and the language of Chaldea, and so great his wisdom, that the king entrusted him with the government of Babylon, and made him chief of the magi, upon his true explanation of the dream of the mystic statue, which prefigured the four great empires of Assyria, Persia, Alexander, and his successors. He acquired singular celebrity by explaining the writing upon the wall under Belshazzar, and under Darius he became prime minister. His favor with the king however excited the envy of the courtiers, and he was by their intrigues thrown into the den of lions, for refusing to honor Darius with divine homage. His preservation in this dreadful situation restored him to the royal favor, and brought on the destruction of his enemies. The book of Daniel is written partly in Hebrew, and partly in Chaldee.

DANIEL, Arnould, a native of Tarascon, under Alphonus I. count of Provence. He wrote several poems, from which Petrarch received great assistance. He died about 1189.

DANIEL, Peter, a learned advocate of Orleans, died at Paris 1603. He published the aulularia of Plautus and commentaries of Servius on Virgil. His library, which was very valuable, was afterwards conveyed partly to Stockholm, and partly to the Vatican.

DANIEL, Samuel, an English poet and historian, born at Taunton in Somersetshire 1562. He entered at Magdalen college Oxford, but after three years' residence left the university without a degree, and by the influence of his brother-in-law John Florio, he became groom of the privy chamber to Anne queen of James I. He had succeeded Spenser as poet laureat, and by his genius and learning he gained the friendship of the most eminent men, of the times such as Camden, sir John Harrington, Spelman, Cotton, Ben Jonson, Owen, Stradling, &c. He lived, while near the court, at a house in Old-street, where he composed many of his dramatic pieces, but in his old age he went to reside at a farm which he had at Beckington, Somersetshire, where he ended his days in peace and retirement 1619. His poetical works, consisting of dramatic

dramatic and other lighter pieces, besides a poem in 8 books on the wars of York and Lancaster, were published in 2 vols. 12mo, 1718. His history of England to the end of Edward III. in 2 vols. 4to, continued afterward by Truffel, was written, it is said "with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are very fine, useful, and instructive." This history, as Langbaine observes, is the crown of all his works.— There is another *Samuel Daniel*, mentioned by Wood as publisher in 1642 of "archiepiscopal priority established by Christ, and of "the birth, life and death, of the Jewish Unction."

DANIEL, *Gabriel*, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen, 8th February 1649. At the age of 18 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and early began to display his abilities by delivering lectures on literature, philosophy, and theology. One of his first performances was a voyage to the world of Descartes, a romance, most ingenious and excellent, as Bolingbroke observes, which ridiculed the Cartesian system, and which became so celebrated as to be translated into several languages. His great work is his history of France to the death of Henry IV. published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, and afterwards corrected and enlarged in 7 vols. 4to. 1722. This work was afterwards continued to the death of Lewis XIV. but in an inferior style. Father Daniel wrote besides several theological and other tracts, one of which "dialogues between Cleander and Eudoxus," passed through 12 editions in less than 2 years. All these smaller tracts were collected in two vols. 4to. This very learned and amiable Jesuit died at Paris 23d June 1728.

DANTE, *Alighieri*, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence 27th May 1265, of an ancient family. He early displayed his poetical talents, but the ambition of being elevated among the ruling men of his native city, engaged him in all the troubles and miseries of violent faction. His friends were defeated in the tumult, and he fought with them safety in banishment. In his exile at Ravenna, he vented the severest shafts of his resentment against his enemies, and because the pope and Philip of Valois, brother to the French king, had been instrumental in his downfall, he ridiculed them in his writings, and intimated that Hugh Capet the progenitor of the monarchy was risen from the mean occupation of a butcher. He also incited the prince of Verona to make war against the Florentines, and to procure his recall, but all to little purpose. In his honorable exile, at the court of Guy Polentano, prince of Ravenna, he was sent by that sovereign to negotiate with the Venetians who wished to make war against him, but the magistrates of Venice treated the ambassador with contempt, and refused to admit him within their walls. This arrogant conduct had such an effect upon the sensible and irritable heart of Dante, that, at his return to Ravenna, unable to survive the affront, he died July 1321, aged 57. To his misfortunes perhaps we are indebted for his poems, for unable to revenge himself by force, he drew the pen of satire in his own defence. His triple poem, of paradise, purgatory, and hell, displays astonishing powers of genius, and at once exhibits the sweetness and graces of poetry with the bitterness of insatiable enmity. The reputation and the usurped power of the pope, Boniface VIII. the

pedigree of the French king, and the prostituted venality of Florence, that den of thieves, are the subjects which engage and enflame the virulence of the poet. He every where displays spirit, fire, and sublimity, and from his compositions, succeeding poets have learned not only how to point the shaft of satire, but to write with elegance, dignity, and grace. His works were collected and printed at Venice 1564, with the notes of Christopher Landini, and various and improved editions have since that time appeared. He wrote also a Latin work on monarchy, and another de vulgari eloquentia.

DANTE, *Peter Vincent*, a native of Perouse, who died 1512. He so successfully imitated the verse of the famous Dante, that he was called by his name. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics and architecture, and he invented several useful machines, and wrote a commentary on Sacrobosco's sphere.

DANTE, *Vincent*, grandson to the preceding, was well known as a painter and sculptor and mathematician. He died at Perouse 1576, aged 46. His statue of Julius III. is much admired. He wrote the lives of those who excelled in drawings for statues. He refused the invitations of Philip II. of Spain, to finish the paintings of the Escorial.

DANTE, *Ignatius*, a descendant of the great poet, was born at Perugia, and became known for his skill in mathematics as well as in divinity and philosophy. He read lectures on geography at Bologna, and was engaged by Gregory XIII. to draw geographical maps and plans. He evinced such dexterity in this that the pope raised him to the bishopric of Alatri. He died 1586. He published in 1569 at Florence, a treatise on the astrolabe, besides notes on the universal planisphere. He made a sphere of the world in five tables. The meridian line, which he drew through St. Petronius' church in Bologna 1576, was afterwards finished by Cassini.

DANTE, *John Baptiste*, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Perugia, and distinguished himself by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with such nicety that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the lake Trasymenus. In one of his exhibitions before the people of Perugia, one of the wings broke, and he fell on the top of a church, and shattered his thigh. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old, about the end of the 15th century.

DANTON, *George James*, a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, born 26th October 1759. He was originally a lawyer, but the revolution drew him into public notice, as the associate of Robespierre and Marat. To an unprincipled hatred against Lewis XVI. he added the most ferocious spirit, and after viewing the massacres of September with pleasure, he prepared to organize the public bodies of the state to resist the invasion of the Prussians. Undismayed amidst the general terror, he opposed the project of removing the convention beyond the Loire; but while he permitted the cruelties of anarchy, he secretly paved the way for his own elevation to the sovereign power. For awhile Robespierre was his friend, but when he saw his superior eloquence, and his influence among the Jacobins, he marked him for destruction. Dragged before
the

the bloody revolutionary tribunal, which he had himself established, Danton showed firmness and indifference. He was guillotined the first day of April 1794. Indolent yet cruel, ambitious and vulgar, this bloody tyrant possessed with a stentorian voice, the imposing powers of persuasion, and while devoted to wine and low pleasures, he gained the good opinion of his guilty associates by gross ribaldry and licentious wit.

DANTZ, John Andrew, a learned Lutheran divine, born at Sanhusen near Gotha. After travelling in Holland and England, he settled at Jena, where, as professor of the oriental tongues, and of theology, he distinguished himself. He died of an apoplexy, 1727, aged 73. He wrote Hebrew and Chaldee grammars—*sinceritas sacræ scripturæ veteris testamenti*—translations of rabbinical writings, dissertations, &c.

DARAN, James, a native of St. Frajon in Gascony, who became surgeon general in the imperial army at Turin and Milan. He refused the honorable offers of Amadeus to settle in Italy, and returned to France, where he died 1784, aged 83. He wrote a treatise on the virulent gonorrhœa—observations on the diseases of the urethra, &c. He was very expert in his operations in diseases of the bladder, of the urethra, &c.

DARCEY, N. an able chymist and physician of France, who was professor in the national institute, and died at Paris 1801, aged 75. He made some curious experiments with Rouelle and Macquer, and published some valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth to be used in those manufactories. He also analysed minerals, and gave to the public the state of the Pyrenees, with conjectures on the causes of their gradual wasting away, &c.

DARCI, Patrick count, a celebrated philosopher and engineer, born in Ireland 1725. As he was attached to the Stuart family, he removed to Paris in 1739, and at the age of 17 he distinguished himself by a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, in a resisting medium. He was engaged in the war of 1744, and was taken prisoner by the English. In 1760 he published his essay on artillery, with curious experiments on the charges of powder, &c. and in 1765 appeared his memoir on the duration of the sensation of sight. This is the most ingenious of his works, and proves him to be an accurate experimentalist. His memoir on hydraulic machines, and also his other works on experimental philosophy, evince a great genius, and a man who to the patience of observation united great and quick discrimination and solidity of judgment. Though an exile he was attached to his country, and loved the name of an Irishman. He died at Paris, of a cholera morbus in 1779.

DARGONNE, Dom Bonaventure, a learned carthusian monk, who died 1704, aged 64. He is author of *un traité de la lecture des peres de l'Eglise—des melanges d'histoire & de littérature*—and other things.

DARIUS, the Mede, supposed to be the same as Cyaxares the son of Astyages, who died at Babylon, about 348 B. C.

DARIUS I. son of Hystaspes, was king of Persia, after Cambyzes, and after the destruction of the usurper Smerdis. His selection out of the seven nobles, who had united

to dethrone the impostor, was owing to the neighing of his horse. He destroyed Babylon, and restored the captive Jews to their country. His forces were defeated at Marathon by Miltiades, and he died B. C. 485, as he prepared to invade Greece.

DARIUS II. king of Persia, after his father Artaxerxes, was father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger. He died in the 19th year of his reign, B. C. 404.

DARIUS III. the last king of Persia, was defeated by Alexander the great, in the dreadful battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela, and was murdered as he fled from the field by Bessus, about 331 B. C.

DARQUIER, Augustine, an eminent astronomer, born at Toulouse, 23d Nov. 1718. He early paid attention to mathematical and astronomical pursuits, and as he was blessed with a comfortable independence, he provided himself with the best instruments, and built an observatory in his own house. More generally to diffuse his extensive knowledge, he took pupils whom he ably instructed in astronomy. He paid the expence of calculations to give greater accuracy to his observations, and received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the government. This learned and patriotic man died in his native town 18th Jan. 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution, and being admitted member of the national institute. He wrote 2 vols. of observations, published at his own expence—*Lambert's cosmological letters*, translated and printed at Utrecht—*elements of geometry*, from Simpson—observations on the solar eclipse of 1778, from the Spanish of Ulloa—*letters on practical astronomy*. His last observations to March 1798, appeared in *la Lande's histoire celeste*.

DARWIN, Erasmus, an English poet and physician, born at Newark in Nottinghamshire, 1732. As his family was respectable, he received a liberal education, and then entered at St John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. B. 1755. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, where he more particularly devoted himself to the study of physic, and where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled at Lichfield, where he acquired great celebrity in his profession. His first wife was miss Howard of Lichfield, who bore him three sons, and after her death, which happened in 1770, he married the widow of col. Pole, a lady of agreeable manners, and possessed of a handsome fortune, by whose persuasion, in 1781 he retired to Derby. He died at Derby very suddenly, 18th April 1802. In private life Dr. Darwin was amiable and benevolent, in his conversation easy and entertaining, and in his manners affable. The best known of his works are his botanic garden with philosophical notes, in two parts—the economy of vegetation—the loves of the plants, 2 vols. 8vo.—*zoonomia*, or the laws of organic life, 4 vols. 8vo.—*phytologia*, or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening, 4to. He wrote besides, treatise on female education, 4to.—some papers in the philosophical transactions, on medical and philosophical subjects—a thesis on the movement of the heart and the arteries, in consequence of the stimulus of the blood—the system of vegetables of Linnaeus, published by the Lichfield botanical society, &c. As a poet and botanist, the name of Darwin is respectable, his verses display elegance, grace, and beauty, but they

they seldom rise to sublimity, and they please more by the easy flow of number, than by the fire of description. His graces are the tinsel of ornament, not the animated the fiery language of the muse. In his system he branches out too much into the fields of fancy, and he seems delighted in informing his readers that his notions of religion were vague and unprincipled. Ovid, in another age, had changed men into trees and plants; but the poet of Lichfield transforms his flowers into human beings, and with all the feeling of carnal passion he describes the inhabitants of his parterre and of his green house, as conveying their amorous sighs, and their tender glances, with all the art and coquetry of modern times.

DARWIN, *Charles*, son of Dr. Darwin, was born at Lichfield 1758, and educated at Christ's church, Oxford, and at Edinburgh, where he obtained the first prize medal from the Esculapian society, in a treatise on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He wrote in Latin, an account of the retrograde motions of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases, which his father published in English. He died 1778, at a time when his father promised himself much happiness from the exertions of his great and extensive abilities in the medical world.

DASSIER, *John*, medallist to the republic of Geneva, struck a series of the English kings, with a hope of procuring an establishment in the English mint, which however did not succeed. His nephew, *James Anthony*, in 1740 was appointed second engraver to the mint in London, but returned to Geneva five years after. The family were ingenious. They executed a set of the reformers in brass, small, and also large medals of the great men then living. Their bronze medals of Roman history are valuable.

DASSOURI, a French musician and poet of the 17th century. He obtained celebrity by his buffoonery, and was introduced to the court of Lewis XIII. and XIV. He left Paris in 1655, and travelled through Lyons, where he was noticed and entertained by Moliere, and afterwards visited Turin, and other places, where, by his wit, drollery, and artifices, he maintained himself, and procured the patronage of the great. He died at the latter end of the 17th century. In 1674 he published two small volumes, composed in the Chatelet prison. He was ridiculed by Boileau, and severely lampooned by Cyrano de Bergerac, under the name of Soucidas.

DATAMES, an illustrious general of Persia, who, after the most meritorious services, was treated with contempt and suspicion, and in consequence revolted against his sovereign. He was assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B. C.

DATI, *Augustin*, a native of Sienna, where he became teacher of rhetoric and of the classics, and afterwards first magistrate. He wrote a treatise on the immortality of the soul—epistles—orations—the history of Sienna, &c. printed in 1 vol. fol. 1503, and he died 1478, aged 58.

DATI, *Carlo*, a native of Florence, professor of literature there. He was remarkable for the civility he showed to strangers who visited his native city, and he became known by his works, which consisted of Italian poems on Lewis XIV. and other things. He proved in one of his tracts, that M. rseennus is not the inventor of the cy-

loid, but Galileo, and he also ascribes great merit to Toricelli, for the explanation of the suspension of quicksilver in a glass tube. His chief work, according to Boyle, is the life of four of the illustrious painters of ancient times, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Apelles, and Protogenes. Dati died 1675, respected for his amiable manners not less than for his extensive erudition.

DAVAL, *Peter*, a barrister of the Middle-temple, known as an able mathematician. He translated cardinal de Retz's memoirs, 1723, and died 8th Jan. 1763, being then accomptant general to the court of chancery. His opinion on elliptical arches, at the time of building Blackfriars-bridge, is recorded in the London-magazine, March 1760.

DAVANZATI, *Bernard*, a native of Florence, who translated Tacitus into Italian, and wrote besides treatises on Tuscan agriculture—history of the English schism—an account of exchanges,—&c. and died 1606, aged 77.

DAUBENTON, *John Lewis Marie*, an eminent anatomist, born at Montbard in Burgundy, May 1716. When he had completed his medical studies, he became the active associate of Buffon, in the preparation and the completion of his valuable natural history, and published besides instruction for shepherds—a treatise on trees and shrubs—and many curious and interesting memoirs on subjects of mineralogy—on the improvement of wool, &c. He was at first keeper of the royal museum, and in 1744 was elected member of the academy of sciences, and in 1799 he was chosen member of the conservative senate. He died 31st Dec. of the same year.

DAUBENTON, *William*, a Jesuit of Auxerre, confessor to Philip V. of Spain. It is supposed, that he enjoyed so much the royal confidence, that the monarch entrusted him with his intention of abdicating his throne, an important secret which the favorite disclosed to Orleans regent of France. He died of an apoplexy 1723, aged 75. He wrote some funeral orations—some sermons, 2 vols. folio, &c.

DAVENANT, *John*, bishop of Salisbury, was born in Watling-street, 1576, where his father was a merchant. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1597. He took his degree of D. D. 1609, and the same year was elected lady Margaret's divinity professor, and in 1614 was chosen master of his college. His learning recommended him to James I. who sent him with other eminent divines to the synod of Dort 1618, and he was in 1621 raised to the see of Salisbury. He however incurred the king's displeasure, by treating in a discourse on predestination. He died of a consumption, 20th April 1641, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a learned divine, and very exemplary in his manners; but a strong Calvinist. He published an exposition of the epistle to the Colossians,—questions on which he had disputed in the schools, in numbers, 49—animadversions on Hoard's treatises—and other theological tracts.

DAVENANT, *William*, an English poet, born at Oxford 1605. As his father kept an inn there, and his mother was a great beauty, malevolence has wantonly insinuated that to Shakespeare, who generally stopped there on his road between London and Stratford, our author was indebted for his life and his poetical talents. Young Davenant received his grammar learning at Oxford,

ford, and then entered at Lincoln college; but his love of poetry led him from the university, and he became page to the dukes of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brooke, who himself had some poetical talents. In 1628 he began to write plays, and soon recommended himself to the friendship of the wits of the age. In consequence of a criminal intercourse with a black female in Axeyard, Westminster, he had about this time the misfortune to lose his nose; but though disfigured, and though ridiculed for the adventure, he did not part with his merriment, or the cause of his disgrace. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate, but his attachment to the king's person produced an accusation against him, and he was charged with an attempt to seduce the army. He was bailed and immediately withdrew to France, and afterwards on his return he was knighted by the king, near Gloucester, 1643. At the beginning of the civil troubles, he again retired to France, where probably to please the court, he changed his religion, and in consequence of the weight he thus acquired he was commissioned confidentially by the queen to persuade Charles to give up the church for his security, an intimation which highly displeased the king, who forbade Davenant ever to appear before him again. The queen afterwards employed him to transport some artificers from France to Virginia, but the ship was seized by the English cruisers, and Davenant thrown into prison, and threatened with persecution and death, from which however the friendship and interference of Milton and others saved him. After two years' confinement in the tower he was liberated, and now to maintain himself, he began, as tragedies were considered as profane, to exhibit moral virtues in verse, and to perform in recitative music. At the restoration he obtained a patent for acting plays in Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 17th April 1668, aged 63, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where these words record his name, "O rare sir William Davenant." His works were published by his widow in 1673, and dedicated to James duke of York. They consist of plays and poems, in which is the famous Gondibert, in which his favorite black female is introduced.

DAVENANT, *Charles*, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Cheam, Surrey, and Baliol college, Oxford. He took no degree, and at the age of 19, he distinguished himself by the acting of the only tragedy he wrote, *Circe*, which appeared with great applause at the duke of York's theatre. From the theatre, however, where he had some interest from the property left by his father, he turned his thoughts to civil law, and had the degree of doctor conferred on him by Cambridge. He served for St. Ives in the parliament of 1685, and in 1698 and 1700, for Great Bedwin. He was appointed by James II. to inspect all plays, and preserve the decorum of the stage, and he afterwards held for 16 years the office of commissioner of excise, and lastly that of inspector general of the exports and imports, till his death, which happened sixth November 1714. Dr. Davenant's knowledge of the constitution, and his great skill in figures, rendered him an able political and financial writer. Though some of his pamphlets for their freedom, their independence of language, and severity of censure, drew upon him the attacks of some able op-

ponents, yet his abilities were universally acknowledged, and his opinion always highly respected. His first political work was an essay upon the ways and means of supplying the war 1695, and he treated the subject in so masterly a manner that whatever he afterwards wrote was fought with avidity, and read with deference. His other works are all upon political and financial subjects. They were the best part collected and revised by sir Charles Whitworth in five vols. 8vo. 1771.

DAVENANT, *William*, fourth son of sir William, was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1680, and entered into orders. He translated into English, la Mothe le Vayer's animadversions on Greek and Latin historians. He was presented to a living in Surrey by his friend Robert Wyndham Sole esquire, and it was in the company of this gentleman that he visited Paris, where he was unfortunately drowned, as he was swimming for his diversion in the summer of 1681.

DAVENPORT, *Christopher*, a learned Englishman, born 1598 at Coventry, where he received his grammar education. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, and two years after went to Douai and Ypres, where he changed his religion and assumed the habit of a franciscan. He afterwards travelled into England under the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to queen Henrietta. In this office he was very active in advancing the cause of popery, by persuasion as well as by writing, and indeed so formidable did his influence appear, that one of the articles of impeachment against Laud, was his holding conferences with this dangerous franciscan. During the civil wars Davenport was a fugitive residing sometime abroad, and sometime in London and Oxford, but after the restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, Charles's queen, and he was a third time made provincial of his order in England. He died 31st May 1680. He wrote, among several works, paraphrastica expositio articulorum confessionis Anglicanae, & Deus, Natura, Gratia, in which he attempted to reconcile the king, the church, and the articles of religion, to the church of Rome.

DAVENPORT, *John*, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Coventry 1597, and entered at Merton college 1613. He did not like his brother become papist, but a most zealous puritan. After being minister of St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, and admired for his oratory, he passed over to Amsterdam, where the minister of the English church, John Paget, prevented his associating with his congregation, a measure which produced a controversy between the two divines. At the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, but soon after embarked for America, where he became minister of New-Haven. He died at Boston 1669. He wrote sermons—a catechism containing the chief heads of the christian religion—and other theological tracts.

DAVID, king of Israel, was born at Bethlehem 1085 B.C. and anointed by Samuel, whilst he was keeping the flocks of his father Jesse. His courage in killing the giant Goliath, with a sling and a stone rendered him conspicuous in Israel, but Saul, who at first wished to patronize him, grew jealous of his popularity, and pursued him with the intention of putting him to death.

Thus expelled from his country David wandered among the neighbouring nations, always respected for valor and integrity, and at the death of Saul, he was acknowledged king of the tribe of Judah. After some time on the death of Mephibosheth the son of Saul, who had been placed on his father's throne by the intrigues of Abner, David was received as sole monarch by all the tribes of Israel, and his reign for 30 years was marked by prosperity, glory, and fame. He extended his dominion over some of the adjoining countries, and took Jerusalem the city of the Jebusites, which he called the city of David; but his reputation was stained by his adulterous intercourse with Bathsheba, and his foul murder of Uriah her husband. In a moment of arrogance too he caused the people to be numbered which was severely punished by the visitation of a plague. His transgressions were also visited by dissension in his own family, and by the revolt of his favorite son Absalom who proclaimed himself king. The death of this prince, who was slain by Joab, greatly affected the mourning father, who in his old age resigned the government into the hands of Solomon his son. David died aged 70 B.C. 1015, highly respected for his character of benevolence, courage and piety. The psalms which he composed, in a strain of great sublimity and commanding eloquence, are strong proofs of his devotion as well as of his trust in the Divine Providence.

DAVID, *Saint*, the patron of Wales was a native of the province, and educated at Bangor in the 5th century. He founded several monasteries in Wales, where his monks maintained themselves by their labor and industry. He governed the see of St. David's 65 years, and was buried in the cathedral there. The symbol of the leek attributed to him is supposed to originate in the custom of Cymortha, still observed among the farmers of the country, where in assisting one another in ploughing their land, they bring each their leeks to the common repast of the whole party.

DAVID, an Armenian philosopher, in the middle of the fifth century, who studied at Athens. He translated some of the works of Plato and Aristotle, and other learned Greeks, which are preserved in the French king's library.

DAVID, *de Dinant*, a disciple of Amauri, in the beginning of the 13th century, who taught that God was original matter, a system afterwards nearly adopted by Spinoza.

DAVID, *George*, a fanatic of Ghent, educated as a glazier. In 1525 he began to preach as the true Messiah, the third David, the nephew of God. This strange doctrine created followers and persecution, and he fled to Friesland, and afterwards to Basil, where he died 1556. He prophesied that after three days he would rise again, and about that time the magistrates of Basil in contempt of his opinions dug up his body, which together with his writings was burnt by the executioner.

DAVID, *de Pomis*, a Jewish physician of the 16th century, who pretended to be descended from the true stock of Judah. He wrote *de sensum affectibus*, 8vo.—a rabbinical dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, Venice, folio. 1587, very useful and learned.

DAVID, *Gantz*, a Jewish historian of the 16th century,

author of a Hebrew chronicle, 4to. part of which was translated into Latin by Vorstius with notes, Leyden 1644, 4to.

DAVID, of Hirazug, a Welsh divine and poet, called the black, about 1350. He altered and improved the grammar and profody of Edeyrn, at the time of the conquest of his country by Edward I. and according to the new institutions and manners which that era produced, the missal or the office of the Virgin was translated by him into Welsh, and is still preserved.

DAVID EL DAVID, a Persian Jew, in the 12th century, who pretended to be the Messiah, and prevailed upon some of his countrymen to support his imposture. He was at last defeated and beheaded in the king's presence, who ordered the Jews to be massacred through the empire.

DAVID AB GWILUM, a celebrated Welsh bard, patronised by Ivor the Generous. His poetry which possessed beauty, fire and sublimity was chiefly on subjects of love, and 147 of his poems were inscribed to the fair Morvid his mistress, who however proved unkind to his merits, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer, who distinguished himself in the English army at the battle of Crecy. His works were edited at London 1789.

DAVID, emperor of Trebizonde, after John his brother, was of the imperial family of the Commeni. He was defeated by Mahomet II. who insolently offered him the choice either of being converted to mahometanism, or to suffer death. He heroically chose death, and suffered 1461.

DAVID AP EDMUND, a Welsh poet in the 15th century, born at Hanmer in Flintshire. He was the president of an assembly of bards who met at Caermarthen, at the request of Edward IV. and were opposed by a poetical band from another province. At that meeting a number of canons of poetry were established and agreed upon.

DAVID I. earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was king of Scotland, after his brother Alexander the Fierce 1124. He was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand niece of William the conqueror, and after the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen. To enforce her pretensions he entered England, and seized Carlisle which though conquered afterwards at the battle of North Allerton 1138, he was permitted to retain. He died at Carlisle 11th May 1153, universally respected as a mild, popular, and benevolent king.

DAVID II. king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce, whom he succeeded when five years old. During the invasion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France, but returned after the defeat of his enemies 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, after a valiant resistance, and sent a close prisoner to the tower, from which, after a long confinement of 10 years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. He died 1371, aged 47, leaving no issue by his wife Jane daughter of Edward II. of England.

DAVIDIS, *Francis*, a Hungarian, who at various times embraced the tenets of the Roman catholics, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Unitarians, &c. As he opposed both Socinus and Blandrata, and declared that no worship was due to Christ, he was accused of favoring Judaism, and was in consequence thrown into prison, where he died

1579. He wrote some tracts on the millennium, and other theological subjects.

DAVIES, *John*, a lawyer and poet, born at Chifford, Wilts 1570. He was of Queen's college Oxford, and then removed to the Middle temple, where he was called to the bar. He was member of parliament in 1601, and on the queen's death went with lord Hunston and others to Scotland to congratulate James, who knowing the character of his writings received him with great cordiality and respect. He was solicitor and attorney general to the king in Ireland, and also speaker of the Irish house, and on returning to England in 1612, he was made an English serjeant at law, afterwards one of the judges, and in 1626 lord chief justice of the king's bench. He died however suddenly of an apoplexy before his installation. He was a man of great spirit, of extensive erudition, but more distinguished for wit and learning, than as an able lawyer. His notice of the nature and immortality of the soul, a poem dedicated to queen Elizabeth, has gone through several editions. He wrote, besides smaller poems—orchestra—on dancing—hymns of Aftrea, &c. edited 1773, in 12mo, and some law tracts—an abridgment of sir Edward Coke's reports,—jus imponendi vectigalia, &c. edited 1786, 8vo. Sir John married Eleanor, daughter of lord Touchet, by whom he had a son, an idiot, who died young, and Lucy, who married lord Huntingdon. Lady Davies pretended to be a prophetess, and the Sunday before her husband's death she suddenly burst into tears, which she declared were his funeral tears. She died in London 1552, and was buried at St. Martin's in the fields, near her husband. An account of her wonderful and strange prophecies, was published in 1649.

DAVIES, *John*, was born at Llanveres in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin school by Morgan, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. He was of Jesus, and afterwards of Lincoln college Oxford. He took his doctor's degree 1616, and became rector of Mallwyd and canon of St. Asaph. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with the history and antiquities of his country. His works are—Antiquæ linguæ Britannicæ, nunc dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, &c. rudimenta, 1621 8vo. Dictionarium Latino--Britannicum folio. 1632. Adagia Britannica, &c. He also assisted his friends bishop Morgan, and Parny, to translate the bible into Welsh. He died 1644.

DAVIES, *John*, an eminent critic, born in London 22d April 1679. He was educated at the charter-house and Queen's college Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1701. In 1711 he was made rector of Fen-ditton, near Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, and 1717 chosen master of his college and created D.D. He died 7th March 1732, aged 53, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He was the learned editor of the works of Maximus Tyrius, Cæsar, Minucius Felix, Cicero's philosophical pieces, &c. Lactantius, &c. Though universally admired as the editor of these valuable classics, yet the abbé d'Olivet, has censured Dr. Davies as a puerile, weak, and injudicious annotator.

DAVIES, *John*, a poet and writing master. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards resided in Fleet-street. Most of his poetical pieces are mentioned by Wood. He wrote also the scourge of folly, in epigrams, and

the anatomy of fair writing, a copy-book, &c. He died about 1618.

DAVIES, *Samuel*, an American dissenting clergyman, born at Newcastle, Delaware, 3d November 1724. He succeeded in 1759, as president of the college of New Jersey, and died February 4th 1761. His sermons, 3 vols. 8vo. were published by Dr. Gibbons, London, and are in esteem.

DAVIES, *Thomas*, a bookseller. He was in 1728 at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1736 appeared as an actor at the Haymarket theatre. He then commenced bookseller in Duke's court, but soon returned to the theatre, and after strolling over the country he appeared in 1752 at Drury-lane, with his wife, a Miss Yarrow, a woman of great beauty and unsullied virtue. In 1762 he again commenced a bookseller in Ruffel-street, and in 1778 became a bankrupt, but the influence and friendship of Dr. Johnson, and a benefit at Drury-lane from Mr. Sheridan, restored him to the comforts of independence. In 1780 he published his life of Garrick, which improved his income and enlarged the number of his friends. He also wrote memoirs of Henderson, a life of Massinger, of Dr. John Eachard, Mr. Lillo, sir John Davies, and also dramatic miscellanies 3 vols. besides some fugitive pieces in the newspapers. He died 5th May 1785, and was buried in the vault of St. Paul's Covent garden.

DAVILA, *Henry Catherine*, a celebrated historian, born at Cyprus, from which he fled when that island was subdued by the Turks 1571. He came to Avila in Spain, where he understood his family originated, and he afterwards passed to France, where he became a favorite at the court of Henry III. The death of the monarch disconcerted the plans of Davila, who expected there for himself, his brother and two sisters, a permanent settlement, and though he remained for a little while in the service of Henry IV. he went to Venice, where he was honorably received. On his way to Verona, on the affairs of the Venetian republic, he was grossly insulted by a person who at last discharged a pistol at him, and wounded him mortally. The son of Davila, a youth of 18, revenged his death and immediately cut the assassin to pieces. During his residence at Venice, Davila wrote in Italian his history of the civil wars of France in 15 books, from the death of Henry II. 1559 to 1598. This history, considered by Bolingbroke as equal to Livy's annals, is highly esteemed for its authenticity, correctness, and the elegance of the composition. The best edition is that of London 2 vols. 4to 1755.

DAVILA, *Peter Francis*, a famous Spanish naturalist, who in the pursuit of conchyliology and mineralogy, corresponded with the most learned men in Europe. He died at Madrid 1785. An account of his valuable cabinet was published in 3 vols.

DAVIS, *Henry Edwards*, a native of Windfor, 11th July 1756. He was educated at Ealing, Middlesex, and at Baliol college Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1778 he wrote his examination of Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, a work which though the production of a young man was considered as so respectable, that of many attacks it was the only one which the historian deigned to answer. He died 10th February 1784, of a lingering illness, and left

behind him a most respectable character for erudition, for goodness of heart, and amiableness of manners. He was buried at Windfor.

DAVIS, *John*, a native of Sandridge, Devonshire, early inured to a sea life. He obtained in 1585, the command of some vessels to discover a northwest passage to the East Indies, and he gave his name to the streights which he visited, and the next year he proceeded in his spirit of discovery to the coast of Greenland, and as high as the 73d degree of north latitude. He was with Cavendish in 1591, in his expedition to the South seas, and afterwards he was employed in five voyages to the East Indies. He was not only an able seaman but a correct writer, as appears by the account of his voyages which he published. He was unfortunately killed on the shores of Malacca in a quarrel with some Japanese 1605.

DAVISON, *Jeremiah*, born in England, of Scotch parents, was pupil to Lely, and excelled in painting satyrs. He died 1745.

DAUMIUS, *Christian*, a native of Misnia, regent of the college of Zwickau, where he died 1687, aged 75. He gave proofs of his learning in his tractatus de causis amissarum linguarum Latinæ radicum, 8vo.—epistolæ 4to.—indagator et restitutor linguarum Græc. radicum,—and poems.

DAUN, *Leopold count*, a great general born in 1705. He was colonel in 1740, and distinguished himself in the wars of Maria Theresia, and afterwards with greater glory in the relief of Prague, &c. against the king of Prussia whom he defeated at Chotchemitch in 1757, to commemorate which great victory the empress instituted the military order which bears her name. He again distinguished himself at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758, and at the siege of Dresden, but he was totally defeated at Siplitz near Torgau, in 1760. The peace of 1763 restored him and the country to tranquillity, and he died at Vienna 5th February 1766 at the age of 61, leaving behind him the character of a brave and circumspect general, a humane and benevolent man, and a devout christian.

DAUNOIS, *Countess*, acquired some celebrity, by her romances and travels in Spain. She died 1705.

DAURAT, *John*, a French poet, born near the head of the Vienne 1507. He so ably distinguished himself by his learning and application, that he became Greek professor at Paris, and evinced the superiority of his mode and powers of education, by the number of able and illustrious scholars who studied under him. Though learned, he was careless of his affairs, and consequently poor. Charles IX. made him his poet laureat, and was frequently delighted with his conversation. Daurat restored the custom of writing anagrams, in which he was very successful, and so prolific was his muse, that it is said, he wrote in Greek and Latin, not less than 50,000 verses, besides poems in French. He was, as Scaliger observes, a good critic; but he foolishly employed the last years of his life in finding out the bible in Homer's verses. After losing his first wife, by whom he had some children, he at the age of 80 married a young girl, by whom he had a son. He died at Paris 1588, aged 81.

DAWES, *Mr William*, an English prelate, born at Lyons near Braintree, Essex, 12th Sep. 1671. From

Merchant-tailors' school he went to St. John's college, Oxford; but about two years after, in consequence of the death of his two elder brothers, and his inheriting the estates of his father sir John Dawes bart. he removed to Cambridge, as nobleman of Catharine-hall. Soon after taking his degree of M. A. he married Frances daughter of sir Thomas Darcy, and at the proper age entered into orders, and in 1696, after being made D. D. by royal mandate, he was elected master of his college. King William, who was pleased with one of his sermons, gave him a prebend of Worcester, and he was afterwards made rector and dean of Bocking, Essex, in every situation recommending himself to the good opinion of his neighbours, by his affable, benevolent, and charitable conduct. On the accession of queen Anne, he was made one of the royal chaplains; but a sermon which he preached offended some of the ministers, and the see of Lincoln intended for him, was conferred on Wake, 1705. Two years after, however, the queen named him for the see of Chester, and in 1714 he was translated to York. He died of a diarrhoea, and an inflammation of the bowels, 30th April 1724, and was buried near his lady in Catharine-hall. He had seven children, three of whom only survived him. This respectable and worthy man published an anatomy of Atheism, a short poem, 1693—the duties of the closet—sermons preached on several occasions—the duty of communicating, &c.—a preface to Blackall's works. His whole works were collected in 1733 in 3 vols. 8vo.

DAWES, *Richard*, the celebrated author of Miscellanea Critica, was born in 1708, and educated under the famous Anthony Blackwall, and afterwards at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1736 he published a specimen of a Greek translation of paradise lost. His attack upon Bentley, is censured by Toup. He was elected master of Newcastle-upon-Tyne school 1738, which he resigned 11 years after, and died in 1766 at Heworth near Newcastle. His miscellanea critica, has been very learnedly edited by bishop Burgess, Oxford, 1781.

DAY, *John*, an eminent printer, who had a shop in Aldergate-treet, and another at the west door at St. Paul's. He died 23d July 1584. His name deserves to be commemorated, not only as the printer of a bible dedicated to Edward VI. of Latimer's sermons, of Tyndal's works, of the book of martyrs, &c. but as a man whose great diligence in his profession, widely disseminated knowledge, and advanced, not in a slight degree, the progress of the reformation.

DAY, *Thomas*, an eminent writer, born in London, 22d June 1748. His father was a collector of the customs, and at his death left him an unprotected infant, but with an income of £1,200 a year. After being eight or nine years at the Charter house, he entered at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he, however, took no degree. He afterwards wished to apply himself to the study of medicine, from which he was dissuaded by his friend Dr. Small of Birmingham, and he at last entered at the Middle temple, and was called duly to the bar, but never practised. In his opinions of mankind he was romantic, he was an enthusiastic admirer of virtue, and had such detestation of female seduction, that he challenged, to no effect, a nobleman whom report described as a vile and licentious violator of virgin innocence.

In his schemes of visionary perfection, he selected two girls from the poor house at Shrewsbury, with the intention of educating them after the principles of Rousseau, and of selecting one of them for his wife; but the conduct and affection of the two young women did not answer his sanguine expectations, though he honorably performed his engagements towards them, and presented them with £500 each, when respectably married, the one to his friend Mr. Bicknell, and the other to a creditable tradesman. In the beginning of the American war, he embraced the part of the colonies, against the conduct of the mother country, and he published some political tracts, and two poems called, the devoted legions, and the desolation of America. Though long regardless of the sex, and afterwards disappointed in his addresses, he married miss Esther Milnes, and retired to the enjoyments of domestic life, and of agricultural pursuits on his estates in Essex and Surrey. In the association for the redress of grievances, Mr. Day was frequently a leading man, and an eloquent speaker, and in 1786 he published a pamphlet against the increase of taxes, and another concerning the bill in parliament for the exportation of wool. The work which has gained him celebrity, is his *Sandford and Merton*, in three vols. published separately, in 1783, 86, and 89, for the information of youth, a composition of singular merit, which, to simplicity of diction, and interesting anecdotes, unites respect for virtue, morality, and religion. On the 28th Sep. 1789, Mr. Day attempted, with more boldness than prudence, to ride a favorite but untamed horse, which by a sudden plunge, threw off his rider, and by a violent kick on the head put an immediate end to his existence. Mrs. Day heard the afflicting intelligence with horror, she closed the curtains of her bed, and never again suffered the light of the sun to visit them, and after two years spent in this melancholy retirement, she followed her husband to the grave. The epitaph which Mr. Day had written and designed for his friend Dr. Small's tomb, was inscribed on his own.

DEACON, James, an English gentleman, known for his skill in music, drawing, and painting. He died May 1750.

DEAGEANT de St. MARCELLIN, Guichard, a French writer, at first in the service of marshal d'Ancre, and afterwards of the duke of Luynes, whom he assisted against his first patron. He was employed as an able negotiator by the court, and when he became a widower, Lewis XIII. wished to make him bishop of Evreux, but he preferred a second wife and politics to ecclesiastical honors. In the fluctuations of court favors, he was at last disgraced and sent in exile to Dauphiny, where he died 1639, in a good old age. He wrote some memoirs of state, from the time of Henry IV. to the year 1624, which though inelegant, contain some curious particulars. They were printed by his grand-son at Grenoble in 12mo. 1668.

DEBORAH, a prophetess of Israel, who prevailed on Baruch to attack Sisera the general of Jabin. When her countrymen had obtained the victory, she composed a beautiful ode, B. C. 1285.

DE BURE, William Francis, a bookseller at Paris, well known for his bibliographic instructive, 7 vols. 8vo. 1763, &c. He died at Paris 15th July 1782, aged 50.

DECEBALUS, a king of Dacia, who by his valor in de-

feating the Roman legions, obtained a yearly tribute from Domitian and Nero. Trajan more warlike refused to pay the disgraceful subsidy, and conquered Decabalus, and reduced his country to a Roman province, 105.

DECEMBRIO, Peter Candido, a native of Pavia, secretary to the pope, and afterwards to Alphonso king of Arragon. He wrote lives of Philip Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan,—and besides, published Italian translations of Quintus Curtius, and Livy—and a Latin version of Diodorus Siculus, of Appian, and of part of Homer. He died at Milan, 1477 aged 78.

DECHALES, Claudius Francis Millet, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Chambery 1611. He was not less respectable in private life, than as a man of learning. He read public lectures at Paris for four years, and afterwards taught navigation at Marseilles, and died professor of mathematics at Turin, 28th March 1678, aged 67. His works containing an edition of Euclid's elements—discourses on fortification and navigation—architecture—optics—hydrostatics—trigonometry, &c. were first collected in three vols. folio. called *Mundus mathematicus*, as a complete course of mathematics, and they were afterwards improved and published in 4 vols. 1690 at Lyons.

DECIUS, Philip, a native of Milan, lecturer in jurisprudence at Pisa, Pistoia, and other places in Italy, where he acquired such celebrity, that no one could dispute with him. He afterwards settled in France, but died at Pisa 135, aged 82.

DECIUS, a Roman consul, immortalized in the annals of his country, for devoting himself to the gods manes in the midst of a battle against the Latins, and thus ensuring the victory to his army.—His son and grand-son on similar occasions followed his glorious example, and thus obtained the victory for their country.

DECIVS, a Roman emperor after Philip. He defeated the Persians in battle, but unfortunately perished in a morass with his army, in a fight against the Goths, 251 A. D.

DECKER, or DECKHER, John, a learned Jesuit, born at Hazebruck, in Flanders, was professor of theology at Douai and Louvain. He was sent on an embassy into Nitria, and was made chancellor of Gratz university, where he died 1619, aged 69. He wrote *Velificatio seu theorematum de anno ortus ac mortis domini*, 4to.—*tabula chronographica a captâ per Pompeium Jerosolymâ ad deletam a Tito urbem*, 4to. in which he displayed great erudition and extensive knowledge of chronology.

DECKER, Thomas, a poet, in the reign of James I. He acquired some celebrity by the satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him, in his *Poetaster*, under the name of Crispinus. Decker resented the affront in his play of *Satyrormastix*, where Jonson, under the name of young Horace, is the hero of the piece; and so successful and popular was the poetic invective, that the play was universally followed. Decker wrote three of his plays in conjunction with Webster, and one with Rowley and Ford; and though his abilities were not of a superior degree, yet he was admired, and his "honest whore," and "old Fortunatus," are said to possess merit equal to any of the compositions of other theatrical writers, Shakespeare.

Shakespeare excepted. The time of his birth and death is unknown, though it is certain he was alive after 1638.

DEDEKIND, *Frederic*, a German of the 16th century, who published a very ingenious ironical eulogium on incivility and rudeness, intituled, *Grobianus, five de incultis moribus et inurbanis gestibus*, Franckfort, 8vo. 1553.

DEE, *John*, a mathematician of eminence, born in London 18th July 1527. He was educated at Chelmsford, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where, for three years, he says, he devoted each day 4 hours to sleep, 2 to meals and exercise, and 18 to study. He went to the low countries in 1547, and on his return he was made fellow of Trinity-college, just founded by Henry VIII. His attention to mathematical studies, so closely connected with astronomy, and, in those days, to astrology, brought upon him at this time the suspicion of magician; and, to avoid this, he retired to Louvain, in 1478, where it is supposed he took the degree of L.L.D. In 1551 he visited Paris, where he read lectures on Euclid's elements; but the most flattering promises could not prevail upon him to settle there. He therefore returned to England, 1551, and was so highly respected that he was presented to the king, and made rector of Upton-upon-Severn. In Mary's reign, his correspondence with Elizabeth's friends exposed him to the suspicions of treason, and therefore he was arrested, and at last with difficulty set at liberty. He paid his court to queen Elizabeth, who flattered him with compliments; but the general belief of his being a conjurer was in the way of his promotion, and the books which he published countenanced the imputation, from the mysterious language and incomprehensible subjects which they contained. In 1564 he left England, to present a work to the emperor Maximilian; and, in 1571, the queen paid such respect to his celebrity that she sent two physicians to attend him when confined by sickness in Louvain. On his return to England he settled at Mortlake, where he collected a choice library of above 4000 volumes; which, however, during his absence, in 1583, was plundered by the populace, who firmly believed that he had a familiar connection with the devil, by his magical incantations. The appearance of a new star in 1572, and of a comet in 1577, gave him opportunities of distinguishing himself as an astronomer; and he engaged the queen's patronage by his able assertion of her right to the countries discovered by her subjects, and by his ingenious plans for the reformation of the calendar. In 1581 he began his attempts to penetrate more deeply into futurity, and, assisted by Kelly, a young man of Worcestershire, he launched forth into those extravagancies in mystery and superstition by which he pretended to hold intercourse with departed spirits. For two years he was engaged in these unbecoming pursuits, and was at last persuaded by Albert Laski, a Polish lord, who entertained the same notions of astrology, to pass over to the continent, more securely to indulge their mysterious incantations. After travelling through Germany, the three conjurers reached Poland, and, after an introduction to the emperor Rodolph, and to Stephen king of Poland, Dee and Kelly were at last, after the exhibition of some magical tricks, banished from the country by the interference of the pope's nuncio.

The noise of this fanatical adventure reached Elizabeth, who desired Dee to return. He obeyed, and travelling with great pomp and becoming solemnity, reached England 23d November 1689, and a few days after was presented to the queen, who received him graciously. But though so powerful over supernatural agents, Dee was poor, and therefore he petitioned the queen for a liberal subsistence. Two commissioners were appointed to examine his papers and the transactions of his life; and though their report was favorable, he yet obtained no relief. At last, however, by the interference of lady Warwick and archbishop Whitgift, he obtained the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and, two years after, the wardenship of Manchester college, where he spent seven years, in a disturbed and unquiet manner. In 1604 he petitioned James that he might be tried, and that all aspersions of magical incantations might be wiped away from his character; but the king, knowing the habits of his life, disregarded it; and Dee at last removed to Mortlake, where he began again to practise his mysterious arts. Though old and infirm, Dee still believed in his astrological calculations, and the vanity and ostentatious ambition which for above fifty years he had displayed forsook him not when sinking into the grave. He died miserably poor, in 1608, aged 80, and was buried at Mortlake. He was twice married, and he left a numerous family. The eldest of his sons, *Arthur*, was brought up under Camden, and was physician to Charles I. His writings were very numerous; but besides what he published, several MSS. are preserved in the Cotton library and in the Ashmolean museum. His notes and preface to Billingsley's Euclid, and some other works, prove him to have been a very able mathematician. An account of his communications with spirits and his conferences with the emperor of Germany and the king of Poland, written by his own hand, was published, with a curious preface, by Dr. Meic Casaubon, in 1659, folio, and it attracted for some time the public attention. Dr. Hooke, some years after, attempted to show that Dee was not an astrologer, but that he was a spy, and that the figures and hieroglyphics he used were not those of an enthusiast or magician, but of an artful man, employed to watch the conduct and develope the measures of government. To this conjecture, however, few assented.

DEFESCH, *William*, a German, eminent for his skill on the violin. He was leader of the band at Marybone-gardens, and also composed for Vauxhall. His musical compositions, songs, and ballads, were much admired. He died about 1750, aged 70.

DE FOE, *Daniel*, was born in the parish of St. Giles' Cripplegate, about 1668, where his father, James Foe, was a butcher. He was educated among the dissenters, and warmly embraced their tenets; and he probably prefixed *De* to his name to conceal the obscurity of his origin. He was early an author, and published, 1686, a pamphlet on the contest between the Turks and Austrians. In 1683 he followed in arms the fortunes of Monmouth, and escaped, much to the wonder of all his historians, the sanguinary grasp of Jeffries. He became a liveryman of London 1688, and zealously favored the revolution. About this time he was a hosier, though he afterwards denied the occupation; and in 1692 he was so reduced, either by misconduct or by the unfavorable circumstances of the

the

the times, that he fled from his creditors, though he afterwards very honorably discharged the best part of his debts. Though offered a respectable commercial situation at Cadiz by his friends, he determined to live by his pen. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, in which he continued till the suppression of the tax in 1699. He now published various pamphlets on political and temporary subjects, one of which, his "true born Englishman," a satire, in verse, in defence of the revolution, recommended him to the notice of king William. His "shortest way with the dissenters," in 1702, as it reflected on the government and the church, was noticed by the house of commons, and he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to be fined, and imprisoned. He was liberated from his confinement in 1704, by the friendship of Harley and of Godolphin, and immediately retired to St. Edmundsbury, where his pen was again employed on political subjects. In 1706 he produced some essays to remove the prejudices of the Scotch against the union; and so great were his services considered, that he was sent by Godolphin to Edinburgh to confer upon the subject with the leading men of Scotland. Upon the conclusion of the union, he was rewarded for his services, and two years after, 1709, he published the history of the union, in a manner so satisfactory, that, in 1786, the same pamphlet was republished, when the Irish union was projected. In 1713 some of his publications were considered as jacobitical, in consequence of which he was prosecuted, but at last liberated from Newgate by the influence of his friend lord Oxford. He found himself so neglected on the accession of the house of Hanover, that he published his appeal to honor and justice, the last of his political tracts, as he was seized with an apoplexy before the work was finished, and as he afterwards devoted himself only to useful and general instruction. In 1715 he wrote the family instructor; and in April 1719 appeared the first part, and August following the second part, of Robinson Crusoe; a work which, though abused by some of his contemporaries, has survived by its merit the malevolence of criticism, and triumphed over the opposition of party, and stands now as the most lasting monument of the literary fame and merits of the author. It is said by some, indeed, that this interesting book was dishonestly borrowed from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotsman, who lived four years and four months in an uninhabited island, till relieved by captain Wood Rogers in 1709. Selkirk's adventures, indeed, appeared before the public in the captain's voyage; and therefore, though the idea of a man thrown upon a desert island might be borrowed from Selkirk's adventures, yet the rest of the story evidently belongs to the genius and superstructure of De Foe. This respectable writer died at his house at Islington 1731, leaving one daughter, who married Mr. H. Baker, the naturalist. The publications of De Foe are very numerous, and possessed great merit, and, at the time in which they appeared, they were considered as very powerful engines in the hands of party. His attempts to write poetry were not successful, after the noble strains of Waller and Dryden; and if his verses were read, it was more in consequence of the satire which they conveyed than of the merit and

beauty of the numbers. The life of a political writer must be exposed to the attacks of open and secret enemies, a circumstance which De Foe's political career sufficiently evinced, but whatever might have been the provocations which he gave to his opponents, it is to be observed, to the discredit of Pope, that, without the most distant imputation of offence, De Foe appeared disgraced in 1728, in the libellous lines of the Dunciad.

DEHUY, an ingenious French engraver, who died 1748. He engraved the pieces of some of the greatest masters, among whom are the names of Rembrandt, Vernet, Aved, Tintoretto, &c.

DEJAURE, N. a French poet, who died young, and suddenly, October 1800. His pieces, called *le franc Breton—Montano—Lodoiska*, an opera, have been received on the stage with applause.

DEIDIER, *Anthony*, a medical professor of Montpellier, who published, in 1723, a curious dissertation, *de veneris morbis*, in which he supposes that the disease is communicated by a number of small animalcules.

DEJOTARUS, tetrarch and king of Galatea, espoused the cause of Pompey in the civil wars, for which he was dethroned by Cæsar.

DELAMET, *Adrian Augustin de Buffy*, an ecclesiastic, born of a noble family in Picardy. He attended his relation cardinal de Retz in his travels, and then settled at the Sorbonne at Paris, where he died, 20th July 1691, aged 70. He wrote among other things, a resolution of cases of conscience, afterwards republished by Treuve, under the name of dictionary of cases of conscience, 2 vols. fol.

DELANY, *Patrick*, an eminent divine, born in Ireland about 1686. His father was originally a servant in the family of sir John Rennel, the judge, and afterwards rented a small farm. Young Delany was brought up as sizar at Trinity-college, Dublin, of which he became fellow. At this time he formed a very intimate acquaintance with dean Swift, and soon distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and as an active and successful tutor in his college. The part, however, which he took in supporting two young men who had, for misconduct, been expelled, proved offensive to the provost and to Boulter the primate, who wished to oppose his advancement. Lord Carteret, in 1727, presented him to the chancellorship of Christ-church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1729 he began the periodical paper called the *Tribune*, continued to 20 numbers; and in 1731 he came to London, to publish his "revelation examined with candor," a work to which he added a second volume, and, thirty years after, a third, and which was universally and deservedly admired. When in London, he married Mrs. Margaret Tenison, a rich Irish widow, who died December 6, 1741. In 1738 he published his "reflections upon polygamy," a curious work, which was followed, in 1740 and 1742, with an historical account of the life of David king of Israel, in 3 vols. a performance which, while it displayed the ingenuity, learning, and judgment of the author, little contributed to the honor of the sacred writings, whose authenticity and character cannot rest upon the labors of men. In 1743, 9th June, he took for his second wife the widow of Alexander Pendarves, a woman of great excellence and known.

known genius; and the following year he was raised to the deanry of Down. The most considerable of his productions after he became dean, was his "remarks on the life of Swift by lord Orrery." This publication set in fairer colors the character of Swift, and exhibited him in a more amiable view, from the recollections of friendship and intimacy, than that of lord Orrery. His labors, however friendly, did not pass uncensured from the pen of Deane Swift esq. who reflected, with petulance and abuse, on the publication of Dr. Delany; who replied, in 1755, with great temper and truly christian moderation. Besides these, he published sermons, and some theological tracts. He died at Bath; May 1768, in the 83d year of his age. Dr. Delany was remarkable, not more for his learning, than for his benevolence and hospitality. He left little property behind him, though the last twenty years of his life his annual income was £3000, which generously were distributed at the call of indigence and distress.

DELANY, *Mary*, second wife of Dr. Delany, was daughter of Bernard Granville, afterwards lord Lansdowne, and was born at Coulton, Wilts, 14th May 1700. When she was 17, she was influenced by her relations, against her inclinations, to marry Alexander Pendarves esq. of Roscrow, in Cornwall, a gentleman of great property, but much advanced in life; but though she lived unhappy, her time was usefully devoted to the cultivation of her mind, naturally vigorous and eager after improvement. In 1724 she became a widow; in consequence of which she left Cornwall, and resided chiefly in London. After a widowhood of 19 years, she married, in 1743, Dr. Delany, whom she had long known as the friend of her learned correspondent dean Swift, and with him she lived the happiest of wives, till his death, in 1768. When this melancholy event took place, she wished to settle at Bath, but the duchess of Portland who knew and loved her virtues, insisted upon her living with her at Bullstrode, and she continued in that hospitable retreat for some years. On the death of the duchess, the king, with laudable benevolence, assigned Mrs. Delany, a house, ready furnished, in St. Alban's street, Windsor, and granted her a pension of £300 a-year, which she enjoyed till her death, 15th April 1788, at the advanced age of nearly 88. Mrs. Delany is well known for her spirited and elegant correspondence with some of the learned and of the witty of the times, but particularly for her great skill in drawing and painting. Her pieces, which are numerous and tastefully executed, adorn the mansions of her relations, as well as her works in embroidery and in shells. She is also known for inventing, at the age of 74, an ingenious Flora, by the tasteful application of colored papers together, skilfully cut with scissars, and so delicately disposed upon black ground, as to imitate and almost equal the works of nature. In this elegant accomplishment she continued to be engaged till her 83d year, when her sight began to fail; and so astonishing was her assiduity, that not less than 980 plants were exhibited in her beautiful flora which is now in the possession of her nephew, Court Dewes esq. She also wrote some poetry.

DELAUNE, *Thomas*, a nonconformist, who, in 1683, wrote an answer to Dr. Calamy's discourse concerning

a scrupulous conscience. His book called "plea for nonconformity," gave such offence, that he was tried, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine; which as he could not do, he died in prison.

DELEYRE, *Alexander*, a native of Bourdeaux, who wrote an analysis of lord Bacon's works, 3 vols. 12mo.—the genius of Montesquieu—the spirit of St. Evremond, &c. He also assisted Raynal in his history of the commerce of the Indies, and contributed some valuable articles to the encyclopedie. He died 1797.

DELFT, *Jacob*, a celebrated portrait painter, of Delft, who died 1661, aged 42. He was grandson of Mirevelt, whom he rivall'd in the efforts of his pencil.

DELIUS, *Christopher Traugott*, a native of Walhausen, in Thuringia, who, after serving in the army, was made surveyor of the Hungarian mines, and then placed at Vienna, in the department of the mines and of the mint. He was an eminent mineralogist, and wrote a dissertation on mountains, 8vo.—an introduction to the art of mining, 4to. He died in Italy 1799, aged 51.

DELMONT *Deodalt*, an historical painter, born at St. Tron. He was pupil to Rubens, who highly esteemed him. He died 1634, aged 53.

DELOBEL, a French painter, of the 17th century. His pieces which are in a very superior stile, adorn chiefly the churches and cathedrals of France.

DE LOLME, *John Lewis, L.L.D.* a native of Geneva, who for some years resided in England, and acquired great celebrity as an author. In the latter part of his life he retired to the continent, and died in Switzerland, March 1807. He was in his character a man of talents and information, entertaining and witty in his conversation, temperate in his living, but in his person little attentive to the graces of outward appearance. He is author of parallel between the English constitution and the former government of Sweden, 1772—treatise on the constitution of England, 1775, a work of singular merit, often reprinted, and commended by the approbation not only of lords Camden and Chatham, and other great political characters, but by the nervous writer of Junius' letters—essay on the union of Scotland with England, 1787—memorials of human superstition—observations on the tax on windows, 1788—observations on the late national embarrassments, 1789, &c.

DELRIO, *Martin Anthony*, a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp, of Spanish parents, 1551. He studied at the universities of Paris, Douai, and Louvain, where he displayed astonishing powers of memory, and great quickness of learning. He was admitted L. L. D. at Salamanca, and afterwards became a counsellor of the parliament of Brabant, and entered the Jesuits' order at Valladolid. He taught belles lettres at Liege, Mayence, Gratz, and Salamanca, and died at Louvain, two years after his friend Lipsius, 1608. Besides notes on Seneca, Claudian, and Solinus, he wrote explications of difficult passages in scripture—commentaries on the old testament—disquisitiones magicæ.

DELRIO, *John*, a native of Bruges, dean of Antwerp, died 1624. He wrote commentaries on the 119th psalm.

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, for some time at the court of Philip of Macedon. He was put to death by Cassander, B.C. 322.

DEM

DEMARATUS, a king of Sparta, who was obliged to resign the crown in consequence of the imputation of his enemies, who accused him of being illegitimate. He retired to Persia, where he was honorably received.

DEMESTE, *John, M.D.* chaplain and chief surgeon to the forces of the prince of Liege, was a native of Liege, where he died, August 20, 1783, aged 38. He is well known as the author of some ingenious letters on chemistry, Paris, 1779.

DEMETRIUS, *Polissætes*, son of Antigonus, was honored by the Athenians with the dedication of brazen statues, because he had delivered their city from the power of Demetrius Phalereus, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. Though beaten at the battle of Ipsus, he had the good fortune to seat himself on the throne of Macedonia; where his posterity remained till the age of Perseus. He died B.C. 286.

DEMETRIUS, *Soter*, king of Syria, was son of Seleucus. He was for some time an hostage at Rome, and perished in battle, B.C. 150.

DEMETRIUS II. surnamed Nicanor, was king of Syria after his father, Demetrius I. He formed an alliance with the Jews, and was at last killed by the governor of Tyre, B.C. 127.

DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS, a philosopher, the disciple of Theophrastus. He was highly honored by the Athenians, and afterwards was hospitably entertained by Ptolemy king of Egypt. He contributed 200,000 volumes to the Alexandrine library, and died by the bite of an asp, 284 B.C.

DEMETRIUS, a cynic philosopher, in the reign of Caligula, afterwards banished by Vespasian for his insolence.

DEMETRIUS, czar of Russia, son of the czar John Basilowitz, is by some historians called the false Demetrius, and regarded as an obscure native of Jaroslaw, who was instructed by an artful monk to assume the character of the real Demetrius, who, it is said, had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. This youthful adventurer, whether really the prince or pretender, invaded Russia with a small army, in 1604, and was so successful as to seat himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months, he was assassinated, 1606. He had married the daughter of Mnieski, palatine of Sandomir, who had warmly espoused his cause.

DE MISSY, *Cesar*, a learned divine, born at Berlin 2d January 1703. He studied at Berlin and at Frankfurt on the Oder; and after preaching for five years in several towns of the United Provinces, he came to London, where he was ordained to serve the Savoy chapel, and in 1762, named by the bishop of London French chaplain to the king. He died 10th August 1775. He published some poetical pieces—essays on profane and sacred literature—epitomes of books, memoirs, &c. but generally anonymously, or only with his initials. He also assisted many of his friends, particularly Westein, in his edition of the Greek testament, and Jortin in his life of Erasmus. He was a learned and pious man.

DEMOCEDES, a physician of Crotona, who, after serving Polycrates of Samos, became the slave and the physician of Darius king of Persia. He returned to his country by stratagem, and married the sister of Milo, the celebrated wrestler.

DEM

DEMOCRITUS, a famous philosopher of Abdera, whose mental acquirements were so great and extraordinary that his countrymen accused him of madness. Hippocrates, however, saw and acknowledged his merit. He laughed constantly at the follies of mankind. He died at the age of 109, about 351.

DEMONAX, a philosopher of Crete in the reign of Adrian. He had the highest contempt for riches, and lived upon the accidental supplies which he received from his friends and strangers. He lived to his 100th year.

DEMOIVRE, *Abraham*, an eminent mathematician, born at Vitry, Champagne, May 1667. He left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came to England, where, by studying the principia of Newton, he made himself a complete master of mathematics, in which he read some popular lectures for his support. He was admitted member of the royal society in London, and of the academy of sciences, Paris; and died in London November 1754. His works are strong evidences of his superior learning and great application. He published, *miscellanea analytica*, 4to.—a treatise on annuities—and his great work, “doctrine of chances,” in 1718, 4to. twice reprinted, with considerable improvements.

DEMOSTHENES, a celebrated orator of Athens. Though but the son of a blacksmith, he rose to consequence; and though neglected by his guardians, and impeded in his education by weakness of lungs, and an inarticulate pronunciation, his assiduity overcame all obstacles, and enabled him to rise superior to every difficulty, and become the most illustrious and eloquent orator of all antiquity. He warmly resisted the politics and the insinuating conduct of Philip of Macedon, and was equally violent against his son and successor, Alexander the great; but, in spite of his eloquence, the arts and the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and Demosthenes unhappily found, that the Athenians whom he addressed were only the degenerate sons of those heroes who had bled at Marathon, at Salamis, and at Thermopylæ. Demosthenes, who had inveighed against the bribery of the Macedonians, himself was accused of receiving some splendid presents of money from Harpalus, the deputy of Alexander; but the unpopularity of his conduct continued but a short time; till at last the victories of Antipater obliged the Athenians to deliver their orator, and Demosthenes, rather than fall into the hands of his enemies, destroyed himself by poison, B.C. 322. The best edition of his orations is that of Reiske.

DEMOURS, *Peter*, a native of Marseilles, known for his eminence as a physician and for the dexterity of his surgical operations, and his great skill as an oculist. He died at Paris 26th June 1795, aged 93, author of some respectable works on his profession.

DEMPSTER, *William*, a learned Scotsman, born in the shire of Angus, 1490, and educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he went to Paris, and was successfully employed by the university there to refute the books of Raymond Lully, who had impugned Aristotle's philosophy. After visiting Padua and other places, he returned to Scotland, of which he published an ecclesiastical history, in which he magnifies the most common events into miracles. He died at Paris 1557.

DEN

DEMPSTER, *Thomas*, a native of Scotland, who studied at Paris, and there taught classical learning. His quarrelsome temper however, and his severities to his pupils, rendered him unpopular, and he was obliged to fly from Paris, and to return to Scotland. He afterwards went to Pisa, where his wife, a woman of great beauty, ran away with one of his scholars, a misfortune which he bore with all the indifference of stoicism. He afterwards read lectures on polite learning in various universities, and obtained a professor's chair at Nîmes, from whence he retired to Bologna, where after some years' residence he died 1625. He wrote some learned works, commentaries on Rosinus' Roman antiquities, and on Claudian,—four books of epistles,—dramatic pieces and poems,—a martyrology of Scotland,—a list of Scottish writers, &c. He was a man of astonishing memory, so that he was properly called a living library. His application was indefatigable, he never studied less than 14 hours daily, but he wanted judgment and discrimination. He was so partial to his country that he attributed to the natives of it, nearly all the books which English, Welch and Irish authors had composed. He has therefore been censured by protestants as well as papists, and Baillet has observed that in his ecclesiastical history of Scotland, in 19 books, he had no conscience, he forged titles of books never published to raise the glory of his native country, and he has been guilty of several cheating tricks by which he has lost his credit among men of learning.

DENHAM, *sir John*, an English poet, born in Dublin 1615. His father was chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and when afterwards removed to the English bench, he brought his son with him, who was educated in London, and in 1631 entered at Trinity college, Oxford. During his residence in the university, and afterwards while a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was devoted to gaming and dissipation, more than to learning and science, and his father not only augured the most fatal consequences, but threatened to disinherit him. In 1641, three years after the death of his father, he published his tragedy of "Sophy," which, says Waller, broke out like the Irish rebellion three score thousand strong, when nobody was aware of it. Soon after he was sheriff of Surry, and governor of Farnham castle, but not understanding military affairs he came to the king at Oxford, where, in 1643, he published his "Cooper's hill," a poem, says Dryden, which for majesty of style is and ever will be the standard of good writing. His attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars ensured him the confidence of the queen, who entrusted him with a commission to her unfortunate husband a captive in the army. He afterwards went as ambassador with lord Croft from Charles II. to Poland, and in 1652 he returned to England, where he found his estates greatly reduced in consequence of his former habits of gaming, and the persecutions of the civil war. For about a year he was hospitably entertained by lord Pembroke. At the restoration he entered upon his office of surveyor general to the king's buildings, and at the coronation he was created K.B. In the latter part of his life, in consequence of some domestic difference on his second marriage, he unfortunately lost his senses, which he however recovered. He wrote some verses on Cowley's death, and soon followed him to the grave. He died March 1668, and was buried in

DEN

Westminster-abbey near the remains of Chaucer, Spencer, and Cowley. Denham's works have been published together at different times, the sixth edition of which appeared in 1719. These poems are above 20 in number, containing besides the Sophy, and Cooper's hill, the destruction of Troy, and Cato Major. Wood mentions other works of Denham, such as a new version of the psalms, a panegyric on general Monk, the true presbyterian, &c. Denham, as Johnson has observed, is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. Cooper's hill is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospections or incidental meditation. He is one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude, though having done much, he left much to do.

DENELLE, an infamous revolutionist. He was the friend of Marat, and shared all his crimes, and at last, after trying to poison his wife and five children, he killed them with his own hand with blows. He expiated his crimes on the scaffold.

DENNER, *Balthasar*, a portrait painter, born at Ham-burgh 1685. He was offered, in London, for his excellent portrait of an old woman, 500 guineas which he refused. He died 1747.

DENNIS, *John*, an English critic, born in London 1657, and educated at Harrow and Caius college, Cambridge. After taking his bachelor's degree he was expelled for attempting to stab a person in the dark, upon which he travelled over France and Italy, and at his return set up for a man of fashion and of wit. He began his literary career as early as 1690, and continued to write till his death in 1733. He was intimate with the great and the learned of the times, but his temper was so violent, and his pride and suspicions so great, that his life was a continual scene of tumult and quarrel, inflamed and cherished by the invectives of his pen. He wrote in 1692, a pindaric ode on William's victory at Aghrim, and he also honored the death of that monarch and that of his queen, with poetical incense. In 1704 came his favorite tragedy "Liberty asserted," in which he used such violent language against the French nation, that in the pride of self-consequence he persuaded himself peace could never be re-established between the two countries without his being delivered up to the offended enemy. With this idea he applied to the duke of Marlborough for his protection, who declared to the alarmed poet that he had no influence with the ministry, but that he thought, without being terrified, his own case as desperate, as he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis himself. This singular character thus exposed to ridicule, is said on another occasion to have been walking near the sea while the guest of a friend in Sussex, and that at the sudden sight of a ship sailing as he imagined towards him, he decamped in the greatest hurry, calling his friend a traitor for conspiring to deliver his person up to the French. His poems on the battles of

Blenheim

Blenheim and Ramillies gained him the friendship of the victorious hero of the day, who presented him with 100*l.* and procured him an appointment in the customs worth 120*l.* per annum. He also wrote some prose pieces, especially priestcraft dangerous, &c. against Sacheverell's political union, and some severe reflections on Pope's essay on criticism, and Addison's Cato. This not only occasioned a curious pamphlet called the narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Dennis, but it drew upon him the satirist's resentment, and entitled him to a conspicuous place among the heroes of the Dunciad. Though now disregarded as a writer and a critic, he was esteemed in his day, but it was observed by a wit that Dennis was the fittest man in the world to instruct a dramatic writer, for he laid down rules for writing good plays, and showed him what were bad by his own.

DENNY, *fr* Anthony, a favorite of Henry VIII. born at Cheshunt, and educated at St. Paul's school and St. John's college, Cambridge. His great abilities soon recommended him to the court, where he became gentleman of the bed chamber, groom of the stole, and a privy counsellor. He was also knighted by the king, and in the general plunder of the property of the church, *fr* Anthony received from his capricious master very large and valuable grants of lands in Hertfordshire. When Henry was on his death-bed, *fr* Anthony alone had the courage and humanity to approach him, to remind him of his situation, and to exhort him to devote the few remaining moments of life to the momentous concerns of religion. The king had such an opinion of his integrity, that he made him one of the executors of his will, and of the counsellors of his successor, and gave him a legacy of 300*l.* *fr* Anthony was a man of great piety as well as learning. He died 1550, leaving by his lady Joan, daughter of *fr* Philip Champenon of Modbury, Devon, six children, of whom Henry the eldest was father of Edward who was knighted, and in 1626 made earl of Norwich.

DENTON, *John*, an English divine, educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, and ejected for nonconformity from the living of Oswald Kirk, Yorkshire in 1662. He afterwards conformed and after being re-ordained, was presented to the living of Stonegrave, and a prebend of York, which he held till his death 4th January 1708, in his 83d year. He published some sermons and religious tracts, and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Tillotson afterwards the primate.

DENTRECOLLES, *Francis Xavier*, a Jesuit, born at Lyons 1664. He went to China as missionary with Parrennin, and he died there on the same year as his associate 1741, and both aged 77. This Jesuit wrote several works in the Chinese language to recommend the christian religion to the disciples of Confucius, and some interesting pieces of his are also found in "lettres edifiantes & curieuses," and in du Halde's China.

DENYS, *James*, an historical painter, born at Antwerp 1645. He studied in Italy, and resided for some time at the court of Mantua, where he was highly honored. He returned afterwards to his native city, where he died.

DEPARCIEUX, *Anthony*, a mathematician, born in the diocese of Ufez. He wrote a treatise on trigonometry 4to—essays on the probabilities of the duration of hu-

man life 4to. a valuable work, which obtained him a seat in the academy of sciences,—memoir on the inundations of the river Seine, &c. His skill was much applauded in his construction of sun-dials on a new plan, and also for his meridian lines. He died 1768, aged 65.

DERBY, *James Stanley earl of*, an English nobleman, celebrated for his courage during the civil wars. With only 600 horse he bravely defended himself at Wigan against col. Lilburne and 3000 horse and foot, but when taken at the battle of Worcester, he was basely beheaded though faithfully promised pardon, October 15th, 1651. His widow imitated his heroic conduct, and after the brave defence of Latham house, she retired to the Isle of Man where she defied the attacks of her enemies. She was the last person who submitted to the power of the regicides.

DERCYLLIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, who avenged his country against the Persians and defended Chersonesus against the inroads of the Thracians about 400 B.C.

DEREING, *Edward*, an eminent divine, born in Kent, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. He was preacher at St. Paul's London, and distinguished himself by his eloquence before the court. He died 1576, much respected for his piety as well as learning. He wrote sermons,—lectures on the epistle to the Hebrews,—answer to Harding, &c.

DERHAM, *William*, an able philosopher and divine, born at Stoughton near Worcester, 26th November 1657, and educated at Blackley, and Trinity college, Oxford. He was presented in 1682 to Wargrave vicarage, Berks, and in 1689 to Upminster rectory, Essex. He devoted the best part of his time to mathematics and experimental philosophy. He was chosen fellow of the royal society, and enriched the philosophical transactions with many curious and valuable communications. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and the university of Oxford in 1730 honorably granted him the degree of D.D. for his meritorious services in the cause of science. This pious and good man, always employed in the labors of philosophy, humanity, and religion, died 5th April 1735, aged 78, and was buried at Upminster. His publications are very numerous, not less than 40, and mostly on philosophical subjects. The best known of his works are his physico-theology, 16 discourses preached at Boyle's institution 1711 and 12, and in 1714 his astro-theology, and in 1730 his christo-theology, a sermon to prove the divine origin of christianity, besides the artificial clock-maker, an ingenious book the fourth edition of which was published 1734. He also assisted some of his literary friends, he revised the "miscellanea curiosa," he prepared notes and observations for Eleazer Albin's natural history 4 vols, 4to. and published some pieces of Mr. Ray, and also the experiments of Dr. Robert Hooke. He left behind him a very valuable collection of curiosities.

DERING, *fr* Edward, a native of Kent, very violent in parliament in favor of republican principles. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters, and proposed other plans of reforms. Afterwards however he changed his opinion and espoused the royal cause which he supported with a troop of horse, equipped at his own expence. He was a great sufferer in the civil wars, and died before the restoration. His speeches in parliament were published in 4to.

DERRICK, Samuel, a linen draper of Dublin, who in 1751 came to London with the intention of supporting himself as a literary character. He once attempted the character of Gloucester in *Jane Shore*, but with such ill success that it was never repeated. After this he subsisted by pamphlet writing, but his extravagance led him into perpetual difficulties. He was on Beau Nash's death by means of his friends appointed in his place master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge, but ill conduct prevented his rise to independence, and he died very poor 7th of March 1769, aged 45. He translated among other things *Sylla*, a dramatic entertainment by the king of Prussia, 8vo. 1753.

DERYK or DERICK, Peter Cornelius, a landscape painter of Delft, the pupil of Hubert Jacobs. He studied afterwards in Italy, and died 1630, aged 62.

DERYKE, William, a historical painter at Antwerp, who died 1697.

DESAGULIERS, John Theophilus, son of a protestant minister at Rochelle, where he was born 12th March 1683, and which he left at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and he succeeded Dr Keil in reading lectures on experimental philosophy. In 1712 he married, and was the first who introduced the reading of lectures in London, where he had for his audience not only the learned and the great, but also George I. and George II. and the royal family. He was patronised by the duke of Chandos, who gave him the living of Edgware, and he afterwards became captain to the prince of Wales, and had a valuable living in Essex. In the latter part of his life, he had lodgings under the piazzas, Covent-garden, where his lectures were continued till his death 1749. He was member of several foreign academies, and published a course of experimental philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. 1734.—*Gravesande's* mathematical elements of natural philosophy, —and an edition of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics.

DESAIX, Lewis Charles Anthony, a French general, born of a respectable family at Vegou near Riom in August 1768. He embraced the military profession as lieutenant in the regiment of Britany, and at the revolution he assisted Custine as his aide-de-camp. He was wounded in the cheek at the battle of Lauterburg, but disregarded the pain while he boldly rallied the yielding battalions to the fight. He was general of division under Moreau, whom he assisted in his glorious retreat from the Danube; and afterwards he drove the Germans from the Rhine, and at the battle of Radstadt he obliged the archduke Charles to retreat. He bravely defended the bridge of Kehl, and afterwards in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, he attended Bonaparte into Egypt. In this distant country he every where displayed the same presence of mind, the same bravery, and after dispersing the Arabs, and the scattered forces of Murad-bey, and Elphi-bey, he was named commander of Upper Egypt which his valor and steadiness had completely subdued. After Bonaparte's retreat from Egypt he signed the treaty of El-arisch with the English and the Turks, and returned to Europe, but was detained as a prisoner by lord Keith. When set at liberty he hastened back to France, and found his friend Bonaparte advancing to the conquest of Italy. His

happy arrival, after a severe march of 30 miles, with a fresh squadron, gave the decision to the memorable battle of Marengo, but at the very moment that he ensured the victory to his already yielding countrymen, the brave Desaix received a fatal shot in the breast and immediately expired 14th June 1800. He was buried with the military honors which his services and his private virtues deserved.

DESAULT, Peter, a native of Arzac, distinguished as a physician. His treatise on the venereal disease and on the method of curing it without salivation, was much admired, and also that on the stone in the kidneys, and the bladder, which was attacked by Astruc. He died at Bourdeaux 1737, aged 62.

DESAULT, Peter Joseph, a French surgeon whose journal de chirurgie was translated into English by Gossling. He was born at Maguibernois near Macon, and died June 1st 1795, in his 46th year, not without suspicion of being poisoned for his attendance on the unfortunate Lewis XVII. It is remarkable that his successors, Clopart and Doublet, died within four days after. He had been much esteemed as a professor of anatomy at Paris where 300 pupils together attended his lectures, and also as surgeon at the hospital of charity, and at the hotel Dieu.

DES BARREAUX, James de Vallee lord, a French nobleman, born at Paris 1602. He was brought up by the Jesuits, who in vain endeavoured to gain him over to their society, and he afterwards became counsellor in the parliament of Paris, where his wit was more admired than his application. He exposed himself to the resentment and persecution of Richelieu, by refusing to yield a favorite mistress to the hoary libertine, and thus banished from regular employment he spent his time in visiting his friends, and in pursuing his pleasures. About four or five years before his death, however, he began to reflect upon the vicious course of his conduct, and after disregarding the truths and the practice of christianity, he gave himself up to serious meditation, and to penitence. He retired to the pure air of Chalon on the Soan, where, after an exemplary close of life, he died 1647. Some time before his death he wrote the famous sonnet so full of contrition "grand dieu, tes jugemens," &c. He was, in the days of his gaiety and libertinism, author of some poems in Latin, and also in French, and of some popular songs, &c.

DESBILLONS, Francis Joseph, a French Jesuit, born at Chateaufneuf 25th January 1711. After reading lectures in the colleges of Caen, Nevers, la Fleche, and Bourges, he came to Paris, where he studied for 15 years in the college of Lewis XIV. At the abolition of his order 1762, he retired to Mannheim, where he published his fables, on which he had so long been engaged, 530 in number, divided into 15 books, in two vols. He also published a learned edition of Phædrus, and wrote some Latin poems, and left in M.S. an history of the Latin tongue. He died 19th March 1788, aged 78.

DESBOIS, Francis Alexander, author of a military dictionary 3 vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of agriculture two vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of animals 4 vols. 8vo. and other works, died in the public hospital at Paris 1784, aged 85.

DES CARTES, René, a French philosopher. *Vid. CARTES.*
DESERICIUS,

DES

DESERICIUS or **DESERITZ**, *Joseph Innocent*, a native of Nitra in Hungary, made a Roman cardinal, and sent by Benedict XIV. as ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He died 1765, aged 63. He wrote *pro cultu literarum in Hungaria, ac speciatim civitate diocesique vindicatio*, 4to.—*de initiis & majoribus Hungarorum commentaria*, 5 vols. fol.—*historia episcopatus diocesis & civitatis Vacienfis*, fol. &c.

DESGODETS, *Anthony*, a native of Paris, eminent as an architect. When going to Rome in 1674 he was captured by the Algerines, and remained 16 months in slavery, and when he reached the capital of Italy at last, he composed his work "the antient edifices of Rome drawn and measured with exactness," fol. which was newly edited 1779. He was made comptroller of the royal buildings at Paris and architect to the king. He died 1728, aged 75. Two of his works on architecture have appeared since his death.

DESHAIS, *John Baptist Henry*, a French painter, born at Rouen 1729. Under the direction of Vermont, Restout, and Carlo Vanloo, he improved his strong natural abilities, and in 1751 obtained the prize of the academy. After visiting Rome for improvement and information, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the academy with universal approbation. The superior merit of his pictures promised the noblest monuments of genius to adorn the French school, but he unfortunately died in the midst of his career in 1765. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, Potiphar's wife and Joseph, the combat of Achilles and Xanthus, Jupiter and Antiope, Artemisia at her husband's tomb, &c.

DESIDERIUS or **DIDIER**, last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus 756. His invasion of the papal dominions was resisted at the request of the pope by Charlemagne his son-in-law, and Didier was made prisoner and died in France. His other daughter had married a brother of Charlemagne, Carloman, another son of Pepin king of France.

DESMAIS, *Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu*, a French writer, born at Sualy-sur-loire, who died February 25th 1761, aged 38. He was a man of great abilities, very amiable in his manners, moderate in his wishes, and benevolent in his intercourse with mankind. He used to say, "When my friend laughs, it is his business to inform me of the cause of his joy; but when he weeps, it is mine to discover the sources of his grief." He wrote the comedy of the "impertinent," which met with great applause. He also wrote miscellaneous works, and in his poetical pieces displayed ease, grace, and elegance. His works were published 1777, two vols. 12mo. Paris.

DES MAIZEAUX, *Peter*, a learned biographer, born at Auvergne 1666, where his father was a protestant minister. He came early to England and was elected secretary to the royal society. He died 1745. He edited the works of St. Evremont three vols. 4to. and also published the life of Bayle, prefixed to his dictionary. He had some hand in the general historical dictionary, 10 vols. fol. and in other useful works, and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales.

DESMARES, *Toussaint*, a priest, native of Vire in Normandy. He defended the cause of the Jansenists before pope Innocent X. and distinguished himself by his fer-

DES

mons. He was persecuted for his opinions, but humanely protected by the duke of Liancourt, at whose house in Beauvais he ended his days 1687, aged 87. He wrote the *neurologe de port royal*, printed 4to. 1723, and other works.

DESMARETS, *Nicholas*, nephew of Colbert, and minister of state and comptroller in the reign of Lewis XIV. died 1721. He published a very curious and interesting account of his administration.

DESMOLETS, *Peter Nicholas*, an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He edited Lamy's treatise *de tabernaculo fœderis sanctâ civitate Jerusalem & templo ejus*, fol.—*Ponget's institutiones catholicæ in modum catecheseos*, 2 vols. fol.—and continued Sallengre's *memoires of literature*, 11 vols. 12mo. He died 1760, aged 83.

DESMOULINS, *Benedict Camille*, a native of Guise in Picardy, who displayed his republican zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. As the friend of Danton he was one of the original founders of the Jacobin club, and he had a share in the atrocities of the 20th of June and the 10th of August 792. His influence in the convention was seen with jealousy by Robespierre, and he marked for slaughter the man who presumed to defend Orleans, and to talk of a committee of clemency in the midst of a sanguinary assembly. The fall of Danton was his own; when seized in the night, 31st March 1794, he opened his windows to call in vain for help against the satellites of tyranny, and with Young's night thoughts, and Hervey's meditations in his hand, he was dragged to prison, and immediately after to the scaffold. His writings were periodical—the revolutions of France and Brabant,—the history of the Brissotins,—the *Vieux Cordelier*. His wife, who wished to share his fate, was permitted to follow him 10 days after to the scaffold. When asked his age by the bloody tribunal, he answered, "My age is that of J. Christ when he suffered death," 33.

D'ESPAGNE, *John*, minister of a French congregation at Durham-house, Strand, died about 1660. He was much admired as a preacher, and several of his works have been translated into English. They are all on theological subjects.

DESPARD, *Edward Marcus*, a native of Queen's county in Ireland, of a respectable family. He early embraced a military life, and was employed in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendent of the English colony. His conduct in this office gave offence to the settlers, and in consequence of their complaints he was recalled home 1790; but when he applied to government to investigate his administration his representations were rejected without explanation. This rendered him a disaffected subject, and the French revolution no sooner tended to disseminate principles of disloyalty and rebellion, than he warmly embraced the new doctrines. He was seized for his seditious conduct, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and confined in several prisons, but when at last liberated, past misfortunes had made no impression upon him, but rather stimulated him to revenge. He now formed the plan of seducing the soldiery from their allegiance, and in the secret committees which he held with his associates, under the sanction of a solemn oath it was agitated to assassinate the king, as he proceeded to the opening of parliament. This murderous design was happily discovered by some of the accomplices.

complices, and Despard and his associates were seized, and tried at a special commission in Southwark, 5th February 1803, and on an impartial trial his atrocious guilt was made too evident to deserve pardon. He suffered on the 21st March with nine others, and after their heads had been cut off, their bodies were delivered to their friends for interment. Without contrition, sorrow, or concern, this infatuated man met his fate, and convinced the spectators how well qualified he was for the worst of nefarious attempts.

DESPAUTÈRE, *John*, a Flemish grammarian, who was born at Ninove, and died at Comines 1520. He had the use of only one eye. His works, which were chiefly grammatical, were in great vogue in all schools at one time, but now they have given way to more modern and methodical elements of education.

DESPIERRES, *John*, superior of the Benedictine college at Douay, died there 1664, aged 67. He was eminent as a mathematician, and as a mechanic, and wrote treatises on the Roman calendar,—a defence of the vulgar translation of the bible,—a commentary on the psalms, &c.—and he also constructed an iron sphere which with great exactness represented the planetary system.

DESPLACES, an eminent French engraver, who died 1749. His best pieces were his soldier holding a dagger at Aftyanax in his mother's arms, his descent from the cross, after Jouvenet, his rape of Helen after Guido. Another of the same name engraved several pieces for the cabinet de Crozat.

DESPORTES, *Claude*, a painter of Champagne, who died at Paris 1743, aged 82. He was highly favored by Lewis XIV. and XV. His best pieces are preserved at Marly. He excelled in grotesque figures, and in animals, flowers, fruits, &c. His son and nephew were equally celebrated.

DESTOUCHES, *Andrew*, a Frenchman, who went to Siam, and abandoned the profession of a soldier, for that of musician. Though unacquainted with rules, by the mere powers of genius he produced his *Isse*, an opera, which so highly pleased the French king, that he gave him 200 louis, with many commendations. Afterwards he studied the rules of musical composition, but his other pieces were never equal to *Isse*. He died 1749.

DESTOUCHES, *Philip Nericaux*, a French dramatic writer, born at Tours, and educated at Paris. He shone also as a negociator in Switzerland, and lastly in London, where he resided seven years, and where he married. On his return to Paris he was received with esteem for his services, but the death of the regent shattered his fair hopes of preferment and reward, and he retired to Fortoiseau, near Melun, where he forgot the ingratitude of the court in the cultivation of the muses and of agriculture. Cardinal Fleury in vain wished to draw him from his retirement to go to Russia. He died 1754. His works were published by his son, by the order of Lewis XV. 4 vols. 1757, and 10 vols. 12mo. Though devoid of the gaiety of Regnard, and the strong touches of Moliere, he yet commands attention by his interesting scenes, and his tender and affecting delineations of nature. His *Philosophe Marié*, and his *Glorieux*, a comedy, rank next to the compositions of Voltaire.

DEVAUX, *John*, a native of Paris, esteemed as a surgeon, and author of a treatise on preserving health, by instinct,—on making reports on surgery,—and other works, besides translations of medical works into French. He died 1729, aged 80.

DEVEREUX, *Robert*, earl of Essex, the favorite of Elizabeth, was born 10th November 1567, at Netherwood Herefordshire, and under the guardianship of lord Burleigh he was educated at Cambridge by Dr. Whitgift afterwards primate. His first appearance at court was in his 17th year, and in 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, and distinguished himself greatly by his courage at the battle of Zutphen. At his return he was master of the horse to the queen, and at the assembling of an army at Tilbury fort, against the Spanish invasion, he was declared general under Leicester, and soon after made knight of the garter. Thus elevated in rank he disputed for the queen's favor with sir Charles Blunt earl of Devonshire, who wounded him in the knee, but afterwards became his most intimate friend. In 1589 he went with sir John Norris and Francis Drake in the expedition to replace Antonio on the throne of Portugal, but as it was without the queen's permission, he was soon recalled with marks of displeasure, which however his presence soon dissipated. His private marriage with the widow of sir Philip Sidney, daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, was also disagreeable to the queen, and his unsuccessful expedition to assist Henry IV. of France, and his quarrel with lord Burleigh about the Spanish war, tended to show the violence of his temper and the ambition of his heart. Though Burleigh, by proposing a peace with Spain, opposed him, yet he loved him, and after the death of that statesman, Essex found that he had lost a most valuable friend, whose advice and protection often interposed between him and the commission of wrong. He succeeded Burleigh as chanceller of Cambridge, but his enemies viewed the encrease of his dignities with a jealous eye. When a consultation took place about appointing a viceroy in Ireland, the queen recommended sir William Knollis, and Essex sir George Carew, and when the favorite saw his mistress unwilling to yield to his persuasion, he contemptuously turned his back upon her. Elizabeth resented the ill conduct of Essex, and gave him a box on the ear, upon which he placed his hand on his sword, with threatening attitude, swearing he would not take such an affront even from her father. The courtiers present interfered, and he left the palace with unbridled indignation. His friends however prevailed upon him to make concessions, and he was apparently reconciled to Elizabeth, and soon after by the artifice of his enemies sent over to Ireland. The ill success of his ministry there encouraged his opponents, who persuaded the queen to levy an army under Nottingham, to counteract the rebellious schemes of Essex. Essex heard of their plans, and coming suddenly over to England, he was apparently received with cordiality, but soon after stripped of all his honors except of the office of master of the horse. While thus disgraced, he was advised by his favorite Cuffe to restore himself to the queen's partiality by force, but though he disapproved all violent measures, he could not refrain saying the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was as crooked as her carcase. The rash words

words were reported to the queen, and Essex was summoned to appear before the council, but he conceived his person in danger, and instead of submitting he prepared to resist. After an unavailing struggle, and some blood shed, he surrendered and was conveyed to the tower. He was arraigned before his peers on the 19th February 1601, and condemned to lose his head, and his execution took place on the 25th. He was in person tall, but careless in his dress. He was learned, and to his honor protected and encouraged learned men. Warm in his friendships, and found, except in few instances, in his morals, he was a good protestant. It is remarkable that his execution took place not without great struggles in the queen's affections. In the days of their friendship, she had given him a ring with promises that it would restore him at all times to her favor, and therefore she suffered to be sacrificed the man who so proudly refused to purchase and at so little price her pardon. The fatal ring indeed was sent by the repenting Essex, but lady Howard the bearer refused to deliver it, and on her death-bed she revealed to the queen her ill conduct, which she attributed to the jealousy of her husband. The queen heard the dreadful tale with astonishment, she retired overwhelmed with grief, and a few weeks after expired.

LEVEREUX, *Robert*, earl of Essex, son of Elizabeth's favorite was born 1592, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, under sir Henry Saville. His marriage with lady Frances Howard, lord Suffolk's daughter, was very unfortunate, for the lady accused him of impotency, and obtained a divorce that she might marry her new favorite Carr earl of Somerset. Essex served in the Palatinate under sir Horatio Vere, and in Holland, under prince Maurice, and on his return to England appeared in parliament as a violent opposer of the measures of government. During the civil wars he headed the parliamentary army, faced the king's forces at Edgehill, and at the first battle of Newbury, and after reducing Reading and relieving Gloucester he in 1644 returned to the west of England. Here he was unsuccessful against the king's troops, and he owed his safety to flight by sea from the untenable garrisons of Cornwall. In 1645 the parliament, jealous of his power, or dissatisfied with his conduct, deprived him of his office by the self-denying ordinance, and the next year he died at Essex-house in the Strand.

D'EWEES, *sir Symonds*, an English historian and antiquarian, born in 1602, at Coxden Dorsetshire, the seat of Mr. Symonds, his mother's father. His ancestors came from the Low Countries. In 1618 he entered at St John's college, Cambridge, and two years after began his collection of materials for an history of England. His learning and his labors recommended him to the notice of the most distinguished characters of the times, of Cotton, Spelman, Selden, and others. In 1625 he married Anne daughter of sir William Clopton, who was scarce 18, with whom he lived in great domestic happiness. His great work was finished when he attained his 30th year, but he did not publish it, and it appeared afterwards under the title of Journals of all the parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth, &c. revised by Paul Bowes 1682, folio. He served the office of sheriff for Suffolk, and was knighted, and in 1641 was made

baronet; but notwithstanding these marks of royal favor, he embraced the cause of the parliament. He sat in the house till December 1648, when he was ejected for supposed attachment to the king. He died April 18th 1650, and was succeeded by his son Willoughby, to whom the journals were inscribed by Mr. Bowes. The manner in which sir Symonds spoke of Camden's Britannia has drawn upon him the censures of several writers, and he certainly was very injudicious in asserting that scarce a page of it was free from errors. From his MSS. preserved among the Harleian papers, there are some particulars of his life.

DE WITT, *John*, the famous pensionary of Holland, was born at Dort in 1625, and educated there. His abilities were so great, and his improvement so rapid, that at the age of 23 he published his "Elementa curvarum linearum", a work displaying the deepest knowledge of mathematics. After taking the degree of L.L.D. and travelling for some time, he was made pensionary of his native town, and began to distinguish himself by his skill in political affairs. He warmly but unsuccessfully opposed the war between England and his country, and when afterwards raised to the high office of pensionary of Holland, he sent ambassadors to Cromwell, to negotiate a peace. A pacification took place, but the secret article to exclude the family of Orange from the stadtholdership, brought public odium on De Witt's administration. Notwithstanding the clamors of his enemies, and the pulpit invectives of the clergy, he subdued all opposition by his firmness, and when his office expired, he was unanimously re-elected by the states, 15th Sep. 1663. When war was unfortunately declared against England, after the restoration, De Witt exerted all his power to make the naval armaments as respectable as possible, and after Opdam's defeat, he was one of those named to preside over the fleet. The fleet was shut up in the Texel; but whilst the commanders considered it impossible to sail but with only 10 points of the compass, he by mathematical calculation, convinced them that only four points were against them, and 28 for them, and in consequence of this, the ships were safely conveyed through a passage, which since that time has been called De Witt's diep. Of this affair, and of the events which took place afterwards, he wrote an accurate relation, for which he received the thanks of the state. Of the famous battle of three days, in 1666, he also gave a full account to the states, and in 1667 he established an edict for ever to abolish the stadtholderate in Holland; but in 1672 when the prince of Orange was nominated captain general, the mob invited him to accept the office of stadtholder, and De Witt, no longer popular, resigned his office, after receiving the solemn thanks of the states for his services. When Holland was invaded by the French, the odium was thrown by the friends of the Orange family on De Witt and his party, and so violent were the tumults, that De Witt's brother, Cornelius, was accused by Ticklaer, a barber, and though declared innocent, was sentenced to exile, and soon after the prison in which he was, was attacked, and he as well as his brother, who unfortunately was present, were inhumanly butchered. Their dead bodies were dragged to the gallows, and the pensionary's remains were hung one foot higher than those

those of his brother. Their bodies thus insulted were cut into a thousand pieces, and it is even said, that some of the flesh was broiled and eat by the savage murderers. Thus fell this virtuous and amiable man, in his 47th year. As a politician he had no equal, and his love to his country was inferior to none of his other virtues. Without pride and pomp, he lived upon little more than £700 a year, though at the head of a government; and with the greatest and most laudable integrity, he refused a gift of £10,000, with which the states wished to reward his noble services, observing, that such liberality was a bad precedent in a government. His work called, "the true interest and political maxims of the republic of Holland," translated into English by John Campbell, is a glorious monument of his abilities as a statesman, and it displays the true maxims by which a government may become popular at home and respectable abroad, whilst it maintains justice with liberty, and encourages trade without oppression, or monopoly.

DEWIT, *James*, a painter of Amsterdam, born 1695. He was pupil of Van Hal. His best work is Moses appointing the 70 elders, painted for the burgomasters of Amsterdam.

DEYNUM, *John Baptist Van*, an eminent miniature painter of Antwerp, born 1620.

DEYSTER, *Lewis*, an eminent painter and engraver of Bruges, who died 1711, aged 55. His death of the Virgin, is his best piece. His daughter *Anna* was equally famous as a painter, but she relinquished the profession to construct organs and harpichords, and consequently died poor, 1746, aged 50.

D'HOSIER, *Peter*, a native of Marseilles, the first who formed genealogies into a science. He was patronised by Lewis XIII. and XIV. who made him counsellor of state. He died 1660, aged 68.

DIACONUS, *Paulus*, a Lombard, born at Friuli, and educated at the court of Pavia. He became a monk in the monastery of Monte Casino, where he composed his history of the Lombards, in six books. He is considered as accurate in the affairs of his own nation, though not equally exact in treating foreign affairs. He died 720. His history was printed 1611, and is also found in Muratori's *Rerum Ital. Scriptores*.

DIAGORAS, a philosopher born at Melos, who professed publicly atheism, for which he was accused before the Athenians. He afterwards perished in a shipwreck, 412 B. C.

DIAZ, *Bartholomew*, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who in 1466 discovered the most southern cape of Africa, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Storms. This appellation, so ill omended, was altered by John II. king of Portugal, to the name of the Cape of Good-hope.

DIAZ, *John*, a Spaniard, who studied at Paris, and embraced the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards visited Calvin at Geneva, and Bucer at Strasburg, and met at Neuburg his brother Alphonsus, who, as a violent catholic, endeavoured to convert him from the protestant faith. Unable to do this, Alphonsus pretends to return home, and the next morning, instigates an assassin to enter his brother's apartment, and with an axe to dash out his brains, whilst he himself awaits the event at the door of his chamber. The assassins were pursued and seized at

Inspruck, but Charles V. took their punishment into his own hand. This dreadful deed was perpetrated the 27th March 1546.

DICEARCHUS, a philosopher of Messina in Sicily, who wrote a treatise on the geography of Greece, &c. published 1709.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher, in the age of Augustus. He travelled into Scythia, where he persuaded the people to learn and to practise temperance.

DICETO, *Ralph de*, author of abbreviations chronorum, or an epitome of English history to the conquest — & imagines historiarum, or lives of some English kings — was dean of St. Paul's, London, 1210.

DICK, *fir Alexander*, son of fir William Cunningham of Copington, by the daughter and heiress of fir James Dick of Prestonfield, was born 1703. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his degrees, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he returned to England, and began to practise in Pembrokehire. On the death of his brother fir William, he assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, and retired to his family seat at Prestonfield, where he died 1785. He was in 1756 president of the college of physicians in Edinburgh, and liberally contributed to the honor and support of his profession. He was in 1774 honored with a medal from the London society of arts and commerce, for his successful culture of rhubarb, the first attempt of rearing which in England was owing to his patriotic views.

DICKINSON, *Edmund*, an eminent physician, son of the rector of Appleton, Berkshire, where he was born 1624. He was educated at Eton, and at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees. He published in 1655 his *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, a learned work, in which he proved that the Greeks borrowed their history of the oracle of Delphi from the scriptures, especially the book of Joshua. This book was universally admired, and Sheldon the primate wished in vain to turn the attention of the ingenious author to theological studies. After practising for some time in Oxford, where he had the misfortune to lose his first wife in childbed, and his second soon after his marriage, he in 1684 settled in London, where, by recovering lord Arlington, he obtained an introduction at court, and became physician to Charles II. and afterwards to his successor. Upon the abdication he retired from practice, and applied himself to the completion of his *Physica vetus & vera*, &c. which when just finished was unfortunately burnt, and cost him the heavy labors of recomposition. It appeared in 1702, and it proved that the method and mode of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, are related in a concise and general way by Moses. He wrote besides, *diatriba de Noë in Italian adventu*, &c. — *de origine Druidum*, &c. He was also an able chemist, and was intimate with Theodore Mundanus, an illustrious professor in that science at Paris. He died of the stone in April 1707, in his 83d year, and was buried in the chapel of St. Martin in the fields.

DICKSON, *David*, a Scotch divine, born at Paisley 1591, and educated at Glasgow. He was an eloquent

preacher; but he was too violent against the episcopals, which subjected him to much obloquy, and to persecution. He was in 1638 a commissioner to the general assembly at Glasgow, and in 1643 in Westminster. He was divinity professor at Edinburgh, but in 1662 he was stripped of all his employments, and died at Edinburgh two years after, aged 73. He wrote a commentary on St. Matthew—the epistle to the Hebrews and Romans—and the psalms, &c.—besides some divinity tracts.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, an ancient historian, said to have been engaged in the Trojan war, under Idomeneus. The work extant under his name is spurious.

DIDEROT, *Dionysius*, a celebrated writer, son of a cutter, was born at Langres 1713, and educated by the Jesuits, and afterwards at Paris. His father wished him to study the law, but belles lettres were his favorite pursuits, and when settled in the capital, he soon acquired by his wit, his learning, and his genius, friends, patrons, and encouragement. His first publication was *Pensées philosophiques* in 1746, which afterwards was published under the title of *Etrennes aux esprits forts*. He now employed himself with Eudon and Toussaint, in publishing an universal dictionary of medicine, in six vols. folio. This work, though deficient in many respects, procured him a greater share of reputation, and he now formed the gigantic plan of a *Dictionnaire encyclopédique*. In this laborious undertaking he was assisted by d'Alembert, and by several other associates, whose genius, diligence, and judgement were united to produce a work of merit, and of universal interest. Diderot himself took the arts and trades, and infused into his subjects, all the knowledge, the brilliancy, and the nervousness of language, of which he was so capable; but he did not find in his fellow laborers, the same zeal, nor the same abilities. While his own part was completed with spirit and success, his associates proved too often inadequate to their undertakings; their contributions are ill digested, puerile, and contradictory, without system, without union, and devoid of interest and accuracy. This great work, which cost 20 years' labor to Diderot, was retarded in its progress by the suspicions of the court, who considered some reflections on government and religion, as improper and indelicate, and not only some copies were seized, but the printers themselves were sent to the bastille. The work was delivered to the public between 1751 and 1767, and soon sold off, but Diderot did not find that increase to his independence which he expected, so that he was obliged to sell his library, which was purchased for 50,000 livres by the empress of Russia; but with a generosity truly great, the philosopher was permitted the use of his books as long as he lived. Though laboriously engaged in the encyclopedia, Diderot found time to write his *Bijoux indiscrets*, 2 vols. 12mo. a licentious and disgusting romance, the *Fils naturel*, and the *Père de famille*, 1757 and 1758, two prose comedies, which, in an elegant and nervous style, paint the passions, strongly interest the heart, and render virtue in her various trials truly great, noble, and amiable. His letters on the blind appeared in 1749, but the freedoms, and the scepticism of the author cost him his liberty, and he was imprisoned for six months at Vincennes, where the gloom and horrors of confinement nearly deprived him of

reason, had not the conversation of J. J. Rousseau and other literary men comforted his affliction. In 1751 he delivered his opinion on metaphysics, poetry, eloquence, &c. in a letter on the deaf and dumb, 2 vols. 12mo. Diderot's other works are—principles of moral philosophy, 12mo.—history of Greece translated from Stanyan, 3 vols. 12mo.—pieces on mathematical subjects—the code of nature—the sixth sense—of public education—reflections on the interpretation of nature—panegyrics on Richardson—and the life of Seneca, a useful work. He died suddenly on rising from table, 31st July 1784, aged 71. Diderot's character has been variously described. His frankness and candor are extolled by his friends, whilst his enemies reproach him as an artful, interested, pliant, and dangerous character. Of his extensive learning, and of his knowledge in every branch of science, his writings are most lasting monuments. It is however to be lamented, that his erudition was not always employed in the support of virtue and morality, nor his abilities exerted to animate man in the cultivation of what is so necessary to his welfare and happiness, the religious duties. A partial collection of his works has been published in 6 vols. 8vo.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, *M. Salvius Severus*, a Roman emperor, who purchased the diadem of the corrupt soldiery. Severus was soon after raised to the throne, and Didius was put to death after a short reign of 66 days, A. D. 193.

DIDO or **ELISSA**, queen of Carthage, fled from Tyre after the murder of her husband Sichæus, by his brother Pygmalion, and she settled on the coast of Africa, where she laid the foundation of a new empire. Virgil and other represent her as visited by Æneas, after whose departure she destroyed herself through grief and disappointed love.

DIDOT, *Francis Ambrose*, an eminent printer at Paris. The works which he printed were peculiarly admired for the correctness, elegance, and beauty of the type, and among these, the edition of the classics published by order of Lewis XVI. for the use of the dauphin, ranked very high. He made some useful improvements in paper mills, and in printing machines, and to his ingenuity the invention of stereotype printing may be fairly ascribed, to the perfection of which he devoted himself with so much zeal, that at the age of 73 he perused five times successively, the edition of Montaigne which his sons had undertaken. He died at Paris, 10th July 1804, aged 74, and was succeeded in his business by his sons, the eldest of whom is lately dead, leaving his concern to his brother, and to his son.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an ancient grammarian, in the age of Augustus, said to have been the author of 400 books.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an able writer, though blind at the age of five. He died 395, aged 85.

DIECMAN, *John*, a native of Stade, who became superintendant of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, and rector of Stade university, where he died 1720, aged 73. Besides several theological, metaphysical, and philosophical works, he published an edition of Luther's bible, used at Stade.

DIEMEN, *Anthony Van*, a native of Kuilenberg, where his father was burgomaster. He went to the East Indies,

and gradually rose to be governor of the Dutch territories there, an office which he discharged with great zeal, ability, and success. He sent in 1642 Abel Tasman on a voyage of discovery to the southward, and the land which was discovered on the south of New Holland, was called in his honor Van Diemen's land. He died 1645.

DIEMERBROEK, *Isbrand*, a learned professor of anatomy at Utrecht, born at Montford in Holland. He died at Utrecht, 1674, aged 65. His works are, a treatise on the plague—an history of distempers—a miscellany of pieces on physic and anatomy, folio.

DIEPENBECK, *Abraham*, a painter of Boisseduc, who died at Antwerp 1675, aged 67. He studied under Rubens, and first painted on glass, and afterwards in oil. His drawings are numerous, and his temple of the muses is considered as a master piece.

DIEST, *Adrian Van*, a landscape painter, of the Hague, who died 1704, aged 49. He spent the best part of his life in England, where his pencil was employed in delineating the beauties of the western plants of the island.

DIETRIC, *John Conrad*, a Lutheran, native of Butzbach in Wetteravia. He was professor of Greek and history in his native town, and removed in 1653 to Gießen, where he died 1667, aged 55. He was author of a book de peregrinatione studiorum—antiquitates Romanæ—lexicon etymologico-græcum—antiquitates novi testamenti—antiquitates biblicæ, &c.

DIETRICH, *John William Ernest*, a native of Weimar, where his father was eminent as a painter of battles, and of portraits. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden to improve himself under Alexander Thiele, and thence removed to Italy. His abilities recommended him to the public notice, and he was made professor of Dresden academy, and director of the painting school of Meissen, and died 1774, aged 62. His landscapes, portraits, scripture pieces, conversations, &c. were much admired, and he acquired some celebrity also as an engraver.

DIETRY, a painter of Dresden, who died there 1730, aged 45. His two views near Rome are very pleasing proofs of his great skill in landscape painting.

DIEU, *Lewis de*, an eminent divine, born at Flushing 7th April 1590. He early distinguished himself as a preacher, and refused to be the court minister at the Hague, as he was more desirous to censure than countenance the licentious morals of the great. He came to Leyden to teach with his uncle and preceptor, the learned Colonus, and he was divinity professor in the Walloon college till his death in 1642. He published in 1651 a commentary on the four gospels—and notes on the Acts, after a careful examination of several translations,—the history of our Saviour in the Persian language by the Jesuit Jerome Xavier, and a Latin translation—rudiments of the Hebrew and Persian tongues—besides the revelations of St. John, in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version—and other inferior treatises. His father *Daniel de Dieu*, was minister of Flushing, and a very learned orator, who could fluently preach in German, Italian, French, and English.

DIGBY, *Everard*, an English gentleman of Drystoke in Rutlandshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He wrote some curious and learned books, de arte natanandi,—de duplici methodo, &c.—theoria analytica—a dif-

suative from taking the church livings, &c. He died 1592.

DIGBY, *sir Everard*, son of the preceding, was educated in the Romish church after his father's death. He was recommended to queen Elizabeth, whose court he attended, and he was knighted by king James. Though of mild manners, and peaceful disposition, and rich and independent from his own paternal estates, and the property of his wife, daughter of William Mulisho esq. of Gotherst, Bucks, he yet engaged in the schemes for the destruction of the government. Though not immediately an agent in the gunpowder plot with Guy Fawkes, he gave £1500 towards the expences of it. On the discovery of this diabolical scheme, therefore, he was sent to the tower, and when arraigned he pleaded for his conduct, that the king had broke his promises to the catholics, and that the restoration of the catholic religion was an event, which in the opinion of this insatuated sect, it became every subject to accomplish by whatever means they could; and he added, that as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all others, and his family particularly, not ruined. On the 30th Jan. 1606, pursuant to his sentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's, London, and he died very penitent, and anxious to make deep atonement for the meditated horrors of the conspiracy.

DIGBY, *sir Kenelm*, an eminent philosopher, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Gotherst, Bucks, 11th June 1603. He was educated under the care of Laud then dean of Gloucester, and in 1618 he entered at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where during the three years of his residence, he displayed such great abilities, and so extensive a knowledge, that he was compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandula. After travelling through France, Spain, and Italy, he returned to England in 1623, and was knighted. He then engaged the attention of the learned and the curious, by the introduction of a secret medicine, afterwards well known by the name of sympathetic powder, which he discovered in his travels. He became a favorite of Charles I. and when a quarrel arose with the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean in 1628, and acquired great reputation by his conduct at Algiers, and by his attack of the hostile fleet in the bay of Scanderoon. In 1636, after a visit to France, he was reconciled to the Romish church, much to the regret of his guardian and friend Laud, who expostulated with him in vain, and he defended his motives, and published 1638, a conference with a lady about the choice of religion. reprinted 1654. In 1639 he was very active to levy contributions among the papists for the king's service, for which interference he was called before the parliament, and imprisoned in Winchester-house, from which, however, he was released in consequence of the honorable interference of the queen of France. Upon his liberation he retired to Paris, and soon after visited Des Cartes at Egmont, and laid the foundation of that friendly intercourse and literary communication, which always afterwards prevailed between these two celebrated characters. During his retirement in France, sir Kenelm devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and published his treatise of the nature of bodies—and another on the operation and nature of man's soul, &c. 1644—and institutum peripateticarum libri quinque,

quinque, &c. 1651. Upon the destruction of the regal power, he returned to England to collect the shattered remains of his fortune, but the parliament ordered him to leave the country on pain of confiscation and loss of life. His return to Paris was agreeable to queen Henrietta, whose chancellor he had been appointed, and he was sent by her as negociator to pope Innocent X. The elevation of Cromwell to supreme power enabled him to revisit England, and after staying there the best part of the year 1655, and engaging, it is supposed, to reconcile the papists to the usurpation, he returned to Paris. He afterwards spent some time at Toulouse and Montpellier, where, as a man of letters and as a philosopher, he was contended and respected. At the restoration he came back to England, and became a favorite in the court of Charles II. though his enemies failed not to represent him as lately employed in the service of the usurper. At the establishment of the royal society he was made one of the council. He was very grievously afflicted the latter part of his life by the stone, of which painful disorder he died at his house, Covent-garden, June 11th, 1665. His remains were interred in Christ-church, Newgate. His valuable library, which during the troubles had been removed to France, became at his death the property of the French king. Besides the books mentioned, sir Kenelm publishes observations on Dr. Brown's religio medici—observations on the 22d stanza of the 9th canto, second book, of the fairy queen—a discourse on the vegetation of plants—a treatise of adhering to God, translated from Albertus Magnus. Sir Kenelm was ridiculed for asserting, on the report of some of his friends, that there was a city near Tripoli, whose inhabitants, beasts, &c. had in a few hours been turned to stone, by petrifying vapor from the earth; a circumstance supported by the observations of late travellers, mentioned in Dr. Rob. Hooke's philosophical observations, &c. 1726, 8vo. Sir Kenelm left an only son *John*, who succeeded him to his estate. Another son, *Kenelm*, was slain in the king's cause at the battle of St. Neots.

DIGBY, John, a nobleman descended of a respectable family at Colehill, Warwickshire. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and after finishing his travels, he was introduced to James I. who appointed him gentleman of the privy chamber, and in 1606 knighted him, and in 1611 and 1614 sent him as his ambassador to Spain. In 1616 he became a privy counsellor, and chamberlain to the king; two years after he was made baron Digby of Sherbourne, and 1620 sent ambassador to the archduke Albert, and next year to the emperor. In 1622 he went to Spain to negotiate the prince's marriage with the infanta, and on his return he was created earl of Bristol. He opposed Buckingham in parliament, and for a while he favored the popular party; but in the civil troubles he was exiled, and died at Paris 21st Jan. 1653. He was author of some poems, of airs and dialogues. He also translated, it is supposed, at James I.'s request, Du Moulin's defence of the catholic faith, contained in the books of king James against the answer of N. Coeffeteau, &c. 1610.

DIGBY, George, earl of Bristol, son of the preceding, was born at Madrid, October 1612. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and by his friendship with the celebrated

Peter Heylin. In his politics he embraced the popular cause, and was one of Strafford's accusers; but he afterwards favored the king's party, and was expelled from the house of commons, for speaking in the defence of that unfortunate nobleman. During the civil wars he was very active in the royal cause, and in Ireland, Jersey, and France he displayed his zeal in the service of his unfortunate master. After Charles' death he was exempted from pardon by the parliament, and consequently spent his life in exile, but at the restoration he was made a knight of the garter, but he violently opposed in parliament the great Clarendon. He died at Chelsea, 20th March, 1676. It is remarkable, that though he wrote against popery he died a papist, and though a papist he spoke in favor of the test act.

DIGGES, Leonard, a learned mathematician, born at Barham in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote Tectonicum, to shew the measuring of land, &c. 1556, 4to. improved by his son Thomas 1592,—a geometrical practical treatise—pantometria, published by his son 1591—prognostication of everlasting right, good effect, or rules to judge the weather by the sun, moon, stars, &c. 1564. He died 1574.

DIGGES, Thomas, only son of Leonard, after studying at Oxford, proved himself a very great mathematician. He went as muster-master general to the forces sent by Elizabeth to defend the Netherlands. Besides improving some of his father's works, he published alæ five scalæ, &c. mathematical wings or ladders, 1573, 4to.—an arithmetical military treatise, 4to.—a geometrical treatise, &c.—a description of celestial orbs, &c.—motive for association, &c.—England's defence, &c. He died 1595.

DIGGES, sir Dudley, eldest son of Thomas, was born 1583, and educated at University college, Oxford. He studied the law, and after being knighted, travelled to improve himself in foreign lands. He was sent in 1618 as ambassador to Prussia by James I. and two years after he went to Holland as commissioner. He was in parliament in the reign of James, and of Charles I. and his conduct was very independent, and often hostile to the measures of the court, so that he was sent to the tower for his accusation against Buckingham. So powerful was his influence, that measures were adopted to gain him over, and by a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in 1630, which he obtained in 1636, he was brought over to favor the measures of government. He did not long enjoy this honorable office, as he died 8th March 1639, universally lamented. He published a defence of trade, 4to.—a discourse on the rights and privileges of the subject, or a conference with the lords by a committee of both houses, 1628 and 1642—speeches on several occasions inserted in Ruthworth's collections—letters between Walsingham and Burleigh, and others, about Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

DIGGES, Thomas, brother to sir Dudley, was educated at University college, and improved himself by travelling abroad. He translated Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, from Cespades—and Claudian's rape of Proserpine into English verse. He was a learned man, and died 1635.

DIGGES, Dudley, third son to sir Dudley, was educated at University college, and became fellow of All-souls,

souls, 1633. He wrote an answer to observations on his majesty's answers and expresses—and the unlawfulness of subjects taking up arms against their sovereign, 1643. He died 1643.

DILLENIUS, John James, an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt in Germany 1681, and educated at the university of Gießen, in Upper Hesse. He established his reputation as a learned botanist, by his valuable communications to the *miscellanea curiosa*, and by his other ingenious publications. In his dissertation on the coffee of the Arabians, he gives his preparations made with peas, beans, &c. and asserts, that from rye can be produced, that which most nearly resembles coffee. He enumerates not less than 980 plants, exclusive of mushrooms and mosses in the neighbourhood of Gießen, and thus displays the most indefatigable and ardent industry. His acquaintance with Dr. Cherard, who had been British consul at Smyrna, was productive of an alteration in his plans; he followed his friend to England in 1721, and there resided the rest of his life. He first engaged himself in this country, in a new edition of Ray's *synopsis stirpium Britannicarum*, and by the death of his friend in 1728, and his bequeathing of 3000*l.* to the university of Oxford for a botanical professorship, to which Dillenius was first to be appointed, he was raised to comfortable independence, and learned retirement. In this wished for situation he applied himself diligently to the improvement of botany, and in his *hortus Elthamensis*, 417 plants, chiefly exotics, were described and figured with the most careful attention. His expectations, however, did not answer; botany was not yet a favorite study, and the author sold few of his copies, and where he flattered himself with profit, he experienced only loss. In 1735 the university granted him the degree of M.D. and the following year he was honored with a visit from his friend and correspondent Linnæus. He now devoted himself to the completion of an history of mosses, and probably would have undertaken the funguses, had not death closed prematurely his labors. He was attacked the last week in March 1747 with an apoplexy, and died on the 2d April, aged 60. In his private character, Dillenius was very respectable, naturally of a mild temper, but fond of retirement, that his studious pursuits might meet less interruption. His drawings, dried plants, MSS. &c. were purchased by Dr. Sibthorpe his successor, and now enrich the treasures of Oxford.

DILLOX, Wentworth, earl of Roscommon. *Vid.* ROSCOMMON.

DILWORTH, Thomas, a diligent schoolmaster, whose spelling book—book-keeper's assistant—schoolmaster's assistant—miscellaneous arithmetic, &c.—are well known as useful and popular books. He was for some time engaged at Stratford-le-bow with Dyche, and then set up a school for himself at Wapping. He died 1781.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, an eminent English physician, born at Thoydon-garnon, Essex, where his father was a surgeon. His family were quakers, and his grandfather was the companion of Penn in America. Young Dimsdale, after studying at St. Thomas' hospital, settled at Hertford, which he quitted in 1745 in consequence of the death of his wife, and engaged as surgeon in the duke of Northumberland's army in the Scotch campaign. On

the taking of Carlisle he returned to Hertford, where he again married, and in 1761 began to practise as physician. His celebrity as an inoculator in the small-pox, recommended him to the empress Catharine, at whose request he visited Russia in 1763. His successful inoculation of the empress, and of her son the grand duke, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, of counsellor of state, and of physician to the empress, besides a pension of 500*l.* per ann. and a present of 12,000*l.* His son who had accompanied him shared his honors, and was presented with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. In 1781 Dimsdale was again in Russia to inoculate the grand duke's two sons, and so respectable was his character, that he was elected member of parliament for Hertford in 1780, and again 1784, but resigned his pretensions at the next general election. This able practitioner had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight by a catarrh, which however was happily removed by Wenzell. He died 1800. He was author of tracts on inoculation, with an account of his journey to Russia, 8vo. 1781.

DINARCHUS, a Greek orator, the pupil of Theophrastus. He was banished for a false accusation of receiving bribes, B. C. 340.

DINGLEY, Robert, an English writer, educated at Magdalen college. He became a zealous puritan, and was made rector of Brixton in the Isle of Wight, by the interest of his uncle col. Hammond, when governor there. He died 1659, aged 40. Among his works are mentioned, the deputation of angels, proved by the divine right of nature, from many rubs and mistakes, &c.

DINO, compiler of the six books of decretals, and author of a valuable commentary on the rules of law, was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and died about 1307. It is said, that he expected to be made a cardinal, as the reward of his services, and in consequence of such hopes he took orders, and divorced his wife.

DINOCRATES, a Macedonian architect, whose abilities were employed in the building of the city of Alexandria. His offer to cut mount Athos into the form of a statue in honor of Alexander, was rejected by the monarch.

DINOSTRATUS, a mathematician, the pupil of Plato. He is the inventor of the quadratric curve which bears his name.

DINOTH, Richard, a protestant writer of *Contances*, who died 1680, leaving an accurate work, *de bello civili Gallico*.

DINOUART, Anthony Joseph Toussaint, canon of St. Benet, Paris, and member of the academy of the Arcades at Rome, was born at Amiens 1st Nov. 1715, and died at Paris 23d April 1786. He first engaged at Paris with Joannet in periodical publications, where the severity of his remarks drew upon him trouble and law-suits. In 1760 he began his ecclesiastical journal, which produced him an extensive correspondence with France, but he was little attentive in this periodical work to propriety, as nostrums, and sermons were recommended in the same page to his readers, and large quotations from various authors were made without any acknowledgement. His other works are *embryologia sacra*, 12mo.—the manual for pastors, 3 vols. 12mo.—the rhetoric of preachers, &c.—besides some Latin and French poems of inferior merit.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, an orator of Prusa in Bithynia, wantonly disgraced by Domitian, but treated with great kindness by Trajan.

DIOCLES, a mathematician in the fifth century, the inventor of the ciffoid or curve line, which Newton calls one of the defective hyperbolas.

DIOCLETIAN, *Caius Valerius*, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He succeeded Numerian in 284, and after a glorious reign of valor, and the honorable patronage of virtue and learning, he laid down his power at Nicomedia 304, and retired to privacy at Salona, where he died 313.

DIODATI, *John*, a native of Lucca, professor of philosophy at Geneva, where he died 1652, aged 73. He is well known for his translations of the bible into Italian, with notes, 4to. 1607, into French, 1644—and father Paul's history of the council of Trent into French.

DIODORUS SICULUS, a Greek historian, born at Argynum in Sicily. Of his universal history only 15 books remain, best edited by Wesseling. He flourished about 44 B. C.

DIODORUS, bishop of Tarsus, eminent as a divine, and also as an instructor of youth in the fourth century. Of his writings only a few fragments remain.

DIODEGENES, a famous cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, in Pontus, B. C. 414. He was so independent in his character and conduct, that he preferred living in a tub to the comforts of a house. Pride, however, and misanthropy, seem to have predominated in him, over virtue and true philosophy.

DIODEGENES, a philosopher of Babylon, B. C. 200. He succeeded Zeno in his school, and attended Carneades to Rome in his embassy.

DIODEGENES LAERTIUS, a Greek historian of Cilicia. His lives of philosophers in 10 books are esteemed. He died A. D. 222.

DIODEGENES, a Cretan philosopher, the successor of Anaximenes, B. C. 500.

DIODNETUS, a philosopher, preceptor to Marcus Aurelius.

DION, a Syracusan, celebrated as the friend of Plato, and particularly as the relation and the opponent of the Dionysii, tyrants of Sicily. After successfully expelling the younger Dionysius, he was himself soon after murdered about 354 B. C.

DION CASSIUS, an historian of Bithynia in the third century. Of his Greek history from the age of Romulus to the reign of Alexander Severus, much has been lost.

DIONIS, *Peter*, a French surgeon who died 1718. His skill in anatomical dissertations and chirurgical operations was very great. He published some valuable works,—un cours d'operations de chirurgie,—l'anatomie de l'homme,—& traité de la maniere de secourir les femmes dans les accouchemens, &c.

DIONYSIUS I. tyrant of Sicily, raised himself from obscurity to the sovereign power, which he maintained with great vigor. His reign is however marked by many actions of cruelty and oppression, and his conduct towards Plato, whom he ordered to be sold as a slave, was infamous in the extreme. He died 366 B. C. after a reign of near 40 years.

DIONYSIUS II. succeeded his father as tyrant of Syra-

cuse, and exceeded him in cruelty though he was inferior to him in sagacity. He was at last expelled by Dion B. C. 343, and died a private man at Corinth.

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES, author of *Periegesis*, or geography of the world, in Greek verse, was patronized by Augustus.

DIONYSIUS, an historian of Halicarnassus, who settled at Rome B. C. 30 and wrote a valuable work called *Roman antiquities*, of which only 11 books are extant. He wrote some other works.

DIONYSIUS, a tyrant of Heraclea, who married a niece of Darius. He was remarkable for his corpulence, and died 304 B. C.

DIONYSIUS, a bishop of Corinth, who suffered martyrdom 178.

DIONYSIUS, a bishop of Alexandria, the disciple of Origen. He wrote some things, and was exposed to persecution. He died 267.

DIONYSIUS, bishop of Rome after Sixtus 259, condemned the heresy of Sabellius in a full synod, and died 269.

DIONYSIUS, a Romish monk called the little, in the fifth century. He compiled a book of decretals, and translated from the Greek, a body of canons, and invented, as it is said, the victorian period, or method of calculating the time of easter.

DIONYSIUS, *the Areopagite*, a learned Athenian, member of the court of the areopagus, and converted to christianity by Paul's preaching on the unknown God, as mentioned in the Acts 17. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, but when or where is unknown. The works published under his name, Antwerp, 2 vols. 1634, are spurious.

DIOPHANTUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, said to have invented algebra. The age in which he lived is unknown. His six books on arithmetic, in Greek and Latin, were published Paris 1621.

DIOSCORIDES, *Pedacus*, a physician under Nero. He wrote five books on the virtues of plants, edited by Saracenus 1598 fol.

DIPPEL, *John Conrad*, a curious and extravagant character, who called himself in his writings, Christianus Democritus. He warmly opposed the Pietists at Strassburg, and afterwards supported them at Gießen. When unable to get a wife and a professor's chair, he began his invectives against the protestants, and soon after turned his thoughts to chemistry, and pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone. But though thus rich in his opinion he was literally poor, and in consequence of his debts successively confined in the prisons of Berlin, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Leyden, Amsterdam, &c. In 1727 he went to Stockholm to prescribe for the king, but the Swedish clergy, though pleased with the recovery of the monarch, banished the operator, who returned to Germany. In 1733 he published a statement to prove that he should not die till the year 1808, but the next year, unfortunately for the prophecy, he was found dead in his bed at Widgenstein, 25th April 1734. He wrote some enthusiastic works, and denied the divine inspiration of the holy scriptures.

DIROIS, *Francis*, doctor of the Sorbonne, is known for his work called *Preuves & préjugés pour la religion chretienne & catholique, contre les fausses religions & atheism*,

atheism, and for other ecclesiastical labors. He died about 1700.

DISNEY, *John*, a native of Lincoln, educated at the grammar school there, and among the dissenters, and afterwards removed to the Middle temple. He never however practised at the bar, but devoted himself to the arduous offices of public magistrate in his native county, and was so upright and zealous in the support of virtue and morality, that he received the thanks of the judges at the assize. Though brought up among the dissenters and the son of a dissenter, he yet honored the church of England, and at the age of 42, took orders and succeeded to the livings of Croft, and Kirkby on Baine, Lincolnshire, and in 1722 to that of St. Mary, Nottingham. He was author of two essays on the execution of the laws against immorality and profaneness, 8vo.—*Flora* prefixed to Rapin's poem on gardens, translated,—remarks on Sacheverell's sermon,—primitivæ sacre, or reflections on devout solitude 8vo,—genealogy of the house of Brunswick Lunenburg,—view of ancient laws against immorality, &c. folio. This excellent man died at Nottingham 1730, aged 53.

DITHMAR, a Benedictine monk, bishop of Merzburg, died 1028, aged 42. He is known for a valuable chronicle of the emperors Henry I. Otho II. and III. and Henry II. the best edition of which is that published by Leibnitz in his collection to illustrate the history of Brunswick.

DITHMAR, *Justus Christopher*, member of the academy of Berlin, and historical professor at Frankfort, where he died 1737. His works on the history of Germany evince great learning, and strong application.

DITTON, *Humphrey*, an eminent mathematician, born at Salisbury, 20th May, 1675. He entered upon the labors of the ministry at his father's request, and for some time officiated at a dissenting meeting house at Tunbridge, where he married. The death of his father soon after enabled him to pursue his favorite studies, and to abandon divinity for mathematics. By the interest of his friends, and especially sir Isaac Newton, he was appointed master of the mathematical school, Christ's Hospital, where he continued till his death 1715. He favored the world with some learned works, and his tracts on the tangents of curves, in spherical catoptrics, general laws of nature and motion, Alexandra's synopsis algebraica, the institution of fluxions, his discourse on the resurrection of Jesus, and the new law of fluxions and a treatise on perspective, are well known.

DIVINI, *Eustachius*, an Italian artist, eminent in the making of telescopes. He disputed with Huygens about the discovery of Saturn's ring, but the pamphlets written on this occasion show that the Italian's telescopes were not so good as those of his opponent. He died about 1664.

DLUGOSS, *John*, a Pole, who became archbishop of Leopold, and died 1480, aged 65, much persecuted by king Casimir. His history of Poland, in Latin, though accurate, is written in barbarous language. He brought it down to the year 1444. The 12 first books were printed at Frankfort 1711, folio, and the 13th at Leipzig 1712.

DOBSON, *William*, an English painter, born in London 1610. Under Peake a stationer, he had the oppor-

tunity of copying Titian and Vandyck's pieces with such success that he was generously recommended by Vandyck to Charles I. who patronised him. Though highly favored at court, he died poor at his house in St. Martin's lane 1647. Had his genius been early tutored by the hand of art, he might have become a very great master. His pieces however in history and portraiture exhibit unusual powers.

DOD, *John*, a nonconformist of Jesus college, Cambridge, who died about 1645. His pious observations were once very popular among the vulgar, as well calculated to recommend virtue and religion. He was called the decalogist, from his exposition of the 10 commandments in conjunction with Robert Cleaver. He was very eminent as a Hebrew scholar, in which he instructed his friend John Gregory of Oxford.

DODART, *Dennis*, physician to Lewis XIV. was born at Paris 1634, and died 1707, greatly regretted. He was a supporter of Sanctiorius' notions about insensible perspiration, and he made an experiment upon himself during lent, by which he found that he weighed at the end of that season of abstinence only 107 pounds 12 ounces, having lost during that time eight pounds five ounces. He was a very religious and amiable character. His son Claude, was physician to the king, and died at Paris 1720, leaving notes on Pomey's history of drugs.

DOBBS, *William*, a learned but unfortunate divine, born 1729 at Bourne, Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar. In 1745 he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he early distinguished himself and took his degrees. He published about this time the beauties of Shakespeare, 2 vols. 12mo, and having entered into orders in 1753, he became a popular and eloquent preacher in London, and was appointed lecturer to some charities, especially the Magdalen hospital, in whose establishment he had been zealously active. In 1761 he wrote a sonnet in praise of Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, and for his flattery was made his chaplain, and afterwards prebendary of Brecon. But though his income was respectable from his ecclesiastical appointments, and from his connections with the booksellers, who allowed him cool. a year to superintend the Christian's magazine, his expences were great from an improper spirit of extravagance and gaiety which he thoughtlessly indulged. In 1765 he began to publish in weekly numbers his commentary on the bible, which drew the public attention, as being collected from the papers of Lock, Waterland, West, Clarendon, and other celebrated men, and the work was completed in 3 vols. folio. and dedicated to bishop Squire, who unluckily for the author died soon after. In 1766, as being king's chaplain, he took the degree of L.L.D. and soon after published a volume of poems, and in 1769 he translated Massillon's sermons, inscribed to the prince of Wales. In 1771 appeared his sermons to young men 3 vols. 12mo. dedicated to his pupils Charles Ernst, and Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield. He was presented in 1772 to the living of Hockliffe, Beds, by his pupil, but though his income was enlarged his expenditure increased in far greater proportion, and in a thoughtless moment of ambition and avarice, he endeavoured to obtain the vacant living of St. George's Hanover square, by offering in an anonymous letter 300l. to lady Apsey, if she would use her influence for the appointment,

pointment. The unfortunate letter was divulged, and the chancellor Apsley laid it before the king, in consequence of which Dodd, now proved to be the author of it, was not only erased from the list of chaplains, but ridiculed in the papers, and lampooned on the stage in one of Foote's pieces at the Hay-market. Ashamed of his conduct he fled to Geneva, where his pupil lord Chesterfield honorably gave him in addition the living of Winge in Bucks: but so extravagant and ridiculous was the conduct of this illfated divine, that he appeared at the races at Sablons near Paris, in a phaeton, in all the attire of French foppery. On his return to London he preached his last sermon at the Magdalen 2d February 1777, and two days after signed a bond for 4000*l.* which he had forged in the name of lord Chesterfield, and by which he obtained money to relieve his necessities. The forgery was soon discovered, Dodd was tried and condemned at the Old Bailey 24th February; and executed at Tyburn 27th June. Between the passing of his sentence and its execution, which had been delayed in consequence of doubts about the admissibility of the evidence of the man who had drawn up the bond, great interest was made, and a petition signed by thousands presented to the king, to save from ignominious death this unfortunate man, but all in vain. During his confinement he behaved with great penitence, and addressed his fellow prisoners in his "thoughts in prison," with energy and Christian fortitude. He translated Callimachus, and wrote 4 vols. of sermons on the miracles and parables of our Saviour. His publications are said to have altogether amounted to 55 in number, chiefly on religious and moral subjects. Before the commission of his forgery he offered proposals for a history of free masonry 2 vols. 4to. He was married in 1751, but he left no children.

DODDRIDGE or **DODERIDGE**, *for John*, a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree 1576. He then removed to the Middle-temple, and became in 1603 serjeant at law, solicitor to the king, and in 1612 a judge of the common pleas, and afterwards of the king's bench. He died at Egham, Surrey, and was buried in Exeter cathedral, where a monument records his services. He is author of the lawyer's light, or direction for the study of the law, 4to, 1629,—a complete parson, or description of advowsons, &c. 4to, 1630—history of the ancient and modern estates of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester, 4to, 1630,—the English lawyer 4to, 1731,—opinion on the antiquity, power, order, &c. of the high court of parliament in England 1658, published by his relation John Doddridge recorder of Barnstaple.

DODDRIDGE, *Philip D. D.* an eminent dissenting divine, son of an oilman in London, where he was born 26th June 1702. He was educated at private schools at Kingston-on-Thames and at St. Alban's, and began at the latter place a lasting friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke who became his religious instructor, and, on his father's death, his faithful guardian. Tinctured with the tenets of the dissenters, he declined the liberal offers of the dukes of Bedford, who wished to bring him up at the university, and to raise him to preferment, and in 1719 he went to the academy of Mr. Jennings at Kibworth in Leicestershire, where he displayed uncommon diligence. He afterwards took the care of a small congregation at Kibworth,

and soon after succeeded on Jennings' death to his academy, which, at the invitation of his friends, he removed to Northampton, where he continued the rest of his days, respected as a divine, successful as an instructor, and beloved as a private man. He died 26th October 1751, at Lisbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, and was buried in the ground of the English factory there. This amiable character, so much respected by all parties, published several religious tracts, the best known of which are, the principles of the christian religion, &c.—the rise and progress of religion in the soul,—remarkable passages in the life of col. James Gardiner, &c.—ten sermons on the power and grace of Christ, &c.—the family expositor, containing a version and paraphrase of the New testament with critical notes, &c. a valuable work, in 6 vols. 4to. Some of his letters and smaller tracts have been published by Stedman of Shrewsbury.

DODDENS or **DODONÆUS**, *Rambert*, a botanist of Malines, physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and professor at Leyden, died 1585, aged 67. He wrote an history of plants, Antwerp fol. 1616, translated into French by P'Écluse.

DODSLEY, *Robert*, a well known bookseller and writer, born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1703. Receiving little of education, he began life as footman in the family of Mrs. Lowther, but in this servile situation he indulged his natural talents for poetry and satire, and wrote the muse in livery, and a small dramatic piece, called the Toyshop, which accidentally was seen by Pope, and engaged all his attention. Interesting himself in the cause of this humble poet, he procured for him the introduction of his piece at the theatre, and manifested for him to the end of life the most cordial and honorable friendship. The Toyshop was succeeded by "the King, and Miller of Mansfield," in 1736, and from the great success of these two pieces he was enabled to settle himself independently as a London bookseller, a situation in which he maintained the greatest respectability of character with the most benevolent intentions and great humility of deportment. After acquiring a very handsome fortune, Doddsley retired from business in favor of his brother, and died 25th September 1764, in his 61st year, at the house of his friend Mr. Spence of Durham, and was buried in the abbey church at Durham. His works consist of six dramatic pieces of which the Cleone, a tragedy, is much admired, besides public virtue, a poem 1754, 4to. trifles 1745, 8vo. Melpomene, agriculture a poem, the economy of human life, and another book of trifles, collected after his death. He also collected some scattered poems of great merit in 6 vols. 12mo, and also plays by old authors in 12 vols. 12mo, which have lately been reprinted, and introduced to the public by a handsome and well deserved compliment, to the genius, character and integrity of the first editor.

DONSON, *Michael*, a native of Marlborough, Wilts, son of a dissenting minister. Under the protection of his paternal uncle sir Michael Foster the judge, he studied the law, and was called to the bar 1783. In 1770 he had been made by lord Camden commissioner of bankrupts. Besides a translation of Isaiah with notes published in 1790, and ably defended against the attacks of Dr. Sturges, he wrote the life of judge Foster, for the Biographia

phia Brit. and the life of Hugh Farmer, some papers, &c. among the essays published for the promotion of scripture knowledge. He died 1799, aged 67.

DODSWORTH, *Roger*, an indefatigable topographer, born 24th July 1585, at Newton Grange, St. Oswald, Yorkshire. He died August 1654, and was buried at Rufford, Lancashire. In his laborious researches in the antiquities of his native county he wrote 122 volumes, besides other MSS. which altogether amount to 162 folio. vols. which were never published but are deposited in the Bodleian library. General Fairfax, was, notwithstanding the violence of the times, a great patron of Dodsworth, and to the liberality of his nephew, dean Fairfax of Norwich, the university of Oxford are indebted for this valuable collection.

DODWELL, *Henry*, a learned writer, born in Dublin October 1641, but of English parents. He came over to England in 1648, and was placed at a school in York, but the death of his father by the plague at Waterford, and of his mother, by a consumption soon after, reduced him to a wretched and indigent situation, from which he was at last relieved by his uncle a clergyman of Suffolk, who in 1654 lent for him, paid his debts, and afterwards had him conducted to Dublin. In 1656 he entered at Trinity college under Dr. Stearne, and became fellow, but in 1666 quitted his fellowship because he would not go into orders, as the statutes required. He then passed over to England, but afterwards revisited Ireland, and in 1674 settled in London, where he soon formed a lasting friendship with several learned men, especially bishop Lloyd. In 1688 he was, without his knowledge and in his absence, elected Camden professor of history at Oxford, of which employment however he was deprived 3 years after for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. He afterwards settled at Cookham, Berkshire, and separated from the church because new bishops were appointed to succeed such as refused the oath of allegiance. In consequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, he removed to that village, and after the death of the Dodwells his nephews, whom he nominated his heirs, he married the daughter of the person where he lodged at Cookham in 1694, by whom he had 10 children, six of whom survived him. He was afterwards reconciled to the church, and died at Shottesbrooke 7th June 1711, aged 70. His writings, which are very numerous, and which prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, are on controversial, theological, and classical subjects. The best known of these are—*annals of Thucydides and Xenophon*,—*de veteribus Græcorum, Romanorumque cyclis*, obiterque *de cyclo Judæorum*,—*ætatē Christi*, dissertationes decem, cum tabulis necessariis 4to 1701, a most excellent book according to Dr. Halley,—an epistolary discourse proving from the scriptures and the first fathers that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit, wherein is proved that none have the power of giving this divine immortalizing spirit since the apostles, but the bishops, 1706, 8vo. a work which gave rise to a violent controversy, which was defended by the author in three different treatises against the attacks of Chishull, Norris, and Clarke, &c.—*chronology of Dionysius Hali-*

carnassius—exercitationes duæ, &c.—*Julii Vitalis epitaphium, &c.*

DODWELL, *Henry*, eldest son of the preceding, was author of an anonymous pamphlet, "Christianity not founded on argument;" an artful work, in which he attempted to undermine and vilify religion. It was answered by his own brother, and by Leland, and Doddridge. He was brought up to the law, and was a zealous promoter of the society for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce.—His next brother, *William*, D.D. of Trinity-college, Oxford, was archdeacon of Berks, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Shottesbrooke. Besides an answer to his brother's pamphlet, he wrote a dissertation on Jephthah's vow—practical discourses, 2 vols.—an answer to Dr. Middleton's free inquiry—defence of the answer against Toll, 1751, &c.

DOES, *Jacob van der*, a Dutch painter, who died 1673, aged 50. As his temper was gloomy, it is supposed his pictures partake strongly of his feelings. His landscapes are very much admired. His pieces are generally in the stile of Bombaccio.

DOES, *Jacob van der*, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam, and died 1659, aged 19, giving, by the few pieces which he finished, the most promising tokens of a great genius in the art of painting.

DOES, *Simon van der*, brother to the preceding, died 1717, aged 64. His landscapes, portraits, battles, &c. are in a pleasing stile.

DOGGET, *Thomas*, an author and actor, born in Castle-street, Dublin. He first appeared on the Irish stage, but afterwards came to England, and engaged himself in the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields companies, where he was particularly applauded in the characters of Fondlewife, in the Old Bachelor, and Ben, in Love for Love. He was joint manager of Drury-lane with Wilks and Cibber; but gave up his concern, because Booth was forced upon him as fellow-manager in the house; and he retired in the meridian of his reputation, to the private enjoyment of a moderate fortune. He died highly respected, 22d September 1722. In his principles he was a whig, and so strongly attached to the house of Hanover that he left a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for yearly, by six watermen, on the Thames, against the stream, from the Old Swan, London-bridge, to the White Swan, Chelsea, on the 1st of August, the anniversary of George I.'s accession to the throne. He wrote only one comedy, "the country wake," 1696, 4to. better known in its altered form of "Flora, or Hob in the well," a farce.

DOISSIN, *Lewis*, a Jesuit, who died 1753, aged 32. He displayed great powers in the composition of elegant Latin verse, in his two poems on the art of sculpture and the art of engraving, in which he celebrates, in an animated stile, the immortal labors of Praxiteles, Miron, &c.

DOLABELLA, *P. Cornelius*, son-in-law of Cicero, was the friend of Cæsar, and became governor of Syria. When besieged in Laodicea by Cassius, he killed himself, in his 27th year.

DOLBEN, *John*, descended from an ancient family in North Wales, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 1624, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church,

church, Oxford. During the civil wars, he bravely espoused the king's side, and was major in his army; but upon the triumph of the republicans, he returned to a collegiate life, and was turned out in 1648. At the restoration he became canon of Christ-church, archdeacon of London, dean of Westminster, and in 1666, bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 was translated to York, where he died 1686. He was an eloquent and admired preacher, and his sermons, delivered before Charles II. and on other occasions, possess merit.

DOLCE, Lewis, a native of Venice, who died there 1568, aged 60. He wrote several poems, and translated some ancient authors, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c. in a style pure and elegant. He published *Dialogo della pittura*, intitolato l'aretino, Venice, 1557, 8vo. reprinted at Florence 1735—cinque primi canti del Sacripante, 1535, 8vo.—Primalone, 4to.—Achilles and Æneas, 1570, 4to.—poems in different collections, and the life of Charles V.

DOLCE, Carlo, a painter of Florence, who died 1686, aged 70. His St. John, though painted only in his 11th year, was much admired. His religious pieces are very highly finished.

DOLET, Stephen, a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans 1508. He was a printer and bookseller at Lyons, where he published some of his works for the reformation and improvement of the French language. He ventured, however, to give way to licentious and profane ideas in his writings, which drew upon him the vengeance of the inquisition, so that he was condemned to be burnt for atheism. He suffered the dreadful punishment on his birth-day, 3d August 1546. Though some attribute his sufferings to his attachment to Lutheranism, yet Beza and Calvin seem to place him in the number, not of martyrs, but of impious blasphemers.

DOLOMIEU, Deodat, commander of the order of Malta, member of the academy of sciences and of the institute at Paris, was made inspector of the mines. In the pursuit of knowledge he exposed himself to all the inclemencies of the air, the climate, and the seasons, and regarded neither expence nor difficulties for his favorite studies of nature. He was in Egypt with Bonaparte, and on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina, from whence he was liberated by the kind interference of sir Joseph Banks. He died suddenly at Cree, near Macon, in 1802, as he was preparing a scientific excursion to the north, to examine the rocks and the natural curiosities of unexplored regions. He published a voyage to the isles of Lipari, 1781—memoir on the earthquake of Calabria in 1783—a mineralogical dictionary—a treatise on the origin of basalt—memoir on Ætna, &c.

DOMAT, John, a French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 1625. He studied the learned languages and belles lettres at Paris, and applied himself to the law at Bourges, where, though only 20 years old, he was offered, on account of his great proficiency, a doctor's hood. He became a pleader at Clermont, and, as advocate to the king, which he continued for thirty years, he was, for his integrity and extensive abilities, the arbiter of all the affairs of the province. In 1648 he married, and by that marriage had thirteen children. He applied himself to simplify the laws of the state, and to reduce

them from confusion to order and regularity; and was so successful in his plan that Lewis XIV. granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and encouraged him in the prosecution. The first volume was published 1689, in 4to. called, "the civil laws in their natural order;" to which three volumes of equal size and value were afterwards added. Domat was the friend of Pascal, whom he assisted in some of his experiments on air, and in other branches of philosophy. He died at Paris 1696. A new edition of his works appeared in 1777, in folio.

DOMENICHINO, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1581. He was the pupil of Calvert the Fleming, and afterwards of the Caraccis; but he was so slow in his progress that his fellow students called him "the ox." Annibal Caracci observed, upon this ridiculous appellation, that "this ox, by dint of labor, would in time make his ground so fruitful that painting itself would be fed by what it produced"—a prognostic of his future greatness, which was most truly fulfilled. He applied to his work with great study and zeal; and though he wanted genius, yet solidity and judgment, and a strong enthusiastic ardor, made him one of the greatest Italian masters. According to N. Poussin, his communion of St. Jerom and Raphael's transfiguration, were the two best pieces which ever adorned Rome. He also shone as an architect, and built the apostolical palace for Gregory XV. He was reserved, but mild in his manners; but his great merit raised him many enemies, who were jealous of his fame, and envious of his eminence. He died 1641, not without suspicion of poison.

DOMINIC, de Guzman, a Spaniard, born 1170, at Calahorra, in Arragon, known as the founder of the order of the predicants, and the establiher of the inquisition in Languedoc. Before he was born, his mother dreamed she had a dog vomiting fire in her womb; and the dream was fulfilled, when Dominic, followed by fire and sword and the army of Innocent III. preached to the Albigenes, and, with the offer of death or abjuration, converted above 100,000 souls. He was the first master of the sacred palace, an office which at his suggestion Honorius III. established. He died at Bologna 1221, and was afterwards canonized for his great services. The great men of the order were, Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, cardinal Cajetan, Dominicus Soto, Lewis of Granada, &c.; and it is said that the dominicans produced to the church no less than 3 popes, 48 cardinals, 23 patriarchs, 1500 bishops, 600 archbishops, 43 legates, and other inferior agents actively employed in the service of the Romish church.

DOMINICHINI, Lodovico, a native of Placentia, famous for his voluminous translations from ancient authors and other works, which are mentioned in Baretti's Italian library. He was poor, and died 1574.

DOMINIS, Mark Antony de, originally a Jesuit, afterwards bishop of Segni, and lastly archbishop of Spolato, in Dalmatia, in the 16th century. He was very unsettled in his religious notions, though so elevated in the church; and he wrote his famous book, called "de republicâ ecclesiasticâ," in which he assailed the papal power. This work was seen in MS. and corrected by the learned Bedell, who was chaplain to sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador of James I. to Venice, and by his means it was published in London. De Dominis accompanied his friend Bedell

on his return to England, and was received with great respect by the English clergy. He was favored by the king, and made dean of Windfor; but, after preaching against the pope, and endeavouring to reconcile and reunite the Romish and English churches, he, with his usual wavering temper, expressed an inclination to return to Rome. He there abjured all his errors 1622, and was received into the pope's protection; but an expression against Bellarmine, who, as he said, had not refuted his arguments, in his answer to him, rendered him suspected to the catholics. He was seized and imprisoned, and died in confinement, in the castle of St. Angelo, 1645. It was afterwards discovered, that his writings and correspondence had been very hostile to the pope, and therefore, by order of the inquisition, his body was dug up, and together with his writings burnt in Flora's field. He wrote besides a treatise, *de radiis visus et lucis*, &c. in which he was the first who gave a rational explanation of the colors of the rainbow.

DOMITIAN, *Titus Flavius*, a Roman emperor, after Titus son of Vespasian. From a very mild character at the beginning of his reign, he became licentious, debauched, cruel, and vindictive, and was at last assassinated 96, in his 45th year.

DOMITIANUS, *Domitius*, general of Dioclesian was proclaimed emperor in Egypt 288, and died a violent death two years after.

DONATO, *Bernardino*, Greek professor at Padua, and other Italian cities, died about 1550. He was the learned author of a Latin dialogue on the difference between Aristotle's and Plato's philosophy, and translated into Latin, besides some of Galen's, Aristotle's and Xenophon's works, the *demonstratio evangelica* of Eusebius, &c.

DONATO, an architect and sculptor of Florence. He was employed by Cosmo de Medicis, by Venice and other states. His Judith cutting off the head of Holofernes is his best piece. He died 1466, aged 83.

DONATO, *Jerom*, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his learning, for his military services, and particularly for his negotiations. He was the successful ambassador in the reconciliation made between his country and pope Julius II. When asked by the pope why Venice claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic, he answered, your holiness will find the concession, on the back of the record of Constantine's grant to pope Silvester of the city of Rome and of the ecclesiastical states—a bold answer on a donation about doubting which in former times 1478 persons had at Strasburg been sent to the flames. This great statesman died of a fever at Rome 1511, just before the pacification was signed.

DONATO, *Alexander*, a Jesuit of Sienna, who died at Rome 1640. He wrote a very valuable description of Rome 1639, 4to. called *Roma vetus & recens*, besides poems in 8vo. Cologne 1630, and other works.

DONATO, *Marcellus*, an Italian count, who held some important offices at Mantua, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote a learned work, *scholia* on the Latin writers of the Roman history 1607, 8vo. Frankfurt.

DONATUS, bishop of Carthage was banished 356. He maintained that the three persons of the trinity are of the same substance, yet unequal.

DONATUS, *Ælius*, a grammarian of the fourth century, preceptor of St. Jerome, and author of commentaries on Terence and Virgil.

DONATU, bishop of Numidia, founder of a sect after his own name 311, was deposed for supporting Majorinus as a candidate for the see of Carthage against Cecilianus.

DONCKER, *Peter*, a painter of Gouda, disciple to Jacques Jordaens. He studied at Rome, and died 1668. There was also another painter named *John*, of the same place, who died young.

DONDUS, or **DE DONDIS**, *Janus*, a physician of Padua, furnished Aggregator, from the number of medicines he had made. He was also well skilled in mechanics and in mathematics, and he invented a clock on a new construction, which pointed out not only the hours, but the festivals of the year, and the course of the sun and moon. He found out also the secret of making salt from the wells of Albano, and died 1350. He wrote *Promptuarium medicinae* Venice, fol. 1481.—*de fontibus calidis Patavini agri*, 1553, folio—the flux and reflux of the sea.

DONEAU, *Hugh*, Donellus of Chalons-sur-Soane, professor of law at Bourges and Orleans, was saved from the massacre of Bartholomew by the affection of his scholars, and escaped into Germany, and died at Altorf 1591, aged 64. He wrote *commentaria de jure civili*, five vols. fol. reprinted at Lucca 12 vols. fol. 1770.—*Opera posthuma*, 8vo.

DONI, *Anthony Francis*, a Florentine priest, who possessed great satirical powers, and died 1574, aged 61. His works are, letters in Italian 8vo.—*la libreria* 8vo.—*la Zucca* four parts with plates 8vo.—*Imond, celesti, terrestri, &c.*—*Imarmi cive Ragionamenti, &c.* 4to.

DONI D'ATTICHI, *Lewis*, a Florentine noble, whose modesty and learning recommended him to Richelieu, who made him bishop of Riez, and afterwards of Autun. He died 1664, aged 68. He wrote in French a history of the Minims, 4to. a society to which he belonged,—and in Latin the life of queen Joan 8vo.—of cardinal de Beralles 8vo.—and of the cardinals, two vols. fol. 1660.

DONI, *John Baptiste*, an Italian, who died in his native city of Florence 1647, aged 51. He was professor of eloquence, and member of the Florentine and del crusca academies, and invented a musical instrument called *lyra barbarini*. He wrote a well known treatise on music in Latin, and other tracts on the same subject in Italian.

DONNE, *John*, an English poet and divine, born in London 1573, and descended by his mother from sir Thomas More. At the age of 11 he went to Oxford, and after three years' residence he removed to Cambridge, and three years after to Lincoln's-inn. His friends were papists, but he refused to be shackled by their opinions and prejudices, and at the age of 19 he embraced the protestant faith. When 21 he began to travel, and accompanied the earl of Essex in 1596 and 97, against Cadiz and the Azores, and afterwards visited Spain and Italy, and formed the resolution of going as far as Jerusalem, which however he did not do. On his return to England he became secretary to Egerton keeper of the great seal, but his secret attachment and his marriage to the daughter of sir George More, chancellor of the garter, threatened for a time every possible misfortune to him.

him. The father was so irritated that he not only prevailed upon Egerton to dismiss the offender from his service, but he procured his imprisonment, and that of the two brothers, Brooke, the one the minister who had married him, and the other the friend who had given the lady away. He at last liberated himself and his friends from confinement, and was with difficulty reconciled to his father-in-law, who consented to make him a decent allowance. Though not replaced in the favor of Egerton, he applied himself diligently to the study of civil and canon law, and was much respected for his learning and abilities. About the year 1612, he accompanied sir Robert Drury to Paris, and about that time he displayed such ability in a treatise on the oaths of allegiance and supremacy then agitated, that king James highly favored him, and in compliance with his intimation and the request of his friends, he now applied himself to divinity and took orders. James made him his chaplain, and the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of D.D. At this time to his great grief his wife died on the birth of her 12th child. He was no sooner ordained than 14 livings in the country were offered to him, which he declined to reside in London, where he became Lincoln's-inn preacher, and two years after was appointed chaplain to lord Doncaster's embassy to Vienna. In 1621, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards he was presented to St. Dunstan in the west and another benefice. His eloquence as a preacher was great, but his enemies represented him as hostile to the king, and therefore he was obliged to vindicate himself before James who expressed himself much pleased with his conduct. He was in 1630 attacked by a fever which brought on a consumption. He preached at court the first Friday in lent, on the words "to God the Lord belong the issues from death," which was considered as his funeral sermon. He died 31st March 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Donne was in his character an amiable and benevolent as well as an ingenious and learned man, and lord Falkland said of him that he was "one of the most witty and most eloquent of our modern divines". To his Pseudomartyr he was indebted in some degree for his honors, but it is a book, as Warburton has observed, of little merit, agreeing merely with the opinions of the times, and applauded by James. He published also some poems consisting of songs, sonnets, epigrams, elegies, satires, &c. all printed in one vol. 12mo. 1719. In speaking of these, Dryden has given Donne the character of the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet of the nation. Pope has shown the highest respect to his memory by employing his pen to render his satires into modern numbers and all the graces of his own poetry. He wrote, besides paradoxes, essays, &c. three volumes of sermons, essays in divinity, letters to several persons, the ancient history of the septuagint, biathanatos, or on suicide, &c. His son John was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, he took the degree of LL.D. at Padua, and had the same at Oxford. He died 1662, and was buried in St. Paul's church Covent-garden. Wood represents him as an atheistical buffoon, but adds, that Charles II. valued him as a man of sense and parts. He wrote some frivolous trifles.

DONNE, Benjamin, a mathematician, born 1729, at Biddeford, Devonshire, where for some years he kept a

school, and afterwards at Bristol. He was made master of mechanics to the king in 1796, and died two years after, respected as a very ingenious and benevolent character. He wrote mathematical essays in 8vo. treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry, an epitome of natural experimental philosophy, and the British mariner's assistant, and in the first part of his life received 100l. from the society of arts and commerce for his able survey of his native county.

DOOLITTLE, Thomas, a nonconformist, born at Kidderminster 1630, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was for nine years minister of St. Alphage London, from which he was ejected in 1662. He afterwards kept an academy in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, and officiated among the dissenters till his death, on the 24th May 1707, at the age of 77. He wrote several books of practical divinity. His treatise on the sacrament has been frequently printed, as also his call to delaying sinners. Memoirs of him are prefixed to his "body of divinity," published after his death. His son Samuel was for some time minister at Reading.

DOPPEL-MAIER, John Gabriel, author of some tracts on geography, dialling, astronomy, of the account of the mathematicians of Nuremburg, and of several translations from English mathematical works into Latin and German, died at Nuremburg, where he was professor of mathematics 1750, aged 83. Hewas fellow of the London royal society, and of the academies of Berlin and Petersburg.

DORBAY, Francis, a French architect, who furnished the design of several beautiful works at the Louvre Thuilleries, &c. He was born at Paris, and died there 1697.

DORFLING, a Prussian, who from the profession of a taylor became a soldier, and gradually rose to the highest military honors under Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg. He distinguished himself greatly against the Swedes, and when become field marshal, some envying his elevation observed, that he had still the appearance of a taylor. "Yes", says the valiant Dorfling, "I was once a taylor; I formerly cut out cloth, but now, (clapping his hand to the hilt of his sword,) here is the instrument with which I cut off the ears of them that speak ill of me."

DORIA, Andrew, a noble Genoese, born at Oneille 1468. He embraced the military profession, and signalized himself in Italy, and particularly in Corsica, which island he bravely reduced under the power of the republic. Distinguished as a warrior by land, his countrymen wished to employ his abilities by sea, and accordingly in 1513 he was named captain general of the galleys of Genoa, and soon enriched himself and his brave companions by successful attacks on the pirates of the Mediterranean. The revolutions of Genoa engaged Doria in the service of Francis I. of France, after whose defeat at Pavia, he became admiral to pope Clement VII. Upon the sack-ing of Rome by Bourbon 1527, Doria returned to the French service, and was honorably received by Francis, who granted him a pension and appointed him admiral of the seas of the Levant. His great talents were now employed in establishing the preponderance of the French power in Italy, and the emperor baffled, saw his fleets destroyed and his armies defeated by the genius of this intrepid republican. But when Naples, besieged by the

French forces, was ready to submit. Doria changed the face of war. Long viewed with jealousy by the courtiers of Francis, he became suspected to the monarch, who ordered his person to be seized; but Doria's vigilance frustrated the designs of his enemies, and by throwing himself under the protection of the emperor he was received with open arms. Francis in vain, by every sacrifice, endeavoured to regain his confidence, and the emperor on the other hand wished to secure him even by making him the sovereign of Genoa, an office which Doria rejected with noble patriotism. Doria thus successful in preventing the capture of Naples, attacked Genoa, which had fallen under the French power, and though only with 13 galleys and 500 men, he in one night, 1528, made himself master of the place without bloodshed, and was hailed by the grateful Genoese by the endearing terms of father and deliverer of his country. A new and moderate government was established, and Doria, now owner of 22 galleys, and supported by brave and faithful associates, signalized himself in maritime affairs, took Coron and Patras from the Turks, and assisted Charles V. in the reduction of Tunis and Goullette. The expedition against Algiers in 1541, and the affair of Prevezzo undertaken against his advice, proved however very unfortunate, and it has been insinuated that Doria, when opposed to Barbarossa the commander of the Turkish forces, did not display his usual valor, but secretly wished to prolong a war which cemented his influence, and made him a necessary ally. He was loaded with honors for his eminent services by the emperor, and to the marquise of Turin in Naples, was added the dignity of grand chancellor of that kingdom. Engaged to the very last in the service of his country and of his ally, Doria died 25th November 1560, aged 93, poor indeed in fortune but honored by his country, and respected by the whole world. His life was twice attempted by assassins, but their conspiracy failed. Doria, though of a benevolent and humane temper, once yielded to a dishonorable resentment, and ordered de Fresco, a man who had conspired against him, to be sewn up in a sack and thrown into the sea.

DORIGNY, Michael, a French painter and engraver in aquafortis, born at St. Quentin 1617. He was professor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died 1665. His paintings are seen in the castle de Vincennes, and his engravings were of his own pieces.

DORIGNY, Nicholas, an eminent French engraver, whose finest pieces are the bark of Lanfranco, the St. Petronilla of Guerchino, the descent from the cross by Voleterra, the transfiguration after Raphael, &c. He was knighted by George I. and died at Paris 1746, aged 90. His brother *Lewis*, also a painter, died at Verona 1742, aged 48.

DORING or DORINK, Matthias, a German Franciscan professor, born at Kintz, where he died 1494. He is said to be the author of the abridgment of the historical mirror of de Beauvais continued to 1493. He inveighs with asperity against the vices of the cardinals and popes, and he may be considered as the forerunner of Luther.

DORISLAUS, Isaac, a Dutchman who came from Leyden to England, and by the interest of Fulk lord Brooke, read lectures on history at Cambridge. When expelled by Cofin the vice-chancellor, as suspected of republican

principles, he became judge advocate in the royal army against the Scots, but with an unpardonable levity he quitted the king's service for that of the parliament, and assisted, it is said, in drawing up the articles of accusation against his sovereign. Thus recommended by guilt and profligacy to the ruling powers, he went in 1649, as ambassador from the republic to Holland, where he was attacked while at supper by some enthusiastic royalists and stabbed to the heart. His body, by the direction of the parliament, was brought over to England, and buried in Westminster-abbey, but removed at the restoration to St. Margaret's church-yard.

DORMANS, John de, bishop of Beauvais, a cardinal, and chancellor of France under Charles V. died 7th Nov. 1373. He was a liberal patron of letters, and founded the college which bears his name at Paris.

DORNAVIUS, Gaspar, a physician, born at Zigenrick, in Voightland, died very old, in 1631. He is author of some humorous and whimsical pieces,—*amphitheatrum sapientiae Socraticae*, two vols. folio.—*homo diabolus* 4to. &c.

DORSCH, Everard, a Dutch engraver on gems of superior abilities. He was born at Nuremberg, and died 1712, aged 63. His son *Christopher* was equally celebrated, and finished portraits on gems, without the assistance of drawings, with astonishing accuracy. He was also a painter. He died 1732, aged 56, at Nuremberg.

DOSITHEUS, the first heresiarch, a magician of Samaria, who pretended to be the true Messiah, and applied to himself all the prophecies concerning the Saviour. Among his 30 disciples he admitted a woman whom he called the moon. He privately retired to a cave where he starved himself to death that he might persuade his followers that he was ascended into heaven. His followers always staid 24 hours in the same posture in which they were when the sabbath began. They existed in Egypt till the sixth century.

DOUBLET, N an eminent French surgeon, who died at Paris 1795. He wrote some valuable pieces on his profession.

DOUCIN, Lewis, a French Jesuit of Vernon in Normandy. He wrote an history of Nestorianism,—a work against the Jansenists,—and other pieces, and died at Orleans 1726.

DOVE, Nathaniel an ingenious penman, author of "the progress of time," containing verses on the four seasons and the 12 months of the year, with 16 plates. He was clerk in the victualling office, Tower hill, and kept in 1740 an academy at Hoxton. He died 1754, aged 44.

DOUFFET, Gerard, a painter of Liege, born 16th August 1594. He was the pupil of Rubens, and distinguished himself by the accuracy, variety, correctness and sweetness of his pieces. He died about 1660.

DOUGADOS, Venance, a capuchin born near Carcassone 1764. The revolution opened to him a field for the display of intrigue and of ambition, but as the friend of the federalists he was dragged to the scaffold and suffered 1794. He wrote some poetical pieces which possess merit, and have been published at Nice.

DOUGLAS, Garwin, youngest son of the sixth earl of Angus, was born at Brechin in Scotland 1471, and educated at St. Andrew's. He perfected his education by travelling

travelling in Italy and Germany, where he cultivated the muses, and merited the acquaintance and commendation of the learned. On his return to Scotland in 1496, he was made provost of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, in 1515, bishop of Dunkeld to which the rich abbey of Aberbrothick was afterwards added. He was exposed to the virulent persecutions of the times, and came to London, where he died of the plague in April 1522. His chief works, which prove him to be an eminent scholar and poet, are a translation of Virgil's *Æneid*,—the palace of honor, a poem,—*aureæ narrationes & comediæ sacræ*,—*de rebus Scoticis liber*. As Chaucer in England, so he in Scotland is the great forerunner of the revival of learning.

DOUGLAS, William, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce, who had made a vow which he could not fulfil, to go on a crusade, to carry his heart to the holy land. Douglas set out after the king's death, 1327; but he perished by the way, with the illustrious Scots who followed in his train.

DOUGLAS, James, an English anatomist, and great practitioner in the obstetric art, in the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote *bibliographiæ anatomici specimen*, 8vo.—*miographiæ comparatæ specimen*, 1706—description of the peritonæum, London, 1730—a history of the lateral operation for the stone, 8vo.—and papers in the philosophical transactions. He patronized John Hunter; and died 1742. His brother *John* was surgeon in the Westminster-hospital.

DOUGLAS, sir Charles, a Scotsman, engaged in the Dutch navy, and afterwards in the English service during the American war. He commanded with reputation in the gulf of St. Laurence, and died 1789, a rear-admiral.

DOUGLAS, James, earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh 1707, and distinguished himself by his love of science and literature. He established, when 26, the philosophical society of Edinburgh, and was, in 1733, elected president of the London royal society. The academy of sciences at Paris paid respect to his virtues, by electing him an associate; and as the patron of merit, and an able astronomer, he deserved the good opinion of the learned world. He died 1768, leaving a son and daughter.

DOUGLAS, John, a learned prelate, born in 1721, at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. From Dunbar school he removed, in 1736, to St. Mary-hall, Oxford, and two years after was elected to an exhibition in Baliol college. He took his first degree in 1741, and then went to Montreal and to Ghent, to acquire a competent knowledge of the French language. As chaplain of the 3d regiment of foot guards, he went in the expedition in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. He afterwards attended lord Pulteney in his travels on the continent; and on his return to England, in 1749, he obtained from his patron the donative of Uppington, Shropshire, which he soon after exchanged for the vicarage of High Ercall, in the same county. By the interest of his friends, and by his own merits as an able and acute writer, he rose to higher honors in the church. He was made, in 1760, chaplain to the king; and in 1762 he obtained a canonry of Windfor, which he afterwards exchanged for the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, resigned by him in 1788 for the deanery of

Windfor. He had, in 1764, exchanged his Shropshire livings for St. Austin's and St. Faith's, Watling-street; London; and in 1787 he was raised to the see of Carlisle, from which he was translated, in 1791, to Salisbury. His powers as a writer were strong, respectable, and multifarious. His first work was, the vindication of Milton from the charge of plagiarism, against Lauder, 1750—and he afterwards published, the criterion of miracles, 1754, a work of great merit, of which he prepared another edition in 1806—an apology for the clergy against the Hutchinsonians, &c.—the destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel—several pamphlets against Archibald Bower—a defence of lord George Sackville—a letter to two great men on the approach of peace, &c. Besides these works, he assisted in the publication of lord Clarendon's diary and letters—of Cooke's voyages—of lord Hardwicke's miscellaneous papers, &c. and he also published several political papers in the public advertiser and in other periodical publications. He was, in 1786, elected one of the vice-presidents of the antiquarian society, and was also one of the trustees of the British museum; and after a life thus actively devoted to the cause of literature and religion, retaining his faculties to the last, he died of a gradual decay, without a struggle, 18th May 1807, aged 86, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windfor. He was twice married; first in 1752, when he became a widower in the short space of three months; and secondly in 1765. By his last wife, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke esq. who died two years before him, he left one son and one daughter.

DOUSA, James, a noble Dutchman, born at Northwick 1545. After studying with great reputation at Paris, he returned to Holland, where he married early, and applied himself to political affairs. For twenty years he was curator of the banks and dykes of Holland, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Leyden in 1574, that the prince of Orange made him governor of the town, and curator of the university founded there. He was most eminent as a scholar, and his genius was displayed in several poetical productions. He also wrote the annals of his country, besides critical notes on Horace, Sallust, Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, &c. He was in his private character as amiable as he was respected in his public duties. He died 1604, and his memory was honored by the oration of Daniel Heinsius. He had four sons, *James, George, Francis, and Theodorus*. James was a very extraordinary genius, who attained maturity of wisdom and erudition in the flower of youth. Besides poems of great merit, he wrote at the age of 19, his book *de rebus cœlestibus*—and his panegyric on a shadow—critical notes on several Latin authors—and assisted his father in his annals. He was made preceptor to the prince of Orange, and librarian to the university of Leyden; but he unfortunately died 1597, in his 26th year, when his abilities promised the noblest additions to the greatness and learning of his country. George was a good linguist, and published an account of a voyage to Constantinople. Francis published Scaliger's epistles—annotations on the fragments of Lucilius, &c. Theodorus published Logotheta's chronicon, with notes, &c.

DOUVRE, Thomas de, a native of Bayeux, raised, for his learning and virtues, by William the conqueror, to the

the see of York, where he rebuilt his cathedral. He composed some books on music, and was a great patron and benefactor to his clergy. After being archbishop for twenty-eight years, he died 1100.

DOUVRE, Thomas de, nephew to the foregoing, was also archbishop of York in 1108. He had violent quarrels with Anselm of Canterbury about the precedence of the two sees. He died 1114, greatly respected for his constancy, virtues, and faith.

DOUVRE, Isabella de, of the same family as the preceding, was mistress to Robert the bastard of Henry I. of England, by whom she had Richard, afterwards bishop of Bayeux, 1133. She retired in her old age to solitude and penitence at Bayeux, where she died 1166.

DOW, Gerard, pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden 1613. His pieces which are all small, and to be viewed to advantage, only by the help of a magnifying-glass, possess astonishing expression, and are extremely delicate. He was patient in his labors, and was not less than three days in representing a broomstick, and five in painting a hand. He died in a good old age, but when is not ascertained.

DOWAL, William Mac, a learned Scotsman, born in 1590, and educated for seven years by Nisbet at Musselburgh, and afterwards at St. Andrew's. In 1614 he went to Groningen, where he studied civil law, and took his doctor's degree, in 1625. He was made advocate to the army of count Nassau, and in 1629 and 1635 came as ambassador to Charles I. to support the freedom of the seas about the herring-fisheries. He was made by Charles one of the council of state for Scotland, in which office he was continued by Charles II. with the additional title of ambassador to the United States. He died in London, but when not known, having had two wives, both Dutch women, the last of whom he buried 1652.

DOWNHAM, John, was born at Chester, son of the bishop of that see. He was educated at Cambridge, and is author of that pious and well known book, "the Christian warfare." He died in London 1644.

DOWNING, Calicut, an English divine, doctor of laws, and incumbent of Hackney, Middlesex, and Hickford, Bucks. He was disappointed in his views of higher preferment, upon which he embraced the republican party, and preached some violent sermons, asserting the lawfulness of subjects to take up arms against the king. In 1643 he was a grand covenanter, but died the next year. Some of his sermons have been printed. His son, *Mr George*, was secretary to the treasury, and commissioner of customs under Charles II.

DRABICIUS, Nicholas, an enthusiast, born 1587, at Stranitz, in Moravia. He became a minister in 1616 at Drakotutz; but the persecutions against the protestants obliged him to fly to Leidnitz, in Hungary, where he turned woollen draper for his subsistence. His improper conduct and frequent ebriety exposed him to the censures of his superiors; but in his 50th year he determined to distinguish himself as a prophet. His visions began in 1638, and though at first little regarded, yet they engaged the curiosity and acquired the respect of the vulgar, and, by denouncing destruction against the house of Austria and the papal power, he inspired with fear even the bravest of generals. He was assisted in his fanatical reveries by Comenius, a man of learning, but weak principles, with whom he published his revelations called

"lux in tenebris." Drabicius was persecuted by the house of Austria, for the ruin which he falsely prophesied against it, and what became of him is unknown. Some suppose that he was burnt as an impostor and false prophet, and others say that he died in Turkey, where he had taken refuge. Comenius published an abridgement of the reveries of Drabicius, Kotterus, and others, at Amsterdam, in 1660, and reprinted it under the title of *lux e tenebris novis radiis aucta*, &c. 1666.

DRACO, a celebrated Athenian, B.C. 643, whose laws were so severe that they were said to be written in blood.

DRACONITES, John, a Lutheran divine, born at Carlstadt, in Franconia. He was made a bishop in Prussia, and was the learned author of commentaries on the prophets and the gospels, and began a polyglott bible, but died before its completion, 1566.

DRAGUT RAIS, i.e. captain Ragut, the favorite and successor of Barbarossa, was born of obscure parents, in Natolia. In abilities no ways inferior to his master, he distinguished himself in the courts of Naples and Calabria; but being taken by Doria's nephew, he passed seven long years in captivity. In 1560 Doria was besieged in the harbor of the isle of Gerbes; but the artful pirate eluded the vigilance of his enemies, by conveying his galleys across the land, and took the capital of Sicily, to the astonishment of his opponents. In 1566 he assisted Solyman II. against Malta with fifteen galleys, and while reconnoitering, a piece of stone struck by a canon ball gave him so violent a blow on the ear that he died a short time after.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, an illustrious navigator, son of a sailor, and born at Tavistock in Devonshire 1545. He was brought up by his kinsman Sir John Hawkins, and at the age of 18 was purser to a Biscayan trader, and at 20 went to Guinea, and at 22 obtained the command of the *Judith*. He distinguished himself greatly in the gulph of Mexico under Sir John Hawkins, and projected expeditions against the Spaniards in America, which he executed with great firmness and success, in 1570, and 1572. He afterwards served in Ireland under Walter earl of Essex, and at his death he was recommended by Sir Christopher Hatton to queen Elizabeth, who entered into all his views of attack and discovery. On the 13th of Dec. 1577, he set out on his celebrated voyage, with five small ships, and only 164 able men. Of these ships two were destroyed on the coast of Brazil as unfit, and one returned home, so that only with his own vessel he entered the Straights of Magellan, and coasting along Chili and Peru, he enriched his companions by the plunder of the unsuspecting Spaniards. He sailed as high as the 48 degree north latitude with hope of finding a passage to the European seas, and gave the name of New Albion to the country. From thence he set sail the 29th Sept. 1579 for the Moluccas, and after visiting some savage islands, and enduring many hardships, he doubled the cape of Good Hope on the 15th of March 1580, having then only 57 men and three casks of water. He continued his voyage, and after watering in Guinea, he reached Plymouth on the third of Nov. after an absence of two years and ten months. The glory of sailing round the world, and the vast plunder obtained from the Spaniards, were however viewed with indignation by some who regarded Drake as a common pirate; but

but the queen approved the bold expedition of her naval hero, and on the 4th of April 1581, she went on board his ship at Deptford and dined with him, and conferred on him the honor of knighthood. This ship also was preserved to commemorate the glory of the enterpriser, till decaying by time it was broken up and a chair made of the timber presented to the university of Oxford. In 1585 Drake took St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthage, &c. in the West Indies, and in 1587, he attacked Cadiz and burned more than 10,000 tons of shipping, which he merrily called burning the Spanish king's beard. When the invincible armada approached England, Drake was made vice admiral under lord Howard, and in the encounter he behaved with great courage, though his eagerness to pursue the plunder proved nearly fatal, by his suffering his admiral to be exposed in the midst of the hostile fleet. Fortune however favored the English, and Drake enriched himself and his crew by the seizure of Pedro's galleon, which produced 55,000 ducats of gold. In 1589 Drake was sent to restore Antonio to the kingdom of Portugal, but without success; and he afterwards went to the West Indies where his quarrel with sir John Hawkins disconcerted the plans of the expedition which ended unsuccessfully. These unfortunate events preyed much upon the mind of Drake, he fell into a melancholy, and was carried off by a bloody flux on board his ship near the town of Nombre de Dios 28th January 1596. His death was universally lamented, for he was respected not only as a naval hero, but as a worthy private character. He was twice member of parliament for Boffiney, and afterwards for Plymouth, a town where his name is still revered for the water which he conveyed there in 1587 by a circuitous canal of 20 miles from springs at the distance of eight miles. His widow, daughter of sir George Sydenham, by whom he had no issue, married after his death William Courtenay esq. of Powderham castle.

Drake, James, a physician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1667, and educated there. In 1696 he took the degree of M.D. and became soon after fellow of the royal society and of the college of physicians, but he preferred writing for the booksellers to professional engagement. His "History of the last parliament of king William," 1702, was considered as so severe in his reflections on that monarch, that he was prosecuted by the attorney general, but acquitted. In 1704, upon the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he ventured, with Poley member for Ipswich to publish the memorial of the church of England, &c. which highly offended Godolphin, and roused the vengeance of the house of commons, who offered a reward for the discovery of the author, who however, though suspected, remained unattacked. In 1706 he was prosecuted for the publication of *Mercurius Politicus*, a newspaper which severely reflected upon the conduct of government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the asperity of his persecutors, and falling into a fever he died at Westminster the second of March 1707. He wrote, besides the "Sham lawyer," a comedy,—an English translation of Herodotus, never published,—a "new system of anatomy," a work of great merit, published by Dr. Wag-

staffe, and again in 1717, in two vols. 8vo. with an appendix 1728,—and notes to le Clerc's history of physics.

Drake, Samuel, fellow of St. John's college Cambridge, published in 1729, in folio, a splendid edition of archbishop Parker's "de antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ, &c."

Drake, William, a physician, born 1687, at York, where he settled after taking his degrees at Christ-church, Oxford. In his old age he collected various records, and published a valuable history of York, with copper-plates, &c. fol. He was the friend of Mead, Fowkes, &c. and died greatly respected 1760 aged 73.

Drake, Roger, D.D. a physician, who afterwards became a popular preacher in London, and was one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the restoration. He was learned, pious, and charitable, and wrote some sermons besides a sacred chronology.

Drakenberg, Christian Jacob, the well known centenary of the north, was born at Stravenger, Norway, 1624, and died at Aarrhuys in 1770, aged 146. After living in celibacy till his 113th year, he married a widow aged 60. His great old age brought about him many respectable visitors, who were pleased with his good sense, his humility, and the sound state of his faculties.

Drakenborch, Arnoldus, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, died 1748 aged 64. He is well known as the editor of Livy, 7 vols 4to. and Silius Italicus with very learned notes.

Dran, Henry Francis le, a famous surgeon and lithotomist, who died at Paris 1770, aged 85. He was author of observations on surgery two vols 12mo.—on gunshot wounds,—on the various modes of lithotomy,—on the operations of surgery, translated into English by Galtaker &c.

Draper, sir William, an English general, son of a collector of the customs at Bristol, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He embraced the military profession, and in the East Indies acquired the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was made brigadier in the expedition against Belleisle, and in 1763 he went with admiral Cornish against Manilla. The place was taken, but the ransom of four millions of dollars, which the governor pledged himself to pay, was resisted by the Spanish government, and the conquerors were thus robbed of their expected reward. Draper, however, was made in consequence of his services, knight of the bath, and on the reduction of his regiment, colonel of the 16th. In gratitude for his education he presented the colors of the conquered fort to King's college. In 1769 he engaged in the controversy with the celebrated Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby, and his two letters were answered with great spirit and severity by his unknown antagonist, whom however he again attacked under the signature of Modestus. In Oct. 1769, he went to America for his health, where he married miss de Lancey daughter of the chief justice of New York. In 1779, he was made lieutenant governor of Minorca, and on the surrender of the place he exhibited 29 charges against the governor, Murray, 27 of which were deemed frivolous, and for the other two, the governor was reprimanded; after which the accuser was directed by the court to make an apology.

apology to his general, to which he acquiesced. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died at Bath 8th Jan. 1787.

DRAYTON, Michael, an English poet, born at Harshull, in Warwickshire, 1563. He was educated at Oxford, where however he took no degree, and devoted himself early to the cultivation of the muses. In 1593 he published the shepherd's garland, afterwards reprinted under the name of pastorals, and before 1598 he presented before the public his Barons' wars, England's heroic epistles, downfalls of Robert duke of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveston. Thus distinguished as a favorite of the muses, he welcomed the arrival of James I. in a congratulatory poem, but he met with marked neglect instead of remuneration from the court. In 1613 he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, a descriptive poem, which in its account of the rivers, mountains, productions, antiquities, and remarkable historical features, contains more correctness and truth of delineation than real and sublime poetry. The metre of 12 syllables is particularly offensive, and the poem is now regarded only for the accuracy of its narrative and of its description. In 1627 Drayton published a second volume of his poems, containing the battle of Agincourt, miseries of queen Margaret, court of fairies, quest of Cynthia, shepherds' lyrena, elegies, and a spirited satire against female affectation called mooncalf. In 1630 another volume appeared called the muses' elysium, etc. Drayton died 1631, and was buried among the poets in Westminster-abbey. Though called poet laureat, it is a complimentary appellation, as Ben Jonson was the laureat of this time. Drayton's works were published in 1748, in one vol. fol. and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo.

DREBEL, Cornelius, a Dutch philosopher, born at Alcmæer 1572, died in London 1634. As he pretended to be an alchymist some curious particulars are related with respect to his power to cause rain, cold, &c. by the operation of his machines. To his ingenuity some attribute the invention of the microscope and the thermometer, to which some add the telescope. Among other things he wrote de naturâ elementorum, 8vo. &c.

DRELINCOURT, Charles, a calvinist minister, born at Sedan, July 1595, and educated there and at Saumur. Though a protestant and a powerful enemy against the papists, yet he was universally esteemed and beloved by them there and at Saumur. His discourses as a preacher were very edifying, and his writings particularly consolatory, as interesting the soul in that inward devotion and sincerity of prayer which alone can prove acceptable to the God of purity. Many of his writings, 13 in number, were controversial. Besides these he published consolations against the fear of death, which have passed through more than 40 editions, and have been translated into various languages,—his charitable visits, in five vols. and three vols. of sermons, &c. all equally remarkable for the piety, devotion, and religious assertions with which they inspire the attentive reader. He died the third of Nov. 1669. He married in 1625, and by his wife had 16 children, the first seven of whom were sons, and the rest six sons and three daughters intermixed. The eldest son *Lawrence* was an able preacher, and his sermons and sonnets were greatly esteemed. He died 1681 aged 50. *Henry* the second son was mini-

ster, and published also some sermons. The third son *Charles* was born 1633 at Paris, and became M.D. at Montpellier, and was appointed physician to the king's forces in Flanders under Turenne. He was afterwards physician to William and Mary of England, and died at Leyden May 1697, leaving a son of his own name. He was not less esteemed as a private character than as a medical man, as he was humane, pious, benevolent, and learned. His treatises on his profession are highly esteemed. The fourth son of Drelincourt, *Anthony*, was a physician at Orbes in Switzerland; the fifth died at Geneva studying divinity; the sixth, *Peter*, died dean of Armagh; the other children died young, except a daughter, who married Malnoc, advocate of the parliament of Paris.

DRESERUS, Matthew, a German, born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 1536. He became professor of rhetoric and history at Erfurt, and afterwards at Jena, and in 1581 accepted the chair of polite learning at Leipsic. He engaged, though unwillingly, in the puerile disputes which in those days divided the attention of the learned between the disciples of Aristotle and of Ramus. He was learned and laborious, and by his influence the confession of Augsburgh, was received in the university of Leipsic. He died 1607. He had been twice married. His writings were chiefly on controversial subjects, and are no longer remembered.

DREVET, Peter, two famous engravers at Paris, who both died there 1739, the father aged 75 and the son 42. Their works are highly esteemed. *Claude* their relation possessed also merit in the same line.

DREUX DU RADIER, John Francis, an advocate, born at Chateaufort Thimerais 10th of May 1714. He abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, but he did not gain much reputation as a poet, as his verses were dull, incorrect, and prosaic. His prose writings are *bibliothèque historique politique du Poitou*, five vols. 12mo.—*l'Europe illustrée*,—tablettes, anecdotes des rois de France, three vols. 12mo.—*histoires anecdotes des rois*, &c. six vols. 12mo.—He died the first of March 1780. Though sarcastic in his writings he was a benevolent man in his character.

DREXELIUS, Jeremias, a Jesuit of Augsburgh, who died at Munich 1638 aged 57. His works were published at Antwerp two vols. fol. He has a curious poem on hell torments, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained in a narrow space in those dreadful regions.

DRIEDO, John, a learned divinity professor of Louvain, who died there 1535. His abilities were engaged in the opposition of the Lutheran Calvinists, and he published 4 vols. folio on theological subjects.

DRINKER, Edward, an American centenary, born Dec. 24th 1680 in a small cabin where the corner of Walnut and Second streets, Philadelphia, now stand. At the age of 12 he went to Boston as apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1745 returned to Philadelphia, with his family, where he lived the rest of his life. He was four times married, and had 18 children, all by his first wife, and before his death he had a grandchild born to one of his grandchildren, being the fifth in succession from himself. He retained all his faculties to the last, though his eyesight failed him some time before his death. He lost all his teeth about 30 years before he died.

died. In his meals he was moderate, but he eat often and never took any supper, and he was never seen in a state of intoxication. His memory continued so perfect that he could relate the minutest events in his youth, and never repeated them twice to the same company. He had the unusual happiness of seeing a place of desolation, the lurking spot of wild beasts and birds of prey, converted to a handsome, populous, and flourishing city, and after living under seven sovereigns, and b. holding the great Penn establish his treaty with the Indians, and the congress sign their alliance with France, he hailed the day which made America a free independent republic. This venerable man, deservedly respected for his virtues in private life, died Nov. 17th 1782, aged 103.

DROLINGER, Charles Frederick, privy counsellor and librarian to the margrave of Baden Durlach, was admired as a poet and scholar. He died 1742, and his poetical works appeared the next year at Basil in 8vo. full of energy, elegance, and correctness.

Drou, N. a French advocate, distinguished for his eloquence as well as humanity. He defended with zeal and ability the cause of the poor as well as of the rich. He died June 1783 much respected.

DROUAI, Hubert, a painter, born at la Rouge, Normandy, died at Paris Feb. 9th 1767, aged 68. He was the pupil of his father, who was likewise a painter, and he enjoyed the sublimest of satisfactions of sharing with his parents and in the bosom of his family the applauses which were liberally bestowed on the exertions of his pencil. By his genius and industry he raised himself from an humble situation to fame and opulence. His son *Germain John* was a painter of promising abilities, and died at Rome 1790 aged 27.

DROUET, Stephen Francis, a laborious French writer, who edited *Moreri* and also *Lenglet's Methode*, &c. He died 1779, aged 54.

DRUMMOND, William, a Scotchman, son of sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, where he was born 1585. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1606 he passed over to France and studied civil law at Bourges. He however abandoned the profession of the law for the muses, and for the peaceful retirement of Hawthornden, which soon became disagreeable to him on the sudden death of a young lady to whom he was betrothed. In consequence of this he went to settle on the continent, and resided for eight years between Rome and Paris, and travelled over Germany, Italy, and France. He visited his country afterwards, but soon left it on account of the civil broils of the time. During his retirement he wrote the history of the five Jameses, which was published after his death. He also wrote other pieces which tended to pacify his countrymen, and rouse a spirit of loyalty through the nation. He was intimate with the learned men of the times, with Drayton, Jonson, the marquis of Montrose, &c. He married in 1644, and had three children, and died 1649. His works, consisting of poetry and prose, with his life prefixed, were printed in folio, Edinburgh 1711. His son *William* was knighted by Charles II.

DRUMMOND, Robert Hay, second son of the seventh earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley lord Ox-

ford, was born 16th Nov. 1711, at London, and educated at Westminster-school and Christ-church, where he was student. In 1736 he took orders, and the next year was made king's chaplain, and in 1743 was abroad with the king, before whom he preached after the battle of Dettingen. His abilities, and particularly the influence of his relations, ensured his promotion in the church, he became prebendary of Westminster, in 1748 bishop of St Asaph, in 1761 bishop of Salisbury, and soon after was translated to York. He published six occasional sermons, besides a sensible letter on theological study, which was edited in one vol. 8vo. 1803, with his life. He died in 1773 leaving only three of several children by his wife, daughter of Peter Auriol, a London merchant.

DRURY, Robert, was shipwrecked 1762, in the *De-grave East indiaman*, on the south side of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery 15 years. On his return he published, 1729, a very interesting account of that uncivilized country, which, though extraordinary, is considered as accurate, as it corresponded with the papers of Mr. Benbow who shared the calamity. Three only with Drury escaped the ferocity of the natives.

DRURY, Dru, a jeweller in the Strand, London, better known as fellow of the Linnæan society, and as a naturalist, and an indefatigable collector of curiosities. He died Jan. 1804, and after his death there were found in the neck of his bladder three large oval stones, more than two inches long, and one deep, nearly two ounces in weight. He wrote three volumes on insects. It is supposed that he was descended from Dru Drury a well known character in the reign of Elizabeth.

DRUSILLA, Livia, daughter of Germanicus, disgraced herself by her incestuous commerce with her brother Caligula. She died 38 A.D. aged 29.

DRUSIUS, John, a learned protestant, born at Oudenard 1555. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and upon his father's settlement in England came to Cambridge, where he learned Hebrew. His return to France was prevented by the Bartholomew massacre, and he went by invitation to Oxford, where he became professor of the oriental languages for four years, though only 22. He afterwards studied law at Louvain, and settled at Leyden as professor of oriental languages, where he married, and then removed in 1585, in consequence of the scantiness of his salary, to Franeker, where he filled the professor's chair with great credit till his death in 1616. He was very learned in Hebrew, and in the Jewish antiquities, and the text of the old testament, as his works fully evince. He had two daughters and one son. One of the daughters married Curiaander who wrote the life of his father-in-law. His son was so well skilled in the learned languages that he could write at 12 extempore in verse and prose, and at 17 he made a Latin speech to James I. which was much applauded. He died at the age of 21, of the stone. He left some learned works, so excellent that Scaliger declared that Drusius the son knew Hebrew better than his father.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus, was put to death by Tiberius through the intrigues of Sejanus, A.D. 93.

DRUSUS, M. Livius, an ambitious Roman, murdered for his attempts to recommend and enforce the agrarian law, B.C. 190.

DRUSUS, Nero Claudius, brother of the emperor Tiberius, was honored with a triumph for his victories in Germany, and died B.C. 91, aged 30.

DRUSUS, son of Tiberius and Vipfania, was banished by the intrigues of Sejanus, whom in a fit of resentment he had struck, A.D. 23.

DRYANDER, John, a physician and mathematician of Wetteren in Hesse, lecturer at Marburg, where he died 20th Dec. 1560. His works are valuable on medicine and mathematics, and his discoveries in astronomy and his invention of mathematical instruments are important.

DRYDEN, John, an illustrious English poet, was born of a very respectable family at Aldwinkle near Oundle Northamptonshire, the 9th of Aug. 1631. He was educated at Westminster under Busby, and at Trinity college Cambridge. He early gave proof of superior poetical abilities, and even while at school translated the third satire of Persius, and wrote a poem on the death of lord Hastings. In 1658 he published heroic stanza on Cromwell, and in 1660, *Astrea redux*, on the restoration of Charles II. In 1662 he addressed a poem to chancellor Hyde, and published his satire on the Dutch. In 1666 appeared his *Annus mirabilis*, and in 1668, he was, on the death of Davenant, appointed poet laureat and historiographer to the king. He next wrote his essay on dramatic poetry, inscribed to the earl of Dorset, and in 1669, appeared his first play "The wild gallant," which was not well received, but ill success did not however discourage him, as in the space of 25 years he produced 27 plays. He was satirized and ridiculed, in 1671, under the character of Bays in the duke of Buckingham's comedy of the Rehearsal, an attack which he affected to despise, but which he fully repented by representing the duke as Zimri in his *Abfalom and Achitophel*. In 1679 he published with lord Mulgrave his essay on satire, but as it reflected on the character of the dukes of Portsmouth and lord Rochester, three men were hired soundly to cudgel him for his insolence, in Wills' coffee-house Covent-garden. In 1680 he was concerned in the translation of some of Ovid's epistles, and the next year he published his celebrated poem *Abfalom and Achitophel*, in which he satirized severely the rebels who espoused the cause of Monmouth against the king. The king appeared under the name of David, Monmouth of Abfalom, Shaftesbury of Achitophel, and Buckingham of Zimri. This poem was deservedly popular, and was translated into Latin verse by both Dr. Coward and the famous Atterbury, but the author never could be persuaded to finish the story, as he was unwilling to shew Abfalom unfortunate. A second part indeed was written by Tate to which Dryden contributed about 200 lines, but far inferior to the first. In 1681 appeared the Medal, a satire against sedition, in consequence of Shaftesbury's acquittal, and the next year *Religio laici* was published, and in 1683 the tragedy of the Duke of Guise, which proved so offensive to the whigs. The translation of Maimbourg's history of the league was published in 1684, and the next year Dryden changed his religion to please his patron James II. His conduct deservedly exposed him to the ridicule and satire of the wits of the times, and particularly T. Browne, Burnet and Stillingfleet, whose attacks he wished to repel by defend-

ing the Romish faith. His *Hind and Panther* was published in 1687, but while he represents the church of Rome under the former beast, and under the latter the church of England, he betrays weakness of argument, and a gross abuse of poetical talents, and his ridiculous allusions are well and humorously exposed in "the hind and panther transferred to the story of the country mouse and city mouse," by the united labors of Montague lord Halifax, and of Prior. The *Britannia rediviva* appeared in 1688, and on that year the poet, in consequence of his religion, was removed from the appointment of laureat, which was bestowed on Shadwell. Lord Dorset however behaved with great liberality, and while as chamberlain he dismissed the catholic poet, he allowed a pension out of his own pocket equivalent to the royal salary. The spleen of Dryden on this occasion was discharged with astonishing efficacy on his successor in the Mac Flecknoe, a satire, the severest that has appeared in any country or language. About this time he translated father Bouhours' life of Xavier, and in 1693, he published the Juvenal of Persius, assisted by some of his friends. In 1695 he translated in prose du Fresnoy's art of painting, and two years after his Virgil appeared, a work which has in various editions continued to command the public admiration, and which, as Pope observes, is notwithstanding some human errors the most noble and spirited translation in any language. In 1693 he published his fables ancient and modern from Homer, Ovid, Boccaccio, and Chaucer. Besides these numerous works he was engaged in the translation of some of Plutarch's lives and various other miscellanies. This great man died in consequence of the inflammation in his foot caused by the growing of his nail under the flesh, May the 1st, 1701, and he was interred in Westminster abbey where a monument was erected over his remains by John Sheffield duke of Buckingham. He had married lady Elizabeth Howard daughter of the earl of Berkshire, who survived him eight years, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. The eldest was usher of the palace to pope Clement II. and soon after his return to England was drowned in the Thames near Windsor 1704. He had written some pieces. John was the author of "the husband his own cuckold," a comedy printed 1696. Henry entered into a religious order. It is said in Wilson's memoirs of Congreve, that Dryden's remains were indecently insulted by Jefferies the dissipated son of the chancellor, who upon the pretence of paying greater honor to the deceased poet, stopped the funeral in the midst of the procession, and afterwards disdainfully left it to the care of an undertaker. Dryden's character as a prose writer is as well established as that of a poet. His dedications, essays, prefaces, &c. are very elegant and masterly productions, and display great powers of judgement, criticism, and erudition. His poems prove him one of the greatest poets of his country, and as Congreve says, no man has written in any language, so much and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well. His ode on St. Cecilia's day, and his fables, though composed in the latter part of life, show him in imagination and fire even greater than himself. For the correctness of his prose he owed himself indebted to the frequent reading of Tillotson's excellent writings. His dramatic works are perhaps the least valuable of his poetry,

poetry, and he confesses himself to be not very fit for that sort of writing in which his predecessors had shone so superior to himself. The great fault and probably the only fault which criticism can observe in his works is the astonishing rapidity with which he composed, which consequently prevented correctness, and all the accuracy which must arise from frequent meditation, and impartial revision. If he had written but the tenth part of what he has published, his name would have stood high in the list of fame, and if he had applied himself only to one species of the various subjects on which he has treated, still he would have appeared a most respectable and eminent author entitled to preference and distinction. Dr. Johnson's critique on Dryden is well worth the most attentive perusal.

DUAREN, Francis, a French civilian, born at St. Brien in Bretagne 1509. He taught civil law at Bourges, where he died 1559. His works, which are chiefly on law, were published in his life time, Lyons 1554, and after his death a more complete edition appeared by his scholar Cifner 1579.

DUBOCAGE, Mary Anne le Page, a French lady, born at Rouen 1710. She early displayed her poetical powers by a spirited translation into French of Pope's temple of fame, and afterwards of Milton's paradise lost, and of the death of Abel. Her Amazons, a tragedy, was received with flattering applause in 1749, and soon after her Columbiad, an epic poem in 10 cantos on the discovery of America, proved her to be animated by the strongest fire of the muses. She published besides, her travels through England, Holland, and Italy, in the form of letters, and also the composition which obtained the first prize granted by the Rouen academy in 1746. She was member of the learned academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, Rouen, &c. and died August 1802. Her works were collected in three vols Lyons.

DUBOIS, William du, a French prelate, son of an apothecary at Limosin. Though originally but a valet in St. Michael's college at Paris, he rose to consequence by the influence of the regent Orleans to whom he was reader, and afterwards preceptor, and whom he ably supported in all his schemes of licentious pleasure, and of wild ambition. In 1693 he obtained the rich abbey of St. Just, and afterwards became counsellor of state, and in 1717, passed as ambassador to England to sign the triple alliance. He was next appointed minister and secretary of state, presented to the archbishopric of Cambray, in 1721 made a cardinal, and in 1722 raised to the dignity of prime minister. He died 1723, aged 67, leaving behind him the unamiable character of a mean intriguing politician, of an immoral priest, and a designing hypocrite.

DUBOIS, Dorothea, daughter of Annesley, afterwards earl of Anglesea, by Anne Sympson, married a musician, and endeavoured by her writings to reclaim her rights and privileges from her father, who had meanly denied his marriage with her mother, and disowned her as his child. She wrote the divorce, a musical entertainment,—and Theodora, a novel, two vols. 1770, in which she delineates her unfortunate history. She died at Dublin 1774.

DUBOIS, Simon, a painter of Antwerp, who came to England, where he met great encouragement. His battles, cattle, &c. were highly finished. He died 1708.

DUBOS, Charles Francis, a Frenchman, author of the life of Barillon bishop of Lucon. He continued the Lucon conferences in 17 vols. 12mo. and died 1724, dean of St. Lucon, aged 63.

DUBOS, John Baptist, abbot of Refons, died 1742, aged 72. He wrote critical reflections on poetry and painting, two vols. 12mo. critical history of the establishment of the French monarchy in Gaul, besides some political pieces, &c.

DUBOS, Jerome, a Dutch painter, whose representation of hell was finished with such effect that it struck astonishment and terror into the spectators. He lived in the beginning of the 16th century.

DUBOUCHER, Matthew, a native of Dax, who published some law tracts besides a poem on friendship, a drama, and an opera in three acts. He died 1801.

DUBRAU, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA, John, bishop of Olmutz in Moravia, was born at Piltzen in Bohemia, and died 1553. He was employed as ambassador in Silesia, and was the author of some learned works, especially a valuable history of Bohemia, in 33 books, edited 1575, and afterwards improved, Frankfurt 1688.

DUC, Fronton du, Fronto Ducæus, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, well known as a learned critic and an excellent Greek scholar. He devoted his time to study, devotion, and abstinence. He is the editor of Chrysostom's work, six vols. fol. 1613,—three volumes of controversy,—of the histoire tragique de la pucelle d'Orleans, &c. He died of the stone at Paris 27th September 1624. A stone weighing five ounces was found in his bladder.

DUC, John le, a Dutch painter, born 1636, at the Hague, where he was director of the academy of painting. He was the disciple of Paul Potter, and equaled his master in execution.

DUCAREL, Andrew Coltee, a learned antiquarian, born at Greenwich 1714, and educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. He became member of Doctors' Commons 1743, and married 1749. In 1757 he was made Lambeth librarian under the primate Hutton, and he devoted himself with great care and assiduity in perfecting and improving the catalogues of that valuable collection. Of all his preferments that which pleased him most was his commissariate of St. Catharine's, of which peculiar he has given a very elaborate history, with beautiful engravings. He was so devoted to the pursuit of antiquities, that he generally travelled every year in company with his friend Samuel Gale esquire, with a Camden's Britannia and a set of maps, and by proceeding about 15 miles a day, enjoyed the opportunity of examining every place with leisure and accuracy. He was a very cheerful and hospitable man, and of his knowledge of antiquities the best specimen is his history of Croydon palace, and of Lambeth, besides the account of Doctors' Commons, which he did not live to complete. He died three days after his return from his visitation as official of Canterbury, at South Lambeth, aged 72, 29th May 1785.

DUCART, Isaac, a flower painter, born at Amsterdam. He painted generally on satin, and with extraordinary effect. He died 1697, aged 67.

DUCAS, Michael, a Greek historian, author of a history of the Grecian empire from Andronicus the elder to the fall of the empire. Though his language is harsh and

inelegant, yet he relates with accuracy and impartiality. The work was printed at the Louvre, fol. 1649, and translated by Cousin into French 1672.

DUCHAL, James, a dissenting minister, born in Ireland 1697, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of D.D. After being 11 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge, on the removal of his friend Abernethy from Antrim, he succeeded him there, and at his death was chosen minister of the congregation in Wood-street, Dublin. He died 1761. In the decline of life he wrote above 700 sermons, out of which were selected the three vols. 8vo. published 1764. During his life he published a volume of sermons.

DUCHANGE, Gaspard, a French engraver, who died 6th January 1757, aged 97. After engaging on the engraving of Leda, Io, and Danae, without draperies, he executed the driving of the money changers, and the pharisee's supper. The palaces of France are adorned with the best of his pieces.

DUCHAT, Jacoble, a Frenchman, born at Metz 1658. He followed the profession of the bar till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and in 1701, he settled at Berlin, where he died, 1735. He was learned, and he is known rather as an editor than an author. He edited the Menippean satires, the works of Rabelais, &c. and contributed much to the completion of his friend Bayle's dictionary. A book called Ducatiana appeared at Amsterdam 1738, two vols. 12mo.

DUCHAT, Gaspard, a deputy in the French convention, celebrated for his able and manly defence of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. These honorable efforts in the cause of innocence were regarded by the tyrants with envy, and Duchatel falsely accused of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Vendean rebels, was guillotined November 1793.

DUCHATELET-D'HARAUCOURT, Lewis Marie Florent duc, a native of Saumur, who became colonel in the French army, and was one of the deputies in the national assembly. He was imprisoned for his attachment to his royal master on the 10th August, and fell on the scaffold November 1792, aged 66. He left memoirs of his mission as ambassador in England, lately published.

DUCHÉ DE VANCY, Joseph Francis, a French poet born at Paris 29th October 1668. He was patronised by madame Maintenon, and he engaged and ensured universal respect by the mildness of his manners, his inoffensive conduct, and his genuine wit, never directed against virtue or religion. He was member of the academy of inscriptions and belles letters, and died 14th December 1702, aged 37. He wrote three tragedies, Jonathan, Absalom, and Deborah, besides ballets and pieces for the opera, which had great merit, and were received with universal applause. His hymns, sacred canticles, and edifying stories, composed for the pupils at St. Cyr, possess great excellence.

Duck, Arthur, a civilian, born in Devonshire 1580, and educated at Exeter college, and Hart-hall, Oxford. He became fellow of All-souls, and took his degrees in law, and, after travelling through France, Italy, and Germany, he was made chancellor of Bath and Wells, afterwards of London, and then master of the requests. He suffered much during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal family, and died in his retirement at Chifwick

1649. He wrote *vita Henrici Chichele, &c.*—& *de usu et autoritate juris civilis Romanorum in dominis principum Christianorum*, an useful book, often reprinted.

Duck, Stephen, a poet, of extraordinary fortune, who from a thresher became the respectable minister of a parish. Though little blessed with education, he was naturally endowed with a strong mind and persevering temper; and at the age of 24 he began to apply himself laboriously to the acquisition of knowledge, and devoted to retired study those few hours which he could spare from the active and menial occupation of a servant. By little and little he purchased a few and necessary books, and, with a scanty library, and great application, he became something of a poet and of a philosopher. The lines of Milton enriched his imagination, and the correctness of Addison's Spectators improved his understanding, and helped him in the regular disposition of his thoughts. By degrees his poetical attempts became respectable; and, by being reported in his neighbourhood, were made known to some of the clergy, and at last to queen Caroline, who, pleased with him, settled a pension of £30 upon him, and thus enabled him not only to live independently, but to take orders; after which he was presented to the living of Byfleet, Surrey. In this new office he behaved with great propriety; he was followed as a preacher, and respected as a man; but his spirits sunk into a dreadful melancholy, and, in an unfortunate moment, robbed of his reason, he threw himself from a bridge, near Reading, into the Thames, and was drowned, May or June 1756. His poems have been published; and though he was not a first-rate poet, yet he possessed merit, and deserved the censure of the cynical Swift.

DUCLOS, Charles Dineau, historiographer of France, and secretary to the French academy, was born at Dinant, in Bretagne, 1705, and educated at Paris. In 1744 he was mayor of Dinant, and in 1755 received a patent of nobility, and died 26th March 1772, respected and beloved. Though considered as one of the philosophers of France, he proved by his conduct, writings, and conversation, that he was moderate in his opinions and the friend of morality and virtue. He never published any thing as historiographer, and observed, that he never would ruin himself by speaking truth, nor debase himself by flattery. His history of Lewis XV. was, after his death, lodged in the hands of the minister. His works are, romances, ingenious and interesting—the confessions of count ***—the baroness de Luz—history of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.—memoirs on the manners of the 18th century—Acajou, &c. Though he took Tacitus for his model, he resembles him little in his delineation of characters, and the interest of his narrative. He was also engaged in the dictionary of the academy, and in the continuation of the history of that society.

Duclos, Mary Ann, a French actress, of great merit, born at Paris. She excelled chiefly in the representation of queens and princesses, and for many years engaged the public applause. Her maiden name was Chateaufneuf; that of Duclos was assumed; and she married, in 1730, Duchemin, an actor, from whom she was divorced three years after. She died at Paris 1748, aged 78.

DUCREUX, N. a native of Paris, eminent as a painter. He

He was at Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. He died at Paris, of an apoplexy, 1802, aged 64.

DUCROISY, Philibert Gassaud, a French actor, intimate with Moliere. It was for him that the poet wrote the excellent character of his *Tartuffe*.

DUDEFFANT, N. a French lady, well known in Paris for her knowledge of criticism, her elegant taste, and her pleasing and agreeable manners. She was acquainted with all the learned men of the times, who frequented her house. She died 1780, aged 84, the last thirty of which she had been blind.

DUDITH, Andrew, a divine, born at Buda, in Hungary, 6th February 1533, and employed by Ferdinand II. in affairs of importance, and rewarded with the bishopric of Tina, in Dalmatia. He was a man of great learning, and of such application that he is said to have transcribed three times the works of Cicero, to make himself perfect master of his stile and manner. He was deputy at the council of Trent, where he became intimate with cardinal Pole; and at his return he embraced the protestant religion, resigned his bishopric, and married one of the queen's maids of honor, by whom he had a son, who gave him great trouble. After her death he married a second time, and died 23d February 1589. His works on physic, controversy, and poetry, are numerous, and possess merit. He was a man of great mildness, benevolence, and regularity.

DUDLEY, Edmund, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, born in 1462, of a respectable family. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Gray's inn; and he became so respectable for his knowledge of law, and for his general information, that Henry VII. admitted him of the privy council, and made him one of his favorites. In 1494 he married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of viscount l'Isle. In 1504 he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years after he obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings. His services to his master were numerous; and it is said that Henry, to fill his coffers, used this artful favorite, who, little regardless of conscience or of reputation, joined with Empson to oppress and harass the people, and by various methods of influence, intrigue, or terror, extorted great fines and ransoms, so that, according to Bacon, they turned law and justice to wormwood and rapine. This conduct, however, did not pass unpunished. Henry was scarce in his grave before the public indignation called for the punishment of his wicked and corrupt ministers; and Empson and Dudley were both yielded up by Henry VIII. and after being attainted and convicted of high treason, they lost their heads on Tower-hill, 18th August 1510. During his imprisonment in the Tower, Dudley wrote "the tree of the commonwealth, by Edmund Dudley esq. late counsellor to Henry VII. the same Edmund being at the compiling thereof prisoner in the Tower, 1 Henry VIII." It is still in manuscript.

DUDLEY, John, son of the above, baron Malpas, viscount l'Isle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. He was restored in blood from the ignominious attainder of his father, and soon became known at court, as the friend of Suffolk, of Wolsey, and of Cromwell, and as the favorite of the king. Henry, pleased with the versatility of his talents,

created him viscount l'Isle, and knight of the garter, and afterwards, for his many services and his great courage, appointed him high admiral for life. He also received important grants of church lands, and was nominated one of the sixteen executors of the king's will. On the death of Henry, Dudley was succeeded as high admiral by sir Thomas Seymour, brother to Somerset the protector; but, as an equivalent for his loss of dignity, he was created earl of Warwick, and chamberlain of England. His military abilities were now employed against the insurgents of Norfolk, and, by a well managed negotiation, instead of fighting them, he prevailed upon them to lay down their arms, and to deliver up their leaders. His influence in the cabinet was now so great, that the young king confided much to his advice and authority; he was made duke of Northumberland; and a short-lived reconciliation was effected between him and the duke of Somerset, by the marriage of his eldest son with the latter's daughter. Rivalship, however, could never be extinguished. Somerset, though uncle to the king, was tried, condemned and executed for a pretended conspiracy against Northumberland. The victorious but guilty favorite now succeeded to all the honors of his fallen enemy, he became chancellor of Cambridge, and not only guided the young king, but in consequence of his weak state of health determined to raise his own family to the sovereign power. He with precipitation effected a marriage between his fourth son lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Gray, eldest daughter of the duchess of Suffolk, in whose favor he caused the yielding Edward to settle the succession. No sooner had Edward expired than Jane was conveyed to the tower by her ambitious father-in-law, and on the 10th of July proclaimed queen. Submission to these measures was demanded from Mary, and when the men of Suffolk rose up in her favor, Northumberland advanced with a body of troops to check the insurgents. He soon found however the unpopularity of his measures, when he reached St. Edmundsbury, no supplies arrived to support his plans, and he retired to Cambridge, where seeing his followers deserting his standard, he affected attachment to Mary, and caused her to be proclaimed queen, and threw up his cap into the air, in sign of joy. Mary pleased with her success did not relent towards her enemy, Northumberland was arraigned and condemned, and he lost his head on Tower-hill, after making a profession of the Romish religion 22d Aug. 1553. Thus fell this powerful subject, whose many virtues were lost by a restless and at last fatal ambition, which swept away not only him but the innocent lady Jane and her virtuous consort. Northumberland had eight sons and five daughters, some of whom died before him.

DUDLEY, Ambrose, son of the preceding, was born 1530. He was knighted for his bravery against the Norfolk insurgents, and shared the condemnation of his unfortunate father, but was pardoned by the queen 1544. In 1557, he distinguished himself with his two brothers Robert and Henry, at the siege of St. Quintin, and for his gallant services was restored in blood by the kindness of Mary, and was afterwards under Elizabeth created baron l'Isle and earl Warwick. His services to the country were great, and to his honor it is mentioned that he had no share in the intrigues and disgraceful measures of the times,

times, and therefore was deservedly called "the good earl of Warwick." He died in consequence of the amputation of his leg from a wound received in his valiant defence of Newhaven against the French, Feb. 1589. Though three times married, he left no issue.

DUDLEY, *Robert*, baron Denbigh, earl of Leicester, son of John duke of Northumberland, and brother of Ambrose earl of Warwick, was born 1532. He became a favorite at the court of Edward, and was knighted, and in 1550, he married Amy daughter of sir John Robsart. Under Mary he fell into the same disgrace as his father, and he was condemned, but by the queen's favor pardoned in 1554, and afterwards restored in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth he became a great favorite, and was made knight of the garter, master of the horse, and a privy counsellor, and so much honored by the queen and flattered by the people, that he was called "the heart of the court." Though opposed in some of his measures by the earl of Suffex, he yet shared the queen's favor, and obtained the grant of whatever lands and offices he pleased, to gratify his pride, or the avarice of his friends. Elizabeth, to show how much she esteemed him, proposed him in marriage to Mary queen of Scots, with the intention of admitting him to share her bed, if that unfortunate princess listened to the proposal. Mary however rejected this offer from Dudley, who it is said on the 8th of September 1560 had caused his ill-fated wife to be strangled and thrown down a pair of stairs at Cumnor near Abingdon, that she might not stand in the way of his criminal ambition. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester with unusual solemnity, and to the honors of chancellor of Oxford and high steward of Cambridge, was added the order of St Michael from the king of France. About 1572 he privately married lady Douglas Sheffield, but though he had by her a son whom he called his base son, and a daughter, he never acknowledged her as his wife, and when he espoused lady Essex, he, after attempting in vain to pacify her, and to silence her pretensions to his hand and heart, endeavoured to cut her off by poison, from which she however escaped, with the loss of her hair and nails. When on her progress, Elizabeth and her suite were sumptuously entertained for 17 days at Kenilworth castle, Warwickshire, a mansion which the earl had obtained from the favor of his mistress, and had embellished at the expence of 60,000*l*. Though Leicester stood so high in the graces of the queen, there were not wanting attempts to destroy his influence and consequence. Elizabeth was highly displeased with his union with lady Essex, of which she had been for some time kept ignorant, and in 1584 a virulent attack was made on the favorite by a work called "Leicester's commonwealth," which exhibited him in the odious character of an atheist, a traitor, a public oppressor, and a monster of ambition, cruelty, and lust. This famous book, considered as so hostile to overgrown ministers, and afterwards republished to bring into disgrace the government of Charles I. and Anne, was read with avidity by the people; but Elizabeth screened her favorite with the shield of her never-ceasing partiality and esteem. In 1585 he went to the Low Countries as governor, at the request of the distracted inhabitants, but his conduct was displeasing to the queen, and he was recalled, and though criminated by his enemies for vio-

lence and maladministration, he was reinstated in the royal favor. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury to oppose the Spanish armada, and he there received high and flattering commendation from the queen. He died Sept. 4th, 1588, at Cornbury, Oxfordshire, and was buried with great magnificence at Warwick. This ambitious favorite was endowed with great talents; the influence which he possessed over the queen he maintained by his intrigues and duplicity. He affected regularity and piety to an offensive degree, but when his views were thwarted, neither virtue nor innocence could resist the secrecy of his measures, or the perseverance of his guilt. Poisoning was the favorite recipe to which he had recourse to remove his enemies or rivals. He left the greater part of his estates to his base son Robert.

DUDLEY, *Robert*, son of the earl of Leicester by lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen in Surrey 1573. His birth was carefully concealed from the knowledge of queen Elizabeth, as well as of lady Essex, to whom the earl was either betrothed or married. He was sent to school at Osfingham in Suffex, and removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he became known for his many mental and personal accomplishments. Though he inherited the better part of his father's estate, after the death of his uncle Ambrose, yet dissatisfied with a life of indolence, he projected a voyage to the South seas, which however the government would not suffer to proceed, till Nov. 1594. His first wife was the sister of the famous Thomas Cavendish, and for his second he took Alice daughter of sir Thomas Leigh. In 1605, he commenced a suit to prove the legitimacy of his birth, but in this he was opposed by the lady dowager of Essex, who threatened to prosecute him for a conspiracy. Upon this he retired to the continent, where he assumed the title of the earl of Warwick, for which he was summoned back to England, and on his refusal his property was forfeited to the crown during his life. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by the duke Cosmo II. and by the influence of his consort, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. he was created a duke of the Roman empire, and ten years after he was enrolled by pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. These high honors were deserved by the services which he performed for his patrons. He formed the plan for draining the extensive morasses between Pisa and the sea, and by his wise regulations he raised Leghorn from an insignificant town, to a respectable and populous sea port. He lived in great magnificence, and to his titles assumed that of duke of Northumberland. He died at his castle of Carbello, three miles from Florence, Sept. 1659. In philosophy, chemistry, and physics, he was as eminent as in politics. The account of his voyage is published in Hackluyt's collection, and his principal work besides, is "del arcano del mare," &c. Florence 1630, 1646. It is very valuable for its charts and plans, and for projects there offered for the improvement of commerce and navigation. He also wrote a proposition to bridle the impertinence of parliaments, &c. which was submitted to James, and which was intended to pave the recall of the intriguing author to England; but instead of being approved it drew upon him the censure of politicians, and was made a charge of indirect accusation against James

and his unfortunate son. Though he left his wife lady Alice and four daughters in England, yet he afterwards, by a dispensation from the pope, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Southwell, a young lady who had accompanied him in his exile in the habit of a page, and who atoned for the follies and the immodest conduct of her youth, by the exemplary deportment of a respectable matron. By her he had a son, Charles, who called himself earl of Warwick, and four daughters.

DUFFET, *Thomas*, from the profession of a milliner, rose to the rank of a dramatic writer. He travestied Dryden, Shadwell, and Settle, but his plays, which for a while commanded the public attention, have long since been forgotten. His *Mock tempest*, *Psyche*, *Emperors of Morocco*, are mentioned, but they lived for a day. He flourished in the 17th century, but the time of his death is not mentioned.

DUFRESNE, *Abraham Alexis Quinault*, a French actor of eminence. The noblest characters of the theatre were exhibited by him with great success, but it is remarkable that in private life, he could scarce forget the authority which he exercised as a theatrical monarch. He died 1767 aged 72.

DUFRESNOY *Charles Alphonse*, a native of Paris, who acquired some eminence as a painter, and as a poet. He died of a paralytic stroke 1665, aged 54.

DUFRESNY, *Charles Riviere*, a native of Paris, called grandson of Henry IV. from his great resemblance to that monarch. He was employed about the court, in laying out the garden and pleasure grounds, and when dismissed he became a dramatic writer. His works were published in 6 vols. 12mo. He died very poor 1724, aged 86.

DUGARD, *William*, son of a clergyman, was born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 1606, and educated at Worcester school, and Sydney college, Cambridge. About 1631 he was appointed master of Stamford school, and in 1637 master of Colchester school, and 1644 master of merchant-tailors', London. He was displaced for assisting in the printing of Salmasius's defence, and was imprisoned in Newgate, and his wife and children reduced to poverty, 1650. Upon his release he opened a private school, the same year, and the following September was reinstated at merchant-tailors'. In 1662 however he was ejected for the violation of some of the rules, and opened a school in Coleman-street, where he had 193 scholars. He was a man of great learning, and much and deservedly esteemed as a teacher. He died 1682. His "*Lexicon Græci Testamenti*" has been improved and edited by Bowyer. He wrote besides a compendium of rhetoric, a Greek grammar, a selection of Lucian's dialogues, &c.

DUGDALE, *sic William*, an eminent historian and antiquary, born at Shustoke near Colehill, Warwickshire, 12th Sept. 1605. He was educated at Coventry grammar-school, and instructed by his father in civil law and history. In 1623 he married at his father's request, and two years after settled at Blythe-hall near Colehill, on an estate which he purchased. He devoted himself deeply to the study of antiquities, and in 1638 he came to London, and by the influence of his friends Hatton and Spelman he procured an appointment in the Herald's office. In this favorite retreat he had the

means of improving his collections, and by the encouragement of sir Christopher Hatton he was employed in taking draughts of the most celebrated of the English cathedrals, which were afterwards deposited in the library of his friends. He was with Charles at the battle of Edge-hill, and at the siege of Oxford, where he was in 1642, made M.A. Upon the reduction of Oxford he returned to London, and after compounding for his estate he applied himself laboriously with his friend Dodsworth in completing their collection from the records of the Tower, and other places. Of his *Monasticon Anglicanum* the first volume appeared in folio 1655, the second 1661, and the third 1673, a curious collection of all the foundation charters of the dissolved monasteries. His antiquities of Warwickshire were published in 1656, after the laborious researches of 20 years, of which valuable compilation a second edition appeared in 1730 by Dr. Thomas. His history of Saint Paul's cathedral was published in 1658, and it was afterwards greatly improved and edited by Dr. Maynard. At the restoration, he was made norroy king at arms, and in 1677 created garter, and knighted by the king. He died at Blythe-hall, of a cold, 10th Feb. 1686, in his 81st year, and was buried in Shustoke church, where he had erected a tablet of white marble. With his wife, who died 18th Dec. 1681, aged 75, he lived 59 years, and by her he had several children. One of his daughters married Ashmole of antiquarian memory, his sons all died young except *John*, who was Windfor herald, and norroy king at arms, and was knighted, and died Aug. 31st, 1690. Besides the works already mentioned, sir William wrote the history of draining and embanking fens and marshes, &c. republished 1772, — *Spelman's councils* from 1066, to 1531, — *Spelman's glossarium archæologicum*, &c. — *origines juridicales*, &c. — the baronage of England three vols. fol. which, though the labor of 30 years, is not without inaccuracies, — a short view of the late troubles in England, &c. — the antient usage of bearing arms, &c. — a perfect copy of the summons of nobility to the great councils, &c. Many of his manuscript collections, to the number of 43 vols. in folio, he gave to the university of Oxford, where they are now preserved, besides several books to the Herald's office, London.

DUGOMIER, *N.* a French general. born at Martinico. In the revolution war he was appointed commander in Italy, and was afterwards successful in retaking Toulon from the English. He next was employed against the Spaniards, and deserted them in various encounters; but he was killed 17th Nov. 1794, at the battle of St. Sebastian. His name was inscribed in the Pantheon.

DUGUAY-TROUVIN, *René*, a celebrated French admiral, born at St. Maloes, 10th June 1673. He early distinguished himself by his intrepidity and perseverance, and in various encounters with the English and the Dutch, he came off victorious. In 1711 he took Rio Janeiro from the Portuguese, and every where in the Indies, and also in the Mediterranean against the corsairs, he displayed the greatest skill united with the most consummate wisdom. This brave man, honored by the king, and respected by the nation, died at Paris 27th Sep. 1736. His memoirs appeared at Paris, in 4to. by de la Garde.

DUGUET, James Joseph, a French writer, born 1649. He was a priest of the oratory, and went to Brussels to his friend Arnauld, but returned to Paris, where he led a very retired life, and died 1733. He was a man of great learning, and uncommon sweetness of manners, but his firm opposition to the bull unigenitus, exposed him to much obloquy and trouble. He wrote nearly 20 works in French, on theological subjects, in a stile clear, pleasing, and perspicuous.

DUHALDE, John Baptist, a French Jesuit, born at Paris. His historical and geographical description of the empire of China, and Chinese Tartary, in 4 vols. fol. was compiled from the records of French missionaries, a work of great merit. He wrote besides Latin poems—essays—letters—&c. and died at Paris, 1743, aged 60.

DUHAMEL, John Baptist, a French ecclesiastic, born at Vire, 1624, and eminent as a philosopher and a man of science. He published *astronomiâ physica—de meteoris & fossilibus—de mente humanâ—de corpore animato—de consensu veteris & novæ philosophiæ—* and other learned works, and died 6th August 1706, aged 82.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henry Lewis, a learned Frenchman, who devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture and commerce, of the marine, and of mechanical arts. He published various ingenious works, and died universally respected for his abilities and patriotic exertions, 23d Aug. 1782, aged 82.

DUMAN, Lawrence, a professor of philosophy for 38 years at the college du Pleffis. He died canon of Verdun 1730, aged 70. He left a book “*philosophus in utramque partem*,” of great use in scholastic subtilties.

DULLIUS, Nepos, the first Roman, who obtained a naval victory over Carthage. A column was erected to his honor, B. C. 260.

DUISBURG, Peter de, a native of Duisburg, in the duchy of Cleves, in the 16th century, author of a chronicle of Prussia from 1226 to 1325. It contains many valuable particulars.

DUJARDIN, Charles, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam. He died at Venice 1674, aged 34. He was the able disciple of Bergham, and excelled in the delineation of markets, robbers, mountebanks, and landscapes. His productions are greatly esteemed. About 50 of his engravings in aqua fortis are preserved.

DUKE, Richard, a poet, educated at Westminster and made fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of M. A. 1683. He was the friend of Otway, and of the poetical wits of the times, and was for some time tutor to the duke of Richmond. His poetry is not very respectable. He wrote a poem on the marriage of Anne and the duke of Denmark. He was made chaplain to the king, prebendary of Gloucester, and obtained the rich living of Witney, Oxfordshire, where he was found dead in his bed; after returning the preceding evening from an entertainment, 10th Feb. 1711. He published a volume of sermons and another of poems.

DULAU, John Marie, a native of Perigueux, who became archbishop of Arles, and was in the states general of 1789. Though he did not venture, through timidity,

to speak in favor of moderation, yet he wrote with spirit and ability against the banishment of the priests. He was arrested by the suspicious jacobins, and was one of those wretched victims sacrificed in the prison of the Carmes in Sept. 1792.

DULAURENT, N. a native of Artois, who employed his great abilities on subjects of licentiousness. The best known of his immoral works, is his *Compere Matthieu*, 3 vols. This worthless ecclesiastic, who proved so great an enemy to religion and morality, died about the end of the last century.

DULLART, Herman, a painter and poet of Rotterdam, the disciple of Rembrandt. He was of a weak constitution, and refused to become one of the magistrates of Rotterdam. He so successfully imitated his master, that their pieces are frequently mistaken one for the other. He was well skilled in music. He died 1684, aged 48.

DUMAS, Lewis, a native of Nîmes, natural son of Montcalm, lord of Candiac. Though bred to the law, he was eminent as a mathematician, and invented the bureau typographique, to teach children reading and writing mechanically, and also another instrument for musical instruction. He wrote an history of Mary queen of Scots, and died 1744, aged 68.

DUMÈRE, Joan, a learned lady, born at Paris. She married very young, and at the age of 17 lost her husband, who fell in Germany at the head of his company. She devoted herself with unusual application to astronomy, and published at Paris, in 1680, “discourses of Copernicus on the mobility of the earth,” 4to. in which she displays great knowledge and extensive erndition.

DUMESNIL, N. a professor of rhetoric at Paris, author of Latin synonyms. He died at Valogne 1802, aged 82.

DUMONT, John, baron of Carlsroon, historiographer to the emperor, fled from France to Holland, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He wrote “*des memoires politiques*, &c.” 4 vols. 12mo. an useful performance, which contains every fact of importance from the peace of Munster, to the year 1676—travels in France, Italy, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.—universal diplomatic body, &c. 8 vols fol.—historical letters, &c. He died about 1726 at a great age.

DUMONT, George, a native of Paris, secretary to the French embassy at Petersburg. He was author of history of the commerce of English colonies—present state of English commerce—treatise on the circulation of credit, &c. and died 1788, aged 63.

DUMONT, N. a French painter, surnamed the Roman. He died at Paris 1781, very old. His pieces possess merit.

DUMOUIRIER, Anthony Francis Duperier, a native of Paris, eminent as a commissary in the French armies. He was author of *Richardet*, a poem, 2 vols.—some comedies translated from the Italian, Spanish, and English,—an opera, &c. He died 1767, aged 60.

DUN, David Erskine Lord, born at Dun, and educated at St. Andrew's and Paris, where he studied the law. He was called to the bar, 1696, and opposed the Scottish union, but was a benefactor to the persecuted episcopal clergy. He was called to the bench 1711, and took the name of Dun. He died at Dun 1755, five years

years after he had retired from the court of justiciary, aged 85. His "advices," 12mo. is an excellent performance.

DUNBAR, William, an eminent poet of Scotland, born 1465 at Salton, on the south of East Lothian. He was originally poor, and after travelling as a novice of the franciscan order, he returned home in his 25th year. His "thistle and the rose," was written on the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret daughter of Henry VII. but whilst he expected ecclesiastical preferment for the offering of his poetry, he unfortunately was disappointed; for the great listen with delight to the flattering compliments of the learned, but seldom reward merit. He wrote besides, the golden terge—the freirs of Berwick—the twa marrit women—and the wedo. His poetry is commended by Warton, as next in rank to Chaucer's and Lydgate's, and Pinkerton, with national partiality, says, that he surpasses the morals and satires of Langland, Chaucer's humor and knowledge of life, Gower's allegory, and the description of Lydgate. His works were published with learned notes by sir David Dalrymple. He died about 1580.

DUNCAN, Mark, a Scotch physician, professor of philosophy, and principal of the Calvinists' college at Saumur. He was invited by James I. to settle near his person, which he declined, and he died 1640 at Saumur, where he had married. He wrote some philosophical works, and a treatise against the possession of the Ursuline nuns of London, which excited some public resentment against him.

DUNCAN, Daniel, an eminent physician born at Montauban in Languedoc, 1649, of a family of Scottish original. The loss of his parents while in his cradle, was compensated by the paternal attention of his mother's brother, Daniel Paul, a learned counsellor of Toulouse, who had him educated at Puy Laurens, and at Montpellier, where under the care of Dr. Charles Babeyrac, he studied eight years, and when 24 he took his degree of M. D. From Montpellier he came to Paris, where he resided seven years, and published his "explication nouvelle & mechanique des actions animales, 1678," which was well received, and the following year he visited London, for business as well as to make enquiries into the effects of the plague of 1665. After a residence of two years he was recalled to Paris, on account of the declining health of his great friend and patron Colbert. About this time he published his "chymie naturelle, ou explication de la nourriture de l'animal," which, when completed in three parts, was read with universal applause. On the death of Colbert he left Paris, 1683, and retired to Montauban with the intention of selling his property and settling in London. Here, however, he continued till the persecution against the protestants forced him for refuge to Geneva, and afterwards to Berne, where he obtained the professorship of anatomy. After residing at Berne eight or nine years, he went to attend the princeps of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, where, for three years he was treated with the respect due to his merit. At this time he wrote his popular treatise on the abuse of hot liquors, especially tea, coffee, and chocolate, which had lately been introduced into Germany, and he published it afterwards at Rotterdam 1705, at the request of Dr. Boerhaave. His character and the benevolence with which he treated the various protestant emigrants

whom persecution drove out of France, recommended him strongly to the king of Prussia, by whom he was honorably invited to Berlin, where, though physician to the household, he staid a little time and removed to the Hague. For 12 years he resided at the Hague and finally settled in London in 1714. He died in London April 30th, 1735, aged 86. This amiable man, so universally respected for his humanity and benevolence, wrote besides the books already mentioned "histoire de l'animal, &c." and left besides several manuscripts on medical subjects. His conversation "says his biographer" was easy, cheerful and interesting, pure from all taint of party scandal or idle raillery; this made his company desired by all who had a capacity to know its value, and he afforded a striking instance that religion must naturally gain strength from the successful study of nature. It is remarkable that for three generations before him medicine found most respectable professors in his family.

DUNCAN, William, a learned writer, professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. He was born at Aberdeen in July 1717, and was educated there under the celebrated Dr. Blackwell. He came to London in 1739, and there chiefly employed himself in writing for the booksellers. His works appeared generally without his name. He translated some books from the French, and was concerned in that translation of Horace known under the name of Watson. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Johnson, Campbell, and Fordyce, in the preceptor which Doddsley published, and he wrote for his share the logical part. He also translated several of Cicero's orations, and likewise Cæsar's commentaries which appeared in 1752, folio, with fine cuts. In 1753 he removed to Aberdeen where he had been the preceding year appointed professor of philosophy. He died a bachelor May 1st 1760, aged 43. Though a man of no superior genius, he possessed taste, judgment, and good sense, and his abilities were rather solid than shining. He was universally beloved in private life.

DUNCAN, Adam lord, a well known English admiral, born at Dundee of a respectable family. As a younger son he was bred to the sea, and in 1761, was made post captain. He served under Keppel as his captain, and in 1787 was made rear admiral, in 1793 vice admiral, and in 1795 admiral of the blue. His station during the late war was in the North sea to block up the Texel, but in his temporary absence during the mutiny of the fleet, the Dutch escaped from their ports, and were soon brought to an engagement by the English admiral, near Camperdown, within five miles of their own shores. On this celebrated day, 11th October 1797, the Dutch admiral De Winter struck with eight ships to the superior valor of the English, and in reward for his conduct Duncan was created the 21st of the same month viscount Duncan of Camperdown, baron Duncan of Lundie, Perthshire, with a pension of 2000l. on himself and his two successors in the peerage. Lord Duncan, whose character in private life as a man and as a christian, was equal to his bravery as a seaman, died 1804. He was in stature a comely person, full six feet three inches tall, so that he observed jocosely to the Dutch admiral who was likewise a man of tall stature, I wonder how you and I have escaped the balls in this hot battle. During the mutiny of his fleet the admiral addressed the crew of his ship,

ship, the Veteran, with a tone of affection and of firmness, and in a speech so sensible and so judicious, as to call forth the admiration even of his rebellious crew.

DUNCOMBE, *William*, an English writer, born at Stocks, Hertfordshire. In 1726 he married the only sister of John Hughes, whose poems he edited in two vols. 12mo. 1735, and the miscellanies of the other brother Jabez, in one vol. 1737. He translated Racine's *Athaliah*, which met with applause, and afterwards edited the works of Mr. Needler, and he produced his *L.J. Brutus* on the boards of Drury lane, and it was published in 1735 and 1747. He besides edited some of Herring's sermons, and published Horace in English verse by several hands 1757. He died 26 February 1769, aged 80.

DUNCOMBE, *John*, son of the preceding, was born in 1730. He was educated at private schools at Romford and Felsted, where he displayed great regularity, uncommon application, and superior talents. At the age of 16 he was admitted at Benet's college, Cambridge, at the recommendation of archbishop Herring his father's friend. In 1750 he was chosen fellow of his college, and three years after took orders, and became assistant preacher at St. Anne's Soho, where his eloquence as an orator, and his amiable manners in private life, gained him the respect of a populous neighbourhood. In 1757, the primate Herring gave him the livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, but the death of that excellent patron, two months after, cut off all hopes of further and more valuable preferment. He married in 1763, the daughter of Mr. Highmore the painter, with whom he enjoyed 23 years of uninterrupted domestic happiness. In 1766, Secker appointed him one of the six Canterbury preachers, and the next primate, Cornwallis, presented him, in 1773, to the living of Herne, six miles from Canterbury. He was also master of Harbledown and St. John's hospitals, which, though places of trust and not emolument, enabled him to display his regard for the poor, and his humane endeavours to relieve their necessities. He was also an active magistrate, and in this office he was the means of encouraging virtue and of checking vice. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke 21st June 1785, from which he never recovered, and died on the 18th of the following January. He left only one daughter. His works are chiefly fugitive pieces published in Doddsley's collection, and in periodical magazines, besides the *Seminead*, and a poem on the death of Frederic prince of Wales. He also greatly assisted his father in his translation of Horace, and published the seventh satire of the second book in 1752, imitated, and inscribed to R. Owen Cambridge.

DUNGAL, a monk of St. Dennis in the ninth century, supposed to be an Irishman. He was consulted by Charlemagne with respect to the two eclipses of the sun which happened 810, and his answer is preserved in the 10th vol. 4to. of d'Acheri's *spicilegium*. A tract also by him against the worship of images, may be found in the *Bibliotheca patrum* 1608, 8vo.

DUNLOP, *William, M.A.* was born 1692 at Glasgow, where his father was principal of the university. He applied himself for about two years to the study of the law at Utrecht, but abandoned the plan at the representation of Mr. Wishart, and became, by means of his

friend, regius professor of divinity and church history at Edinburgh 1716. He distinguished himself much as a preacher, and died of a dropy 1720, aged 28. He published two volumes of sermons 12mo. and an essay on confessions of faith.

DUNLOP, *Alexander, M.A.* brother to the above, was born 1684, in America, where his father was in exile. He came over at the revolution, and was in 1720 appointed professor of Greek in Glasgow university. He published in 1736, a Greek grammar which still maintains its superiority in the Scotch university, and died at Glasgow 1742, aged 58.

DUNN, *Samuel*, an English mathematician born at Crediton, Devonshire, where he kept a school for some years, and where he founded a mathematical school. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he kept school, and was appointed mathematical examiner of those officers who entered into the East India company's service. He died 1792, author of several mathematical treatises,—an atlas,—treatises on book keeping.

DUNNING, *John*, lord Ashburton, was born 18th October 1731, at Ashburton, in Devonshire. He rose by his merit at the bar, and greatly distinguished himself in parliament. He was raised to the peerage in 1782, and made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and recorder of Bristol. He died 18th August 1783, leaving only one son.

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE, *Francis Ignatius*, the learned professor of law at Belançon, his native town, died there 1751. He wrote "memoires of the court of Bourgogne" three vols 4to.—history of the church, &c. of Belançon, two vols. 4to.—treatise of descriptions, &c. His son *Joseph*, left some notes on his father's works. *Peter*, a Jesuit of the same family, published a curious work, called the discovery of the town of Antre in Franche Comté.

DUNOIS, *John*, count of Orleans and Longueville, was the natural son of Lewis duke of Orleans, and born 23d November 1407. He distinguished himself in arms, in the defeat of the earls of Warwick and Suffolk, and in the defence of Orleans, till it was relieved by Joan of Arc. He pursued the English, and took from them Blais Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c. He was rewarded for his services by Charles VII. who called him the restorer of his country, and gave him large grants of lands, with the office of grand chamberlain of France. This great hero, so respectable also for the virtues of private life, died 24th November 1468, aged 61.

DUNS, *John*, commonly called Duns Scotus, a celebrated theologian of the franciscan order, born at Dunstable, Northumberland. He became fellow of Merton, Oxford, and then went over to Paris, where his abilities and his acuteness in disputation procured him the appellation of the subtil doctor. He opposed the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, hence his followers were called Scotists, and his opponents Thomists. He afterwards went to Cologne where he died 1308. It has been said by Paul Jovius that he was attacked by an apoplexy and buried as dead, and that upon his recovery, he languished in a most miserable manner in his coffin till he expired. His works were printed at Lyons 1639, 10 vols. folio, and are now little regarded.

DUNSTAN, *St.* archbishop of Canterbury, was born in

in 924. He embraced the ecclesiastical life, and was made, by Edgar, bishop of Worcester, and afterwards in 959 translated to Canterbury. He was also abbot of Glastonbury. He is well known as a man of intrigue, and of great spiritual power, which he showed with unusual obstinacy in the English court, especially under Edmund. The pope knowing his influence, made him his legate. He died 988.

DUNTON, *John*, a bookseller, born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, 14th May 1659. Upon failing in his business as bookseller, after 20 years' success, he began author, and in 1701 was employed in the Post-angel paper. He afterwards began the Athenian Mercury, which was a plan to answer questions, monthly proposed by unknown persons, and which was republished by Bell under the name of the Athenian Oracle 4 vols. 8vo. In 1710 he published his Athenianism, containing 600 treatises, in prose and verse, on all subjects. Though prolix and sometimes obscure as a writer, he yet possesses merit as a satirist, and some of his pieces will be read with pleasure. He also wrote "Dunton's life and errors." He died about 1725.

DUPATY, advocate general, afterwards president of the parliament at Bourdeaux, was born at Rochelle, and died at Paris 1788 not far advanced in life. He distinguished himself as an eloquent and powerful orator, and as an upright magistrate. His historical reflections on penal laws, are a very valuable work. He wrote also academical letters and discourses on Italy, 2 vols. 8vo, 1788. He affected to imitate Diderot, and was deficient in taste. Voltaire with sarcastic self-consequence spoke with indifference of his abilities.

DUPERRAY, *Michael*, a French lawyer, who died at Paris 1730, aged 90. He wrote some works chiefly on ecclesiastical subjects, &c.

DUPHOT, *N.* a French general, who after serving with distinction in Italy, was sent as ambassador to the pope. He was there assassinated in 1797, in a popular tumult, and though the pope could not prevent, and was not privy to the commotion, the death of the ambassador was made a pretext by the French for seizing the ecclesiastical states.

DUPIN, *Lewis Ellis*, a learned, and well known critic, was born at Paris 17th June 1657. He early displayed great partiality for literature, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor of the Sorbonne 1684. He devoted himself to the composition of his great work called "Bibliothèque universelle des auteurs ecclesiastiques," the first volume of which appeared 1686. The boldness however with which he spoke of various writers gave offence to the critics, and the author was obliged by Harlay archbishop of Paris to retract some of his opinions, and to suppress the work in 1693, with the privilege of continuing it under the altered title of Bibliothèque nouvelle. Besides this great work which was brought down in several volumes to the end of the 16th century, Dupin wrote others, the chief of which are—prolegomena to the bible,—notes on the psalms and pentateuch,—a profane history,—a treatise of power ecclesiastical and temporal,—and method of studying divinity, &c. He was professor of the Royal college, from which he was removed in the famous cas de conscience, but afterwards restored. He died at Paris 1719, aged 62.

He was a man of extensive erudition, and of indefatigable application. His ecclesiastical bibliothèque, so valuable for the analytical account of authors and of their writings which it accurately gives, has been translated into English with notes, &c. He corresponded with Wake the English primate about the union of the two churches.

DUPLANIL, *J.D.* a French physician, who translated various works into French from the English, among which was Buchan's domestic medicine. He died at Paris 1802.

DUPLEIX, *Scipio*, was born at Condom 1566, and noticed by queen Margaret, who brought him to Paris in 1603, and made him master of requests, and afterwards historiographer of France. In his old age, which he reached without sickness or infirmity, he wrote a book on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to chancellor Seguier for the liberty of printing, but the courtier with unparalleled audacity threw it into the fire, which so shocked the venerable author, that he returned to Condom and died soon after, of deep vexation 1661, aged 92. His works are memoirs of the Gauls 1650 folio. a book of great value,—history of France in 6 vols. folio. not very accurate or impartial—an account of the flatteries heaped on Richelieu, and the violent reflections thrown on the deceased Margaret now no longer the patroness of the author,—Roman history 3 vols. folio. an insipid performance,—a course of philosophy 3 vols. 12mo.—natural curiosity, &c. 8vo. insignificant and often licentious,—the liberty of the French language against Vaugelas, &c.

DUPLEIX, *Joseph*, a French merchant, appointed in 1730 director of Chandernagore in the East Indies, a colony which, by his wisdom and firmness, he raised from poverty and distress to consequence and opulence. He inspired his countrymen with the spirit of commerce and enterprise, and established mercantile connections with the Red sea, the Maldives, Goa, the Manillas, &c. He was appointed governor of Pondicherry in 1742, and defended the place with uncommon bravery in 1748 for 42 days against the attack of two English admirals. For these services he was rewarded by the French king with the red ribband, and the title of marquis, and by the great Mogul with the title of nabob. He was recalled in 1753 during the war which broke out in the East between the English and the French, in the support of two rivals for the nabobship of Arcot, and he was so hurt at the idea of being called away from the exercise of sovereign power to a private station, and of soliciting the French East India company for the payment of his arrears, that he fell under a dejection of spirits and died soon after. His conduct towards la Bourdonnaye his rival in the East, is the most exceptionable part of his character. Jealousy of power prompted him to use severe measures against him, in 1747, and afterwards Bourdonnaye had influence enough to procure the recall of his prosperous adversary.

DUPORT, *James*, a learned divine, educated at Cambridge, where he became professor of Greek, and master of Magdalen college. He was raised to the deanry of Peterborough and died 1680. His great erudition as a classical scholar, is evinced in his learned works. He wrote a Greek version of the psalms,—gnomologia Ho-

meri cum duplice parallelismo, Cambridge 1660,—poetica stromata 1676. 8vo,—and lectures published with Needham's Theophrastus' characters, 1712.

DUPORT, *Francis Mathurin*, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, distinguished himself in the revolution as a violent enemy to the measures of the court. His connection with Orleans at last proved fatal to him, and he suffered under the guillotine 20th of April 1794, aged 46.

DUPPA, *Brian*, a learned prelate, born 1589 at Lewisham, Kent, and educated at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1612 he was elected fellow of All-souls, and after having travelled in France and Spain, he took his degree of D.D. in 1625, and was in 1629, by the interest of the earl of Dorset, made dean of Christchurch. In 1638 he became tutor to the prince Charles, and to his brother James, and about that time was raised to the see of Chichester. In 1641 he was translated to Salisbury, but he received little benefit from it, and on the suppression of episcopacy he attended his master, especially in the life of Wight, and assisted him it is said in the composition of the Eikon Basilike. He afterwards lived in retirement at Richmond, till the restoration, when he was made bishop of Winchester, and lord almoner. He died in 1662 aged 73, at Richmond in Surrey, a place which he loved, and where he erected and endowed an alms-house. A few hours before he expired, Charles II. visited this venerable prelate, and kneeling by his bedside implored his blessing, which the dying man, placing one hand on the king's head, and raising the other to heaven, gave him with great fervor and piety. He was buried in Westminster abbey. He left many charitable legacies to those places, or societies, with which either by birth, office, or predilection he had been connected. He wrote some things chiefly on devotional subjects, as "a guide for the penitent," "the soul's soliloquies, &c."

DUPRAT, *Anthony*, an eminent French statesman. He was first at the bar, and rose gradually to the first presidency of the parliament of Paris 1507, and the chancellorship of France 1515. He was tutor to Francis I. when count of Angoulême, and by checking his criminal passion for the wife of Lewis XII. he gained his confidence and patronage. He advised his master, whose necessities were great, to raise money by selling the offices of judicature, and by his suggestion the chamber called Tournelle was established, which augmented the taxes and improved the royal revenue by the oppression of the poor. By the advice of his favorite, Francis also abolished the pragmatic sanction, and established the concordat, by which while the king nominated to vacant benefices, the pope received a large annual income from the churches. This step rendered Duprat a favorite at Rome, he became an ecclesiastic, and from the sees of Meaux, Albi, Valence, Die, Gap, and Sens, which he successively filled, he was honored with the purple 1527. He was afterwards a legate in France, and on the death of Clement VII. it is said he aspired to the tiara, an ambitious step which the French king ridiculed and by no means promoted. This artful prelate, to whom his ambition and his intrigues raised many enemies, died at his chateau de Nantouillet 9th July 1535, overwhelmed with remorse, and worn out by diseases. He was a man of the most ambitious and selfish character, whose whole conduct was

guided by interest and avarice. To increase his power or enlarge his fortune he scrupled at no sacrifice on either of fame or virtue, and therefore his death was as unlamented as his life had been guilty. He built at the hotel de Dieu at Paris a hall which still bears his name, on which the king observed that it should have been much larger if it could contain all the poor Duprat had made.

DUPRE, *de Guyer, John*, a hermit said to have built with only the assistance of his servant the hermitage of Friburg in Switzerland, in the solid rock, the chimney of which rises 90 feet in height.

DUPRE, *Mary*, a learned lady of the 17th century, born at Paris, and educated by her uncle des Marets de St. Sorlin in the learned languages and in rhetoric, versification and philosophy. She also studied Descartes, and was called the Cartesienne. She was intimate with the learned of her time, and her pieces of poetry and also her prose writings were read with great applause.

DUPRE d'AUNAY, *Lewis*, a native of Paris, member of several learned academies. He died 1758. He wrote letters of the generation of animals,—traité des subsistances militaires, two vols. 4to.—reflections on the transfusion of blood, 12mo. &c.

DUPRE de ST MAUR, *Nicholas Francis*, a native of Paris, who died there Dec. the 1st, 1774, aged 80. He was a member of the French academy. He translated Milton's Paradise lost, with Addison's odes, and also Paradise regained, by a Jesuit, four vols. 12mo. He wrote an essay on the coins of France, 1740, 4to. a valuable work,—inquiries on the value of money, &c.—the table of the duration of human life. He was well informed in matters of agriculture, economy, and commerce.

DUPUIS, *Claude*, a French engraver of merit who died at Paris, 1742 aged 57. His brother *Gabriel Nicholas* was also an eminent engraver, and died 1771, aged 73.

DUQUESNE, *Abraham*, a native of Normandy, who distinguished himself in the French navy, in various fights against the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Genoese, &c. He died at Paris the second Feb. 1688, aged 78, much and deservedly respected, not less in his private than his public character.

DURAND, *William*, a native of Provence, eminent as a lawyer, and afterwards raised to a bishopric by the pope. He died at Rome 1296 aged 59, author of a Speculum juris, &c. a work of merit. His nephew was also a bishop, and wrote on general councils.

DURAND de ST. POURCAIN, *William*, a French bishop, called from his powers of argumentation the resolute doctor. He was author of commentaries on the sentences and other works, and died 1332.

DURANDE, *N.* a physician of eminence at Dijon, who published some interesting tracts on his profession. He died at Dijon 1799.

DURANT, *Gilles*, *seur de la Bergerie*, advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was one of the nine appointed by the court to reform the customs of Paris. He possessed great talents for ludicrous poetry, and his verses on the ass that had joined the league, and had fallen during the siege of Paris 1590, are much admired. He wrote other humorous pieces, which equally command the approbation of the public, though some are of a licentious

tious tendency. Some suppose that he was broke on the wheel, 16th of July 1618, for a libel on the French king, but the sufferer was another person, who with his two brothers endured that savage punishment. Durant's works were printed 1594.

DURANTI, John Stephen, a native of Toulouse, of whose parliament he was advocate-general, and afterwards in 1581 first president. He violently opposed the league, and perished in a tumult which he endeavoured to appease, being shot by a musquet ball 10th of Feb. 1589, and treated with every mark of insult and indignity by the mob. This meritorious martyr had the year before successfully employed his influence to preserve Toulouse from the plague, and he had deserved the affection of his country by his liberality and charity of some institutions which he founded for the education of youth and the relief of indigence. He wrote also a book de ritibus ecclesiæ, printed at Rome 1591 folio.

DURBACH, Anne Louisa, a German poetess, born 1722. From the mean occupation of watching cattle, she raised herself to distinction by the reading of books, and by uncommon application to literature. At 17 she married a woolcomber, but with him and with another afterwards, she was exposed to great poverty, till the age of 40, when her muse celebrated in a triumphal ode the battle of Lowoschutz. This piece was noticed, and recommended to the Prussian monarch, who sent for the poetess to Berlin, and by his patronage placed her above want. Her poems have been published, and possess great merit. She died about 1780.

DURELL, John, a divine of eminence, born 1626 in the island of Jersey, and educated at Merton college, which he left at the beginning of the civil wars, and then passed to Caen where he took his degree of M.A. He was ordained by the bishop of Galloway at Paris 1651, and was afterwards invited by the church of Caen to supply the place of the famous Bochart during his absence at the court of Christina of Sweden, an honorable appointment, which however he did not accept. At the restoration he was chaplain to the king, and preferred to a prebend at Salisbury, afterwards at Windsor, and then at Durham. In 1669 he took his degree of D.D. at Oxford, and in 1677 was raised to the deanry of Windsor. For this preferment he was indebted to his abilities as well as to the partiality of Charles, who was well acquainted with his merits, and had known him in Jersey and in France. He died 1683, aged 58, and was buried at Windsor. His writings were chiefly controversial,—a vindication of the church of England against schismatics—a view of the government, &c. of the church of England, 4to.—besides a translation of the liturgy into Latin and French.

DURELL, David, a native of Jersey, educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards became fellow of Hertford college, of which in 1757 he was made principal. In 1764 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1767 was made prebendary of Canterbury. He served the office of vice chancellor and died 1775, aged 47. He was author of critical remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes and Canticles, 4to,—the Hebrew text of the parallel prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the 12 tribes, with a translation and notes, &c. 4to.

DURER, Albert, a celebrated painter and engraver,

born at Nuremberg 20th May 1471, of Hungarian parents. After being well instructed in arithmetic, perspective, and geometry, he began to exhibit some of his pieces before the public, and his three graces were the first performance which fixed the admiration of his country upon him, in 1497. He painted little, therefore his pictures are very scarce, and as highly valued. His Adam and Eve are still preserved in the royal palace of Prague, and also a picture of Christ bearing the cross, an adoration of the wise men, and at Frankfort two pieces of the passion and an assumption of exquisite beauty. In the senators' hall at Nuremberg are also still exhibited with national pride, a portrait of Charlemagne, and of some of the emperors, with the 12 apostles. His engravings are highly admired. Instead of the tedious mode of engraving on copper, he first attempted to work on wood, and his first pieces in that way, were the beheading of John the Baptist, and the presentation of his head to Herod, published in 1510. One of his best pieces is said by Vasari to be a St. Eustachius kneeling before a stag. The merit of Durer was not lost in obscurity, he was esteemed by the great, and the emperor Maximilian not only patronised him but granted him a pension and a patent of nobility. He died in his native city, 6th April 1528, and was buried in St. John's church, where his friend Pirkheimer placed an honorable inscription over his remains. Besides his great reputation as an artist, he possessed what is equally valuable, a respectable character in private life. He was cheerful but not licentious in his conversation, the firm friend of virtue and piety, and he never, like some of his fellow artists, employed his talents on any thing that was either obscene or profane. He wrote some books in German, published after his death, on the rules of painting,—institutiones geometriæ, &c. His wife, who was beautiful, but is described by some as a Xantippe, sat to him, and from her features he painted the face of the Virgin Mary.

DURET, Lewis, a physician, born at Beaugé-la-Ville in Brescia. He practised with great success at Paris, and was in the household of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was particularly esteemed by this last monarch, who granted him a pension of 400 crowns of gold, with a survivance to his five sons, and in proof of his great esteem was also present at the marriage of his daughter. Duret died 22d January 1586, aged 59. He was a true follower of Hippocrates, and treated medicine after the manner of the antients. His best work is a commentary on Hippocrates published Paris 1621, folio, after being completed and revised by his son John, who like himself was eminent as a physician. The son died 1629, aged 66.

D'URFEY, Thomas, a facetious English poet. His parents who were Huguenots, left Rochelle before it was besieged by Lewis XIII. in 1628, and they settled at Exeter, where the poet was born. He applied himself to the law, but the liveliness of his genius, and the volatility of his mind, carried him to the cultivation of poetry, and as he possessed the powers of wit and the keenness of satire, his plays were received on the stage with great applause. His facetiousness and easy manners recommended him to the notice of the great, and Charles II. was often seen with this favorite of the muses, most familiarly leaning on his shoulder, or humming over a song with

with him. But though popular, his ballads, songs, and plays possessed all the coarseness of wit, licentiousness, and indelicacy which were fashionable in the days of the second Charles, and which better times have happily banished, so that within 30 years after his death, none of his pieces were suffered to appear on the stage. This humorous author, familiarly known by the name of Tom, lived much with the earl of Dorset at Knole, where there is still preserved a picture of him, taken by stealth, as he was sleeping in his chair after dinner, but in the last part of his life he was haunted by poverty, for, regardless of the morrow he had always squandered the present away. To relieve him from distress, the players very generously, at the solicitation of Addison, came forward to perform "the Plotting sisters" for the benefit of the author, who humorously said, he had written more odes than Horace, and four times as many comedies as Terence, and this temporary relief set him above want. He died 26th February 1723, and was buried in St. James' churchyard, Westminster. His age is not exactly known, though it must have been about 70. His sonnets, ballads, &c. are contained in 6 vols. 12mo, and called "Pills to purge melancholy," and they are handsomely recommended by the 29th number of the *Guardian*, in the 67th number of which work also may be found a humorous account of the author.

DURHAM, James, a Scotch divine, born in West Lothian 1620, and educated in St. Salvador's college St. Andrew's. At the age of 30 by the persuasion of his friends he took orders, and became a very popular and eloquent preacher at Glasgow. He died of a consumption 1658, aged 38. He wrote a commentary on the revelations—discourse on scandal,—sermons on the 53d of Isaiah and the Song of Solomon, &c.

DURINGER, Melchior, professor of ecclesiastical history at Berne, passed his whole life in celibacy, solitude, and melancholy. He fell from the story of his house, which was unfortunately on fire, and died an hour after, 1st January 1723, aged 76. The author of *physica sacra*, printed at Amsterdam 1732, is much indebted to the labors of Duringer.

DURY OR DURÆUS, John, a Scotch divine, who labored earnestly to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists, but to little purpose. He began about 1634 to travel through Europe, engaged in this gigantic undertaking, and after conferring with the divines of England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Geneva, and other places, he at last, after 40 years' laborious pursuit, found himself disappointed, and though all commended his spirit and extolled the purity of his intentions, none would resign their opinions and their faith to the decision of their neighbours. It is unknown when he died, but in the last part of his life he was honorably patronised, by Hedwig Sophia, princess of Hesse, who allowed him a comfortable retirement, with a table well furnished, and every convenience. He wrote much in favor of his grand plan, and evinced himself a man of extensive learning, great zeal, becoming piety, but rather fanatical. His letter to Dumoulin, concerning the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under Cromwell, is curious. It is published London 1658, 12mo.

DUSART, a painter of Haerlem, disciple of Adrian

Ostade. He was chiefly great in the description of taverns and low company. He died 1704, aged 39.

DUSSAULX, John, a native of Chartres, who after distinguishing himself in the war of Hanover under Richelieu, devoted himself to literary pursuits. At the revolution he became member of the convention, but his conduct was moderate and humane, and he was one of the 73 proscribed deputies who were imprisoned for opposing the measures of their more violent associates. He was afterwards member of the council of ancients, and president of the national institute, and died at Paris 16th March 1799, aged 71. He published a translation of Juvenal,—*de la passion du jeu*, 8vo.—*éloge de Blanchet*,—*memoire sur les satiriques Latins*, &c.

DUVAL, Peter, geographer royal of France, was born at Abbeville. He died at Paris 1683, aged 65. He studied geography under his learned maternal uncle Sanson, and is the author of some geographical tracts and maps, formerly in great esteem.

DUVAL, Nicholas, a Dutch painter, who died 1732, aged 88. He studied in Italy under Cortona, and was made by William III. director of the academy at the Hague.

DUVAL, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary character, born in 1695 at Artonay in Champagne. At the age of 10 he lost his father who was a poor laborer, but thus destitute, overwhelmed, with his mother and her family, by poverty, he began to hope for better times. He hired himself with a peasant of the village, and even in the employment of keeping the poultry yard, he drew the attention of his youthful associates, and by his superior agility guided their innocent sports. In the winter of 1709 he travelled towards Lorraine, and in the cold journey he was attacked by the small-pox under which he must have sunk but for the timely assistance of a shepherd near Monglat, who supplied him with dry bread and water, in a miserable sheep-pen where the breath of the crowded sheep hastened the termination of his disorder by occasioning a strong and lasting perspiration. Recovered from this dreadful malady he went to Clezantine, a village on the borders of Lorraine, where he continued two years in the service of another shepherd, and then became an attendant on brother Palemon at the hermitage of La Rochette near Deneuvre. From this peaceful abode he was soon removed to the hermitage of St. Anne near Luneville, and there employed in the service of four hermits and in acts of charitable hospitality, he learnt to write and with eagerness devoured the books which his indigent abode afforded. His activity was here employed in the pursuit of game which he sold and converted to the increase of his books and knowledge, and his accidental finding of a seal belonging to Mr. Forster, an English gentleman resident at Luneville, which he very honorably advertised, procured him new and solid advantages. Forster rewarded his honesty, and assisted him in the purchase of books and of maps, and his library soon increased to 400 volumes. Here, while one day engaged deeply in the study of a map at the foot of a tree, he was found by the attendants of the princes of Lorraine, and the pertinent and very sensible remarks which he made on the enquiries of his illustrious visitors, engaged so much their attention that they promised

mised him their protection, and introduced him to Leopold duke of Lorraine. The young adventurer quitted the hermitage with tears of gratitude, and soon, under the care of the Jesuits of Pont-a-Mousson, he made himself master of his favorite studies, history, geography, and antiquities. His progress here was astonishing, but while he endeavoured once to cure the impetuous passion of love, by hemlock, as he read in St. Jerome, he nearly destroyed himself, and long after felt the terrible effects of this violent remedy. In 1718 he visited Paris in the suite of his patron Leopold, and at his return became his librarian, and also professor of history at Lunéville. In this new office Duval distinguished himself greatly, he was attended by several Englishmen, and particularly by Pitt afterwards earl of Chatham, whose genius and manners he admired, and whose future eminence he prophetically announced. He now found himself raised to comfortable independence, and in the fullness of his heart he showed his gratitude to the hermits of St. Anne his benefactors, by rebuilding and adorning their residence, and enabling them to extend their charities. On the death of Leopold in 1738, he followed his son Francis who exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany, but though Florence afforded him many comforts from the salubrity of its climate, and the rich treasures of its libraries, he yet sighed for his native land. Francis, on his marriage with the heiress of Austria, soon gratified his wishes, and when removed to Vienna he called his respectable attendant near his person, and gave him the care of his collection of medals. In this situation Duval lived respected and beloved, and when in 1751 he was nominated preceptor to the young prince Joseph, he did not offend his imperial patrons by modestly refusing an office so flattering to vanity. He enjoyed good health from the temperance of his habits, and the hard mode of life to which he had inured himself, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature and to the correspondence of his friends, especially of madame de Guttenberg, lady of the bed-chamber to the empress, a woman whose understanding was similar to his own, and whose goodness of heart like his own was displayed in frequent acts of benevolence and charity. In 1752, Duval visited Paris, and was honorably received by the learned, and on his return passing by Artonay his native village, he purchased the house which the indigence of his sister had sold, and built on the spot where he was born a neat house, which he appropriated to the residence of the public schoolmaster of the place. This venerable and pious character died third November 1775, aged 81, displaying in his last moments that resignation and faith which close the life of a good man.

DUVENKE, *Marc Van*, an historical painter of Bruges, who died 1729, aged 55. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and painted chiefly for churches, and many of his pieces are still preserved at Bruges.

DYCHE, *Thomas*, an English clergyman, well known as a schoolmaster, at Strafford-le-bow, and as the author of an English dictionary, spelling book, Latin vocabulary, &c. He died about 1750.

DYER, *for James*, an eminent lawyer, born at Round-hill, Somersetshire, 1511, and educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and removed to the Middle temple, London. Here by assiduity he distinguished himself, and in 1552, he was made serjeant at law, and elected speaker of the house of commons. In 1556 he was made one of the judges of the common pleas, in 1557 removed to the king's bench, and in 1559 again restored to the common pleas, and the next January he was made chief justice of that court. This respectable and upright magistrate died at his seat of Stanton, Huntingdonshire, 24th March 1581, aged 70. He wrote a large volume of reports, published 20 years after his death, and reprinted often, and deservedly commended by sir Edward Coke. He left also some other law tracts, and, for his learning and great excellence of character, fully merited the eulogium passed on him by Camden.

DYER, *William*, a nonconformist, ejected from his living of Cholesbury, Bucks, in 1662. He turned quaker the latter part of his life, and died 1696, aged 60, and was buried at Southwark. He wrote some sermons, and theological tracts much in the stile of Bunyan's. They were reprinted 1671.

DYER, *John*, an English poet, born at Aberglafney, Caermarthenshire, 1700. He was educated at Westminster-school, and returned home to study the law, his father's profession, but he had a greater relish for poetry and design, and therefore he determined to become a painter. In 1727 he published his "Grongar-hill," a beautiful little poem, and afterwards set out for Italy to delineate the antiquities of that celebrated country, and employed much of his time among the enchanting prospects near Rome and Florence. At his return home in 1740 appeared his poem "the ruins of Rome," and soon after, by the advice of his friends, he took orders. He was presented to Calthorp, Leicestershire, which, after a residence of 10 years, he exchanged for Belchford, Lincolnshire. In 1752 he was presented by sir John Heathcote to Coningsby, and in 1756 the chancellor added to it, Kirkby on Bane; but whilst he began to enjoy himself, and prepared the improvements of his parsonage house, and of his garden, the cup of felicity was dashed from his hand, and he was carried off by a rapid consumption 1758, and buried at Coningsby, where no memorial records the virtues of its pastor. He left a widow and four children, one son and three girls. The son, heir to his father's taste and classical knowledge, died in London April 1782, aged 32, as he was preparing to extend his travels to Italy. The "fleece," which was published a little before the poet's death—Grongar-hill—and the ruins of Rome, are the three poems which raised Dyer above mortality. The simplicity of his lines is enriched with true sublimity, and the whole breathe forth the purest flames of benevolence and humanity, and have gained, and will preserve universal admiration. His works were printed in one vol. 8vo. 1761.

YNAMUS, a rhetorician of the fourth century, born at Bourdeaux, which he left on an accusation of adultery. He died 360 in Spain, where he had married a rich widow.

E.

EAR

EACHARD, *Dr. John*, an English divine, born in Suffolk 1636. He was educated at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1675 master, the year after which he took his degree of D.D. He died 7th July 1697, aged 61, and was buried in the chapel, where an handsome inscription is placed over his remains. He is well known as the author of the grounds and occasions of the contempt of the clergy and religion inquired into, in a letter to R. L. 1670, which was attacked by several writers, and answered by him. In 1672 he published Mr. Hobbes' state of nature considered, in a dialogue between Philanthus and Timothy, dedicated to Sheldon the primate, which Hobbes never noticed, and perhaps wisely, as his superior powers must have sunk before the wit and raillery of his opponent. These two performances were long in esteem, and deserved the high commendations of Swift. All Dr. Eachard's works were printed complete in 1774.

JAMES John, a native of London, educated at Merchant-tailors' and intended for the ministry among the independent dissenters. A strong defect in the organs of speech rendered it impossible for him to appear with advantage before a congregation, and therefore he employed himself in educating young persons at the expence of the independent fund, and after undertaking the class of mathematics, the learned languages, and philosophy, he filled the chair of divinity with considerable respectability. His learning recommended him to the notice of sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men, and procured him a seat in The royal society, whose transactions he abridged with the assistance of another person. He died 1744.

EARLE, John, a native of York, educated at Merton-college, Oxford, and made tutor to Charles prince of Wales. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and at the restoration was made dean of Windsor, then bishop of Worcester, and in 1663 bishop of Salisbury, where he died two years after. He was author of a translation of the Icon Basilike into Latin—micro cosmography, or a piece of the world characterised in essays and characters, 12mo.—an elegy on Francis Beaumont the poet, &c.

EARLE, William Benson, a benevolent character, born at Shaftesbury, 7th July 1740. He was a man of polished manners, well acquainted with the circle of belles lettres, and in disposition most humane and charitable. He left by his will 2000 guineas to the matrons in bishop Ward's hospital, Sarum, and to various other public institutions in Win-

ECC

chester, Salisbury, Bristol, London, Bath, &c. handsome legacies, expressive of his respect for those foundations, which offer relief to the aged, the weak, the indigent, and the unfortunate. Other legacies also were left for the improvements of the Salisbury concert, and for agricultural purposes. This benevolent man died 21st March 1796, in the Close, Sarum, and was buried without pomp with his ancestors in Newton-Toney church.

EBERTUS, Theodore, a learned professor of Frankfort on the Oder, in the 17th century. His works are, *Chronologia sanctioris linguæ doctorum*,—*elogia jurisconsultorum*, &c, 8vo.—*Poetica Hebraica*, 8vo. 1628.

EBION, the founder of a sect about the year 72. St. John is supposed to have written his gospel against the doctrines of the Ebionites who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and acknowledged as true only a mutilated and interpolated copy of St. Matthew's gospel, rejecting all the other books of the new testament. Some authors suppose that there was no such person as Ebion.

ECCARD, John George d', a German historian and antiquary, born at Duingen, Brunswick, 1670. He was professor of history at Helmstadt, and succeeded his friend Leibnitz in the chair of Hanover 1716. His debts obliged him to leave his situation 1723, and turning Roman catholic he retired to Wurtzburg, where he obtained the office of episcopal counsellor and librarian. He was ennobled by the emperor, and died 1730. His works are *Corpus historicum mediæ ævi a Caroli magni tempor. ad finem sæculi xv.* two vols. fol. a learned and valuable work,—*leges Francorum*,—&c.—*de origine Germanorum*,—*historia studii etymologici*, &c.

ECHELLENSIS, Abraham, a Maronite professor of oriental languages at Rome. He translated from the Arabic into Latin some of the books of Apollonius' conics, and went to Paris to assist le Jay in the publication of his polyglott bible. He quarreled with le Jay, and also with Flavigny, who had attacked his edition of the bible, and he showed himself wantonly severe and licentiously fatirical. He was recalled from Paris to assist the translating of the scriptures into Arabic, and died at Rome 1664.

ECCLES, Solomon, an English musician, who in the zenith of his fame turned quaker and destroyed his instruments. He now became as ridiculous as before he had been admired, and for a while amused the public by his foolish plans, to reconcile all mankind to one religion. The confinement of a prison at last cured him of his follies, but he died without religion the last years of the 17th century.

ECHARD,

E D E

EBROIN, mayor of the palace under Clothaire III. and Thierry I. maintained for a while the great power which his intrigues and hypocrisy had obtained, but his pride and cruelty offended the French nobles, and he was at last confined in a monastery. He however escaped, and soon returned with an army to regain his lost influence. His enemies and rivals were sacrificed to his ambition and revenge, and the greatest atrocities were exercised in the name of public justice. This tyrant, execrated by the people, was at last assassinated by Hermanfroi, a noble whose death he meditated, 681.

ECHARD, *Jacques*, a dominican who was born at Rouen, and died at Paris March 15th 1774, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men whom his order had produced, two vols. fol. Paris 1719, and 1721.

ECHARD, *Lawrence*, an English historian and divine, born at Bassam near Beccles, Suffolk, 1671, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. 1695. He took orders and obtained the livings of Welton and Elkinton, Lincolnshire. In 1706, he published his history of England, from the time of the Romans to James I. in one volume folio, to which he added a second and a third volume 1718, up to the settlement of William and Mary. He wrote also an ecclesiastical history, and an English translation of Plautus and Terence, besides a gazetteer, &c. He was made prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1712 archdeacon of Stowe, and soon after presented to the livings of Rendelham, Sudborn, and Alford, Suffolk. His declining state of health obliged him to go to Scarborough for the waters, but he died by the way, while in his chariot, 16th August 1730. He was an author of great judgment and perseverance, but the labors of more modern and elegant writers have rendered his works obsolete. He was twice married, but had no children.

ECKIUS, *John*, a learned professor of Ingoldstadt, born in Suabia 1483. He warmly opposed the great leaders of the reformation, and disputed at Leipzig with Luther, before the duke of Saxony, and at Worms against Melancthon. He was a divine of great abilities, warm zeal, and extensive erudition. His writings are chiefly on controversial subjects, in support of the popish supremacy against the protestants. He died at Ingoldstadt 1543.

ECLUSE, *Charles de l'* Clusius, a physician of Arras, who had the care of the simples of Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. Disliking the life of a courtier, he retired to Frankfort on the Maine, and then to Leyden where he died professor of botany, 4th April 1609, aged 84. His works on botanical subjects were published two vols. fol. Antwerp 1601-5.

ECLUSE DES LOGES, *Pierre Mathurin de l'* doctor of the Sorbonne was born at Falaife, and obtained the prize of eloquence at the French academy 1743, and died 1775. He edited, but with great partiality, the memoirs of Sully.

EDELINCK, *Gerard*, an engraver, born at Antwerp 1641. The munificence of Lewis XIV. invited him to France, where he executed in the most finished stile the holy family of Raphael, Alexander in Darius' tent by le Brun, and Mary Magdalen also by le Brun. Some of his portraits are excellent, especially his own. He died 1707, aged 66, at the hotel of the Gobelins.

EDEMA, *Gerard*, a Dutch painter, born in Friesland.

E D M

He visited Surinam, and afterwards America, to paint the views, the trees, insects, &c. of the country, and came to London 1670. He was much admired for the bold features of his landscapes; and his rocks, mountains, and cataracts displayed awful grandeur. He hastened his dissolution by excessive drinking, and died about 1700.

EDER, *George*, a learned lawyer of the 16th century, born at Friesingen, and counsellor to the emperors Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Rodolphus. His best work is *CEconomia bibliorum seu partionum biblicarum libri quinque folio*.

EDGAR, succeeded on the throne of England after his brother Edwy 959, and deserved from his mildness the name of peaceable. He was a warlike prince, and obtained some important victories in Scotland and in Ireland, and also in Wales, where he exacted from the inhabitants a tribute of wolves' heads, which thus cleared the country from those rapacious animals. After the death of his queen Egelflida, he married the beautiful Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devonshire, whom his favorite Ethelwolfe, overpowered with the love of her beauty, claimed for himself instead of demanding her for his master. Edgar died 975, aged 33.

EDGAR, son of Malcolm III. was king of Scotland, and died 1107. His sister married Henry king of England, and by this union restored peace between the two countries.

EDMER or **EADMER**, an English benedictine of Canterbury, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, and bishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland. He wrote the history of his own times from 1066 to 1122, called *Historia novorum*, and also the life of Anselm and Wilfred and some other tracts. His historia was printed with notes by Selden 1623, and reprinted 1675 by Gerberon.

EDMONDES, *sir Thomas*, a statesman born in Devonshire about 1553, and introduced at court under the patronage of sir Francis Walsingham. He was employed by Elizabeth in some negociations, but when her ambassador at Paris he was allowed only 20 shillings a day, so that he complains severely of his inability to support the dignity of a royal representative, and adds that "he has not the means wherewith to put a good garment on his back, to appear in honest company."

He was sent in 1599 to Brussels, and was afterwards employed as one of the clerks of the privy council. He was knighted by James I. and engaged in affairs of trust and importance, and afterwards appointed to the offices of comptroller of the king's household, and privy counsellor, and in 1618, of treasurer of the household. In the two first parliaments of Charles I. he sat for Oxford, and some of his speeches are preserved. In 1629, he went as ambassador to the French court, and afterwards retired from office, and died in peaceful privacy 1639. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a negociator, active as a courtier, upright, firm, and incorruptible, as attached to the privileges of his king and country. Some of his papers, which once consisted of 12 vols. folio, have been preserved, and some of his letters are published in Sawyer's three volumes of memorials of affairs of state 1725, and Dr. Birch's View of negociations &c. 1749, 8vo.

EDMONDES, *Clement*, son of the preceding, was born at Sharwardine in Shropshire, and educated at All-fouls' college,

college, of which he became fellow 1590. By the interest of his father he was made secretary for the French to Elizabeth, and afterwards remembrancer of the city of London, master of the requests, and clerk to the council, and in 1617 knighted. He was a man of learning, well skilled in arts and sciences. He wrote observations on the first five books of Cæsar's civil wars 1600, folio, besides observations on the commentaries, &c. He died in St. Martin's in the fields, 12th October 1622, and was buried at Preston near Northampton.

EDMUND, *St.* king of the East Angles, was for his sanctity made one of the saints of the calendar. He was taken prisoner in 870, by Ivar the Dane, and shot to death with arrows, after being fastened to a tree. He was buried at St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk.

EDMUND, *St.* a native of Abingdon, who studied at Paris, and for his eminence as a preacher was made archbishop of Canterbury by Innocent III. A quarrel with Henry III. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and retire to France where he died 1240. He was canonized by Innocent IV. 1249.

EDMUND I. son of Edward the elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan as king of England 941, and added Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland, to his dominions. He was stabbed to death at Puckle church, Gloucestershire 948, by Leolf, a robber, whom he had banished.

EDMUND II. surnamed Ironside, succeeded his father Etheldred 1016, and took for his partner on the throne Canute who opposed him. He was assassinated at Oxford, by two of his servants 1017.

EDWARD, the elder, succeeded his father Alfred, as king of England 900. He defeated the Scotch and Welsh, and repressed the invasion of the Danes. He erected five bishoprics, and by founding the university of Cambridge, he extended his protection to learning. He died 925, and was succeeded by his illegitimate son Aldestan.

EDWARD, *St.* or martyr, the younger, son of Edgar the great, succeeded to the English crown 975, and was basely murdered at Corfe castle 978, by his step-mother Elfrida, who wished to place her own son Ethelred on the throne.

EDWARD, surnamed the confessor, son of Ethelred, succeeded his brother Hardicanute 1041. He was a weak and impolitic prince, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by earl Godwin, whose daughter he had married. At his death, unable or unwilling to settle the succession about which he had consulted his friend William of Normandy, he left his kingdom a prey to ambitious factions. He died 5th January 1066, and after the short but unfortunate reign of Harold, he was succeeded the following October by William the conqueror.

EDWARD I. king of England, son and successor of Henry III. was born at Winchester. He was recalled from his expedition in Asia against the infidels to ascend the throne 1272, and he distinguished himself by the vigor and wisdom of his government. The Welsh were subdued, and to reconcile them to their change of master, the king created his own son prince of Wales. In 1286 he was appointed umpire between the rival competitors for the crown of Scotland, and he so artfully conducted

himself, that he nearly made the whole kingdom subservient to his power. He died at Carlisle 5th July 1307, aged 68, as he was preparing to march against the Scots, who had revolted against him, and on his death-bed he recommended to his son the prosecution of the war. From the wisdom and equity of the laws which he established, Edward has been called the English Justinian, and to his fondness for war and his expensive levies, the people may be said to be indebted for their liberties, which were cemented by the weight and consequence given to their representatives first called to sanction and to support the measures and the taxes of government. After the death of his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, he married Margaret daughter of Philip the hardy of France.

EDWARD II. son and successor of the preceding, was born at Caernarvon, and ascended the throne 1307. He was devoid of that vigor and firmness requisite in the head of a turbulent kingdom, and his ill judged attachment to his worthless favorites Gaveston and the Spencers raised his barons in opposition to his measures and embittered the whole of his life. Not only his people but his own wife, rose up against him, and after the punishment of his favorites he was solemnly deposed by the nobles, and shut up in Berkeley castle, where soon after he was murdered in the most barbarous and insulting manner, 1327, aged 42.

EDWARD III. son of the preceding, was born at Windsor 1312, and ascended the throne on his father's death 1327. After a glorious campaign in Scotland, where Baliol paid homage to him for his crown, he turned his arms against Philip king of France. His successes brought on the celebrated victory of Cressy 1346, in which 30,000 French fell, and after the capture of Calais, peace was reestablished between the two countries. The succession of John on the French throne renewed the war, and in 1357 another dreadful battle was fought at Poitiers, by the black prince, who in the midst of the slaughter took the French monarch prisoner. The arms of Edward had also been successful against the Scotch, and their king David Bruce was taken prisoner, and thus England saw two captive monarchs in her capital. These glorious actions were unfortunately obscured by the misfortunes of the latter end of the king's reign. The monarch abandoned the cares of government to his rapacious ministers, and lost himself in the grossest sensuality. He died 23d July 1377, aged 65, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. During his reign England was greatly improved by her connection with the continent, and the arts and manufactures of the Flemish, were transplanted into the island, where the industry and the bold genius of the inhabitants have since cherished and improved them. The order of the garter was established in this reign.

EDWARD IV. son of Richard duke of York, claimed the crown as descended from the second son of Edward III. in preference to the reigning monarch Henry VI. the descendant of a third son of Edward III. This rivalry, which filled the kingdom with blood, had already been disputed in six battles, in one of which Richard the duke of York fell, and in seven others it continued to engage the passions of contending armies, till Edward prevailed, and was crowned at Westminster 1461. His marriage

riage with Elizabeth Woodville, disgusted greatly his friend Warwick, who received the surname of king-maker, and the dissatisfaction was so rooted, that another civil war was to decide the dispute. Warwick joining himself to the forces of the deposed Henry, defeated Edward's army at Banbury 1469, and soon after took him prisoner. Edward found means to escape, and Warwick, defeated in his turn, fled to France for new supplies, and soon returned to place Henry from a prison on the throne. In his turn, Edward became a fugitive, but unbroken by misfortunes, he collected forces on the continent, and on his return defeated his enemies, and slew Warwick in the field of battle, and in another fight in Tewksbury park so completely routed the forces of Margaret, the heroic queen of the cowardly Henry, that no further opposition was raised against him. Respectable as a warrior and as a negotiator, Edward became despicable as a monarch, and lost himself in effeminacy, and in the indulgence of the most sensual appetites. He died 9th April 1483, aged 41.

EDWARD V. son of Edward IV. was only 12 years old on his father's death. The guardianship of his minority was entrusted to his uncle Gloucester, whose ambition prompted him to the commission of the foulest crimes. The young monarch with his brother the duke of York, were on pretence of greater safety, conducted to the tower, and soon after barbarously smothered 1483, and the cruel uncle ascended the vacant throne, under the name of Richard III. The bodies of these unfortunate princes were discovered in 1678, and conveyed to a decent burial in Westminster abbey.

EDWARD VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the English throne, at the age of 10, 1547. His character exhibited strong marks of benevolence, virtue, and humanity, but the goodness of his inclinations was often prevented by the intrigues or the malice of his ministers. He continued the work of the reformation begun by his father, and by the powerful cooperation of Cranmer, nearly settled the religious establishment in the form in which it now exists. To avoid the errors of a popish reign he set aside by his will his two sisters Mary and Elizabeth, and settled the crown on his cousin the lady Jane Grey, but his benevolent wishes failed, and the bloody reign of Mary overturned for a while his excellent institutions. He died of a consumption 1553, aged 16. He showed himself a munificent patron of literature, by the foundation of several schools in the kingdom, and by the liberal endowment of Christ church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospitals.

EDWARD, prince of Wales, surnamed the black prince from the color of his armour, was eldest son of Edward III. He distinguished himself by his valor in the field of battle in the wars of France under his father, especially at Cressy, and afterwards he commanded the English forces on the glorious victory of Poitiers, where he took John the king of France and one of his sons prisoner. Sensible of the deference due to royalty he waited behind the chair of this illustrious prisoner on the evening of the battle, and when he conveyed him to London he entered the capital mounted on a small black horse, while the royal captive was borne by a beautiful white charger richly caparisoned. This warlike prince, who was the idol of the nation, died of a consumption before his father

1376, aged 46; and by a daughter of Edmund of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, he left one son Richard, who ascended the throne after the death of Edward III. The crest which he took from the blind king of Bohemia became afterwards the crest of the succeeding princes of Wales, distinguished by three ostrich feathers and the motto *Ich dien, I serve*. Edward, as benevolent as he was brave, extended his protection to Peter the cruel king of Castille, and received him in Aquitaine, which he had obtained by the treaty of Bretigny; but though replaced on his throne by the expulsion of his usurping brother Henry count of Transmarne, the ungrateful prince forgot his obligation to the English victor, and even refused to defray the expences of the troops which had restored his fortunes.

EDWARDS, *Richard*, an English writer, born in Somersetshire, 1523, admitted of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and elected student of Christ's church. He was made gentleman of Elizabeth's chapel, and taught music to the children of the choir. He wrote three plays, the first of which is dated 1562, besides poems published after his death in a collection called "a paradise of dainty devises" 1578. He was member of Lincoln's Inn, and in his last illness wrote "the soul's knell," much esteemed. He died 1566.

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, an English divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1609. He was a nonconformist, and violently opposed the royalists during the civil wars. He generally preached about London, and at Hertford, and after the fall of royalty, he expressed his disapprobation against the sect of independents, with such freedom that upon the triumphal return of Cromwell to London, he fled to Holland, where he died of a quartan ague, 24th August 1647, aged 48. His writings, which are extremely virulent and abusive, are chiefly in favor of the puritans, and of the presbytery. The most known of these are his *Gangrena* in three parts,—*antapologia* &c. Mr. Edwards professes himself to be "a plain open-hearted man, who hated tricks, reserves, and designs, zealous for the assembly of divines, the use of the Lord's prayer &c." He was from his zeal called the young Luther at Cambridge. He had by his wife, who was an heiress, four sons and one daughter.

EDWARDS, *John*, a divine, of the church of England, son of the preceding, was born at Hertford 26th February 1637. He was educated at merchant-tailors' and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He took his master's degree 1661, and was soon after ordained, and then undertook the cure of Trinity-church, Cambridge, where his sensible discourses and eloquent delivery procured him a large and admiring audience. In 1668 he went for one year to reside at St. Edmondsbury as lecturer, and on his return to the university, in consequence of some dispute with the society of his college, he removed to Trinity-hall, and then became minister of St. Sepulchre's church there. In 1676 he married the widow of Mr. Lane, of Cambridge, and then went to reside on the small living of St. Peter's, Colchester, where for three years he continued the respected and beloved pastor of his parishioners. In 1697, displeased with the conduct of the Colchester clergy towards him, he removed to Cambridge, where, two years after, he pro-

ceeded to his degree of D.D. In 1701 he lost his wife, and some time after he took for his second wife a niece of his first wife's first husband. He died 16th April 1716, aged 79, and his wife survived him thirty-nine years, and died January 4, 1745, aged 81. Dr. Edwards, after his return to Cambridge, applied himself very assiduously to the service of literature. Though he had no collection of books, he drew much assistance from the libraries of the university, and in his writings, which are numerous, showed himself most indefatigable, well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and a subtle and able polemic. That he was occasionally unpopular among the clergy arose from his decided partiality for calvinistic principles, and his bias towards the abjured doctrines of the old puritans. Dr. Kippis has called him the Paul, the Augustine, the Bradwardine, the Calvin, of his age; but though he possessed merit in a very great degree, the commendation is perhaps immoderate. His writings are now little known.

EDWARDS, *George*, the father of ornithologists, was born at Stratford, Essex, 3d April 1694. He was brought up to trade, but the great powers of his genius began to be developed by the perusal of books on natural history, antiquities, &c. and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, in Fenchurch-street, he travelled abroad, and visited Holland, and two years after, Norway, where his researches were attended with the most unbounded friendship and hospitality from the natives. In 1733 he was, by the recommendation of sir Hans Sloane, chosen librarian of the college of physicians, where he obtained apartments; and he became afterwards fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, London, and other learned societies abroad. The first of his learned and valuable labors appeared in the history of birds, 4 vols. 4to. in the years 1743, 1747, 1750, and 1751; and in 1758, 1760 and 1764, 3 more 4to. vols. were added, called, "gleanings of natural history;" two most valuable works, containing engravings and descriptions of upwards of 600 subjects in natural history never before delineated. This worthy man died 23d July 1773, aged 81.

EDWARDS, *Dr. Jonathan*, an English divine, who wrote against the Socinians. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, of which, on the promotion of Dr. Lloyd to the see of St. David, he became principal, 1686. His writings are chiefly controversial, and show him to have been a zealous but bigoted disputant.

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, an elegant writer. He purchased Turrick, in Bucks, where he chiefly resided; and he died on a visit to his friend Richardson, at Parson's Green, 8th January 1757, aged 58, and was buried in Ellefborough church-yard, Bucks. He distinguished himself as an able critic and a good scholar in his canons of criticism, first printed 1747, and his letter to the author of a late correspondence, &c. which drew upon him the severity of Warburton's vengeance, illiberally wreaked in a note on the Dunciad. He also wrote some sonnets, thirteen of which are preserved in Doddsley's collection, eight in Pearch's, and four in Nichols'. His trial of the letter Y is elegant.

EDWARDS, *Thomas*, an eminent divine of the church of England, born at Coventry 10th August 1729. He was educated partly at Coventry school, and partly under his father, who was the vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, and

in 1747 he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He early displayed his knowledge of the learned languages by the publication of a new English translation of the psalms from the original Hebrew, with notes, 8vo. 1755. In 1758 he was chosen master of Coventry grammar-school, and rector of St. John the Baptist in that city; and the same year married the daughter of Stonyer Parrot esq. by whom he had one son, *Dr. Edwards*, of Cambridge. In 1759 he published his useful work, "the doctrines of irresistible grace proved to have no foundation in the writings of the new testament;" and in 1752 he attacked Dr. Lowth's "metrical Hærianæ brevis confutatio;" and by thus supporting Hare's metrical system, he began a controversy, which was continued for some time, and, after some pamphlets between the rival divines, ended at last in the general opinion of the superiority of Lowth's arguments. In 1766 our author took his degree of D.D. and in 1770, upon obtaining the valuable living of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, from the crown, he retired from Coventry, and fixed his residence there for the rest of his life. The loss of his wife, May 1784, greatly afflicted him, and he never recovered the shock. He died at Nuneaton 30th June 1785, aged 56. Besides the above, Dr. Edwards published two dissertations, on bigotry, and on the interpretation of the new testament, and some very learned notes on some of the idyllia of Theocritus. As a teacher, Dr. Edwards was able and assiduous, and as a minister he was attentive, exemplary, and devout. The habits of a sedentary life, however, rendered him little fond of company, and though the correspondent of some learned men, he was the intimate friend of few, among whom bishop Law of Carlisle was the chief.

EDWARDS, *Jonathan*, an American, born at Windsor in Connecticut, and educated at Yale college. He was the minister of a presbyterian congregation at New York 1722, and two years after he was made tutor in his college; but resigned in 1726, to assist his grandfather, the minister of Northampton. He was in 1750 ejected by his congregation, for refusing to administer the sacrament to some particular persons; and the next year he went as missionary among the Indians. In 1757 he was made president of the college, New Jersey, and died of the small-pox the next year. He was author of the life of David Brainerd, a missionary—narrative of the work of God in the conversion of many hundred souls in Northampton—the doctrine of original sin defended— inquiry into the freedom of will as supposed to be essential to moral agency—sermons, &c.

EDWARDS, *William*, a common mason, who, by the strong powers of his untutored genius, acquired great celebrity as a bridge-builder. His bridge over the river Taaff, which is the segment of a circle, the chord of which is 147 feet from the surface of the water, is a remarkable instance of his ingenuity. He was occasionally a methodist preacher; and died 1789, aged 81.

EDWY succeeded his uncle Edred as king of England 955, and married Elgiva, who was related to him within the prohibited degrees. This circumstance proved his ruin, and that of his queen, who was seized by Odo, the archbishop, and, after being branded with a hot iron in the face, to destroy her beautiful features, was banished to

to Ireland, where she expired by a most cruel and violent death. The king was also excommunicated, and died in exile 959.

EECKHOUT, Gerbrant Vanden, a painter, born at Amsterdam 19th of August 1621. He studied the manner of his master Rembrandt with such success that his pictures drew equal applause, and possessed equal merit. He preferred historical subjects to portraits, and excelled chiefly in the representation of the feelings of the soul in the features of the countenance. His best pieces are—a Jesus among the doctors,—the infant Jesus in the arms of Simeon,—Abraham dismissing Hagar and Ishmael,—the continence of Scipio,—and a woman looking for the fleas of her dog. He died 22d July 1674, a bachelor.

EECKHOUT, Anthony Vanden, a painter, born at Bruges. He travelled into Italy with his brother-in-law Deylter, and while he executed the flowers and the fruits, his companion completed the figures of the several pictures which were thus conjointly produced. After his return home, Eeckhout purchased an honorable post under the bishop of Bruges; but, to the astonishment of all, he suddenly abandoned his country, where he was loved and patronized, and embarked for Italy. In his way he was carried by a storm to Lisbon, where his works soon recommended him to general notice; and after the residence of two years he married a lady of quality, and of opulent fortune. His rivals, however, viewed his success with jealousy, and as he was riding out in his coach, he was shot with a ball and instantly expired 1695. The causes of this melancholy catastrophe are unknown. His fortune descended to his sister who had married Deylter.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon heptarchy, and first king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Wessex 800, and of all England in 828. He died 10 years after distinguished for valor and success against his Danish invaders.

EGEDE, John, a Dane, who went as missionary to Greenland 1721, where he resided 15 years. His description of Greenland appeared 1729, and he died 1758. His son *Paul* assisted him in his endeavours to convert the Greenlanders, and was appointed bishop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republished his father's history, besides a journal about the occurrences of Greenland.

EGERTON, Thomas, an eminent lawyer, natural son of sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, Cheshire, born 1540. He was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he assiduously applied himself to the law. In 1591 he was made solicitor general to the queen, in 1592 attorney general, and knighted, and afterwards he rose to the office of master of the rolls, and of keeper of the great seal. James I. in 1603 created him baron Ellesmere, and made him chancellor of England. In 1616 he was elected chancellor of Oxford and made viscount Brackley. He died 15th March 1617, at York-house in the Strand, and was buried at Dodington Cheshire. He left some law manuscripts, and published some observations on his office, its privileges and prerogatives, and a speech concerning the postnati. His descendants now enjoy his estates represented by the earl of Bridgewater.

EGERTON, John, a learned prelate, born 30th November 1721, in London, and educated at Eton, and Oriel

college, Oxford. He was son of the bishop of Hereford, and descended from the earl of Bridgewater's family. On taking orders he was presented by his father to the living of Ross, afterwards made archdeacon of Hereford, and the year after prebendary of Hereford. In 1748, he married lady Ann Sophia, daughter to the duke of Kent, and the year after became chaplain to the king, and in 1750 was made dean of Hereford. In 1756 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and by diploma from Oxford made LLD. In 1768 he was translated to Lichfield, and in 1771 to the see of Durham. These high and rapid preferments were not undeserved. The bishop possessed among his many virtues the manners of conciliation and humility, and by a temperate condescending conduct he restored peace and good will among the political contending factions which unhappily divided his county when he succeeded to Durham. By hospitality and affability he recommended himself to his clergy, and by his anxious concern for the general improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of useful projects through the diocese, he rendered himself deservedly popular, and greatly beloved. The respectability of the pastor, and the comforts of the poor were always nearest his heart, therefore his patronage was extended only to the virtuous and good, and his charity tended to encourage humble poverty in honest pursuits and in industrious diligence. This very virtuous and venerable prelate, after a life usefully spent in distributing liberally and judiciously the many favors which Providence, had placed at his command, died at his house Grosvenor-square, London, 18th January 1787, and was privately buried in St. James's church. His lordship was married to his second wife Mary sister of Sir Edward Broughton in 1782, who survived him without issue. Though well educated, and with a mind stored with all the learning of antient and modern times, he published only three sermons preached on public occasions.

EGGELING, John Henry, a native of Bremen, who travelled over Europe to encrease his knowledge and enlarge his mind. On his return he was made secretary to his republic, and died respected 1713, aged 74. He wrote explications of medals and other antient monuments.

EGINHART. *Vid.* **ÆGINHARD.**

EGMONT, Lamoral count, one of the lords of the Low Countries, born in Holland 1522. He distinguished himself in the service of Charles V. in Africa, and also under Philip II. at the battles of St Quintin and Gravelines where he was general of horse. Though attached to his sovereign he seemed unwilling to assist in the enslaving of his country, and therefore being suspected by the duke of Alva of favoring the cause of the prince of Orange, and moreover hated by the tyrant for his superior abilities, he was beheaded by the governor's order at Brussels 5th June 1568, together with Philip de Montmorency count Horn. On this dreadful occasion the French ambassador wrote to his court that he had seen that head fall which had twice made France to tremble, and Philip observed that the heads of falcons were of greater account than many thousands of frogs. Some others of the family were equally illustrious in arms. The count's last descendant died 1707, aged 38, in the service of France.

EGMONT, Justus Van, a painter, born at Leyden 1602. He travelled early, and resided a long time in France, where he was painter to Lewis XIII. and XIV. and

and one of the 12 elders in the establishment of the academy for painting and sculpture. He returned to Antwerp, where he died eighth January 1674, and his wife June 1685.

EGHATIUS, John Baptist, a learned man, born at Venice 1473. He was pupil to the famous Politian, and like him he contributed by the force and excellence of his instructions to the revival of learning. When grown old, the republic paid him the highest honors for his eminent services in education, and for his virtues, and decreed that his stipend should be continued, as public teacher, and that he should be exempted from all taxes. The works which he published are numerous, but they do not exhibit any marks of superior excellence, as the abilities of the author consisted chiefly in an astonishing retentive memory, in a striking ready elocution, and in a convincing mode of conveying instruction. This respectable man died at Venice 1553, leaving his estate and fine library to the three illustrious families of Molino, Lauredano, and Bragadeno. His works are orations,—epistles,—a poetical panegyric on Francis I. of France,—*de Romanis principibus vel Cæsaribus*,—*de exemplis virorum illustrium*,—on the origin of the Turks, &c.

EHRET, George Dionysius, a German, eminent as a painter of flowers. After painting for Mr. Clifford of Holland, the beautiful figures of the Hortus Cliffortianus, he came to England, where he met with great encouragement, and was made member of the royal society. One hundred of his botanical figures appeared in the *Plantæ selectæ*. He died 1770, aged 60.

EISEN, Charles an artist, who died poor at Brussels, January 4th 1778. He made excellent designs for Fontaine's tales 1762, for Ovid's metamorphoses 1767, for the *Henriade*, &c.

EISENGREIN, Martin, D.D. a native of Stutgard, chancellor of the university of Ingoldstadt, died 1578. Though he gloried in abandoning the party of anti-christ, with the protestants, he afterwards altered his opinion, embraced the popish religion, and became a violent supporter of its tenets. His writings were mostly controversial.

EISENSCHMIDT, John Gaspar, a German mathematician and physician, born at Strasburg, where he died 1712, aged 56. He was intimate with du Verney, Tournefort, and other learned men. He wrote a treatise on the weights and measures of various nations, and the value of ancient coins, and a treatise on the figure of the earth.

EKINS, Jeffery, D.D. an English divine, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He held successively the rectories of Quainton, Sedgfield, and Morpeth, Durham, and was made dean of Carlisle. He published a translation of Apollonius Rhodius' loves of Jason and Medea, 3 vols. 4to. 1771, and died 1791.

ELBEE, N. d', a native of Poitou, for some time engaged in the service of Saxony. During the revolution he espoused the cause of his suffering countrymen in la Vendée, and put himself at the head of the royalists there, 1793, and, by the most masterly manœuvres, the greatest intrepidity, and the most consummate prudence, he succeeded in defeating all the republican forces sent for his destruction. After the victories of Grolleau,

Thonars, Saumur, Chatenay, Cliflot, &c. he was unfortunately defeated at the battle of Chollet, and retired to Noirmontiers, where he was taken, and condemned to be shot. This extraordinary man, the bravest and the most formidable of the royalists of la Vendée, was then aged 42.

ELBENE, Alphonfus d', a native of Florence, bishop of Albi, died 8th February 1608, in an advanced age. His works are, *de regno Burgundiæ & Arelatis*, 4to. 1602—*de familiâ Capeti*, 1595, 8vo. &c. He was succeeded as bishop by his nephew Alphonfus, who quitted his dignity, in the civil troubles of Languedoc, and died at Paris, counsellor of state, 1661.

ELBŒUF, René de Lorraine, marquis d', seventh son of Claude duke of Guise, died 1566. His grandson Charles married Catharine, the daughter of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, and died 1657. These great and illustrious characters were concerned in the intrigues and tumults of the French court under Richelieu and Mazarin. The last male descendant of this noble house was *Emanuel Maurice*, duc d'Elbœuf, who died in France 1763, aged 86. He is particularly known as the discoverer of Herculanum. As he had served the emperor in Naples, he settled there, at Portici, and being offered pieces of ancient marbles, to ornament his villa, by a peasant, who found them in digging a well, he purchased the ground and by carefully making excavations Herculanum was discovered.

ELBRUCHT, John van, a painter, born at Elbourg, near Campen, 1500. He settled at Antwerp, where some of his pieces are preserved, especially, in the Fishmongers' chapel, the miraculous draught of fishes. His landscapes, human figures, and his stormy sea, were admirable.

ELEANOR, DUCHESS OF GUIENNE, succeeded her father, William IX. in 1137, though only 15, and the next year she married Lewis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the holy land. Lewis was a character full of oddity and superstition, and when he cropped his hair, and shaved his head, at the infliction of Peter of Lombardy, who told him that God hated long hair, he soon appeared ridiculous, and consequently despicable to his wife, who was playful and volatile. His conduct, it is said, produced inconstancy, and Eleanor passed many guilty hours in the company of her uncle, Raymond prince of Antioch, and of Saladin, a Turk, of commanding appearance; and when Lewis complained of her levity, on his return to France, a quarrel arose, and a divorce ensued, 1152. Six weeks after, Eleanor married Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, by whom she had four sons and a daughter. Guienne and Poictou, the dowry which she brought to her husband, afterwards proved the source of those dreadful wars which for three centuries deluged France with English blood. Eleanor gave up, in 1162, Guienne to her second son, Richard, and died 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevault. Her history was published at Rotterdam by Larrey, 1691, 12mo. Her quarrel with her husband, who had an adulterous intercourse with the fair Rosamond of Clifford, in Woodstock-park, incited her to encourage the rebellion of her sons against their father, and at last procured her imprisonment for sixteen years.

ELEAZAR, high-priest of Judea after his brother Simon, 292 B.C. It is said that he gave Ptolemy Philadelphus a copy of the bible, which was by order of the monarch translated by 70 persons, and is now known by the name of the septuagint.

ELEUTHERIUS, a native of Nicopolis, made pope 170. He opposed the Valentinians with great zeal, and died 185.

ELI, the high-priest and the judge of the Israelites, B.C. 1156. was regardless of the licentious conduct of his sons, Hophni and Phineas, against whom the anger of the Lord was announced in a vision revealed to the young prophet Samuel. The aged father heard the threatened punishment with resignation, and when the ark of God was taken by the Philistines, and his two sons slain in battle, he, at the melancholy report, fell back from his feat, and broke his neck, the 93d year of his age.

ELIAS, *Matthew*, a painter, born at Peene, near Cassel, of obscure parents, 1658. As he was one day keeping the only cow belonging to his widowed mother, Corbeen, the famous painter, observed him making a fortification of mud by the road-side, and, pleased with the regularity of his works, and the attitude of his figures, he stopped, and prevailed upon him to come to Dunkirk and live with him. Here he engaged the affection of his friend and patron, by his great application and his superior abilities; and at the age of 20 he was enabled to go to Paris, further to improve himself. His pieces soon gained the public attention; but though courted and flattered, Elias never forgot his gratitude and respect to his kind benefactor. He married at Paris, and was appointed professor at St. Luke, and raised to other respectable offices. He afterwards visited Dunkirk, and settled there, employing his pencil in adorning the churches and chapels of that part of France. He lived always with the same regularity and temperance. Mild in his manners, inoffensive in his conduct, he was seldom seen but at church and in his work room. He worked till the last period of life, and expired 22d April 1741, aged 82, highly respected. He had only one son, who died doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris; and he never had more than one pupil, Carlier, as he rather discouraged the attempts to painting, which were attended with great trouble, and often unrewarded. Though correct and grand in his drawings, he failed in his draperies; and some of his female figures are represented without judgment and without taste.

ELIAS, *Levita*, a German rabbi, of the 16th century. He taught Hebrew at Venice and Rome, and was a very learned man and a most judicious critic. He published, *lexicon Chaldaicum*, 1541, folio—*traditio doctrinæ*, 1538, 4to.—*some Hebrew grammars*—*nomenclatura Hebraica*, 1542, 4to.—*collectio locorum in quibus Chaldaus paraphrastes interjecit nomen Messia Christi*, &c. 1572, 8vo.

ELICH, *Lewis Philip*, a native of Marburg, known in the 17th century for his foolish book, *de magia diabolicâ*, which was cancelled by the magistrates, but afterwards published at Frankfort under a different title, 1607. He now avoided persecution by flight, and turned Roman catholic. He published another book at Frankfort, 1609, *de miseriâ hominis*, &c. He was immoral and

impious in his sentiments, and his conduct has been warmly attacked and exposed by his opponent, Tandler, professor of medicine at Wittenberg.

ELICHMAN, *John*, a native of Silesia, who practised physic at Leyden, and was well acquainted with sixteen languages, and, according to Salmalius, superior to every European in the knowledge of Persian. He wrote in Arabic, *de usu Arabicæ linguæ in medicinâ*, 1636—a dissertation *de termino vitæ*, &c. 1639—and a Latin translation of Cebes' picture, printed at Leyden, 1640, with a Greek and Arabic version.

ELIEZER, a rabbi, of the 8th century, said by some to be contemporary with Christ. His valuable "chapters, or sacred history," were translated into Latin, with notes, by Vorstius, 1664, 4to.

ELIJAH, an illustrious prophet of Israel, under Ahab and Abaziah. After suffering great persecution from queen Jezebel, he was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, 895 B.C. and left his mantle and his prophetic powers to his servant Elisha.

ELIOT, *Thomas*, a native of Suffolk, sheriff of Cambridge under Henry VIII. He chiefly resided at Cambridge, and was the author of the first dictionary, Latin and English, ever published in England. He died 1546.

ELIOT, *John*, a puritan, born in Devonshire or Cornwall, and educated at Cambridge. He went to America in 1631, and established a grammar school and an independent congregation at Roxburg. In his zeal to make converts, he applied himself to learn the Indian language, 1646, and, as a voluntary missionary, he converted many of the natives to the Christian religion, and, to enlarge their understanding, translated into their language the bible, and some popular tracts. He died at Roxburg 1689.

ELIOTT, *for John*, a native of Peebles, of obscure origin. He showed great application in his youth, and, by the direction of his father-in-law, he became well acquainted with Latin and Greek. He was first employed in the shop of an apothecary in the Hay-market, London, and quitting this, for more venturous services, he went to sea as surgeon. A rich prize soon rewarded his labors, and enabled him, on his return to London, to assume the air and the name of physician. He was in this new character befriended by sir William Duncan, and soon gained reputation and opulence. His address greatly recommended him, and though he was neither very learned nor very ingenious, he however became one of the most popular physicians in London; his fees amounted to little less than £5,000 a-year; and such was his consequence, that he was created a baronet, by the influence of madame Schwellenberg and lord Sackville. Thus raised to eminence, and patronized by the prince of Wales, and courted by the great, sir John showed that he knew well how to use the favors of fortune. His hospitality was very great; but while the friend of the witty and the learned, while courted by M^r Pherfon, Horace Walpole, Astle, Townley, Whitefoord, Armitrong, and others, he did not forget the labors of his profession, nor did he, while attending the opulent, disdain to administer to the poor without fee or reward. It is supposed that the hospitable treats with which he delighted his friends, and the pleasures of the table, in which he moderately indulged, hastened the decay

decay of his constitution. In the languishing hour of sickness he tried in vain the waters of Bath and other places, and sea voyages. He died suddenly, at Brocket-hall, it was imagined, from the rupture of one of the larger vessels, and was buried at Hatfield, 1787. He left a handsome fortune, to be divided among his eight surviving children.

ELIOTT, *George Augustus*, the brave defender of Gibraltar, was born at Stobbs, Roxburghshire, 1718, the youngest of the nine sons of Sir Gilbert Eliott, of an antient family, said to have accompanied the conqueror in his invasion of England. He was educated under a private tutor, and then went to Leyden, where he made great progress in military science, which he completed at the école royale of La Fere in Picardy. He afterwards served in the Prussian service, and on his return to Scotland in his 17th year, he entered as volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot. The next year he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and then by his uncle's interest became adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. He went with this highly disciplined regiment into Germany, and was at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded. After rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel in this regiment, he resigned his commission as engineer, and was soon after made aid de-camp to George II. In 1759 he quitted his regiment to raise and discipline the first regiment of light horse called after him Eliott's, and with them in the character of brigadier general, he went in an expedition to the French coast, and afterwards to Germany, where discipline, activity, and enterprize reflected the highest honor on the general, and on the men. He was recalled from Germany to be second in command in the expedition against the Havannah, where his intrepid courage in the action, and his great humanity towards the conquered, were eminently displayed. At the peace, the gallant regiment was reviewed in Hyde park by the king, who was so pleased with their appearance and so grateful for their valor that he bestowed upon them the appellation of royals. In 1775, general Eliott succeeded A'Court as commander in chief in Ireland, but before he had completely taken possession of his office, he was nominated governor of Gibraltar, an appointment for which, by his habits, his intrepidity, and his experience, he was well calculated. While he established in the garrison a severe but salutary system of discipline, he exhibited to his soldiers an example for them to follow. He inured himself to the severest privations, he eat no flesh, nor drank wine, but lived on vegetables and water; he never slept more than four hours at a time, and therefore the abstemiousness and the vigilance of the general were soon seen and imitated as the best qualifications of a good soldier. Thus persevering, active, vigilant, he maintained the honor of his country, and defended a barren rock with victorious success against the combined forces of Spain and France. The skill and valor displayed in the memorable siege of 1782, had fixed upon the gallant commander and his brave garrison the eyes and the admiration of the world, and therefore on his return to England, at the peace, he was greeted by the nation with acclamations, by the senate with thanks, and by the king with the honorable reward of a peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. This illustrious veteran died at his chateau, at Aix-la-Chapelle,

of a second attack of the palsy, sixth July 1790, in his 73d year, at a moment when he was preparing to return through Leghorn to his favorite garrison. His remains were brought over to England, and buried at Heathfield, Suffex, where a handsome monument is erected. Lord Heathfield had married Ann daughter of Sir Francis Drake, who died 1769, leaving a son, who succeeded to his father's honors, and a daughter married to J. T. Fuller of Bailey-park, Suffex.

ELIOTT, *Richard*, an English divine, born at King's bridge, Devon, and educated at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. and took orders. He was expelled from St. George's chapel, Hyde-park, for printing a sermon on salvation by faith without works, and afterwards became minister of a dissenting congregation, Glass-house yard, Aldersgate street. He died suddenly in his pulpit 1789. He published some controversial tracts and sermons, and defended himself against the attack of Dr. Dodd, about his discourse on faith.

ELISHA, a prophet among the Israelites. He was called from the plough to become the servant of Elijah, and afterwards when his master was carried up to heaven in a chariot of fire, he received his mantle and was appointed his successor. He was highly respected by the people of Judea and by the Syrians, who frequently consulted him. He died at Samaria about 830. B.C.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, was born seventh September 1533. She was declared illegitimate by her capricious father, but her dying mother recommended her to the care of Parker afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, by whom her principles of religion were fixed, and her mind cultivated and improved. She lived in privacy and retirement, but on Mary's accession she was imprisoned and nearly sacrificed to the queen's bigotry by the influence of bishop Gardiner, who represented her as the future prop of protestantism. Philip, however, interceded for her, as he already marked her for his second wife on Mary's decease. She was drawn from prison to sit on the throne 1558, and thus educated in the school of adversity, she came to govern a gallant and rising nation, and by her wisdom and energy to fix their destinies on the most glorious basis. With a soul heroic and magnanimous, an understanding polished by the knowledge of literature and of the learned languages, she yet possessed the weakness of her sex, and loved to be admired and courted for the elegancies of her dress, and the beauties of her person. Prudent and discerning in all her measures, she proceeded with caution in her determination to establish the protestant religion, she treated the catholic party with tenderness, and professed a great willingness to be on amicable terms even with pope Paul IV. Before she ascended the throne the king of Sweden made proposals of marriage to her, which she rejected. Philip her brother-in-law was equally unsuccessful, and the duke of Anjou who for a while seemed to be treated with partiality and affection, was dismissed at last with coldness and indifference. Her parliament indeed interfered, but she declared that she was wedded to her people, and that she wished her tomb-stone to record that after reigning so long she had lived and died a virgin queen. Authors have been puzzled to account for this settled aversion to the marriage state, and whilst some have suggested that

this coldness of constitution arose from natural causes, others have intimated that her hours of retirement were not always devoted to continence. The suspicions are wanton, false and illiberal; though she was beautiful and young, and loved entertainments, dress, and pleasure, though she selected the handsomest and best shaped men, such as Leicester and Essex, for her favorites, yet nothing can be advanced with truth against the chastity of her character. Though she had favorites, in no instance is it mentioned that she forgot her rank or the dignity of her sex, and indeed there were so many watchful eyes about her court and person, that had she been incontinent, her weakness would have been divulged, and her amours recorded to posterity. That she wished to govern her favorites, and by them her people, by the soft influence which female charms possess over the heart is probable: but when it is considered that when settled on her throne she was nearly 30, that the warmer passions of youth had subsided, and that her great ambition was to rule without a superior or rival in the affection of her subjects, the wonders of her celibacy will cease. She was fortunate in the choice of her ministers, but though she could depend on Cecil and on Walsingham, she yet loved business, and regarded the prosperity and happiness of the nation as her immediate care. It is unnecessary here to mention the glorious events which marked her reign. The most indelible blot however, on her character, is her treatment of the unfortunate Mary, whom as her rival in beauty, and as her presumptive heir she hated. Instead of pitying her misfortunes indeed, she deceived her; and instead of granting her liberty, or replacing her on her throne, she ignominiously led her to a scaffold, and then meanly pretended to blame the horrible proceedings as the act of her ministers. After an illustrious reign of 44 years four months and six days, and after seeing her people grown powerful in arms, successful in extending navigation and commerce, and distinguished in science and literature, this great princess died 24th March 1603, aged 70. Never, says a Jesuit, did a crowned head better understand the art of government, and commit fewer errors in it, during a long reign. Her aim was to reign, to govern, to be mistress, to keep her people in subjection. She was not a warlike princess, but she knew so well how to train up warriors that England had not for a long time seen a greater number of them, nor more experienced.

ELIZABETH, of Austria, daughter of Maximilian II. was married to Charles IX. of France 26th November 1570 at Mezieres. The dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew overwhelmed her with grief, but as she never meddled in the public affairs of the kingdom, she avoided the dangers of politics and retained the affections of her capricious husband, who on his death-bed tenderly recommended her and her daughter to the kindness of Henry IV. king of Navarre his successor. Thus respected and beloved in France, as a most virtuous wife and most benevolent queen, she retired to Vienna after her husband's death, and though her sister-in-law, Margaret of Navarre, was different from her in temper and character, yet she honored her with her friendship, and sent her two books she had written with her own hand, one on the word of God, and the other on the remarkable events that had occurred during her residence in France. She

died at Vienna, in a convent which she herself had founded, 1592, aged 38, deservedly beloved and sincerely lamented.

ELIZABETH, *Petrovna*, daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1709. Her rank and personal attractions made her an object of admiration among her neighbours, and among her suitors are mentioned Lewis XV. of France, Charles Augustus bishop of Lubeck, Charles Margrave of Anspach, Kouli Khan, and Lewis of Brunswick, but she rejected all. She did not however dislike favorites, as her amours were frequent, and as she declared to her confidantes she never was happy but in love. She ascended the throne of Russia in 1741, and received the appellation of humane, because she made a vow that no capital punishment should be inflicted during her reign. Severities however were practised, the public prisons were filled with wretches who frequently expired under tortures, and Elizabeth herself gave a strong example of cruelty, in condemning two ladies of her court, women of beauty and rank, the countess Bestuchef and Lapookin, to receive 50 strokes of the knout, in the open square of Petersburg, to have their tongues cut out, and to be banished to Siberia for divulging the secret amours of the empress. Though thus given to private incontinence, Elizabeth pretended to be a strict devotee; she was scrupulous in her yearly confessions at Easter, she expressed contrition for her faults, and was most punctual in all the external offices of religion. She died 25th December 1761, in the 21st year of her reign and 52d of her age. The punishment of torture, which hitherto was permitted, was abolished gradually by her successors.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN, *John Theodore*, physician to the king of Prussia, was born at Pletzkau in Anhalt-Bernburg, and died at Berlin 1760, aged 71. He was a man of great learning and of extensive experience in his profession. He wrote a Latin treatise on the knowledge and treatment of diseases, translated by Le Roy into French.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar*, son of a physician, was born at Gottenburg 18th September 1633. His father wished to make him a scholar, but nature had formed him for a painter, and at last the inclination of the son prevailed, and under Daniel Seghers the Jesuit of Antwerp, he soon displayed superior excellence in painting flowers and fruit. He was invited to Berlin, where he became a great favorite at court. His pieces are much admired in Germany. The time of his death is unknown.

ELLIGER, *Ottomar*, son of the preceding, was born at Hamburgh 16th February 1666. He studied under his father, and under Michael Van Musscher, at Amsterdam, but his great master was Laireffe. Instructed by him he soon imitated his copies, and taking nature for his model, he finished his pictures in a stile pleasing to the man of taste as well as the scholar. In his backgrounds he introduced the finest remains of Egyptian, Grecian, or Roman architecture, and every where displayed correctness of conception and sublimity of genius. His best pieces are the death of Alexander, and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus, made for the elector of Mentz, which the prince wished to reward by granting the painter a handsome pension, and making him his principal painter. These honors Elliger refused, preferring liberty to the

the service of the greatest potentates. The latter part of his life was clouded by intemperance and debauchery. He died 24th November 1732, aged 60.

ELLIS, *Clement, M. A.* a native of Cumberland, brought up under his uncle, Potter, bishop of Carlisle. He afterwards went to Queen's college, Oxford, and at the reformation obtained the living of Kirkby-western, Notts, and in 1693 the prebend of Southwell. He died 1700, aged 70. He was learned and exemplary as a divine, and wrote the genteel dinner,—the scripture catechist,—the self deceiver, &c.

ELLIS, *John*, an English poet, born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, 22d March 1698. As his father was a man of an eccentric, unsettled character, and his mother a fanatical dissenter, who punished him severely even for looking at a top on Sunday, his education was little attended to, though his application made up fully for the deficiencies of parental care. He was placed in the office of Taverner, a scrivener, in Threadneedle-street, where, besides the knowledge of his business, he heard and attended to the classical instructions which young Taverner, an idle scholar of Merchant-tailors' school, regularly received from his fond father. With this indolent youth, after the father's death, Ellis was united in partnership, and from his imprudence he was a great sufferer, and was long involved in difficulties, which injured his peace of mind, and prevented his prosperous settlement in the world. His literary qualifications introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned, and among his friends of merit and virtue he could number Mr. Fayington of Cambridge, Dr. King of Oxford, Moses Mendez esq. and Dr. Johnson. Though for seventy years he wrote, without however publishing, small poetical pieces, he did not neglect his business, and, as a scrivener of probity and moral honesty, he was the agent of many respectable families. In 1750 he was elected a common councilman of London; an office which he retained till his death. He was also for many years deputy of his ward, and four times elected master of the scriveners' company, and so highly esteemed by that respectable body that a picture of him was hung up in their hall. By temperance and exercise he attained a great age, though he had a weakness in one of his eyes, which, in his 86th year, passed to the other in a singular manner, which he has described in a letter to his friend Dr. Johnson. The last year of his life was clouded with distress, from which however his friends extricated him, by relieving him from indigence, in consequence of his having incautiously trusted some money, perhaps the whole of his property, into the hands of an artful villain, who was a bankrupt. Cheerful and strong even to the last, he was capable of walking twenty and even thirty miles a-day even to his 85th year. He died gently, sitting in his chair, the 31st December 1791, in his 94th year, and was buried on the 5th of January, in St. Bartholomew's church, Exchange, attended by a great number of persons, who paid this last respect to his memory. As he had been brought up a dissenter, he soon saw with disgust the hypocrisy of the sect, and instead of following them, he expressed the strongest aversion for them. His hours of relaxation were always employed in walking; and when questioned why he neglected to go to church, he replied, "Nathan walked with the Lord." To the

character of an honest, upright, and independent man, he added that of poetical merit; and though his pieces possessed not superior sublimity, yet they were distinguished for neatness, elegance, spirit, and naiveté. Many of his poems were long preserved in manuscript. Besides some pieces to be found in Doddsley's collection, he wrote a translation of Dr. King's *templum libertatis*—a Hudibrastic travesty of Maphæus—the South Sea dream—the furrprize, or the gentleman turned apothecary—a translation of some of the epistles and of the metamorphoses of Ovid,—some parts of Æsop's fables, of Cato, and others.

ELLWOOD, *Thomas*, a native of Crowell, Oxfordshire, who turned quaker, by the influence of Isaac Pennington, and thus lost the protection of his father. He was for some time reader to Milton, and exposed himself to persecution on account of his religious tenets, which he ably defended. He wrote a sacred poem on the life of David—an history of the old and new testaments—besides an edition of George Fox's journal, &c. He died 1713, aged 74.

ELLYS, *Anthony*, an English prelate, born in 1693, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he was vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, rector of St. Martin's, Ironmonger's lane, the next year prebendary of Gloucester, and in 1728 he took his degree of D.D. In 1752 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died at Gloucester 1761, and was buried in the cathedral there. Besides three occasional sermons, he published, in 1736, a plea for the sacramental test, &c. 4to.—remarks on Hume's essay on miracles; and left unpublished tracts on the liberty, spiritual and temporal, of protestants in England, &c. the first part of which was printed 1763, the second in 1765. These works prove the author to have been a man possessed of learning, of candor, of benevolence, and every Christian virtue.

ELMACINUS, *George*, an Egyptian, of the 13th century, author of a Saracen history, from Mohammed to the year 1118. He professed himself to be a Christian, and held places of honor under the caliphs; but the favorable manner in which he speaks of the muslimans, of Mohammed, and of his religion, suggests a suspicion that he had little of the Christian besides the name. This history has been translated from the Saracen into Latin by Erpenius, and completed by Golius, Leyden, 1625, folio, and into French by Vattier, Paris, 1657; but both translations are very incorrect.

ELMENHORST, *Geverhart*, a critic, of Hamburg, who died 1621. He published Cebes, Leyden, 1618, and distinguished himself by his learned notes on Minutius Felix, and other ancient authors.

ELMENHORST, *Henry*, author of a German treatise on public spectacles, Hamburg, 1688, 4to. He does not consider them as injurious to manners. This subject has been treated by Rousseau and d'Alembert.

ELPHINSTONE, *William*, a Scotch divine, born in the county of Stirling 1432, and educated at St. Salvador's, St. Andrew's, and at Paris, where he studied the law. On his return home he took orders, and became archdeacon of St. Andrew's, provost of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and bishop of Aberdeen. In 1483 he went as ambassador to France, and in 1489 to Henry VII. of England; and in 1495 he was made chancellor of Scotland. The death

of king James, at the battle of Flodden-field, 1512, so overpowered his spirits that he died soon after, aged 81. He was a munificent benefactor to the university of Aberdeen, and his learning is evinced by the history of Scotland, a MS. copy of which is preserved in the Bodleian.

ELSHIMER, *Adam*, a celebrated painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine 1574. Though the son of a taylor, he by his industry was enabled to go to Rome, where he soon became a distinguished artist. His landscapes, histories, and night-pieces, are so highly finished, so scarce, and so valuable, that they are to be seen only in the collection of princes. He was a man of a melancholy disposition, and died 1610.

ELSNER, *James*, a Prussian, professor of theology and oriental languages at Lingen, and afterwards master of Joachim's school, Berlin. In 1730 he became pastor of one of the Berlin churches, and was made member of the academy of sciences, and confessor of the royal consistory. He wrote observationes sacre in novi testam. libros Utræ. 1720, 1728—explanation of the epistle to the Philippians—state of the Greek church in Turkey, 8vo. 1737. He died 1750, aged 58.

ELSTOB, *William*, a learned divine and Saxon linguist, born at Newcastle 1673, and educated at Eton and Catharine-hall, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and thence was chosen fellow of University, where he was tutor. In 1702 he became rector of St. Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died, twelve years after. He published *Lupus* Saxon history translated into Latin, and also *Ascham's* Latin letters, and wrote an essay on the great affinity and mutual agreement of the two professions, law and divinity. He was engaged also in the laborious edition of the Saxon laws, with notes, &c. which he did not live to complete, and which was finished by Dr. Wilkins, 1721.

ELSTOB, *Elizabeth*, sister of the preceding, born in 1683, was well skilled in the Saxon language. She retired, after her brother's death, to Eveham, Worcestershire, where she kept a small school. By lord Oxford's interference, she obtained from queen Caroline an annuity of £21; but after the death of her majesty she was again reduced to poverty, and though skilled in eight languages, she was obliged to become a governess. She was then engaged in the duchess of Portland's family, where she continued seventeen years, and died at Bultrode 30th May 1756. She gave an English translation to the homily, which her brother published from the Saxon 1709. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar, and, as Rowe Mores observes, "she was the indefessa comes of her brother's studies, a female student of the university, upon a genteel fortune, but pursuing too much the drug called learning."

ELSWICH, *John Herman d'*, a Lutheran divine, who was born at Rensburg, Holstein, and died at Stade 1721, aged 37. He published Simonius' book de literis pereuntibus, with notes,—Launius de variâ Aristotelis fortunâ, &c.

ELSYNCE, *Henry*, an English gentleman, appointed, by Laud's interest, clerk of the house of commons. He was born at Battersea 1598, and educated at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford. He spent some years in

travelling; and when appointed clerk to the commons, he displayed such correctness and ability in his office that he was respected by all parties, and consulted on every occasion. He resigned this honorable office when he saw the determination of parliament to try the king; and he retired to his house at Hounslow, where he died, 1654. To learning, and the knowledge of French and Italian, he added the noble character of an honest man. He published "the ancient method and manner of holding parliaments in England," 1663, reprinted 1768, and wrote a tract concerning the proceedings in parliament, never published, and other things.

ELVIUS, *Peter*, a native of Upsal, secretary to the Stockholm royal academy of sciences. He was eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and his love of science. He made surveys of the Swedish lakes, and of the coasts of the country, besides observations on the heavenly bodies, from Uraniburg; and he constructed also some ingenious machines worked upon by water. He wrote a journal of a tour in Sweden, published, Stockholm, 1751. He died 1749, aged 39.

ELWES, *John*, of saving memory, was son of a brewer in Southwark, of the name of Meggot. Though he lost his father when 4 years old, he was sent to Westminster-school, where he continued ten or twelve years; from whence he went to Geneva, where, for three years, he distinguished himself in dividing the palm of horsemanship with Mr. Worsley and sir Sydney Meadows. On his return to England he visited, in the assumed garb of a miser, his uncle, sir Harvey Elwes, who lived in Essex, and whose sole pleasure was the hoarding up of money. He afterwards succeeded to his fortune, which was little less than £250,000, and, agreeable to his will, changed the name of Meggot for that of Elwes. He was then 40 years old; but though known, for the last fifteen years, in all the circles of fashion and dissipation in London, he did not, upon the acquisition of such an ample fortune, to which indeed his own was equal, launch out into the extravagancies of the times, but, following his uncle's example, he determined to encrease it with all his power. He was naturally fond of gaming, and did not give it up till late in life. "He has been known," as his biographer has observed, "after sitting up a whole night at play, for thousands, in elegant apartments, ornamented with the most splendid decorations, and with waiters at his call, to walk out about 4 in the morning, and proceed to Smithfield, to meet his own cattle coming to market from Thoydon-hall, Essex, where he had a farm. Forgetful of the scenes which he had just left, this singular man would stand there, often in the cold and rain, disputing with a carcase-butcher for perhaps a shilling. Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on, in the mire and dirt, to meet them, and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm, without stopping, though 17 miles from London. Denying himself every earthly comfort, he would walk home to London in the rain, sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; he would sit in wet clothes, rather than have a fire to dry them; he would eat his provisions in the last state of putrefaction, sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher; and he wore a wig for a fortnight, which I," says the biographer, "saw him pick up from a rut in a lane." Yet when this inordinate

passion of saving did not interfere, he performed very kind offices, and even went a great way to serve those who applied to him. In 1774, when aged 60, he was elected member for Berkshire, and for twelve years served the county, the most independent man in the house of commons. He came in without expence, and therefore expected no favor, and voted as in the purest days of parliamentary representation. In 1788 he began to feel the infirmities of age, but with the strongest antipathy to the drugs and pills of apothecaries, he endeavoured to support life by regular exercise and by temperance. In November 1789 nature seemed exhausted, and, no longer able to walk, he crept into his bed on the 21st, and on the 26th expired, without a groan, leaving, besides entailed estates at Marcham, Berks, in Essex, &c. upwards of £500,000 to his natural sons. Though, however, so fond of money, he never did an unjust action to encrease his store. He was cruel to himself, and benevolent to others. To others he lent much, to himself he denied every thing.

ELXAI, or ELXÆUS, founder of a sect among the Jews in the 2d century, commanded his followers, whenever they prayed, always to direct their faces towards Jerusalem. As he was an enemy to continence, he obliged all followers to marry. This sect spread around Jordan, Palestine, and Arabia, was not extinct till the 4th century.

ELYOT, *Thomas*. *Vid.* ELIOT.

ELYS, *Edmund*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Baliol college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and published some divine poems and miscellanea, in Latin and English verse, 1658. In 1659 he succeeded his father as rector of East Allington, Devonshire, from which he was afterwards ejected as a nonjuror. He was a man of extensive learning. His pamphlet against Tillotson's sermons on the incarnation, and his volume of letters, were much admired. He died after 1693.

ELZEVIUS, celebrated printers at Amsterdam and Leyden, inferior to the Stephens in learning, but superior to them in the neatness and elegance of their small characters. There were five brothers, *Lewis*, *Benaventure*, *Abraham*, *Lewis*, and *Daniel*. *Lewis* became known at Leyden 1595, and was the first who marked the distinction between *v* consonant and *u* vowel. *Daniel*, though he left some children in his profession, was the last of his family distinguished over other printers. He died 1681. The catalogue of their editions was printed at Amsterdam 1674, 12mo. Their *Virgil*, *Terence*, and *Greek testament*, are most beautiful and valuable books.

EMANUEL succeeded John II. as king of Portugal 1495, and distinguished himself by the liberal manner in which he patronized commercial adventures among his subjects. Their ancient privileges were restored to the nobility; and, by the persevering boldness of the Portuguese, the way to India by the Cape was discovered by Gama; Brazil was visited in 1501 by Cabral, and a regular intercourse was established with the kingdom of Congo and the other states on the African coast. This popular monarch, deservedly called the great, died 1521, aged 53.

EMEBRAET, a Flemish painter, who, after living some time at Rome, settled at Antwerp, and acquired distinction in landscape painting. His best piece is in the church

of the Carmelites at Antwerp. He lived in the middle of the 17th century.

EMERI, *Sebastian*, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, in the 16th century, known for his independent spirit in refusing to defend the dukes of Angoulême against the constable of Bourbon. His severe satire against Poyet, afterwards chancellor of France, who espoused her cause, procured his banishment from court. He retired in disgust to a monastery, where he died, devoted to the services of religion.

EMERSON, *William*, an eminent mathematician, born, 14th May 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He for a while followed the profession of his father as schoolmaster; but, either from dislike to the employment, or warmth of temper, he resigned it, and lived satisfied with a small paternal estate of about 60l. or 70l. a-year. His mind had been well cultivated. He was not only a general scholar, but well skilled in classical learning, and knew something of physic. With a noble independence of mind, his manners, as well as his dress and conversation, were singular and eccentric. His dress, when in company, consisted of a flaxen wig without a single crooked hair in it; his shirt had no opening before, but buttoned close at the collar behind; his waistcoat always open before, except the lower button; and his coat, the only one he had, always open; with one hat, which served him the whole of life, as he gradually lessened the flaps, bit by bit, as it lost its elasticity. He always walked, though he kept a horse; and when pressed by the duke of Manchester, who often was delighted to pay him a visit, to get into his coach, he would answer, "Damn your whim-wham I had rather walk." When he had any thing for the press, he walked to London, and corrected every sheet himself. He was very fond of fishing, and generally stood up to his middle in the water while engaged in it. After hard study he retired to the ale-house for relaxation, and there procured whomever he could to drink and to talk with him. He was a married man. He lived very healthy, till 1781, when, being afflicted with the stone, and apprehending his dissolution, he sold all his books to a York bookseller. He expired 26th May 1782, aged near 81. His publications were sixteen in number, and all on mathematics, fluxions, algebra, optics, navigation, and mechanics. They are considered as very learned and accurate, as he never advanced a proposition before he had first tried it in practice.

EMILIANO, *John*, an Italian philosopher and physician, of the 16th century, author of a tract published at Venice, 1584, 4to. called *historia naturalis de ruminantibus et ruminacione*.

EMLYN, *Thomas*, a learned English divine. He was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 27th May 1663, and educated by his parents for the ministry among the dissenters. After being at a private school, he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where however he staid little time, and removed to Doolittle's academy, near London. He became, in 1683, chaplain to the countess of Donegal, and went over to Belfast in Ireland, and lived in her family even after her marriage to sir William Franklin. He was here so much respected and beloved that his patron sir William offered him a living in England, which he refused, in consequence of his adherence to the nonconformist doctrines. The troubles of Ireland, how-

ever,

ever, soon put an end to his peaceful retirement, and these, together with some domestic quarrels, occasioned the breaking up of lady Donegal's family, so that Emlyn returned to London about 1688. Though he occasionally officiated, he acquired no permanent settlement till May 1689, when, on the invitation of sir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, he undertook the care of a dissenting congregation at Leostoff. Here he continued about a year and a half, and applied himself to the examination of the then warmly disputed trinitarian controversy. With Manning, a neighbouring nonconformist, he deeply studied the subject; but he did not agree with his friend in embracing Socinian doctrines, but inclined in opinion to Arianism. The flight of James II. from Ireland allowed the dissenters to re-establish their regular congregations, and Emlyn, who was well known as a preacher in Dublin, was invited to settle there by his friend Boyse, and to share with him the labors of the ministry over his congregation in Wood-street. Emlyn consented, and in 1691 removed to Dublin, and three years after he married a rich widow of the name of Bury. In this active scene he displayed great powers of eloquence as a preacher; he was universally followed; and he ensured the public esteem by his discourses, especially by that pathetic sermon called funeral consolations, which he delivered in consequence of his wife's death. This event, which happened 1701, and was followed by the death of his mother, and soon after of a son, affected him most bitterly; but to domestic calamities was now to be added public persecution. His opinions with respect to the Trinity began to be suspected by some of the neighbouring ministers, and he openly declared his sentiments, and after much disputation he was suspended from his office, and persuaded abruptly to leave the country. He came in consequence to London, where he published his case; but, after ten weeks' absence, he determined to return to Dublin to his family, and there roused the indignation and the animosity of all parties against him by the publication of his "humble inquiry into the scripture account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his deity and glory, according to the gospel." This book, which, whatever were its merits or demerits, ought to have been candidly examined, drew the arm of the law upon its author. He was arrested at the instance of the dissenters, his book was seized, and he was tried, and found guilty of blasphemously asserting that Jesus Christ was not equal to God the Father, to whom he was subject, and that with a seditious intention. He was accordingly sentenced by the lord chief justice to suffer a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 100*l.* to the queen, and be confined till paid, and to find sureties for his future good behaviour. The ignominy of the pillory was not added to this sentence, as he was a man of letters; but he was conducted round the four courts to be exposed with a label on his breast. After two years' confinement the fine was reduced to 70*l.* and he was liberated. He returned to London, where he occasionally preached among the dissenters; but by the death of some of his friends and supporters, his congregation was diminished, and at last he retired to peaceful solitude, where he engaged himself in polemical divinity. He was engaged with several divines in controversy about various parts of scripture, especially about the authenticity of the 7th

verse of St. John's 5th chapter 1st epistle, which he maintained to be surreptitious; an opinion which several learned men have adopted. Though his enemies were numerous, yet he had several invitations to take an active part in the ministry, particularly at Exeter; but all these he rejected, satisfied with his retirement, and the partial assistance which he occasionally gave his friends. He was much esteemed by Dr. Samuel Clarke, who visited him with real friendship and undisguised confidence. Emlyn died 30th July 1743, aged 79. He was buried in Bunhill-fields, and his funeral sermon was preached by his friend Mr. Forster, and he is represented as "one of the highest examples of substantial unaffected piety, of serious rational devotion, of a steady unshaken integrity, and an undaunted Christian courage." His writings, which are numerous, and on controversial subjects, are even now held in estimation by some, who have embraced his opinions as an unitarian or high arian. Some memoirs of his life were also published by his son, *Sollom Emlyn*, in 1746, prefixed to a collection of his works, 2 vols. 8vo. Sollom Emlyn was a counsellor, and edited lord Hale's history of the pleas of the crown, 2 vols. folio, 1731, and died 1756. His son, *Thomas*, is a barrister, and fellow of the royal society.

EMMA, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, married Etheldred king of England, with whom she fled, on the invasion of the Danes. She afterwards married Canute; and when her son Edward, called the confessor, ascended the throne, she reigned conjointly with him. Her enemy the earl of Kent opposed her; and when she appealed for assistance to her relation the bishop of Winchester, she was accused of criminal intercourse with that prelate; a circumstance, from which she extricated herself by walking barefoot, and unhurt, over nine burning ploughshares, after the manner of the times.

EMMIUS, *Ubo*, a professor of Groningen, born at Gretha, in East Friesland, 1547. He studied successively at Embden, Bremen, Rostock, and Geneva, and at his return was appointed rector of Norden college, 1579. He was however expelled from his office, for refusing to subscribe the confession of Augsburg, and 1588 he became rector of Leer college, which he raised to high eminence and distinction. In 1594 he was appointed over Groningen college, and when it was changed, in 1614, into an university, he was selected to be professor of history and Greek. After a life usefully and honorably spent in the service of the public, this worthy and learned man died at Groningen 1625, leaving several children by two wives. He was author of several works, the most known of which are, *Vetus Græcia illustrata*, 3 vols. published after his death—history of William Lewis count Nassau—*decades rerum Friscarum*, &c.—chronological and genealogical works—*vita et sacra eleusinia Davidis, Georgii*, &c.

EMPEDOCLES, a philosopher of Sicily, who followed the doctrines of Pythagoras, B.C. 444. He wrote tragedies, &c. and refused the sovereign power over his country, offered him by his fellow citizens. According to the more received opinion, he threw himself into the crater of mount *Ætna*.

EMPEREUR, a well known French engraver, in the 18th century, whose best pieces are, the triumph of *Silenus*.

Silenus and the bathers, after Vanloo—Aurora and Tithonus, and the rape of Europa, after Pierre—Pyramus and Thibbe, from Natoire, &c.

EMPEREUR, *Constantine I*, of Oppyck, in Holland, was professor of Hebrew at Leyden, and died 1648, at an advanced age. His works are chiefly translations of Jewish and Talmudical books, which display deep research and great knowledge of oriental literature. He wrote also *de mensuris templi*, 4to. 1630.

EMPOLI, *Jacopo da*, an historical painter of Empoli, born 1554. He studied Andrew del Sarto's works, and rose to great eminence. He died 1640.

EMPORIUS, a learned rhetorician in the 7th century. His writings on his art were printed, Paris, 1599, 4to.

EMPSON, *sir Richard*, the favorite of Henry VII. was son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire. His conduct in raising the king's revenues, and the oppressions of which he was guilty, rendered him unpopular, and in the beginning of the next reign, he was beheaded, with his friend and coadjutor Dudley, 1510.

ENCOLPIUS, the favorite of the emperor Alexander, whose history he wrote. The work is not extant, though a translation of it was introduced to the world by Thomas Eliot, in the reign of Henry VIII. who said he had obtained the original Greek manuscript from a Neapolitan called Puderic. It is however considered as an imposition upon the public, probably attempted in consequence of the success of the similar fraud of Guevara, who pretended to give the life of Marcus Aurelius taken from an old manuscript.

ENFIELD, *William*, a native of Sudbury, educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth, and made in 1763 the minister of a dissenting congregation in Liverpool. He was in 1770 tutor in belles lettres to the Warrington academy, and afterwards, in 1785, settled as pastor of a dissenting meeting at Norwich, where he died, 1797, aged 56. He published two volumes of sermons, of considerable merit—an history of Liverpool—institutes of natural philosophy—prayers and hymns—an history of philosophy, 2 vols 4to.—biographical sermons—the speaker, a popular school book—and, since his death, 3 vols. of sermons have appeared, with his life by Dr. Aikin.

ENGELBRECHT, *John*, a German Lutheran, born at Brunswick 1599. After working as a clothier, he became, in 1622, a fanatical visionary, and gained the attention of the vulgar by his pretended intercourse with spirits, angels, and devils, and even with Christ himself, who, as he said, showed him his five holy wounds. As heaven and hell were thus open to his view, he received divine letters from above, and was called the mouth of the Lord. He died, neglected and despised, in 1641. His doctrines have been revived by Swedenborg, who appears to have been a more rational, though equally eccentric, fanatic.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, *Cornelius*, a painter, born at Leyden 1498. He studied the works of John Van Eyck, and was the first Dutchman who painted in oil. His Christ on the cross, his Abraham's sacrifice, and his descent from the cross, are preserved in the church of Notre Dame du Marais; but his best piece is a

picture with two sides, designed for the tombs of the barons Lockhorst, representing the lamb of the apocalypse. This great painter died at Leyden 1533, aged 65.

ENGHELRAMS, *Cornelius*, a painter in water colors, born at Malines 1527. His works, which are on religious subjects, are scattered about Germany; but his principal pieces are in the church of St. Rombout, representing the works of mercy. He died 1583, aged 56.

ENGHIEN, *duke of*, son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé, was seized in the night at his seat at Ettenheim, in the territories of the elector of Baden, by an armed force, by direction of Bonaparte, and hurried to Paris. This atrocious step was followed by a mock trial, and the prince condemned for having carried arms against his country during the tyrannical reign of Robespierre. The sentence of his judges was carried into execution in the night of the 22d of March 1804, and he was shot in the wood of Vincennes. He died with heroic resignation, and rejoiced in his last moments that the soldiers who shot him were not Frenchmen, but the mercenary hirelings of the body guard of his bloody murderer.

ENGLISH, *Hester*, a Frenchwoman by descent, was eminent for fine writing in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Her performances are preserved in libraries and private hands. One of her pieces was preserved by Mr. Cripps, surgeon, London, called, "Octonaires upon the vanitie and inconstancie of the world, written by Ester Inglis, the firste of Januarie 1600." It is an oblong 8vo. French and English verse, the French in a print hand, the English, Italian or secretary, curiously ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colors, containing on the first leaf her own picture in a small form, with the motto, "de Dieu le bien, de moy le rien." At the age of 40, she married Bartholomew Kello, a North Briton, by whom she had a son, educated at Oxford, and who died 1700, minister of Speckshall, Suffolk. One of her MSS. preserved in the Bodleian, is dedicated to her very singular friend Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich.

ENJED M, *George*, an ingenious unitarian of Hungary, who died 1597. He wrote a learned book, called *explicatio locorum scripturæ veteris et novi testamenti, ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet*, 4to.

ENNIUS, *Quintus*, a famous old Latin poet, born in Calabria about 237 B.C. He was the first Roman who wrote in heroic verse. His poems have perished.

ENNODIUS, *Magnus Felix*, an eminent writer, born in Italy about 473. The loss of an aunt, at the age of 16, reduced him to poverty, from which he was relieved by marrying a lady of fortune and quality. He afterwards altered his mode of life, and took orders; and his lady also retired to the seclusion of a religious life. His writings raised his reputation, and in 511 he was advanced to the bishopric of Pavia, and was afterwards engaged to negotiate an union between the western and eastern churches. Though unsuccessful, he displayed great prudence as a negotiator. He died at Padua 521. His works were published by Scottus at Tournay 1610, and at Paris by Sirmond 1611, with notes to illustrate the history of the age of the author. Another edition

was published in 1696 at Paris, and one at Venice 1729, folio.

ENOCH, son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in the holy scriptures for his integrity and virtues, for which he was taken up to heaven without dying, B.C. 3017, in the 365th year of his age. The prophecies of Enoch are preserved, but are regarded as apocryphal.

ENSENADA, *Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la*, an able minister of Spain. From obscurity and the office of a book-keeper to a banker, he rose to places of honor and trust; and being ennobled by the king, took the name of Ensenada (*nothing in itself*), either from modesty or from laudable ostentation. He was intimate with Farinelli, who, like himself, had risen from obscurity to consequence; and when dismissed from office, by the intrigues of the duke of Huescar, his friend had the boldness to reflect upon the severity of the measure in the presence of the queen. Though never reinstated in the office and influence of prime minister, he yet retained in privacy the esteem and good will of his sovereign. He died 1755.

ENT, *George*, an ingenious physician, born at Sandwich, Kent, 6th November 1604, and educated at Sydney college, Cambridge. He afterwards travelled, took his degree of M.D. in Padua, and at his return home was elected fellow, and afterwards president, of the college of physicians, and, at the restoration, knighted by Charles II. He died in London 13th October 1689, and was buried in St. Lawrence church, Jewry. He was eminent not only for extensive practice, but great learning. As the friend of Harvey, he wrote *apologia pro circulatione sanguinis, contra Amilium Parifanum*, 8vo. 1641—*animadversiones in Malachie Thruston, M.D. diatribam de respirationis usu primario*, 8vo.—& *observationes ponderis testudinis*, &c.

ENTICK, *John*, an English clergyman, and school-master at Stepney, well known as the author of a Latin and of a spelling dictionary. He also wrote a history of the war terminated in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo. and a history of London, 4 vols. 8vo. abridged from Stow and Maitland, and other works. He died 1780, and was buried in Stepney church-yard.

ENTINOPE, an architect of Candia, in the 5th century, one of the chief founders of Venice. He fled from the invasion of the Goths, in 405, and concealed himself in the marshes on the borders of the Adriatic, and the house he built there was the beginning of the republic. The people of Padua sought the same residence afterwards, and twenty-four houses were erected there in 413. The house of Entinope was afterwards converted into a church, dedicated to St. James, and still exists in the Rialto.

ENZINAS, *Francis*, a native of Burgos, 1515, known also by the name of Dryander and du Chesne. He became a disciple of Melancthon, and at Wittenberg turned protestant, as his brother, John Dryander, had done. He translated the new testament into Spanish, for which he was imprisoned fifteen months; and escaping from imprisonment, he fled to Calvin at Geneva, 1545. He wrote a history of the Low Countries, and of Spain, which forms part of the protestant martyrology

printed in Germany. His brother was burnt at Rome as a heretic, 1545.

EOBANUS, *Elias*, surnamed Hefus, as born in an open field near Hesse, 1448, was professor of belles letters at Erfurt, Nuremberg, and Marburg. Though a good poet, an elegant scholar, and a learned man, he was very fond of drinking, and he is said to have conquered a hard German drinker by emptying a bucket of beer. He possessed all the ease and elegance of Ovid, though he was inferior in imagination. He died October 5, 1540, aged 52. His works are, Latin translations, in verse, from Theocritus and from Homer—elegies—*fylvæ*,—*bucolics*, much esteemed—*epistolæ*, &c. The poems were published under the name of *Poematum farragines duæ*, Halle, 1539, 8vo. and Frankfort, 1564, 8vo.

EON de l'Etoile, a fanatic of Britany. Taking advantage of his name, he thought himself the son of God, and the judge of quick and dead, *per eum qui justificaturus est vivos et mortuos*. He gave rank to his followers, calling some angels and some inferior spirits; and as he bribed those who were sent to seize him, it was considered by the vulgar that it was impossible to apprehend him. He was brought before pope Eugenius at the council of Rheims in 1448, and pretended, that when he held up to heaven the forked stick in his hand, two thirds of the world were under the power of God, and the other of himself, and when he turned the stick to the earth, that his authority extended over two parts and that of God only over one. He died wretched in prison, and some of his followers chose to be burnt rather than abjure.

EON DE BEAUMONT, *Charlotte-Genevieve-Timothée d'*, a native of Tonnerre sur Armançon, born 5th October 1728. She was brought up as a boy by her parents, who wished at her birth to have a son, and, after going through the labors of a school and college education, she was recommended to the court, and sent three times as ambassador to Russia. She afterwards served in the army under marshal Broglie, and behaved with unusual courage, and after the peace of 1762, she was sent as secretary to the embassy in London, and also succeeded as ambassador. A wager determined her sex in London, and before the king's bench she declared herself to be a woman. The pension she had received was continued by the French king, but on condition she assumed the dress of her sex. This extraordinary woman died in 1790. She published tracts relative to the negotiations in which she had been engaged.

EPAMINONDAS, a Theban general of great celebrity. He defeated the Spartans at the battle of Leuctra, and afterwards fell nobly at Mantinea, B.C. 363.

EPAPHRODITUS, a bishop of Philippi, who carried the contributions of his country to the saints of Jerusalem, and brought back St. Paul's epistle to his church, A.D. 62.

EPE'E, *Charles Michael de P'*, a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his most humane efforts to restore the deaf and dumb to the blessings and the enjoyment of society. By his salutary instruction, these unfortunate members of the community have been enabled to acquire the knowledge of even six different languages, they have become profound mathematicians, and ready calculators. This worthy

worthy and most benevolent man, after receiving the most honorable marks of esteem and gratitude from the empress of Russia, the emperor of Germany, the king of France, and the whole of Europe, died at Paris, February 1790. He was succeeded in his benevolent institution by l'abbé Sicard.

EPHORUS, an historian of Cuma, the pupil of Isocrates. His works are lost.

EPHRAIM, son of Joseph, was adopted, with his brother Manasseh, among the tribes of Jacob. He was born in Egypt about 1710 B.C.

EPHREM, *St.* a father of the church, born at Edessa, or Nisibis according to some. He devoted himself to the monastic life, and refused to be a bishop. He wrote several books in Syriac, which are highly esteemed. They have been translated, and were edited at Oxford, in folio, 1708. Ephrem was a man of great charity, and of uncommon chastity, so that he would not even fix his eyes upon a woman. He died 378, and ordered the monks who attended him to keep his garments as relics, but to bury him without funeral pomp. His works were edited at Rome, 1747, 6 vols. fol.

EPICHRMUS, a Pythagorean bishop of Cos, said to have invented the letters © and x. He died aged 97.

EPICIE, an eminent French engraver. His pieces in the cabinet de Crozat are highly esteemed; but his finest performance is considered to be the bas-haw having the picture of his mistress taken, after Carlo Venloo. The heads in this piece are most beautifully engraved. The time of his death is unknown.

EPICURETUS, a stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis in Phrygia. He wrote, in the age of Domitian, *Enchiridion*, a work abounding in excellent rules of morality, translated from the Greek by Mrs. Carter.

EPICURUS, founder of the sect which bore his name, was born at Gargettus, near Athens, 342 B.C. His summum bonum was pleasure, but pleasure produced and tempered by virtue, a system which has been much misrepresented and abused. He died aged 73.

EPIMENIDES, a poet of Crete, said to have slept at one time fifty years.

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, bishop of Salamis. He died 403.

EPIPHANIUS, a writer of the 6th century, who translated the histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret.

EPIPHANIUS, son of Carpocrates, was the author of a heresy. He supported the necessity of a community of women, and attempted to vindicate some of his opinions from the words of St. Paul, which mention that before the law there was no sin. He was after death revered as a saint, and had a temple at Sama in Cephalenia consecrated to him.

EPISCOPIUS, *Simon*, an able divine, born of protestant parents at Amsterdam, 1583, and educated there and at Leyden. During the controversy between Gomarus and Arminius about predestination, he embraced the opinions of the latter, and was consequently exposed to persecution and obloquy, and considered as the public disturber of the church. He was ordained in 1610, and two years after was appointed divinity professor at Leyden, in the room of Gomarus. In 1615 he went to Paris; but this

journey, undertaken for purposes of curiosity, was viewed with suspicion by his enemies, and he was on his return accused of concerting with father Cotton the ruin of the protestant church and the United States. He was consequently obliged to appear before the synod at Dort, and because he and his friends refused to submit to the authority of arbitrary judges, they were deposed from their functions, and banished from the territories of the commonwealth. He retired to Antwerp, and in his banishment employed his pen in the support of his opinions, and in severe attacks upon the popish tenets. He afterwards visited Paris; and in the revolutions of party zeal and religious persecution he was again permitted to return to Holland, in 1626, where he became minister of the remonstrants' church at Rotterdam. In 1627 he married, and in 1634 he was chosen rector of the college founded by his sect at Amsterdam. He died 4th April 1643, of a retention of urine, a dreadful disorder, which had two years before carried off his wife. As the moon was under an eclipse at the moment of his death, his friends, in the wildness of their grief, considered it as the emblem of the church, which lost its brightest light by the departure of that shining luminary Episcopus. Though a man of great learning and vast erudition, Episcopus did not always act with that humility of temper and moderation so becoming a Christian. His character was highly respected by Grotius, who always carried with him his theological institutions; and even Mabillon, though a papist, has spoken much in his commendation. As an Arminian, and the leader of the remonstrants, he was engaged in severe controversies, in which he displayed commanding eloquence and ardent zeal. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio, the first published in his lifetime, and the last after his death, under the care of Limborch, who had married his brother's daughter.

EPENDORF, *Henry*, a German noble, who acquired celebrity by his dispute with Erasmus. He was born near Friburg, a city of Misnia, and though he boasted of his nobility, he was the son of a plebeian. He reflected with vulgar severity on the illegitimate birth of Erasmus, who in his turn retorted against his adversary and censured him for his petulance, falsehood, and defamation. The interference of friends at last produced a reconciliation, but it was momentary, and a war of letters arose more fierce and inveterate than before. These things are to be lamented in the life of men of literary merit and christian virtue, but too many unfortunately forget their character and profession while intent to repel or avenge an injury. The time of Eppendorf's death is not recorded.

ERASISTRATUS, a Greek physician, known for discovering the passion which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law. He is said to have first dissected human bodies.

ERASMUS, *Desiderius*, a most illustrious character in the republic of literature, and in the cause of religion, was born 28th October 1467, at Rotterdam. His father Gerard, who lived at Tergou, fell in love with Margaret daughter of Peter a physician of Lovenbergen, and after mutual promises of marriage, which were never realized, the lovers forgot themselves in criminal intercourse, and

gave

gave birth to two sons. One of these died early, and the other was called Gerard after his father, a name which he exchanged for Desiderius, which in Latin signifies the same as Gerard in Dutch, that is, amiable. The conduct of Gerard gave such uneasiness to his relations that they determined to make him an ecclesiastic, but he fled from their pursuits to Rome, where he maintained himself by transcribing ancient authors. In this distant retreat he was falsely informed by his friends that his beloved Margaret was no more, and in despair he devoted himself to that profession, to avoid which he had abandoned his home, and became a priest. On his return to Tergou, however, he was astonished to find his Margaret alive, but displeased as he was with the meanness of his relations, and attached by the tenderest feelings to the first object of his love, he abstained from all improper intercourse, and Margaret herself, faithful to her first vows, led ever after a life of seclusion and celibacy. Gerard now devoted himself to the education of his only son, and saw with admiration the opening of those powers, which, according to Rhenanus the master of Deventer college, would some time prove the envy and wonder of all Germany. His studies at Deventer where had for his friend and fellow-student pope Adrian VI. were interrupted by the plague, which proved fatal to his mother, who from excessive affection had accompanied her son to this seat of learning. The death of Margaret was followed by that of Gerard, who through grief could not survive the woman in whom all his affections had centered, and Erasmus now an orphan, was removed from Deventer to Tergou, about the age of 14, and placed under the care of guardians, who wished to obtain possession of his small patrimony by devoting him to the seclusion of a monastery. He was first sent to a convent at Bois-le-duc, where, as he says, he lost three years of his life, then removed to Sion near Delft, and afterwards to Stein near Tergou, where, overpowered by the unceasing solicitations of his guardians, he became a regular canon 1486. In the retreat of a convent, which, as he describes, is a place of impiety rather than of religion, where every thing was done to which a depraved inclination could lead, under the sanction and mask of piety, and where it was hardly possible for any one to keep himself pure and unspotted, Erasmus could not long be confined. He was introduced to Henry a Bergis, archbishop of Cambray, who wanted a learned secretary on his visit to Rome; but though the journey was laid aside by the prelate, Erasmus determined not to return to the convent, but after being ordained priest at Utrecht 1492, he set out for Paris in 1496, to prosecute his studies. To maintain himself he instructed some pupils, some of whom were Englishmen, and among them William Blunt, lord Montjoy, who ever after treated him with respect. In 1497 he left Paris, and was kindly received at Cambray by the bishop, who had however violated his promise of supporting him while in the capital of France. The same year he visited England under the patronage of his pupil lord Montjoy, and he entered at St. Mary's college, Oxford, where, in the company and conversation of Colet, Grocyn, Linacer, Latimer, and More, he devoted himself to classical studies, and especially to the learning of Greek, which now began to revive in England, and of which he knew nothing. After nearly a year's

residence, he returned to Paris, and in consequence of the plague which prevailed in that city, he passed to Orleans, and in 1498, completed his *Adagia*. The kindnesses he had experienced in England could never be forgotten, and he again, in 1499, visited for a little time that country, which he describes as abounding with humanity, politeness, and learning. His *Adagia* was published at Paris 1500, and to it he added a panegyric on England, and soon after he printed his book *de copia verborum, & de conscribendis epistolis*. But whilst rising in literary fame, and devoted zealously to the cultivation of literature, Erasmus was poor; and though he flattered his patrons, he found them indifferent, and frequently regardless of his necessities. The prelate of Cambray pretended to be offended with him, lord Montjoy's assistance was slow, and from the marchioness of Vere, and Antonius a Bergis, abbot of St. Bertin, he could receive little but fair words and unmeaning promises. It was his intention to study divinity in Italy, but this plan he did not immediately adopt, as in 1502, he was pursuing theological studies at Louvain, under his friend Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. In 1503, he published his "*Enchiridion militis Christiani*," which assailed the corruptions and the superstition of the Romish church. He had now applied closely for three years to the Greek, and he displayed his proficiency by publishing some translations from Greek authors. One of Plutarch's treatises he dedicated to Henry VIII. the *Hecuba* of Euripides to archbishop Warham, and Lucian's *Toxaris* to Fox bishop of Winchester. He now travelled to Italy, and taking his degree of D.D. at Turin, he proceeded to Florence, and was present at the pompous and triumphal entry of pope Julius II. into the conquered city of Bologna, a ceremony which excited his surprize and indignation, when he compared the meek entry of the lowly Jesus into Jerusalem, to the splendid magnificence of his proud vicegerent. After staying about a year at Bologna, he went to Venice, where Aldus printed a new improved edition of his *Adagia*, and of his translations from Euripides, Terence, and Plautus. At Padua he superintended the education of Alexander the natural son of James IV. of Scotland, then nominally appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's. He afterwards passed to Sienna, and to Rome, where he was received with all the respect and deference due to his merit and learning by the cardinals and great men of the city. The solicitations which he had to settle there, particularly from the pope himself and from cardinal Grimani, were so pressing, that he would have accepted them, had he not previously engaged to return to England. Going back therefore to Sienna, where he had left his royal pupil, he parted with him at Cumæ, and had afterwards the misfortune to hear that he had perished in the bloody battle of Flodden field 1513. From Italy, Erasmus passed through Constance, Brisgau, Strasburg, Holland, and Antwerp, and arrived in England in the beginning of 1510. Though flattered with expectations, and promised an honorable settlement by his friends, he found himself greatly disappointed, and regretted seriously he had not fixed his residence at Rome. While in England he lodged in the house of sir Thomas More, where in the course of a week he wrote his "*encomium moriæ*," in which he lashed the indolence and the follies of the church

of Rome. He afterwards went to Cambridge upon the invitation of Fisher bishop of Rochester and chancellor of the university, by whose recommendation he was appointed lady Margaret's divinity professor, and also professor of Greek. How long he continued in these offices is not known, he had unfortunately a fondness for wandering, which distracted the plans of his best friends, and the poverty which still persecuted him in the midst of his literary reputation, rendered him easily dissatisfied with the slow progress of preferment, which, while it frequently falls rapidly on the head of persons of no merit, with difficulty overtakes those whose services have been most active and successful in the cause of science and of virtue. In 1514 Erasmus was in Flanders, and was flattered with the title of counsellor to Charles of Austria at the court of Brabant, and in 1515 he went to Basil, with the intention of printing there, his new testament, his epistle of St. Jerome, and other works. The new testament appeared in 1516, and as it was the first time it was printed in Greek, it drew upon the editor the envy and the censure of ignorant and malevolent divines. But to his labors, perhaps more than to any other man, was learning indebted for its revival. The comprehensive powers of his mind were employed not only in producing before the public correct editions of respectable writers, but in rousing by his various compositions the attention and improving the taste of mankind, after a gloomy period of ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and persecution. While thus engaged in the cause of literature, the opinions of the world were agitated by the opposition of Luther to the papal authority, and the principles of the church of Rome. It was expected that Erasmus would have zealously joined the reformer, as in his *Enchiridion* he had ridiculed the popish ceremonies, and as he was considered by many "to have laid the egg which Luther hatched;" but though solicited by Luther, he declined to take a share in the dispute, and expressed his hopes that a reconciliation might be effected. This timidity from Erasmus was agreeable to neither party, who eagerly wished each for his great abilities to defend and support their cause, and therefore while he pretended on one side to be well affected towards the pope, and on the other hand, commended the conduct and talents of Luther, and declared that he learned more from one page of his, than from all the volumes of Thomas Aquinas, he at last found that his wavering disposition exposed him to the odium and persecution of all. In 1518 he was invited with offers of great presents from Henry VIII. to settle in England, but he was suspicious of Wolsey, and thanked the king in general terms. At last to answer the expectations of some of his friends, Erasmus attacked Luther on free will, and bestowed high encomium on the book which Henry VIII. had published against the reformer, but these things appeared feeble to the catholics, and the publication of the *Colloquia*, proved that the author had no objection to ridicule the indulgences of the pope, and the vicious follies of his monks. The book, though full of wit, and good sense, was afterwards condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, and prohibited by the pope. On the succession of Adrian VI. to the chair of St. Peter, Erasmus congratulated his old friend and school-fellow, but though repeatedly invited by him to

come to Rome, with every offer of patronage and protection, he refused to trust himself into the hands of men whom he had in his writings and conversation offended, and with justice, for he soon discovered that the advice which he offered about healing the dissensions of the church, was received at the Vatican not only with indifference, but with evident marks of displeasure. The latter part of his life was spent chiefly at Basil, where his laborious studies, the precarious state of his health, and the malevolent reflections of his enemies, all tended to enfeeble his constitution. Though exasperated by Luther, who in his answer to his book, in a mixture of compliment, scorn, ridicule, and invective, called it "an excrement in a golden dish," and displeased with the philippics of Julius Scaliger against his "*Ciceronianus*," he still preserved that neutrality which either the love of ease, or more properly cowardice, had suggested him to follow. It is said that as his health declined he was flattered with a cardinal's hat, and with the highest preferment of the court of Rome, which no doubt would have been lavished upon him, but he firmly resisted. He died at Basil 12th July 1536, aged 69, and was buried there in the cathedral, where a Latin inscription is placed on his tomb. Basil still retains her respect for the ashes of this great man, the house in which he died is shown with enthusiastic ceremony, and his cabinet containing his ring, his seal, his sword, knife, pencil, and his will written by himself, and his picture by Holbein, is still visited with veneration by the curious. Rotterdam also has not forgotten the celebrity she derives from giving birth to her favorite citizen. The house in which he was born is marked out to the admiration of the traveller by a becoming inscription, the college bears the name of Erasmus, and a beautiful copper statue erected in 1622, in an open part of the city, points out with how much pride the inhabitants reckon Erasmus in the number of their fellow-citizens. The person and the manners of Erasmus have been faithfully delineated by his friend Beatus Rhenanus, and his features are most correctly expressed by the pencil of Hans Holbein. Great and respectable as the character of Erasmus is, he had his failings. Too fickle in his attachments, and irresolute in his opinions, he has been censured by le Clerc for luke-warmness, timidity, and unfairness in the reformation. Though disgusted with the superstition and hypocrisy of Rome, his meek spirit was equally hurt by the violence and animosity of the reformers, and perhaps the prejudices of his early education may be ascribed, the conduct he pursued in not warmly embracing the tenets of Luther. Indifferent to the success or jealousy of the labors of the reformers, Erasmus claims the gratitude of posterity by the number and excellence of his writings, in the composition of which he spent a long and laborious life, in opposing ignorance and superstition, and in promoting literature and true piety. His works which are very numerous and which display the eloquence and the graces of Cicero, were correctly published in 10 vols. folio, by le Clerc. The life of Erasmus has been given to the world by Dr. Jortin.

ERASTUS, Thomas, a physician and divine, born at Baden 1524. He was educated at Basil, and afterwards studied at Bologna, and after 10 years spent in Italy he returned to his native country. He practised physic with great

great reputation at Henneberg, and at the court of Frederic III. elector palatine, and became professor of physic at Heidelberg university. The disputes about the real presence at the sacrament engaged his pen, and he attended the conference held on the subject between the divines of Wirtemberg and of the palatinate, and he eloquently maintained that the words flesh and blood are to be used metaphorically. He retired to Basil afterwards, where he died 31st December 1583. Of his books on divinity the best known is "de excommunicatione ecclesiastica," published after his decease, which was attacked by various divines, who wished to maintain that the censures of the church extended beyond this life.

ERASTOSTHENES, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, librarian at Alexandria. He first discovered the method of measuring the earth's circumference, and died B.C. 194.

ERCHEMBERT, a Lombard, in the ninth century, who from a soldier became a benedictine monk, and retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino. He wrote a chronicle of the Lombards from 774 to 888, which is supposed to be lost, but an abridgment of it was published by Caraccioli, at Naples 1620, in 4to. and by Camillus Peregrinus 1643, 4to.

ERCILL-YA-CUNIGA, *Don Alonzo d'*, a Spaniard, in the service of Maximilian. He was at the battle of St. Quintin under Philip II. in 1557, and afterwards travelled through France, England, and Italy. Animated with romantic bravery he went to the attack of the Indians who had revolted in Chili and Peru, and he defeated them, and made his adventures the subject of his poem called *Araucana*. This poem, which consists of 36 cantos, contains many tedious repetitions, but it abounds in bold descriptions, and possesses all the charms of animated poetry. The best edition is that of Madrid 1632, in 12mo.

ERCKERN, *Lazarus*, a German, superintendant of the mines of Hungary, the Tyrol &c. He published an useful work on metallurgy, at Frankfort 1694, which has been translated into Latin.

ERCOLE, a painter, son of Carl Antonio, the pupil of his uncle Julio Cesare. He was patronised by the court of Savoy, and died 1676, aged 80.

EREMITA, *Daniel*, a native of Antwerp, intimate with Scaliger, and by his introduction with Casaubon. He went with M. de Vic the ambassador to Switzerland, and by his persuasion was converted to the Romish religion. He was insinuating in his manners, but without principle, and in his conversation very licentious. He was by his intrigues recommended to the great duke of Florence, and obtained a pension for his verses on the marriage of the duke with Magdalen of Austria 1608. He went in the suite of the duke's envoy to Germany, and made himself ridiculous on his return by the bold and shameless untruths which he delivered. He became afterwards a deist, and died at Leghorn 1613. His opera varia were published at Utrecht by Grævius, among which were his four books, *de aulicâ vitâ ac civili*, written with elegance, ease, and purity of style. He wrote besides Latin poems, & *relatio de itinere Germanico*, &c.—& *de Helveticorum*, &c. *situ*, &c.

ERIC IX. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway,

after Margaret 1412, married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. His pilgrimage to the holy land and his captivity in Syria disordered the affairs of his kingdom, and on his return to Europe he found the Swedes dissatisfied with his government, and the Danes anxious to revolt from him, because he wished to render their crown hereditary and not elective. Though he attempted to maintain his authority by arms, he found opposition unavailing, he was solemnly deposed 1439, and retired to Pomerania where he died in privacy 1459. He wrote in his exile an history of Denmark to the year 1288.

ERIC XIV. succeeded his father Gustavus on the throne of Sweden, and became the unsuccessful suitor of Elizabeth queen of England. His marriage with the daughter of an obscure peasant, rendered him unpopular and his people dissatisfied. His cruelties encreased the general dissatisfaction, and he was at last obliged to resign the crown 1568, and died in confinement 1578.

ERIC, *Peter*, a Venetian admiral, who seized in 1584 a vessel which was carrying the widow of the bashaw of Tripoli to Constantinople with all her treasures. Not satisfied to obtain the gold, he put to death the sailors, and offered violence to the females, and then cut their bodies to pieces and threw them into the sea. This barbarity was punished, and Eric was beheaded by order of the Venetian senate, and his plundered riches restored to Amurath emperor of Turkey.

ERIGENA, *John Scotus*, a celebrated scholar in the ninth century, born at Ayr in Scotland, though others give him a Welch, others an Irish, origin. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he quitted his native country where only ignorance and superstition prevailed, and travelled into foreign lands, and at Athens so perfected himself in classical and oriental literature and science that he proved the greatest philosopher and most learned man of the age. At the invitation of Charles the Bald he resided for some years at the French court, and the king offered him the most munificent and honorable patronage, and bore with the severity of his raillery with good humour and most forgiving composure. As the monarch and the philosopher sat one day opposite each other at table, Charles asked him in a merry mood, Pray what is between a scot and a sot? Nothing but the table, answered the bold courtier. The king heard the rebuke without being offended, but laughed heartily. Scotus in this happy retreat wrote some works at the recommendation of his royal patron, but though all admired his learning, the clergy were offended with the boldness with which he attacked their notions of predestination, and the doctrine of transubstantiation. His books therefore were regarded as heretical by Wemlo archbishop of Sens, and as they seemed to contain all the errors of Pelagius, they were attacked by Prudentius bishop of Troyes, and by Florus a deacon of Lyons. His next work was a translation of the works of Dionysius, which the Greek emperor had sent as a present to Charles, and which Erigena at the request of his sovereign presented to the world in a Latin dress. The work, as being considered though falsely the labor of Dionysius the Areopagite the first christian preacher of France, was received with gratitude by the western clergy, but as it attacked in some passages the acknowledged faith of the Romish church, pope Nicholas sent a threatening letter to the

French king, desiring the banishment of Erigena and his appearance at Rome. Charles had too much regard for his learned friend than to trust him into the hands of the pope, he therefore permitted him to escape to England. Here he was employed under Alfred in restoring literature in Oxford. According to Tanner he was in 879 professor of mathematics and astronomy in that university, and in consequence of some dispute, after three years' residence he retired to Malmesbury, where he opened a school. His severity in this place was said to be so great that his pupils murdered him with iron bodkins, the instruments with which they then wrote, though some imagine that the atrocious deed was committed at the instigation of the monks, who were jealous of Scotus for his learning and heterodoxy. This event is placed in the year 883, by some in 884, and by others in 886, but by Mackenzie in 874, ten years after his return to England. The most celebrated of Scotus' works is his treatise on the division of nature, published from the MS. by Dr. Gale 1681, Oxford. It is written with great acuteness and metaphysical subtilty, and must rank its author if not among atheistical philosophers, yet among fanatical enthusiasts.

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, cotemporary with Sappho.

ERIZZO, *Lewis* and *Mark Anthony*, two brothers of a noble Venetian family. They conspired in the murder of their uncle a senator of Ravenna 1546, to obtain his great riches. Their bloody deed was discovered by a soldier who was an accomplice, and Lewis was beheaded and Mark died in prison.

ERIZZO, *Paul*, a noble, of the same family, governor of Negropont. When obliged to capitulate to the Turks, on condition of having his life spared, Mahomet II. disregarding his promises, ordered him 1469 to be sawn in two, and cut off, with his own hands, the head of his daughter, who indignantly refused to gratify his licentious passions.

ERIZZO, *Sebastian*, a noble Venetian, author of an Italian treatise on medals, 4to, Venice 1571. He wrote also—des nouvelles en six journées 1567, 4to, and trattato della via inventrice e dell' instrumento de gli antichi, Venice 1554. He died 1585.

ERKIVINS, a famous architect of Steinbach, who died 1305. He began the erection of Strasburg tower, which was not completed till 1449.

ERLACH, *John Lewis*, a native of Berne, of the head of the six families of that name, so illustrious in Switzerland. He chose a military life, and so distinguished himself in the service of France, especially in the taking of Brisach 1639, and at the battle of Lens 1648, that Lewis XIV. made him commander in chief of his troops on the defection of Turenne. He died 1650, aged 55, at Brisach, of which he was governor, when the French monarch was preparing to send him as a negotiator to Nuremberg, and to bestow upon him greater marks of honor and of confidence.

ERNESTI, *John Augustus*, a native of Tennstadt, professor of theology at Leipsic, and afterwards of ancient literature, and eloquence. He died 1781, aged 74, universally respected for learning, and indefatigable zeal in the service of literature. Besides excellent editions of Cicero, Xenophon, Suetonius, Homer, Tacitus, Calli-

machus, &c. with learned notes, he published institutio interpretis Novi Testamenti. Leips. 1761,—opuscula orationum, orationes, prolationes & elogia, 8vo.—opusculorum, oratorum novum volumen, 8vo. 1791,—opuscula critica, 8vo, &c.

EROSTRATUS or **ERATOSTRATUS**, an Ephesian, who to acquire celebrity, set the temple of Diana on fire B.C. 356.

ERPENIUS, *Thomas*, or *Van Erpe* in Dutch, a learned writer, born at Gorcum in Holland 11th September 1584. He studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in philosophy 1608, and afterwards travelled for four years into England, France, Italy, and Germany. His extensive learning, and the fame of his works made him known to the learned of Europe, and among his friends and correspondents were Casaubon, Joseph Scaliger, Bedell, Vossius, &c. In 1612 he was appointed professor of Arabic and of oriental languages at Leyden, where he died of a contagious disease 13th November 1624. His abilities were so much admired that he was earnestly solicited to settle in England, also in Italy, and in Spain, and his knowledge of Arabic was so correct that the emperor of Morocco showed his nobles, as a curiosity for its elegance and purity, a letter in Arabic, which he had received from him, as the interpreter and corresponding secretary of the states of Holland, to the powers of Asia and Africa. Though he was but 40 years old at the time of his death, yet he published 19 various works, on oriental history, and on subjects connected with his professorship, in which he displayed the great powers of his mind, and the vast stores of his retentive memory.

ERSKINE, *Ralph*, a Scotch divine, born at Alloa, 1628, and educated there and at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.A. He was made minister of Falkirk in 1654, but ejected for nonconformity 1662, and when afterwards imprisoned by the persecution of his enemies, he was liberated by the influence of his kinsman, the earl of Mar. On the reestablishment of the presbytery by the toleration act of James II. he was made 1690 minister of Churnside, Berwick, where he died 1696, aged 68. He left some Latin MSS. on difficult passages of scripture, never published.

ERSKINE, *Ebenezer*, son to the preceding, was born 1680, in the prison of Bas, where his father was confined in the persecutions of the times. In 1701 he took his master's degree at Edinburgh, and the next year was ordained minister of Portmoak, Fifeshire, from whence he removed in 1728 to Stirling. In 1747, in consequence of some disputes with the clergy, he joined the seceders called burghers, and died at Stirling 1755, aged 75. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow, 1762, 8vo. and a fifth at Edinburgh 1765.

ERSKINE, *Ralph*, brother to the preceding, was born at Roxburgh 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his master's degree 1704. He was minister of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, 1711, and was deposed by the general assembly 1734, for joining the seceders. He died 1751, aged 69, much respected as a divine and as a preacher. His works were published 2 vols. fol. 1760, consisting of a polemical treatise, gospel sonnets, and above 200 sermons, &c.

ERSKINE,

ERSKINE, James, lord Alva, was born at Edinburgh 20th June 1722, and made one of the barons of the Scotch exchequer 1754, which he resigned in 1761, on being appointed to the supreme civil court of Scotland. He assumed the name of lord Barjarg, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Alva. He died at Drumthugh, near Edinburgh, 13th May 1796. He was twice married, and had children only by his first wife, two sons and two daughters.

ERKLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, a native of Quedlinburg, who studied at Gottingen, and gave lectures in physic, the veterinary art, and natural history. He was an able naturalist, and his principles of natural history in 8vo. 1768, are particularly admired. He died 1777, aged 33.

ERYCEIRA, Ferdinand de Meneses count d', was born at Lisbon 1614, and distinguished himself in military affairs, as governor of Penicha and of Tangiers. He was also an able historian, and wrote the history of Tangiers, fol. printed 1723,—history of Portugal, 2 vols. folio. from 1640 to 1657,—and the life of John I. king of Portugal.

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier de Meneses count d', great-grandson of the foregoing, was born at Lisbon 1673, and died 1743. He was known also as a literary and military character. He was honored by several princes, and many learned men, and by the present of their works and other munificent donations, he increased the valuable library of his ancestors with 15,000 new volumes, and 1,000 manuscripts. He wrote above 100 different publications, the best known of which are his memoirs on the value of the coins of Portugal,—reflections on academical studies,—58 parallels of illustrious men,—and 12 of illustrious women,—the Henriade of Voltaire translated, with observations, &c. 4to. &c.

ERYTROPILUS, Rupert, a German divine, in the 17th century, minister of Hanover, who wrote a methodical commentary on the history of the passion—and catenæ aureæ in harmoniam evangelicam, 4to.

Es, James Van, a painter of Antwerp, well known for his pictures of birds, flowers, fishes, and fruit. His lobsters, crabs, oysters, &c. are incomparable, and in his grapes, nature is so skilfully imitated, that the stones are visible through the skin.

ESAU, son of Isaac and Rebecca, sold his rights of primogeniture to his brother Jacob, who afterwards, also obtained by artifice his father's blessing. This conduct of Jacob proved so offensive to Esau, that he meditated his death, but though he caused him to fly into Mesopotamia, he was afterwards reconciled to him. He was the father of the Edomites, and died about 1710 B.C. aged 126.

ESCALO, Mastin de P., was elected podestat of Verona 1259, but though prudent and humane in the administration of affairs, he raised himself enemies by whom he was assassinated 1273. The sovereign authority remained however in his family, and his descendant Mastino III. added Vicenza, Brescia, and even Padua to his dominions. His tyranny at last was repressed by the Venetians, and he died 1387, after a life of cruelty and perilous adventures. The families of l'Escalo and the Carraras of Padua had long and bloody contests, but Ve-

rona at last became independent till overpowered by the intrigues of her neighbours.

ESCALQUENS, William, capitou of Toulouse 1326, rendered himself known by causing himself to be carried in a coffin, with all the funeral pomp of a departed saint, to the cathedral, and after the completion of the solemnity, inviting the attendants of this ridiculous ceremony to a sumptuous entertainment. The circumstance was agitated by the bishop and clergy in full council, and it was forbidden to practise such superstitious ceremonies on pain of excommunication. Charles V. however renewed it in Spain about 200 years after.

ESCOBAR, Bartholomew, a learned Jesuit, of Seville, who went to America as a monk employed in works of charity. He died at Lima 1624, aged 66. He wrote some religious pieces in Latin, scarce known in Spain.

ESCOBAR, Marine d', a native of Valladolid, who died 9th June 1633, aged 79, and is known as the foundress of the reconciliation of St. Bridget in Spain. Her memoirs have been written in folio, by father Dupont, her confessor.

ESCOBAR, Anthony, a Spanish Jesuit, surnamed of Mendoza, who died 4th July 1669, aged 80. His works, which are theological, in 16 vols. folio, and his principles of morality in 7 vols. fol. have been ridiculed by Pascal.

ESCOUBLEAU, Francis d', cardinal de Sourdis, archbishop of Bourdeaux, was a great favorite with pope Leo IX. and his four successors. He was a warm advocate for church discipline. He died 8th February 1686, aged 53.

ESCOUBLEAU, Henry d', brother and successor to the preceding, as archbishop of Bourdeaux. He was at the siege of Rochelle, under Lewis XIII. and at the retaking of the isles of Lerins under Harcourt. He quarrelled with the duke of Epemon, who struck him a blow, which was punished by the excommunication of the guilty lord, which disgrace however was removed by his falling on his knees before the haughty prelate. He died 1645.

ESQUIRE, N. de P., one of the generals of la Vendée, remarkable for his loyalty, courage, and virtues. With a small force he defeated the more numerous army of the republicans at Thouars, but unfortunately was wounded at the battle of Chollet, and died in consequence of the wounds 1794, aged 26.

ESPAGNAC, John Baptist Joseph de Sapuguet Damarzil baron d', a French general, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde 25th March 1713, and died at Paris 28th February 1783. He signalized himself in the campaigns of Italy, and Bavaria, and was made major-general of the army under marshal Saxe, and as governor of the Hotel-des-invalides he introduced some useful regulations. He wrote several books on the military profession, among which are his campagnes du roi, 1745, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. essai sur la science de la guerre, a valuable work, 3 vols. 8vo. Histoire du marechal de Saxe, 3 vols. 4to, &c. He had four sons and a daughter by his wife baroness de Beyer.

ESPAGNANDEL, Matthew P., an eminent sculptor, who, though a protestant, adorned several of the Paris churches,

churches, and also the park of Versailles, by his works. He lived at the conclusion of the 17th century.

ESPAGNE, John d' a native of Dauphiné, who came to England in James' reign, and officiated as minister of a French protestant congregation in London, till the restoration. He wrote a treatise of some merit on popular errors in religion, with some strictures on Calvin's principles, dedicated to Charles I. His works appeared together in 2 vols. 12mo. 1674, Hague.

ESPAGNET, John d', president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, became known by his *Enchiridion physicæ restructæ*, in which he establishes a complete system of physics contrary to the tenets of Aristotle. He considers earth and water to be the only elements, and he places the real fire of the world in the sun, which he calls the eye, not only of the universe, but of the Creator. He wrote also *arcanum hermeticæ philosophiæ opus*, on the philosopher's stone, &c. In 1616 he published an old manuscript, called *le Rozier des guerres*, of which an earlier edition had appeared in 1523.

ESPAÑOLET, Joseph Ribera l', a Spanish painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia 1580. He studied the manner of Caravaggio, and surpassed him in correctness. In poverty he was extremely happy in his delineations, but prosperity rendered him indolent, and regardless of his art. The countenances of his figures were extremely expressive, and he was particularly successful in the representation of terror, anguish, and ferocity. He was patronised at Naples, where he died 1656, aged 76. His chief works are preserved in the Escurial and at Naples.

ESPARRON, Charles d'Arcussia Visconti d', a provençal nobleman, who wrote a valuable treatise on hawking and falconry, 4to. Rouen 1644, amusements to which he was very partial.

ESPEN, Zeger Bernard Van, was born 1646, at Louvain, where he became professor of laws. His observations on the formulary, and on the bull unigenitus, proved the sources of great bitterness to him, so that to avoid persecution, he retired to Maastricht, and afterwards to Amersfort, where he died 2d October 1728, aged 83. His works which are considered as valuable, especially his *jus ecclesiasticum universum*, were published at Paris 1753, in 4 vols. folio.

ESPECE, Claude d', a native of Chalons-sur-Marne, rector of the university of Paris, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He attended the cardinal de Lorraine in Flanders, and likewise at Rome 1555, where he displayed so much eloquence as an orator, that the pope, Paul IV. wished to bestow on him a cardinal's hat, which he refused. He died of the stone at Paris 5th October 1571, aged 60. He was a man of great learning and moderation. He wrote some commentaries on Paul's epistles to Timothy and Titus, and some controversial tracts. His Latin works were printed 1619, folio, Paris.

ESPER, John Frederic, a native of Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, who studied at Erlangen, and applied himself to botany and natural history. He wrote an accurate description of the lately discovered zoölites of unknown animals, and of several caverns, &c. Nuremberg fol. 1774, a method of determining the orbits of the comets, and other celestial bodies, without astronomical instruments and mathematical calculations, &c. He died 1781, aged 49.

ESPERIENTE, Philip Callimachus, a native of St. Germaniano, in Tuscany, who under Pius II. formed an academy, the members of which assumed Greek or Latin names. Under Paul, Pius' successor, the academy was considered as an assembly of seditious men, and the founder therefore fled to Poland, where he became preceptor to the children of king Casimir III. He was also employed as ambassador to Constantinople, Vienna, Venice, and Rome, and on his return to Poland, an accidental fire destroyed his house, library, and manuscripts, and overwhelmed him with grief. He died soon after at Cracow 1496. His works are *commentarii rerum Persicarum, folio*.—*historia de iis quæ a Venetis tentata sunt, Persis & Tartaris contra Turcas movendis*.—*Attila historia de rege Vladislao*, 4to.

ESPREMENIL, James Duval d', a Frenchman, born at Pondicherry, the nephew and heir of Duval de Leyril, the governor of the city, and the accuser of Lally. He became an advocate, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was remarkable for his violent proceedings during the revolution. He was guillotined April 23d 1794. He was asked by his old opponent Chapelier, as he was going to the scaffold with him, To which of us two are the shouts of the mob addressed? To both, replied D'Espremenil. He wrote remonstrances, published by the parliament 1788,—nullity and despotism of the assembly, 8vo.—actual state of France, 1790, 8vo.

ESPRIT James, an agreeable writer, born at Beziers 1611. For five years he was member of the oratory which he quitted, and afterwards became, by his wit, sense, and elegant manners, the friend of Seguier, Rochefoucault, and Conti. He was member of the French academy, and died 1678, aged 67. He wrote paraphrases on the psalms, the fallacy of human virtues, 2 vols. 12mo. which is a commentary on Rochefoucault's reflections.

ESSARS, Pierre des, a French nobleman, who served in the Scotch army against the English, and was taken prisoner in 1402. On his return to France he attached himself to the duke of Burgundy, by whom he was raised to places of trust and honor, but he became suspected of partiality to the duke of Guienne, and fled to Cherbourg of which he was the governor. In 1413 he secretly returned to Paris, and was thrust into the bastille, and soon after condemned, and he lost his head, 1st July 1413. His body was interred in the Mathurins' church, by his widow, who obtained the restitution of his property.

ESSARS, Charlotte des, countess of Romorentin, and daughter of lieutenant-general des Essars in Champagne, was a lady of great beauty. She was in England with the countess de Beaumont, and on her return to France she was introduced 1590 to Henry IV. by whom she had two children, afterwards legitimated. She afterwards lived with Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, by whom she had a son called the chevalier de Romorentin, and she married in 1630 marshal de l'Hopital, known under the name of Hallier. Her wishes to advance her son Romorentin by her intrigues proved fatal to her, as she fell under the resentment of the French king and Richelieu, by whom she was arrested, and placed in confinement where she died 1651.

ESSEX, James F.A.S. was born 1723, and distinguished himself

himself by his great knowledge of architecture. He repaired and improved King's college chapel, Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, besides other colleges in Cambridge, which will remain lasting monuments of his great skill and judgment. His proposals for publishing plans and sections of King's college chapel, appeared in the Brit. Topog. vol. i. p. 237, and he enriched that valuable collection with many other curious and ingenious communications. He died 14th September 1784, in his 61st year, at Cambridge, his native town, where his father had acquired some property as a carpenter.

ESTAING, Charles Henry count d', a French admiral, born in Auvergne. He was under Lally in the East Indies, and escaped from an English prison, by breaking his parole. He was commander of the French squadrons in the American war, and he took Grenada. At the revolution he became member of the assembly of notables, and was at last guillotined 29th April 1793, as a suspected character.

ESTAMPES, Anne of Pisseleu duchess of, a woman of great beauty, daughter of de Heilli. She attended as maid of honor, Louisa of Savoy when she went to meet her son Francis I. of France at Madrid, and she was no sooner seen than loved by the amorous monarch. Though Francis forgot himself in the arms of his favorite mistress, he yet attempted to cover her dishonor by marrying her to one of his flatterers, whom he created duke of Estampes. In the declining years of the monarch, the dukes, who still possessed the influence of her charms, entered into correspondence with the emperor Charles V. to counteract the views of the dauphin afterwards Henry II. and of his mistress Diana de Poitiers; and by informing the foreign monarch of the plans of the court she gained his confidence, and ensured his promises towards the duke of Orleans, the dauphin's brother, whose cause she espoused. By her perfidious communications Charles, at the head of an almost mutinous and famished army, was enabled suddenly to take Epernay and Chateau-Tierri, where the magazines of the French troops were deposited, without apprehensions of attack; and as no measures were taken by the dauphin without consultation with Francis, every secret was imparted to the faithless mistress, and by her to the enemy, so that the ruin of the kingdom seemed inevitable. A quarrel however arose between Charles and Henry VIII. of England, and the peace of Cressy saved France. After the death of Francis the worthless favorite returned to her country seat, and was saved from the prosecution of her husband, who wished to punish her for adultery, by the interference of the reigning monarch. She died a protestant.

ESTAMPES, Leonor d', bishop of Chartres in 1620, and in 1641 archbishop of Rheims, was zealous in the assembly of the French clergy, against the Jesuits 1626, who in two publications had attacked the authority of the king, in church affairs. The censure of d'Estampes was however resisted, and the French clergy showed such influence, that in the states general of 1614 the tiers etat could never obtain the declaration, "that no power, temporal or spiritual, has the right to dispose of the kingdom, and to dispense the subjects from their oaths of fide-

lity." The monks, however, were silenced by pope Benedict XIV.

ESTCOURT, Richard, a native of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, who at the age of 15 escaped from his friends and joined a company of strolling players at Worcester, where he first appeared on the stage in women's clothes, in the part of Roxana in Alexander the great. His disguise did not prevent his discovery, he was pursued to Chipping-Norton, by his father, who immediately bound him to an apothecary in Hatton-garden, London. In this engagement he continued till business failed him, though others declare, he quitted his master abruptly, and wandered about the country for two years. He went afterwards to Ireland, where he was well received, and appeared at Drury-lane for the first time, in the part of Dominic in the Spanish Fryar. His chief merit consisted in mimicry. Without great powers of his own, he could imitate with wonderful success the greatest players of the times, though he frequently offended the audience by the introduction of sentences which the author never wrote. He became, by his manners and conversation, a great favorite of the town, and when the chief wits and leading men of the times, and among them the duke of Marlborough, erected the beef steak club, Estcourt was appointed providore, and wore, as the badge of his office, a gold gridiron suspended from his neck, by a green silk ribbon. Some years before his death he quitted the stage. He died 1713, and was buried at St. Paul's Covent-garden. He left two dramatic pieces, Fair example, a comedy, 1706, 4to, and Prunella, an interlude 4to.

ESTHER, a Jewess, mistress to Casimir III. king of Poland, in the 14th century, from whom she obtained great privileges for her nation.

ESTHER, a Jewish maid, of the tribe of Benjamin, whom Ahasuerus king of Persia took for his wife, after his divorce from Vashti. She had the good fortune to defeat the machinations of Haman against her nation, and she saw her cousin Mordecai raised to the same honors which the fallen favorite possessed. This great deliverance of the Jews was celebrated by a particular feast called Purim. The Ahasuerus of scripture is supposed to be Darius son of Hytaspes.

ESTIUS, William, a native of Gorcum in Holland, divinity professor, and chancellor of Douay university, where he died 1613, aged 71. He was author of commentaries on the epistles two vols.—annotations in præcipua & difficiliora scripturæ loca, fol.—martyri Edmundi Campiani, &c.

ESTOILE, Pierre de l', grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, died 1611. From his MSS. were published his journal of Henry III. beginning May 1574 to August 1589, improved by du Fresnoy 1744, five vols. 8vo.—Journal of the reign of Henry IV. four vols. 8vo. improved also by du Fresnoy. These works are valuable, and illustrate the private history of France. The author, under the character of ease and openness conceals a severe and sarcastic disposition.

ESTOILE, Claude de l', son of the preceding, was member of the French academy 1632, and died 1652, aged 54. He was one of the five authors consulted by Richelieu in the making of his bad plays. D'Estoile wrote some poems and plays, and it is said that, like Moliere

Moliere and Malherbe, he read his pieces for the stage to his maid servant, on whose approbation proceeding from simple and ingenuous motives, he could depend. His odes are published in the *recueil des poetes Francois*, 1692, five vols. 12mo.

ESTOUTEVILLE, *William d'*, of an illustrious Norman family, was archbishop of Rouen, and a cardinal. He reformed the university of Paris, and enjoyed the confidence of Charles VII. and Lewis XI. and was a man of great firmness of character, and of the strictest integrity, and very charitable. He died at Rome 22d December 1483, aged 80. Besides his archbishopric he held six bishoprics in France and Italy, four abbeys, and three grand priories, and was dean of the cardinals.

ESTRADES, *Godfrey count d'*, marshal of France and viceroy of America, was also an able negotiator. He was ambassador in England in 1661, and the next year he negotiated with Charles II. for the evacuation of Dunkirk, which he effected though contrary to the wishes of the English parliament. In 1666, he had a dispute with Vatteville the Spanish ambassador, about precedence in London, and the year following he negotiated the peace of Breda, and in 1673, assisted at the conferences of Nimeguen. He died 26th February 1686, aged 79. His negotiations were printed at the Hague 1742, nine vols. 12mo. from the originals, which consisted of 22 vols. folio.

ESTRE'ES, *John d'*, page to Queen Anne of Britany, was afterwards grand master of the artillery of France, and died 1567, aged 81. He distinguished himself greatly in several battles and especially at the taking of Calais 1558. He improved the manner of casting cannon. He was the first gentleman of Picardy who embraced the protestant religion.

ESTRE'ES, *Francis Annibal d'*, son of the preceding, was born 1573, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was made bishop of Laon by Henry IV. He soon however quitted the church for the army, and distinguished himself at the taking of Treves, and by other military exploits. He was made duke, peer, and marshal of France, and was employed in 1636, as ambassador to the court of Rome, where he offended the pope Urban and his nephews, for which he was recalled. He died at Paris 5th May 1670, aged 98. He wrote in an unadorned stile, but with great fidelity, memoirs of the regency of Mary de Medicis, printed 1666, 12mo. and relation of the siege of Mantua in 1630, and another of the conclave which elected Gregory XV. pope, 1621.

ESTRE'ES, *Cesar d'*, cardinal, abbot of St. Germain des Prés, was son of the preceding, and was born 1628. He was made bishop of Laon 1653, and produced a reconciliation between the pope's nuncio, and four of the French bishops who resisted his authority. He was afterwards employed by the French king at the court of Bavaria, and also at Rome, where he skilfully conducted himself to procure the elections of the popes Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. He accompanied Philip V. when he took possession of the Spanish throne, and he died 18th December 1714, aged 87, respected as an able negotiator, a benevolent man, and an agreeable companion.

ESTRE'ES, *Gabrielle d'*, sister of Francis Annibal

d'Estrées, became the favorite mistress of Henry IV. who saw her first in 1591, at the castle of Cœuvres. The king was so partial to her that to please her he embraced the popish religion, and determined to marry her, though he was himself married to Margaret de Valois. While engaged in procuring the divorce, Gabrielle died suddenly 10th April 1599. It was suspected that she was poisoned by the financier Zamet, as her head the day after her death was so distorted that her beautiful features had totally disappeared. During her amours she had married d'Amerval, lord of Liancourt, with whom however she never cohabited. She had three children by Henry. The king put on mourning for her, and honored her memory as if she had been a queen. Though passionately fond of her, Henry did not however forget his duties to his subjects; and when Gabrielle was displeased with some of his ministers, and solicited their dismissal, he firmly replied that he would sooner part with 10 mistresses than one of his favorite and long-tried servants.

ESTRE'ES, *Victor Marie d'*, vice-admiral of France, after his father John, was born 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant 1691, and again in 1697 he besieged Barcelona. In 1701 he was made commander in chief of the French and Spanish fleets, and in 1703 was created marshal of France, and afterwards grandee of Spain, and knight of the golden fleece. He was a man well acquainted with literature, and he was member of several learned bodies. He died at Paris 28th December 1737, aged 77.

ESTRE'ES, *Lewis Cesar duke d'*, marshal of France and minister of state, was born 1st July 1695. His father was Francis Michael le Tellier de Courtanvaux, and by his mother he was descended from John count d'Estrées, vice-admiral of France. He first distinguished himself in the war against Spain, and afterwards in the war of 1741, where, at the blockade of Egra, the battle of Fontenoi, the sieges of Mons and Charleroi, and the victory of Lafeldt, under marshal Saxe, his bravery was conspicuous, and his services were most meritorious. In the war of 1756 he was placed at the head of the French forces in Germany, and he gave battle to the duke of Cumberland at Hastenback, and paved the way for the success of Clostersefen, which Richelieu, who superseded him through intrigue, obtained over the Hanoverians. He was made a duke in 1763, and died 1771, second January, aged 76, leaving no children behind him.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, became a christian by the preaching of Austin, who came to England at the invitation of Bertha the queen, daughter of Caribert king of France. He enacted a code of laws, and died 616, in the 56th year of his reign.

ETHELBERT, second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald as king of England 860, and was a popular and benevolent prince.

ETHELRED, son of Edgar, was king of England, after his brother Edward the Martyr 978. To deliver himself from the oppressive tax which he paid to the Danes, called Danegelt, he caused those unfortunate foreigners to be all murdered, in consequence of which Sweyn the Danish king invaded the kingdom, and obliged him to fly to Normandy. After Sweyn's death he resumed his authority and died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England 838, went to Rome

to improve the education of his son the great Alfred. He died 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE, George, a dramatic writer, born 1636, of an antient family in Oxfordshire. It is supposed that he studied at Cambridge, and afterwards applied himself to the law at one of the inns of court in London. His comedy of "The comical revenge, or love in a tub," appeared in 1664, and recommended him to the wits of the times, to Charles duke of Dorset, Villiers duke of Bucks, Wilmot earl of Rochester, sir Car Scroop, Sedley, Saville, &c. in whose company he shone as a man of humor, lively in his conversation and of a refined taste. His second play appeared with equal applause in 1668, called "She would if she could," and the last in 1676, called the "Man of mode, or sir Fopling Flutter." Of these three plays the last was the most finished, and as it represented the characters and censures on the vices of some of the fashionable men of the times, it was for some time very popular. His gaiety and intemperance rendered him poor, but to recruit his finances, he paid his addresses to a rich old widow, who however refused to marry him except he was knighted, and to make her a lady therefore, and obtain her fortune, he solicited the honor of knighthood, which was conferred about 1683. Etherege whose manners were so fascinating that he was humorously called gentle George, and easy Etherege, was greatly patronized by the duchess of York, in whose household he was, and by whose influence he was sent ambassador abroad. He was at Ratisbon in 1688, where, after entertaining some company, and probably drinking with more freedom than prudence, he tumbled down stairs and broke his neck, though some accounts state that he followed his master James II. to France upon his abdication, and died soon after. Etherege had no children by his wife, but he had a daughter by Mrs. Barry the actress, with whom in those days of licentiousness and general depravity he lived. Besides his plays he wrote various sonnets, songs, and short poems, which with great ease and elegance contain the voluptuous descriptions, and the immoral levities which were so fashionable in the reign of Charles II. His comedies, though very popular, are not free from licentiousness; and however we may admire the politeness of the dialogue, the spriteness of the conversation, the faithful delineation of the characters, and the interesting intricacies of the plots, yet the loose tendency and the impurities of the whole cannot escape the severest censures of every friend of virtue and morality. Sir George Etherege had a brother who was a soldier in the wars of king William, and who died at Ealing in Middlesex, about the third or fourth of George I.

ETHRYG, George, or Etheridge, or Edrycus, a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1539. In 1553 he was appointed king's Greek professor, but in Elizabeth's reign he was dismissed from the office in consequence of the persecution which he had encouraged against the protestants in Mary's reign. He then practised medicine at Oxford with success, and engaged in the education of young persons of his persuasion, though he was exposed to severe trials on account of his popish tenets. He was living in 1588, but the year of his death is unknown. He excelled in the knowledge not only of the Greek and Hebrew, and of medicine, but also of music. Some of his musical compositions and of his Latin poems are extant in manuscript.

ESTLAGER, Christopher, a writer of Steirmark, in the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote *Synopsis rei nummarie veterum*, Steyer 1724, 12mo.

ETTMULLER, Michael, a physician, born at Leipzig 26th May 1644, where he took his degree of M.D. 1666. After travelling through France, England, Holland, and Italy, he was appointed assessor of the medicinal faculty 1676, and in 1681 professor of botany. He died in consequence of an unsuccessful operation in chemistry March 9th, 1683. He wrote several things on medicinal subjects, and some of his works were published by his son at Frankfort 1708, and afterwards by professor Cyrrillo, five vols. fol. Naples 1729.

ETTMULLER, Michael Erne St. son of the preceding, was born at Leipzig 26th August 1673, and educated there and at Wittemberg. He took his degree of M.D. at Leipzig 1699, after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and was elected professor of anatomy and surgery at the Lazaretto, Leipzig 1706, and after many honorable appointments, he was made in 1730, director of the imperial academy of naturæ curiosorum, and died 25th September 1732. He published his father's works, with a preface, and wrote several learned and curious treatises on medical subjects.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, was defeated by the Persians, and was assassinated 374 B.C. His grandson of the same name, was deposed by his uncle Protagoras, and at last put to death by Artaxerxes Ochus.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the age of Augustus, author of an history of Egypt, &c.

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the fifth century, author of *Altercatio Simonis Judæi & Theophili Christiani*.

EVAGRIUS, a bishop of Antioch, whose election was disputed by Flavianus. He died 392.

EVAGRIUS, Scolasticus, an historian of Epiphania, in Syria in the sixth century, author of six books of ecclesiastical history from 431, to 594, printed Paris 1544, and edited again Cambridge 1726, fol.

EVAGRIUS, Ponticus or Hyperborita, a monk of the fourth century, surnamed Ponticus, from the place of his birth. He was archdeacon of Constantinople, and wrote some treatises, in which he espoused the tenets of Origen.

EVANGELISTA, a capuchin of Canobio, in the Milanese, who was general of his order, and died after his return from the council of Trent 1595, aged 84. He was also a learned civilian, and wrote *consulta varia in juro canonico*, &c.—*Annotaciones in L.L. decretalium*, Milan 1591.

EVANS, Cornelius, son of a Welchman by a Provence woman, was born at Marseilles. During the civil wars he played the part of an impostor and came to an inn at Sandwich in 1648, pretending that he was the prince of Wales who had escaped from France. When the imposition was discovered he was sent to Newgate, but he had the dexterity to extricate himself from confinement, and though search was made after him, it never was known what became of him.

EVANS, Arise, a Welch conjuror, brought up at Oxford. He took orders, and resided on a curacy at Enfield, in Staffordshire, from which place he fled on account of the irregularities and the immorality of his conduct. He came to London in 1632, where Lilly learned astrology under him. He was considered as so powerful in the management of supernatural beings, that he was solicited by lord Bothwell, and sir Kenelm Digby,

to show them a spirit. At the appointed time when all were within the magical circle, and after some invocations, Evans was suddenly carried out of the room and thrown into a field at Battersea-causey near the Thames, where he was found by a countryman the next morning a sleep. These astrological incantations were the fashionable study in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. and when nobles and learned men lent their influence to the profession, it is no wonder the vulgar believed them. Evans died about the time of the rebellion.

EVANS, *Abel*, known best by the name of Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was of St John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1699, and of D.D. 1711. He was intimate with the wits and poets of the times, especially Pope, dean Swift &c. He was vicar of St. Giles' Oxford, and burfcar of his college. His poetry is now forgotten. A good specimen of it may be seen in Nichols' select collections, especially his "apparition," &c. and Vertumnus," and some epigrams.

EVANS, *John D.D.* a dissenting minister born in Shropshire 1680. He was ordained minister of a meeting in Shropshire, and in 1716, succeeded Dr. Williams as pastor in Petty France, Westminster. He was popular as a preacher. He printed some occasional sermons, but his 38 sermons on the christian temper is his best work, in great esteem with many divines. He died of the dropsy 1732, aged 52.

EVANS, *Caleb*, a native of Bristol, where his father was a dissenting baptist minister. He became also himself a preacher and instructed young people for the dissenting ministry. He was made D.D. by the king's college, Aberdeen, and died 1791, aged 54. He published scripture doctrine of the son and holy spirit.—hymns for public worship,—addresses to serious professors of Christianity—the doctrine of atonement or Christ crucified.

EVANS, *Evan*, a native of Cardiganshire, educated at Jesus college, Oxford. Though a clergyman he obtained no preferment, but unfortunately addicted himself to intemperate drinking, and died 1790, aged 60. He published two vols. of sermons by Tillotson and others, translated into Welch.—the love of our country, an English poem,—dissertatio de bardis, with specimens of Welch poetry, 4to.

EVANSON, *Edward*, a native of Warrington, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; after which he became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, Surrey, and then obtained in 1768, south Mimms living, Middlesex. In 1770, he was presented to the living of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and afterwards to Longdon, Worcestershire. His conduct in these parishes, and the alterations which he presumed to introduce in the liturgy and in the forms of the church duty, highly offended his auditors, but though he escaped the punishment of the ecclesiastical law, from some irregularity in the proceedings adopted against him, his unpopularity continued to encrease and he resigned his livings in 1778. He afterwards resided at Mitcham, where he took some pupils and he died at Colford, Gloucestershire, 25th September 1805, aged 74. He published without his name in 1772, the doctrines of a trinity and the incarnation of God, examined on the principles of reason and common sense, &c.—the dissimilitude of the four generally received evangelists 1792, 8vo.—Argument against and for the observance of Sun-

day &c.—letter to Dr. Priestley,—reflection on the state of religion in christendom &c.—and he was also engaged in a controversy with bishop Hurd, on the subject of prophecy. An account of the prosecution established against him was published 1774, fol.

EVANTIUS, an old Latin poet, who wrote "de ambiguis, five hybridis animalibus" generally printed with Petronius & Achrosticon in funus genitoris sui Nicholai, inserted among the works of Eugenius of Toledo.

EVANTUS, called also Evantius, Eventius and Aventius a bishop of Vienne in the sixth century. He assisted at several councils and died 586.

EVARISTUS, bishop of Rome 100, was martyred nine years after. He gave to the emperor an excellent apology for the christian religion.

EBULIDES, a philosopher of Miletus, author of some comedies, and a tract against Aristotle.

EUCHADIUS, *Augustinus*, a Latin historian, author of "vitæ octo imperatorum et descriptio Danubii," preserved in the library at Vienna.

EUCHARIUS, or HOUCARIUS, *Eligius*, a divine and poet of Ghent, who studied at Paris, and then settled in his native country, in the beginning of the 16th century. He wrote the lives of St. Levinus, Coleta, and Bertulfus—a comedy of the patience of Chryseleis—panegyric of St. Agnes and Catharine—and some other works.

EUCHERIUS, archbishop of Lyons, was canonized for his great piety. He assisted at some councils, and wrote various works, in the ascetic taste of the times; and died about 454.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, whose books of geometry are well known. Ptolemy was among his pupils. He flourished B.C. 300.

EUCLID, a philosopher of Megara, the disciple of Socrates, and the founder of the sect of wranglers.

EUDÆMON, *John Andrew*, a Jesuit, born in the island of Candia, died at Rome 1625. The best known of his works is "admonitio ad regem Ludovicum XIII." 4to. which was censured by the Sorbonne and the assembly of the clergy, and answered by Garasse.

EUDÆS, *John*, brother of the historian Mezerai, was born at Rye, in the diocese of Sees, in 1601. In 1643, he founded the congregation of the Eudists, which greatly encreased in Normandy and Britany. He died at Caen 19th August 1680, aged 79, and left several devotional works.

EUDOCIA, or ATHENAS, an Athenian lady, daughter of the philosopher Leontius. When left little property by her father, who bequeathed his inheritance to his two sons, she went to Constantinople, and became the favorite of the empress Pulcheria, and in 421 married the emperor Theodosius, who in a fit of jealousy divorced her. She retired upon this to Jerusalem, where she died, devoted to religious duties, 460. She wrote some Greek poems, &c.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, surnamed *Macrembolitissa*, ascended the imperial throne of Constantinople at the death of her husband, Constantine Ducas, 1067. One of her generals, Romanus Diogenes, conspired against her; but the empress condemned him to death, and afterwards, struck with the elegance of his person, she pardoned him, and when he had retrieved his character by valor and fidelity, she made him her husband. In 1071, her son Michael proclaimed himself emperor, and shut up his mother in a monastery, where she ended her days in devotion.

devotion and study. Some MSS. of her writing on mythology, &c. were preserved in the French king's library.

EUDOCIA, *Feodoreuna*, daughter of the boyar Feodor Lapookin, was made, 1689, the first wife of Peter the great, whom he chose out of the hundred young girls that he had by proclamation assembled at Moscow. Her complaints against the infidelity of her husband produced her disgrace. She was hurled from the throne, divorced in 1696, and confined in a convent at Sufdal. In her retirement she formed an intimacy with general Glebof, and, trusting to the predictions of a fanatic bishop, she expected the death of her husband, and her restoration to power under the reign of her son. Peter was informed of her plans, and she was scourged by two nuns, and then immured in the convent of Nova Ladoga, and afterwards in the fortress of Shluffelburgh, from which she was released at the accession of her grandson, Peter II. at whose coronation she was present. She died in the monastery of Devitz, 1731, aged 59. Glebof was cruelly put to death by order of the inhuman Peter, and with his last breath he asserted his innocence, and that of the injured empress.

EUDOXIUS, an Arian of Arabisso, in Lesser Armenia, bishop of Germanicia, and then of Antioch, from which he was deposed. He was made patriarch of Constantinople by Constantius, and died 370, at Nicæa. He wrote a discourse on the incarnation of the word.

EUDOKUS, of Cnidus, studied in Egypt with Plato, and opened a school of philosophy at Athens.

EVELYN, *John*, a learned writer, descended of an ancient and respectable family, in the county of Salop. He was born at Wotton, in Surrey, 31st October 1620; and after being educated at Lewes grammar-school, he entered at Baliol college, in 1637. At the beginning of the civil wars he obtained permission to travel, from king Charles himself, and in 1644 he left England. To enlarge his mind by observations on the manners and habits of various countries, to examine accurately their commercial and agricultural concerns, and the curiosities, the productions, the antiquities, the arts, and the sciences, of every place, was the great and the commendable object of his intentions; and to these pursuits, so honorable to himself, and so advantageous to his countrymen, about seven years of his life were devoted. In 1647, while at Paris, he married Mary the only daughter of sir Richard Browne bart. the king's minister at the French court; and on his return to England, in 1651, he fixed his residence at her seat, at Sayes Court, near Deptford, in Kent. Attached by choice to a life of retirement, he had little concern with public affairs; but after the expulsion of Richard Cromwell from the protectorate, he was zealously engaged in promoting the restoration of the royal family, and his services were acknowledged by Charles at his return. At the establishment of the royal society, in 1662, Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of the first fellows, and counsel; a distinction to which he was entitled by his virtues and the great merit of his works. In 1664 he was made one of the commissioners of the sick and wounded, and was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. In 1669 he visited Oxford, where he was honored with the degree of LL.D. This was granted out of respect, not only to his great abilities and universal beneficence, but the

active part which he had taken in procuring the Arundelian marbles, which, by his intercession with lord Henry Howard, were handsomely presented to that learned body, for which he, together with the noble donor, received the thanks of the university by their delegates. About this time he was nominated one of the members of the board of trade; and under James II. he was one of the commissioners to execute the office of lord privy seal; and after the revolution he became treasurer of Greenwich hospital. This great and good man died in the 86th year of his life, 27th February 1706, and was interred at Wotton, in a stone coffin, over which was this inscription: "That living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might thus be communicated to posterity, that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety." His wife survived him till 9th February 1709, in her 74th year, and she was deposited in a stone coffin near him. By her he had five sons and three daughters. All the sons except one died young, and only one daughter survived him, *Susannah*, married to Mr. Draper, of Addiscombe, Surrey. Mr. Evelyn's works amount to more than 25 various publications, besides communications and other papers inserted in the transactions of the royal and other societies. Of these, the most known are his *sculptura*, or the history and art of chalcography and engraving in copper, with an ample enumeration of the most renowned masters and their works, with the new manner of engraving, or mezzo-tinto, communicated by his highness prince Rupert to the author of this treatise, London, 1662, 8vo. a very learned and valuable work, edited again in 1755, and highly commended by Mr. Walpole—*Sylva*, or a discourse of forest trees, and the propagation of timber in his Majesty's dominions; to which is annexed, *Pomona*, concerning fruit-trees, &c. 1664, folio, a popular work, which, as the author says in the second edition, 1669, was the cause that more than two millions of timber trees had been furnished in the three kingdoms. The sixth edition of this excellent book was published by Dr. A. Hunter of York, enriched with notes and a life of the author, 1776. He wrote also a parallel of ancient architecture with the modern, &c. the third edition of which appeared in 1733, folio—*kalendarium Hortense*, 1664, a publication many times edited, and from which all modern gardening books are borrowed—public employment and active life preferred to solitude, in reply to sir George Mackenzie's book on a contrary title—the perfection of painting demonstrated from the principles of art, &c.—a philosophical discourse of earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, &c.—*mundus muliebris*, or the lady's dressing-room unlocked, and her toilet spread, in burlesque—*Numata*, a discourse on medals, ancient and modern, with some account of heads and effigies, &c.. Besides these, he planned, but never completed, a general history of all trades—also *elysium Britannicum*. It was a happy addition to the virtues and extensive powers of mind which he possessed; that he was in easy and independent circumstances, which left him no wish unsatisfied which a man of worth and virtue could form. His library was large and selected; his grounds and gardens about his mansion were neatly cultivated, and adorned with all the embellishments of nature and art which his fertile genius

could suggest; and among his friends he could number the greatest and the most ingenious and learned men of the times. His services to literature and mankind have been celebrated by Cowley, Joseph Glanville, Dr. Wotton, bishop Burnet, Roger North, &c. and, among foreigners, by Morhoff and others. He was also an artist, for "if he had not been," says Mr. Walpole, "I should have found it difficult to deny myself the pleasure of allotting him a place among the arts he loved, promoted, patronized. If I have once or twice criticised him, they are trifling blemishes, compared with his amiable virtues and beneficence. It may be remarked, that the worst to be said of him is that he knew more than he always communicated. His life was a course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and benevolence. The works of the Creator, and the mimic labors of the creature, were all objects of his pursuit. He adored from examination, was a courtier that flattered only by informing his prince, and was really the neighbour of the Gospel, for there was no man that might not have been the better for him. He promoted the royal society, he obtained the Arundelian marbles for the university of Oxford, and he proposed to Mr. Boyle the erection of a philosophical college for retired and speculative persons, and he had the honesty to write in defence of active life against Mr. Mackenzie's essay on solitude. He knew that retirement in his own hands was industry and benefit to mankind, in those of others laziness and inutility."

EVELYN, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Sayes-court, near Deptford, 14th January 1654. In 1666 he went to Oxford, under the care of Dr. Bathurst, of Trinity-college, but did not till two years after become a member of the university. When little more than 15, he wrote that elegant Greek poem which is prefixed to the second edition of his father's *Sylva*. The powers of genius thus early displayed were cultivated with the greatest attention, and gave birth to some other original pieces of poetry, inserted in Dryden's miscellanies. He also translated, in elegant language, the four books of gardens from the poems of Renatus Rapinus, 1673—besides Alexander's life, from Plutarch, inserted in the 4th volume of Plutarch, by several hands—and the history of the grand visiers, &c. with the secret intrigues of the seraglio, 1677, 8vo. He married Martha daughter of Richard Spenser esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died in the flower of his age, in London, 24th March 1698, aged 45. His eldest son and two daughters died infants; the other daughter married the eldest son of lord chancellor Harcourt; and the son married, 1705, the daughter of Mr. Boscawen, and was in 1713 created a baronet. He was a commissioner of the customs, and fellow of the royal society.

EVERDINGEN, *Cesar van*, a Dutch painter, born at Alcaer, died 1679, aged 73. His victory of David over Goliath, in the church of Alcaer, is his best piece. His nephew *Albert* was eminent as a landscape painter. He died 1675, aged 54.

EUGENE, *Francis*, prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. He was son of Eugene Maurice, general of the Swis and Grisons, governor of Champagne, and earl of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, niece of cardinal Mazarin. He was early intended for the church, and received an abbey

from the French king, as a step to a cardinal's hat; but the death of his father, before he was 10 years of age, altered the prospects of his future life. The unjust banishment of his mother to the Low Countries raised his indignation; and as Curtius and Cæsar seemed more favorite authors with him than all the divines of the church, he panted for military employments, and when refused by the king he removed to Vienna with his brother Philip. The emperor received them with great courtesy, and from that time the two brothers, rejecting the offers of France, determined to become the faithful subjects of the imperial house. They soon distinguished themselves against the Turks; but the death of Philip, whilst bravely fighting, left Eugene to avenge his fall, and to conduct his regiment to victory. In 1683 Eugene displayed astonishing powers of valor in the presence of the princes and generals of the Austrian troops, in the raising of the siege of Vienna; and at New Lausel and Buda his bravery again became so conspicuous, that the duke of Lorraine, in presenting him to the emperor, said, "May it please your majesty, this young Savoyard will some time or other be the greatest captain of the age." The declaration of war against the empire by Lewis XIV. called forth all the abilities of Eugene; he was removed from the less important campaign against the Turks, to resist the French; and he so effectually blocked up Mantua that for two years his enemies were unable to advance a single step in Italy. The peace between Savoy and France, in 1696, enabled Lewis to negotiate with Eugene; but the offer of the government of Champagne, of a marshal's baton, and of an annual pension of 2000 pistoles, could not shake his fidelity to the emperor. His attachment was so well tried, that he was made commander in chief of the imperial forces in Hungary where he completed the campaign by the total defeat of the Turkish army, commanded by the grand seignor in person, 1697. In this famous battle, fought at Zenta near Peterwaradin, the Turks lost 20,000 men killed, 12,000 drowned, and 6000 prisoners, besides oxen, camels and horses, and a booty which amounted to several millions of pounds sterling, whilst the Germans had no more than 430 men killed. The peace of Carlowitz, in 1699, was thus insured by the valor of Eugene, and put an end to a war of 15 years, but new laurels awaited the hero, on the death of the king of Spain. While France claimed the succession, the emperor set forth also his title to the crown, and Eugene was sent to Italy to oppose the French forces under Villeroy. Though inferior in numbers, Eugene obtained the superiority in every encounter, and planning his measures with such wisdom that he surprised Cremona, and carried Villeroy away his prisoner by a coup de main. To the imperialists were soon added the English, who viewed with jealousy the elevation of the duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, and resented the acknowledgement of the pretender for king of England by Lewis. Eugene at the head of the imperial council of the war, and in the field, displayed his usual abilities, and the battles of Schellenburg, Blenheim, Turin, &c. became the scenes of the superior powers of his mind and of the successful execution of his plans. His influence was so great that his enemies determined to cut him off by poison. He accordingly, in 1710, received a letter, enclosing a paper poisoned to such a degree that it made him, and three more who touched it, read

ready to swoon, and killed a dog upon the spot upon his swallowing the noxious contents. In 1712 he came over to England, to induce the court to continue the war; but he was surprised to find his friend and comrade Marlborough in disgrace, and a new ministry totally averse to his measures. He however received the honor due to his rank and merit; he was magnificently feasted in the city of London; he received a sword worth £5000 from the queen, which he wore on her birth-day; but in the midst of the compliments paid him he still showed his respect for Marlborough, by taking his abode solely with him. Unsuccessful in London as a negotiator, he returned to the armies, where he was forced to act upon the defensive, to check the advance of the French forces into Germany. In March 1714 he signed with marshal Villars preliminary articles of peace, which were the September following concluded by a solemn treaty. He was received at Vienna in the most flattering manner by the emperor; but, in the bosom of peace, new victories awaited him. The Turks began to threaten the imperialists in 1716, and Eugene, placing himself at the head of the army in Hungary, defeated them with dreadful slaughter, and took Temeswaer, of which they had had possession 164 years, and afterwards besieged and reduced Belgrade. After the peace with the Turks, Eugene had little to do with the disputes between Spain and the emperor. In 1733 he was, however, engaged in the wars between the imperialists and the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, where his usual prudence and success were eminently displayed. He died at Vienna 10th April 1736, aged 73. His death was sudden, as the preceding day he had entertained company, and he is supposed to have been choaked in the night by a strong defluxion of rheum. This heroic general deserved equal commendation in the character of a private man. He was affable, modest, generous, and humane. He was also the patron of learned men, and himself no indifferent scholar. Thomas à Kempis' book, *de imitatione*, was the constant companion of his travels and campaigns, and he wisely observed, with Gustavus Adolphus, that a good Christian always made a good soldier. His collection of books, pictures, and prints, is preserved in the imperial library. His funeral sermon was preached by cardinal Passionei, nuncio at Vienna, from these words of Maccabees, "Alexander, son of Philip the Macedonian, made many wars, took many strong holds, went through the ends of the earth, took spoils of many nations. The earth was quiet before him. After these things he fell sick, and perceived that he should die."

EUGENIUS I. St. pope, after Martin, 654, died three years after, 1st June. He was a pious and benevolent pontiff.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. 824, and died three years after, 27th October. He supported the water ordeal, and was an advocate for image worship, though it was condemned by the council of Paris.

EUGENIUS III. was made pope 1145; but, dissatisfied with the tumultuous conduct of the Romans, he retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris, and to Rheims, where he called a council. He died at Tivoli 7th July 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. *Gabriel Condolmero*, a Venetian, elected pope 1431, after Martin V. He had a violent dispute with the council which had assembled at Basil, and issued a bull to dissolve it; but the bishops resisted his authority, and he was at last obliged to assent to their resolutions,

and to confirm them. Another council at Ferrara was equally obstinate, though the pope proposed a reconciliation and union between the eastern and western churches, supported by the presence and authority of the emperor John Palæologus, and of several Greek bishops. The sudden breaking out of a plague dispersed the council, which removed to Florence; but the terms of pacification which were there adopted were soon violated. The council of Basil presumed to depose the pontiff, and to appoint Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy, in his room, under the title of Felix V.; but the cause of the dishonored Eugenius prevailed, and he died at Rome in the full enjoyment of his privileges, 1447, aged 64.

EUGENIUS, a grammarian, whom count Arbogastus proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné, after the death of Valentinian the younger, 392. Though successful in his first attempts upon Milan, and in his invasion of Italy, he was soon after defeated by Theodosius, and fell in battle, 394.

EULER, Leonard, an illustrious mathematician, born at Basil 14th July 1707. His father, Paul Euler, who was protestant minister of Riehen, intended him for the ministry, and he instructed him himself in mathematics, for the ground work of all other improvements; but the genius of the son was bent to philosophical pursuits, rather than theology. Encouraged by the Bernouillis, he soon followed them, 1727, to Peterburgh, where Catharine I. had founded, in 1723, an academy of sciences, and in 1727 he was appointed adjutant to the mathematical class of the academy. His different publications on the nature and propagation of sound, on curves, on the calculus integralis, the movement of the celestial bodies, and other useful subjects, had already raised his reputation, and ranked him among the greatest of philosophers. The powers of his mind were indeed astonishing. While his fellow academicians asked four months to complete an important calculation, he finished it in three days, but so intense had been his application that it produced a fever, which robbed him of the sight of one of his eyes. He gained, in 1740, with Maclaurin and D. Bernoulli, the prize of the academy of Paris, on the nature of tides; and the labors of these three illustrious men, thus adjudged equally meritorious, traced the effects, though by different roads, to the same causes. In 1741 he removed to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, and assisted the monarch in the establishment of an academy of sciences, whose memoirs he enriched by valuable communications. Still indefatigable, he produced his theory of the motions of the planets and comets, the theory of magnetism, the theory of light and colors against Newton's system of emanations, and the theory of the equilibrium and motion of floating bodies and the resistance of fluids. In 1773 also he published his *theorie complete de la construction et de la manœuvre des vaisseaux*, which valuable work was translated into all languages, and was rewarded with 6000 livres from the French king, as his theorems before had been rewarded with £300 from the British parliament. His labors of thirty years on the most intricate subject of infinitesimals were communicated to the public by his "introduction to the analysis of infinitesimals," and followed by lessons on the calculus integralis, and differentialis. Thus engaged in the cause of science, and for the benefit of mankind, he continued in the enjoyment of health to a good old age, and while ar-

ranging his thoughts on the motion of the aerostatical globes, and conversing with his friend Lexell on the new planet, he was suddenly attacked by a fit of apoplexy, as he played with one of his grandchildren at tea-time. The stroke was sudden, and immediately fatal. "I am dying," were his last words, and a few hours after he expired, 7th September 1783, aged 76 years 5 months, 3 days. Besides the works already enumerated, there are many others, equally valuable, on geometrical and philosophical subjects. He was a man, indeed, as his impartial and eloquent eulogist, Fufs, has mentioned, of astonishing powers, great and extensive erudition, and of such retentive memory that he could repeat the whole of the *Æneid*, and in one night he calculated in his head the six first powers [of all the numbers above 20, which he repeated the next day most correctly to his astonished friends. Affable, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, he could abandon the most abstruse studies to mix with the general amusements of society, and, with unusual vivacity, enter into all the trifles and the frivolous anecdotes which often fill up the vacuum of company. His piety was ardent but sincere, he loved mankind, and defended the great truths of religion with earnestness and fidelity. He was twice married, and was father of thirteen children; four of whom only survived him. The eldest son was his assistant and successor; the second, physician to the empress; and the third lieutenant-colonel in the artillery; the daughter married major Bell. These four children gave him 38 grandchildren, among whom he was viewed as a venerable and deservedly respected patriarch. The list of his works makes 50 pages, 14 of which contain the MS. works. The printed works amount to 38 volumes, and are found in the Petersburg, Paris, Berlin acts, &c.

EULOGIUS, a patriarch of Alexandria, intimate with Gregory the great. He wrote against the Novatians, and died 608.

EULOGIUS, the martyr of Cordova, put to death by the Saracens, 859, after being elected, but not consecrated, archbishop of Toledo. He wrote a history of some martyrs, &c.

EUMATHIUS, a Greek writer of amatorial compositions. He wrote *Ismenias* and *Ismene*. The age in which he lived is unknown. He is sometimes called *Eustathius*.

EUMENES, a celebrated general of Alexander the great. He was at last overpowered in the dissensions which divided the generals of Alexander, and put to death by Antigonus, 316 B.C.

EUMENES, a king of Pergamus, B.C. 263. His nephew, of the same name, was king, 197 B.C. and reigned 38 years.

EUMENIUS, an eminent orator, about 310 A.D.

EUNAPIUS, a physician of the 4th century, a violent enemy of Christianity. He wrote the lives of philosophers and sophists, the history of the Cæsars, &c.

EUNOMIUS, a native of Cappadocia, in the 4th century, disciple of *Ætius*, and founder of a sect called *Eunomians*, who denied the essential deity of Christ. He was made bishop of Cyzicum, 360, but was several times banished for his fanatical opinions, and died very old, 394, after experiencing a great variety of sufferings.

EUPHEMIA, *Flavia Elia Marcia*, the concubine and then the wife of the emperor Justin I. died without children, 523. She showed herself a great and benevolent princess on the throne.

EUPHEMIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, who quarrelled with the popes about the insertion of names among the saints, and was banished by Anastasius to Ancyra, where he died, 515.

EUPHORION, a Greek poet and historian of Chalcis, in Eubœa, B.C. 274. There were two other writers of the same name.

EUPHRANOR, an Athenian painter and sculptor, B.C. 352.

EUPHRATES, a heretic of the 2d century. He and his followers imagined that our first parents were deceived by Christ, in the form of a serpent, and therefore they paid divine honors to serpents, and thence were called *ophites*, or *serpentarians*. There was a platonic philosopher of this name under Perdiccas, and another, a stoic, in the age of Adrian.

EUPOLIS, a comic poet, of Athens, B.C. 435, said to have been thrown into the sea by Alcibiades, because he had written a play to satirize him.

EVREMOND, *St. Charles de St. Denis* lord of, a well known French writer of a noble family in Normandy, born at St. Denis le Guast, April 1st, 1613. He was educated in the college of Clermont, Paris, and at Caen, and being a younger son, was intended for the law, but his inclinations turned to a military life, and before he was sixteen he obtained an ensigncy. He signalized himself in the army, and was as well known for his politeness and literary accomplishments, as for his valor in the field, so that the duke of Enghien admiring his character made him lieutenant of his guards to have him near his person. He was at the siege of Arras in 1640, and served in the campaigns of Rocroy and Friburg, and was wounded in the knee, in the battle of Nortlingen. After the taking of Fumes in 1646, the duke commissioned him to convey the news to the court, and to concert with Mazarin measures for the siege and reduction of Dunkirk, but he was in 1648, for some satirical remarks dismissed from the confidence and friendship of the duke, who unfortunately loved railery, but was not magnanimous enough to pardon it. He was afterwards reconciled to the court, and the king, well acquainted with his merits, made him in 1652 a major general, and granted him a pension of 3000 livres a year. He served in Guienne under the duke of Candale, and after a confinement of three months in the bastille for reflections on Mazarin's character, he was permitted to attend the campaign of Flanders in 1654. In 1657 he fought a duel with the marquis de Force, which proved so offensive to the court, that he retired into the country, till his friends could procure his pardon. In the campaign of 1649 he served in Flanders, and soon after he accompanied Mazarin in the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty with the Spanish ministry. Of this journey and negotiation he gave a written account to the marquis of Crequi, which contained such severe reflections on the character of Mazarin, and such odious charges of sacrificing the honor of France, to private interest, that the composition was considered as treasonable, and though the cardinal was dead, the writer was obliged to fly to Holland, in 1661, from the persecution of the court. From Holland he immediately passed to England, where he had been sent the year before by the French king to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and he was received with great courtesy by Buckingham, and the English nobility. Devoting himself here to literature, and the

society

society of his friends, he did not however forget his native country, and he solicited his return from the court, but to no purpose. He afterwards visited Flanders, Spa, and Liege, and wished to fix his residence in Holland, but the invitations of Charles, by the hands of sir William Temple and lord Arlington, prevailed upon him to return to England where the king granted him a pension of 300*l.* a year. On the death of Charles he lost his pension, and his applications to the French king for pardon, by the means of his friend Crequi, proved ineffectual; but though deserted by his country, he refused to accept near James's person the honorable office of private secretary of the cabinet. The revolution proved more favorable to his interests, William honored the illustrious stranger with his friendship, and while he liberally patronized him, he delighted in his conversation, and eagerly heard from him the recital of the wars and adventures of his youthful days. At last the French king relented, and offers of reconciliation were sent by count Grammont, but St. Evremond now refused to quit a country where he had been so hospitably treated, and where his old age and infirmities could meet with a continuation of long experienced comforts. He died on the 9th of September, 1703, of a frangury, in his 95th year, and were buried in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. St. Evremond was an accomplished gentleman, and though his morals were not rigid, he was generous in his conduct, humane and benevolent. Though suspected by Bayle of being a free-thinker, he always professed the Romish faith; and though occasionally giving a loose to satire, and making pleasure the sole business of life, he never spoke with jocularly, or indecorous freedom of religion or morality. Common decency, says he, and the regard due to one's fellow-creatures, will not suffer it. He describes himself as a philosopher equally remote from superstition and impiety, a voluptuary, who has no less aversion for debauchery than inclination for pleasure, who lived in a condition despised by those who have every thing, and envied by those who have nothing, but relished by those who make reason the foundation of their happiness. He is well pleased with nature, and does not complain of fortune, he hates vice, is indulgent to frailties, and laments misfortunes. He searches not after the failings of men to expose them, and only finds out the ridiculous in them for his own diversion. Of his works, which consist of light pieces of poetry and prose, and the best edition is that of Amsterdam 1726, 5 vols. 12mo. with two other volumes of pieces attributed to his pen, with his life prefixed, by des Maizeaux. They have been translated, London, 1728, 3 vols. 8vo.

EURIPIDES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Salamis about 480 B.C. Only 19 of his sublime tragedies are extant.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and was the mother of Philip, the father of Alexander, and conspired against her husband.

EURYDICE, daughter of Aridæus, was put to death by Olympias, with the rest of her family.

EUSDEN, *Lawrence*, an English poet, descended from an Irish family, and born at Spottsworth in Yorkshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Trinity college Cambridge, and upon taking orders, was made chaplain to lord Willoughby de Broke. He was also patronized by lord Halifax, and by the duke of Newcastle, whose marriage with lady Henrietta Godolphin

he celebrated in verse, for which the duke, on Rowe's death, appointed him laureat 1718. This elevation was viewed with jealousy by the contemporary bards; and Pope, without any known cause, assigned to the laureat a distinguished place in his Dunciad. Eusden died at his rectory at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, 27th September 1730. One of his biographers has asserted that in the latter part of his life, he became a very great drunkard, but perhaps without authority. He left a MS. translation of Tasso. Some of his poems are preserved in Nichols's select collection.

EUSEBIA, abbess of St. Cyr, or St. Saviour's, at Marfeilles, who is said to have cut off her nose, to secure herself from the brutality of Saracen ravishers. Her nuns followed her example, but they were all murdered by the disappointed barbarians, 731. A similar story is related of an abbess of Coldingham in England.

EUSEBIUS, a Greek bishop of Rome, after Marcellus, 310. He violently opposed the readmission of lapsed christians to the communion, for which he was banished to Sicily by the emperor Maxentius, and died the same year.

EUSEBIUS, *Pamphilus*, an ecclesiastical historian, born at Palestine, and made bishop of Cæsarea 313. He opposed Arius, though his personal friend, and died about 338. He wrote the life of Constantine,—an ecclesiastical history, &c.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Berytus, and afterwards of Constantinople, who died 341.

EUSEBIUS, a bishop of Emesa, in Syria, author of some homilies. He died 360.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Vercell, in Piedmont, strenuously defended Athanasius, and died 371.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Samosata, favored but afterwards opposed Arianism, and died by the fall of a tile 358.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Doryleum in Phrygia, was deposed by the Eutychians, whom he opposed, 449.

EUSTACHE, *David*, a protestant minister, of Montpellier, sent in 1669 by the synod of Ludun, to address the French king. His speech to the monarch on this occasion was much admired. He was author of some theological and controversial tracts.

EUSTACHIUS, *Bartholomew*, an Italian physician of the 16th century, born at San-Severino. He settled at Urbino, and afterwards at Rome, where his anatomical tables were engraved 1552, though not published till 1714, and the second edition 1728. His opuscula anatomica were republished by Boerhaave 1707. He died 1570.

EUSTATHIUS, a Romish saint, bishop of Bœrea and Antioch. He was banished by Constantius for opposing the Arians, and he died at Trajanopolis 360. His writings are lost.

EUSTATHIUS, a learned Greek commentator on Homer and Dionysius the geographer. He was bishop of Thessalonica and died about 1194.

EUSTROCHUM, a Roman lady, like her mother Paula, well skilled in Greek and Hebrew. She was a disciple of St. Jerome, and lived in a monastery at Bethlehem, from which she fled during a persecution, and died 419.

EUSTRATIUS, a bishop of Nice, whose commentaries on Aristotle's analytics and ethics, have been published at Venice 1534, and 1536, and Paris 1543. He lived in the 12th century. There was a priest of Constantinople of that name in the sixth century, author of a work on the state of the dead.

EUTHYMIUS, an Isaurian, made patriarch of Constantinople, by Leo VI. 906, and displaced by Alexander II. He died in exile 910 or 911, and was buried at Constantinople.

EUTHYMIUS, *Zigabenus*, or *Zigadenus*, a Greek monk of Constantinople, the favorite of Alexius Comnenus. He wrote, at the emperor's command, *Panoplia dogmatica orthodoxæ fidei*, or the whole armour of the orthodox faith, against heretics. He wrote nine other works besides. The time of his death is unknown, though it was after 1118.

EUTOCIUS, a Greek mathematician of Ascalon, in Palestine, who wrote commentaries on the conics of Apollonius, published in Halley's edition. He wrote also commentaries on Archimedes, published at Oxford 1792. He is a very learned, accurate, and judicious commentator. He flourished in the sixth century.

EUTROPIUS, *Flavius*, a Latin historian, secretary to Constantine. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history.

EUTROPIUS, an eunuch, minister to Arcadius. He was consul 399, but proved in his conduct so tyrannical, that he was banished, and afterwards beheaded.

EUTYCHES, abbot of a convent near Constantinople, opposed violently the Nestorians, and maintained in his zeal that Christ's body was an aerial form, and therefore not human. These notions were censured in the council of Constantinople 448, and Eutyches was deposed, though another council was summoned to reverse the sentence; and a third composed of 630 bishops confirmed the sentence of the first, and declared that in Christ were united two natures without mixture or confusion.

EUTYCHIANUS, pope, a native of Tuscany, successor of Felix 275, and succeeded in 283, by Caius, on his martyrdom.

EUTYCHIUS, a monk of Amasea, made patriarch of Constantinople by Justinian, 553, and deposed by him 564. He was restored by Tiberius II. and died 585, aged 73.

EUTYCHIUS, a Christian author, born at Cairo 876. He practised physic with great success among the Mahometans, and afterwards became, in 933, patriarch of Alexandria, and exchanged his name of Said Ebn Batrick for its Greek correspondent word Eutychius. He wrote, in Arabic, annals from the beginning of the world to 900, curious, but not always authentic. He wrote also, *de rebus Siciliæ*, preserved in MS. in Cambridge public library; and died 950. An extract from his annals relating to the church of Alexandria appeared, in Arabic and Latin, at Oxford, by Selden, 1642, 4to. and the whole annals were published, Arabic and Latin, by Pocock, 1659, 4to.

EUZORIUS, a deacon of Alexandria, deposed and condemned by the council of Nice for his attachment to the tenets of Arius. He satisfied Constantine on articles of faith afterwards, and was made bishop of Antioch 361. He baptized Constantius, and died 376. — Another of the same name was bishop of Cæsarea.

EWALD, *John*, a native of Copenhagen, who, in the hopes of seeing the world, embraced the military profession, and became a serjeant in the Prussian service. He afterwards deserted from his regiment, and returned to Denmark, where he studied divinity, but did not enter into orders. Poetry was his favorite pursuit, and, to enlarge his understanding, he studied the best English poets. He wrote poems in the style of Ossian—Adam

and Eve, a dramatic poem—a theatrical piece called the fisherman—and other poems, which possess great merit, and rank high in the temple of poetry. He died 1781, aged 38, and his works were collected together at Copenhagen in 1791, in 4 vols.

EXPILLI, *Claude d'*, president of the parliament of Grenoble, was born at Voiron, Dauphiny, and died at Grenoble 1636, aged 75. He was a writer of some merit, though better known as an upright magistrate. He published pleadings, Paris, 4to. 1612—poems, 4to. 1624—a life of Bayard, 1650—a treatise on French orthography, 1618, fol.

EXUPERIUS, a Romish saint, bishop of Toulouse, distinguished for his charity in the time of a famine. After parting with all his property, he sold the gold and silver utensils of the church, to supply the necessities of the poor. He died about 417.

EYCK, *Hubert Van*, a painter, born at Maseik on the Maese, died 1426, aged 60. He painted much for Philip the good, duke of Burgundy, his friend and patron.

EYCK, *John van*, brother and disciple to the preceding, died 1441, aged 71. He is supposed to be the inventor of painting in oil, which he discovered by mixing linseed oil in the composition of a brilliant varnish. The secret was conveyed to Italy by one of his pupils, and divulged to the world. He is sometimes called John of Bruges. His historical pieces and landscapes are much admired.

EYKENS, *Peter*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1599. His last supper, and John preaching in the desert, are admired pieces, preserved in the churches at Antwerp.

EYMAR, *A. M. d'*, a deputy from Forcalquier to the states-general in 1789, evinced his attachment to the opinions and the system of Rousseau, as a lover of republicanism. He was sent as ambassador to Piedmont, and discovered the treaty which the Sardinian king had made to espouse the cause of the confederates against France; and in consequence of this, by his intrigues, he forced the unfortunate monarch from his Italian dominions. He was afterwards prefect of Leman, and died at Geneva 1805. He wrote some small tracts, not devoid of merit.

EZEKIEL, the third of the greater prophets, was son of Buzi, and descended from Aaron. He was a captive at Babylon with Jehoiachim king of Judah, 597 before Christ, and there he wrote his prophecies, on the banks of the Chebar. His style, according to bishop Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, abounding with figurative expressions, and worked up occasionally to a degree of tremendous dignity. He foretold to his people the coming of the Messiah, and their restoration.

EZEKIEL, a Greek Jew and poet, author of some tragedies on scripture subjects. Large fragments of his tragedy of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt are preserved by Clemens of Alexandria and Eusebius. It is supposed that he flourished about 300, or according to some 200, years before Christ.

EZRA, one of the descendants of Aaron, son of Seraiah. He shared the captivity of Babylon, and was permitted by Artaxerxes to conduct a colony of his countrymen to Jerusalem, and to rebuild the temple and establish the laws of Moses, about 467 before Christ. A book bearing his name in the bible, and two in the apocrypha, are preserved. He died in Persia, or according to Josephus at Jerusalem.

F.

F A B

F A B

FABER, John, a German divine, born in Suabia, and, from one of his works against the reformers, called the Mallet of Heretics. He was made, 1526, confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and in 1531, advanced to the see of Vienna, where he died 1542, aged 63. He owed his elevation to his zeal in the defence of the papists against Luther and his adherents. His works, which display warmth and fluency of language, are contained in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1537-1541.

FABER, Basil, a zealous Lutheran, born 1520, at Soraw in Lusatia. He was teacher in the schools of Nordhausen, Tennstadt, and Quedlinburg, and rector of Erfurt. His chief, and most valuable work is *Theaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ*, published 1571, and improved afterwards by Cellarius and others. The best edition is 2 vols. fol. 1735. Faber died 1576.

FABER, Antonius, *Vid.* **FABRE, Anthony**.

FABER, Jacobus, *Vid.* **FEVRE, James**.

FABER, Nicolaus, *Vid.* **FEVRE, Nicolas**.

FABER, Tanaquil, *Vid.* **FEVRE**.

FABERT, Abraham, an officer, who raised himself, by his extraordinary merit, to the dignity of marshal of France under Lewis XIV. He distinguished himself in 1635, at the siege of Turin 1640, when he was badly wounded, at the siege of Perpignan 1642, and in 1654 at the taking of Stenai. As he was not duly qualified by nobility of ancestors, he refused the collar of the royal order, observing, he would not be decorated with a cross, with his soul disgraced by an impotence. Though brave, he was childishly addicted to astrological calculations.

FABIAN, Robert, a merchant of London, sheriff and alderman of his native city, where he died 1512. He had some skill in Latin and English poetry; but his chief work is his "Chronicle of England and France," first printed 1516, and again 1553, 2 vols. folio. The first volume begins with Brute and ends at the death of Henry II. and the second, which is very valuable, ends 1504. Stow calls the work a painful labor, to the great honor of the city, and of the whole realm. Because he spoke too plainly of the revenues of the church, Wolsey caused as many copies of the book as possible to be destroyed. Fabian was buried at St. Michael's, Cornhill.

FABIAN, a saint of the Romish church, made pope 326. He was active in the dissemination of Christianity and the building of churches, and he suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Decius.

FABIUS, Maximus Rullianus, a Roman, master

of the horse to the dictator Papirius. He triumphed over seven nations, and was himself dictator, B. C. 287.

FABIUS, Maximus Quintus, an illustrious Roman, who opposed Annibal in Italy, and in consequence of his dilatory, but salutary measures, was called Cunctator. When the senate refused to ratify a ransom of prisoners on which he had agreed, he sold his estates to pay the money. He died B. C. 203.

FABIUS, Piſtor, the first Latin historian mentioned among the Romans, B. C. 225.

FABRE, Jean Claude, a priest of the oratory of Paris, who died there 1753, aged 85. He is known as a laborious, but not judicious, compiler. He wrote two dictionaries, an indifferent translation of Virgil, and a continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, and some articles in Richelet's Dictionary.

FABRE, N. a native of Languedoc, famous for his filial piety. When his father was condemned to the gallies for his adherence to Calvinism, in 1752, he, unperceived, took his place among the condemned, and remained for six years in confinement, till this virtuous sacrifice was made known to Mirepoix, the governor of the province, who liberated him, and presented him to the court as an illustrious character.

FABRE D'EGLANTINE, Philip Francis Mazaire, was born at Carcassone, 28th Dec. 1755, and, with a restless spirit, became successively an actor, a comic writer, and a statesman. In the convention he was the friend and confidential associate of Danton, Des Moulins, and the other promoters of the massacres, and of the miseries of France, and though originally poor, he soon became very rich. Robespierre, who viewed his assumed consequence with jealousy, hurled him from his eminence before the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined 5th April 1794. He wrote some plays which possess merit, and he is particularly known as the person who recommended and introduced in France that puerile calendar which combated the habits, the opinions, and the prejudices of the rest of Europe.

FABRETTI, Raphael, a learned antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He studied at Cagli and Urbino, and then practised at Rome as an advocate. He was sent by cardinal Imperiali to negotiate, into Spain, and he conducted himself there, with such success and ability that he was made procurator fiscal of the kingdom. After 13 years' residence in Spain he returned to Rome, where he was appointed judge of appeals to

the capitol, and afterwards auditor of the legation of Urbino, under Cerri the legate. Some time after he was engaged in drawing up the apostolical briefs to the pope's vicar, and lastly was secretary of the memorials to pope Alexander VIII. After Alexander's death he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits, the study of antiquities, and with his horse, to which his friends gave the name of Marco Polo, he made excursions in the neighbourhood of Rome to visit and examine whatever was most rare, curious, and valuable. Innocent XII. had such respect for him that he drew him from his retirement to make him master of the secrets of the pope's temporal state. He died 7th Jan. 1700. He published these valuable works, *De Aquis & Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres*, 4to. 1680 — *De Columnâ Trajanâ Syntagma*, &c. fol. 1683. *Jasithei ad Gronovium Apologema*, in ejusque Titivitiâ, five de Tito Livio Somnia Animadversiones 1686, 4to. — *Inscriptionum Antiquarum*, &c. Explicatio, fol. 1699, &c. He was learned, and in his researches indefatigable.

FABRI, *Honoré*, a learned jesuit, born at Bellay, near Lyons, 1607; professor of philosophy at Lyons, and penitentiary at Rome, where he died 1688. He wrote several large works on theology, optics, plants, &c. and he is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

FABRIANO, *Gentile da*, an historical painter of Verona, who merited to be raised to the honors of Venetian nobility, and died 1412, aged 80.

FABRICIUS, *Caius*, a Roman general, who obtained some victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and indignantly rejected the offers of Pyrrhus, who attempted to bribe his integrity. He afterwards discovered to Pyrrhus the plot which his physician had formed to poison him. He died B. C. 250.

FABRICIUS, *George*, a learned German, born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, 1516, and famous for his Latin poetry. He travelled to Italy as tutor to a nobleman, and at Rome he composed his work called *Roma*, containing an interesting, and very animated description of that city. After returning home, he was for 26 years master of the school of Meßlein, where he died 1571. His poems, which are written with great powers of genius, and in the most elegant and correct language, appeared at Basle 1567, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote also some odes, hymns, &c. besides prose works, such as the *Annals of Meßlein*, in seven books, *Origines Saxonicae*, 2 vols. folio, &c. 2 vols. on the affairs of Germany, &c.

FABRICIUS, *Jerome*, an Italian physician, called *Aquapendente*, from the place of his birth. He studied languages at Padua, and acquired his medical knowledge under Fallopius. He practised for 40 years at Padua, and with such repute that Venice, sensible of his great merits, settled an annual pension of 1000 crowns of gold on him, besides the honor of a golden chain, and of a statue. He died about 1603, and left 2 vols. folio, the one on surgery, published Holland 1723, and the other on anatomy, Leyden, 1738.

FABRICIUS, *William*, a surgeon, born near Cologne,

who became public physician at Berne, where he died 1634, aged 74. He wrote tracts on gangrene and sphacelus — on burns, on gun-shot wounds, on lithotomy — *Six Centuries of Observations and Cures*, &c. 1606, in 4to. His works were all published at Frankfort in fol. 1682.

FABRICIUS, *John Lewis*, a native of Schaffhausen, professor of theology and philosophy at Heidelberg, and also ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector. He was author of tracts *De Viis Dei*, et quousque sunt similes Viis Hominum — *De Symbolicâ Dei Visione* — on Infant Baptism, &c. He died at Frankfort 1697, aged 58.

FABRICIUS, *John Albert*, a learned German, born at Leipzig, 11th Nov. 1668, and educated at Quedlinburg. He showed astonishing powers of application, and after staying five years in the house of his friend Meyer at Hamburg, he was chosen professor of eloquence in that city 1699, and created D. D. at Kiel. He was invited by the langrave of Hesse-Cassel, to settle in his dominions, but to great was his reputation at Hamburg, that the senators prevailed upon him, by a superior salary, not to relinquish his residence among them. This most indefatigable scholar, equally admired for his modesty, and the simplicity of his manners, died at Hamburg, 3d April 1736. Of his numerous works, the most useful are *Bibliotheca Latina*, five *Notitia Auctorum Veterum Latinorum quorumcunque Scripta ad nos pervenerunt*, 2 vols. 4to. republished by Ernesti, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Bibliotheca Græca*, five *Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Græcorum, quorumcunque Monumenta Integra, aut Fragmenta, Edita extant, tum Plerorumque ex MSS. & Deperditis*, 14 vols. 4to. — *Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti, Collectus*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1719. — *Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1722, and 1723. — *Bibliographia Antiquaria*, five *Introductio in Notitiam Scriptorum qui Antiquitates Hebraicas, Græcas, Romanas, & Christianas Scriptis illustraverunt*, 4to. 1716. — *Delectus Argumentorum, & Syllabus Scriptorum qui veritatem Relig. Christi adversus Atheos*, &c. asseruerunt, 4to. 1725. — *Salutaris Lex Evangelii*, &c. 4to. 1731. — *Bibliotheca Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitate*, 5 vols. 8vo. 1734, and 6 vols. 4to. 1754, Padua.

FABRICIUS, *Vincent*, a learned German, born at Hamburg 1613. He wrote Latin poetry with great ease, and elegance. He was counsellor to the bishop of Lubec, and afterwards syndic to the city of Dantzic, where he became burgomaster, and was 13 times deputy to Poland. He died at Warsaw, during the diet of the kingdom, 1667. The first edition of his poems was printed 1632 at the recommendation of his friend Daniel Heinfius; but the best is that of Leipzig 1685, under the care of his son.

FABRICIUS, *Baron*, a German writer, the favorite of Charles XII. with whom he resided as envoy of the court of Holstein, during that monarch's captivity at Bender. He was afterwards in the service of Stanislaus of Poland. He was also in the service of George I. and he accompanied him in his last journey to Hanover, so that the king actually died in his arms. Fabricius is known for his interesting letters, which give an account

count of Charles XII. while resident in Turkey. They have been translated, and they appeared in London 1761, 8vo.

FABRICIUS, *Charles*, a painter, born at Delft. His house was destroyed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, and he with his pupil Spoors perished. He was in the flower of youth, and promised the fairest talents for fame.

FABRONI, *Angiolo*, a native of Marradi in Tuscany, educated at Fienza and at Rome. He was made by Peter Leopold prior of St. Lorenzo's church at Florence, and afterwards curator of Pisa university. He wrote an account of the learned men of Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, of which 18 vols. were published, and one was left unfinished. He published also an account of Cosmo, Lorenzo, and the other illustrious members of the house of Medicis, besides some religious tracts, &c. He died at Pisa 1802, aged 70.

FABROT, *Charles Hannibal*, a French lawyer, born at Aix in Provence, 1580, where he became advocate and professor of law. In 1617 he came to Paris, and in 1637, he was prevailed upon by Seguier the chancellor who granted him a pension, to give an edition of the Basilicæ, or constitutions of the Eastern emperors. This great work appeared in 7 vols. fol. 1647, with a Latin translation and notes, and two years after he published Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Constantine Manasses and Glycas, in 2 vols. fol. with curious notes. In 1658 he published the works of Cujacius, revised and with notes, 10 vols. fol. His great application brought on disorders, which put an end to his life, 1659. He wrote besides notes on the Theodosian code, and a treatise against Salmafius, &c.

FACCIOLATI, *Giacomo*, an Italian orator and grammarian of Padua, who died 1769, aged 87. He edited Cicero's Oration pro Quinct. and wrote some philological and other learned works.

FACHETTI, *Pietro*, an eminent painter of Mantua; who died at Rome 1613, aged 78.

FACINI, *Pietro*, an historical painter of Bologna, who died 1602, aged 42. He was pupil to Annibal Caracci. His Christ with the three disciples, and Mary weeping at the death of Lazarus, is in the Wilton collection.

FACIO, *Bartholomeo*, a learned Italian, born at Spezia near Genoa. He was secretary to Alphonso king of Naples, and intimate with Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. He died about 1457. He wrote de Bello Veneto Claudiano, seu inter Venetos & Genuefenses, anno 1391, 8vo. 1578 — de Rebus ab Alphonso Neapolit. gestis, Libri decem — de Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate ad Alphonsum. Neap. Reg. — de Viris Illust. sui Temporis, 1745. His enmity to Laurentius Valla was almost proverbial.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum in Asia, known for his defence of the three chapters, at the council of Constantinople, 547. In consequence of his zeal on this occasion, and in favoring the Nestorians, he was banished by Justinian, but in his exile he still defended his opinions, and wrote so less than 12 books addressed to the emperor.

FADLALLAH, or *Chodsa Raschid Addin*, a Persian historian, visier to Cazan the sultan of Taurus. He

wrote at the desire of his master, an History of the Moguls, finished 1294, to which he added a supplement. The first part of the work appeared in French by la Croix.

FAERNUS, *Gabriel*, a native of Cremona, known as a critic and a poet in the 16th century. He was the favorite of cardinal de Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. He wrote Latin elegies, besides pieces of criticism, and notes on Terence, so valuable that Bentley has inserted them whole in his edition of that poet. He wrote also in Iambic verse 100 fables, so much in the style of Phædrus, that Thuanus has accused him of concealing from the world that Latin fabulist then unknown, to procure celebrity for his own composition; but of his 100 fables only five treat the same subjects as Phædrus, and therefore the idea of either deceit or plagiarism is puerile. Faernus died at Rome 1561.

FAGAN, *Christopher Bartholomew*, a French comic writer, who died 1755, aged 53. He was like his father clerk in a public office at Paris, and devoted his leisure to poetry. Of his works collected in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760, the most approved comedies are, the Rendezvous, and the Ward, written in a delicate and lively style. Though a man of genius, he was averse to business, negligent of his dress, and very shy.

FAGE, *Raimond de la*, a self taught genius in drawing with the pen, or Indian ink, born at Lisle-en-Albigeois in Languedoc. He was highly complimented by Carlo Marat, but his intemperance ruined his prospects; as his time was generally spent at the alehouse, where he frequently discharged his bills by producing a sketch. He died 1690, aged 42.

FAGIUS, *Paul*, a protestant minister, born at Rheinzabern in Germany, 1504. His German name was Buchlein. He was educated at Heidelberg and Strasbourg, and after making great proficiency in Hebrew, which then was become fashionable, he undertook in 1527 the care of a school at Isna where he married. He afterwards abandoned this employment, and entering into orders he distinguished himself in 1541 by his zeal in administering to the necessities and comforts of the poor, during the plague which raged at Isna and the neighbouring places, from the infection of which he happily escaped. He afterwards preached at Strasbourg, and became professor at Heidelberg, where he published some works for the advancement of Hebrew literature. During the persecution of the protestants in Germany he was invited to England by Cranmer, where he came with Bucer in 1549. These two learned men were then engaged at Cambridge to complete a new translation of the bible, Fagius of the Old, and Bucer of the New Testament. This was never completed, as Fagius died of a fever at Cambridge, in Nov. 1550, and Bucer about a year after. The bodies of these two protestant divines were dug up and burnt under the gallows, in the ignominious reign of Mary. Fagius wrote on the Hebrew language and on the Targums.

FAGNANI, *Prospero*, an Italian, secretary to the holy congregation, and author of a commentary on the five books of the decretals. He died 1678, aged 80.

FAGNANO, *Julius Charles*, count of, marquis of Tofchi, a native of Sinigaglia, who published at Pesaro 1750, his works in 2 vols. 4to. in which he treats in

a clear manner of the discoveries of the property and of the use of the geometrical curve, called the Lemniscate. He died 1760, aged 70.

FAGON, *Guy Crescent*, an eminent physician, born at Paris. He early supported the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and gained the royal approbation by his indefatigable researches in collecting plants on the Alps, and in the South of France. He was made professor of botany and chemistry in the royal gardens, and gradually rose to be physician to Lewis XIV. in 1693. It was by his advice that the king sent Tournefort to collect plants in the East. Though of a delicate constitution he lived by proper regimen to the age of 80, and died 1718, leaving two sons, one of whom became a bishop, and the other a counsellor of state.

FAGUNDY, *Stephen*, a Portuguese jesuit, author of *Quæstiones de Christianis Officiis et Calibus Conscientiæ*, in *Ecclesiæ Præcepta — de Justitiæ, &c.* He died at Lisbon 1645, aged 68.

FAHRENHEIT, *Gabriel Daniel*, an ingenious experimentalist, born at Dantzic, 14th May, 1686. He was intended for commerce, but his genius was bent to philosophical pursuits. In 1720 he improved the thermometer by substituting mercury for spirits of wine, and fixed the extremity of his scale at the point of cold, which he had observed in Iceland in 1709, but at Petersburg the cold has been known forty degrees below the ° of this thermometer. The English in general have adopted his scale, but the French adhere to Reaumur's. He travelled through Holland and on the continent in pursuit of knowledge, and died 16th Sep. 1736. He wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers 1724.

FAILLE, *William de la*, a syndic of Toulouse, who died 1711, aged 96. He wrote an interesting though inelegant history of his native city, 2 vols. fol.

FAIRCLOUGH, *Samuel*, a native of Haveril, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He was minister of Barnardiston, and afterwards of Ketton, Suffolk, and was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He was a most amiable character in private life, and though he disapproved of some things in the liturgy, he was the friend of episcopacy. He published a sermon preached at sir Nat. Barnardiston's funeral, and some other tracts, and died 1678, aged 84. His son *Samuel* was ejected from Houghton Conquest rectory, Bedfordshire, and died 1691, and his other son *Richard* was also ejected from Wells living, Somersetshire, and died 1682.

FAIRFAX, *Edward*, an English poet in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, son of sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, Yorkshire. He early displayed poetical talents, and according to Dryden himself a judge of merit, he deserved to be ranked above Spenser in point of harmony. His first attempt was a translation of Tasso's *Godfrey of Bouillon*, a performance very respectable, and highly valued by the wits of the times, and esteemed greatly by James and Charles I. He wrote also some eclogues, besides controversial treatises on the pope's infallibility, &c. and deserved the amiable character of a modest, benevolent man, who preferred solitude and peace to the war and tumults of the times. He died about the year 1632, at Newhall, between Den-

ton and Knareborough. His son *William* translated *Dionægenes Laertius* into English.

FAIRFAX, *Thomas lord*, eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, was born at Denton, Yorkshire, 1611. He early devoted himself to the profession of arms, and after serving in Holland under lord Vere with great credit, he embraced the party of the presbyterians in the civil war, and fought against the king. He was engaged in the North where he suffered some defeats, especially at Adderton moor 1643, but he retrieved his affairs and his fame in the battle of Marston moor, and for his services was entrusted with the chief command of the army on the resignation of lord Essex. He contributed greatly to the king's defeat at Naseby 1645, and afterwards marched to the reduction of the West. In 1648 he succeeded to the title on the death of his father who had like himself been very active in the cause of the parliament, and the same year he reduced Colchester, and, much to his disgrace, ordered the brave defenders sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, to whom he had promised pardon, to be shot. On the king's trial it was supposed that he would interfere, but during the execution he was kept at a distance from the dreadful scene, engaged with col. Harrison, by the intrigues of Cromwell, in the hypocritical attitude of offering up prayers to God. After the destruction of royalty he favored the views of the usurper, he was made doctor of laws at Oxford, and treated with unusual ceremony in London, but when offered by the parliament the command of the army against the revolted presbyterians of Scotland, he pertinaciously refused it, and it was granted to Cromwell. He afterwards lived in retirement, and at the restoration he was reconciled to the king, and went to the Hague to congratulate him on the change of the republican government. He wrote an interesting account of his public life, and died 1671.

FAIRTHORNE, *William*, an English painter, who became a soldier during the civil wars, and being taken at Basing-house was banished for refusing to swear allegiance to Cromwell. He studied abroad under Champagné, and on his return home applied himself chiefly in engraving, in which he also excelled. He wrote a book "upon drawing, graving, and etching," celebrated by Flatman the poet, and died at Blackfriars 1691, aged 75. His son *William* acquired celebrity by mezzotinto engraving.

FAISTENBERGER, *Anibony*, a painter of Inspruck, who died 1722, aged 44. His landscapes, cascades, rocks, and rivers, were all in a masterly style. His younger brother *Joseph* was equally eminent in landscape painting.

FALCANDUS, *Hugo*, a respectable and accurate historian of Sicily, who published an account of the affairs of his afflicted country for 23 years under William I. and II. His preface was written 1126. The time of his death is unknown.

FALCONBERG, *Mary, countess of*, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and second wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She possessed great beauty, and so much spirit and activity that, as Burnet observes, she was more worthy to be protector than her brother. On Richard's deposition she exerted herself strenuously

strenuously for the restoration of Charles II. with whom her husband was in great favor. She died 14th March, 1712.

FALCONE, da Benevento, secretary to pope Innocent II. was author of a Chronicle or History of Naples from 1102 to 1140.

FALCONER, William, a Scotsman, who came to London in 1762, where he published "the Shipwreck," in three cantos, a very ingenious and pathetic poem. He wrote also that useful compilation the Marine Dictionary, 4to. His merits recommended him to the patronage of the great, and especially of the late duke of York. As he was a sailor he unfortunately perished in the Aurora in 1769. This ship was proceeding to the East Indies with Messrs. Vanfittart, Scrafton, Ford, and other gentlemen, and after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, was never heard of.

FALCONET, Camille, a French physician, the friend of Malebranche, born at Lyons, 1671. He was elected in 1716 into the French academy, and from his excellent collection of nearly 500,000 volumes, he liberally enriched the royal library with such books as were deficient. He lived to the age of 91 in 1762, and is supposed to have, like Fagon, prolonged life by his medical skill. He wrote a translation of Villemont's *Systema Planetarum* — an edition of the *Pastorals of Daphnis and Chloe*, translated by Amyot — an edition of Desperier's *Cymbalum Mundi*, besides *Dissertations*.

FALCONIA, Proba, a Latin poetess in the age of Theodosius, born at Horta in Etruria. She wrote from Virgil a poetical canto, containing the History of the Creation, and of the Life of our Saviour.

FALDA, Giovanni Baptista, an Italian engraver of the last century, whose etchings in aqua fortis are much admired. His views of palaces, fountains, &c. in Rome, are esteemed very curious.

FALETI, Jeronimo, a poet of Savona, near Genoa, who published in 1557 a poem on the Wars of Charles V. and other poems. He was also distinguished as an orator, historian, and statesman, and was employed as ambassador to Venice by Hercules, duke of Ferrara.

FALIERI, Ordelafo, a doge of Venice, who went with a fleet in 1102 to assist Baldwin of Jerusalem in the conquest of Syria. On his return he conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces, and afterwards lost his life at the siege of the revolted city of Zara in Dalmatia, 1120.

FALIERI, Marino, a doge of Venice, 1354, who conspired to make himself absolute by the assassination of all the senators. His plot was discovered, and he lost his head at the age of 80, and more than 400 of his associates were hanged.

FALK, John Peter, a learned Swede, born at Westrogothia, and educated at Upsal, where he studied medicine and also botany under Linnæus. He was made professor of botany in the Apothecaries' garden at Petersburg, and keeper of the natural history cabinet, and he published *Observations on his Travels*, 3 vols. 4to. 1785, Petersburg. In a fit of melancholy, to which he was often subject, he unfortunately destroyed himself, 1774, aged 47.

FALKENSTEIN, John Henry, a native of Franconia, made, in 1714, director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He was next in the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, and afterwards of the margrave of Anspach. He left the protestant for the Roman catholic religion, and died 1760, aged 78. He published the *Antiquities of Nordgan* in the diocese of Eichstadt, 3 vols. folio, and other works on ecclesiastical and antiquarian subjects.

FALKLAND, lord, Vid. CARY.

FALLE, Philip, author of the History of Jersey, where he was born 1655. He entered, at the age of 14, at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Alban hall. He was rector of St. Saviour's in the island, and came over as one of the deputies of the states to William and Mary. He also published three sermons preached at St. Hilary's, 1692, Whitehall, 1694, and before the lord mayor, 1695.

FALLOPIUS, Gabriel, a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Modena, 1490. He travelled through Europe, and afterwards practised with the greatest success and reputation. He was professor of anatomy at Pisa, 1548, and three years after at Padua, where he died 9th Oct. 1563, aged 72. He made various discoveries in anatomy, and especially the tubes by which the ova descend from the female ovarium into the uterus, called from him "Fallopian tubes." His works, which are all on subjects of medicine and anatomy, were published in 3 vols. fol. Venice, 1584 and 1606.

FALS, Raymond, a medal engraver, born at Stockholm, 1658. He settled at Paris, where he obtained a pension of 1200 livres, and died at Berlin, 1703.

FALSTER, Christian, a Danish critic of Flensburg, the time of whose death is not accurately ascertained. He wrote *Supplementum Linguae Latinae*, 1717 — *Animadversiones Epistolicae* — *Quæstiones Romanae* — *Cogitationes Philologicae* — *Sermo Panegyricus*, &c. *Vigilia prima Noctium Ripensium* — *Amœnitates Philologicae*, 3 vols. — the 14th satire of Juvenal translated into Danish, 1731.

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting minister, born in the West of England. He settled at Salisbury, where for 20 years he took some pupils, and had the care of a congregation; but his writings against Calvinism exposed him to persecution, and driven from his residence, he came to London. About the year 1740, or 1745, he established the first circulating library in the kingdom; but, however, his plans did not succeed to his wishes, and after advertizing for subscribers, and offering to teach the classics, so as to enable his pupils to write and speak fluently in 12 months for 12 guineas, he sunk into poverty and neglect, and from the corner of one of the streets of the Strand, where he had a shop, he retired to Hoxton square, where his indigence was relieved by the charitable contributions of his friends. He died 8th June 1768, aged 90. As a preacher it is said that he was zealous and persuasive, without being popular or eloquent. His publications, which were numerous, are mentioned in the *Gent. Magazine*, 1784, p. 274.

FANNEUS,

FANNIUS, surnamed STRABO, a Roman, who is known by his law to curb the extravagance of his countrymen. His son was an elegant orator. An historian of the same name in Trajan's age, wrote an account of Nero's reign now lost.

FANSHAW, *fir Richard*, an English gentleman, 10th son of fir Henry Fanshaw, of Ware park, Herfs, where he was born 1607. After studying at Cambridge, he travelled on the continent, and in 1635, was engaged in the service of Charles I., who sent him as envoy to Spain. In 1644 he attended the king at Oxford, and was made by the university doctor of laws, and afterwards appointed secretary to Charles prince of Wales, whose wanderings he shared in the West of England, and in the islands of Scilly, and Jersey. He was treasurer of the navy under Rupert, in 1648, and was created 1650, a baronet by Charles II., and sent as envoy to Spain. He was taken at the battle of Worcester, and imprisoned in London, from which however he was liberated in consequence of a severe illness, by giving bail. In 1659, he visited the king at Breda, by whom he was knighted, and at the restoration, he was made master of requests, and secretary of the Latin language. He afterwards was ambassador in Portugal, to negotiate the marriage of Charles and the infanta Catharina, and on his return 1663, he was sworn of the privy council. He was in 1664 sent as ambassador to Philip IV. of Spain, with whose success he concluded a treaty of peace in 1665. He died at Madrid 16th June 1666, of a fever, as he was preparing to return home. His body was embalmed, and brought over to England, and deposited in All Saints' church Hertford, and afterwards removed to a new vault in Ware church. He had by his wife Anne, daughter of fir John Harrison, six sons, and eight daughters, of whom only one son, and four daughters survived him. Though engaged in political affairs, he found time to write some respectable pieces, and among them a translation in rhyme of Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, 1646, a translation of Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*, into Latin verse — Odes of Horace, translated into English — Virgil's fourth *Æneid* — and Camoëns' *Lusiad*, translated into English, besides some poems, and original letters, published during his embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1702.

FARDELLA, *Michael Angelo*, an eminent professor of natural history, and astronomy at Padua, was born at Trapani in Sicily, and died at Naples 1718, aged 68. He wrote several works, now little known.

FARE, *Charles Augustus, marquis de la*, a captain in the French guards, better known as a writer and as the author of *Memoirs and Reflections* on the reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo. and of some little pieces of poetry which possess genius and merit. He began to be a poet when 60 years old, and died 1712, aged 68.

FAREL, *William*, an able reformer, born at Gap in Dauphiné 1489. He studied with great assiduity at Paris the Hebrew and Greek tongues, but soon after he became a teacher, the spirit of persecution against the protestants drove him from France. He went to Strasburg, and then to Switzerland, and he successfully engaged with the duke of Wirtemberg, to introduce the reformation into Montbéliard, Aigle,

Morat, and other places. He afterwards went to Geneva, but his violence against popery was resisted by the clergy, and he retired, though in 1534 he was recalled. In 1538 he was again banished from Geneva with Calvin, and retired to Basil, and then to Neuchâtel. Zealous in the cause of reformation he labored assiduously as a preacher, and though exposed to a thousand dangers from persecution and from the jealousy of the papists, he escaped them all, and after increasing his proselytes at Metz and the neighbouring places, he visited Calvin on his death-bed at Geneva 1564, and expired himself the next year on the 13th Sept. at Neuchâtel. At the age of 69 he married, an event in his life which exposed him to the ridicule of his enemies. Erasmus among others has spoken of him severely, but rather unjustly, when he calls him a false, virulent, and seditious evangelist. Nothing could, indeed, resist the zeal of Farel, though surrounded by drawn swords, though interrupted by the ringing of bells, and by the clamors of his enemies he yet preached boldly and successfully, and made as many converts as any of the reformers. He wrote some few things on controversial subjects.

FARET, *Nicholas*, one of the first members of the French academy, known more for the excellent statutes which he formed for the new Institution, than the books he wrote. He was the friend of count d'Harcourt and Vaugelas St. Amand, and died 1646, aged 46.

FARIN, *Emanuel de Sousa*, a Portuguese knight, who accompanied Rodrigo, as ambassador to Rome. He died at Madrid 1650, aged 60, reduced to poverty, by his negligence of his property. He wrote poems in a manly and nervous style, collected into seven volumes after his death, besides moral and political discourses, commentaries on the *Lusiad* of Camoëns, a history of Portugal to the reign of Henry the cardinal, and Portuguese Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Though a Portuguese, he preferred the Castilian language to his own.

FARINACCIO, *Prosper*, an Italian lawyer, born at Rome, died 1618, aged 64. His works in 13 vols. fol. are much esteemed at Rome. They are all on law subjects.

FARINATO, *Paul*, an Italian painter born at Verona 1522. His mother died in giving him birth, and he and his wife both expired at the same moment in 1606. One of his paintings in St. George's church, Verona, is as much admired as that of Paul Veronese, which is placed near it. He was equally eminent as an orator, sculptor, and architect, and it is said that he was also a good swordsman.

FARINELLI, *Vid. Broschi*.

FARINGDON, *Anthony*, an English divine, born at Sunning, Berks, 1596. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor, and afterwards he was vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead, 1634, and divinity reader in Windsor chapel. In the civil wars, he was ejected from his parish, and reduced to great poverty, till invited by fir John Robinson, alderman of London, to officiate at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, where he died Sep.

1658.

1658. He published in 1657, a folio volume of his sermons, dedicated to his patron Robinson, and after his death two other folio volumes of his MSS. sermons, were published by his friends.

FARMER, *Hugh*, a dissenting minister, educated under Dr. Doddridge. He settled at Walthamstow, and lived in the house of his friend Mr. Snell, where he died 5th Feb. 1787. He wrote a dissertation on Miracles, 8vo. — a treatise on the Worship of Human Spirits among the Heathens, 8vo. — on Christ's Temptation, 8vo. — and on the Demoniacs, 8vo.

FARMER, *Richard*, a learned native of Leicester, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor, and took his degree of M. A. 1760. In 1766 he published his valuable essay on the Learning of Shakespear, in which he maintains that the bard obtained his knowledge of ancient history and mythology from translations and not from original classical authors. He was in 1767 made one of the Whitehall preachers, and in 1775 he was elected master of his college, and then took his degree of D. D. He obtained afterwards a prebend, and the chancellorship in Lichfield cathedral, the place of librarian in Cambridge, and afterwards a prebend of Canterbury, which he exchanged for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He had collected materials for the history of his native town, which however he gave together with the plates to his friend Mr. Nichols, for his Leicestershire history. He died 1797, aged 62, and his valuable collection of scarce and curious books was sold by public auction, after his death.

FARNABY, *Thomas*, an eminent grammarian, born in London 1575. He was servitor of Merton college, Oxford, and was seduced by the jesuits, and persuaded to leave his country and religion, and retire to Spain. Tired of the discipline of his new instructors, he at last with difficulty escaped, and went a voyage with sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins 1595. He afterwards served as a soldier in the Low Countries, and then returned to Cornwall, poor and destitute. He settled at Martock, Somersetshire, where he taught grammar with great success, and then came to London, where he met with much encouragement, and had not less than 300 pupils. In 1616, he took his master's degree at Cambridge, and was admitted ad eundem at Oxford, and about 1636, on account of the sickness prevalent in London, he removed to Seven Oaks, Kent, where his usual success attended him, and enabled him to purchase an estate there, and another in Suffex. During the civil wars, he became obnoxious to the parliament, because he had said it was better to have one king than 500. He was therefore imprisoned in Newgate, and though his enemies wished to transport him to America, he was removed to Ely house Holborn, where he continued till within a year of his death. He died 12th June 1647, and was buried at Seven Oaks. His works were *Notæ ad Juvenalis & Persii Satiras*, 1612. — *Notæ ad Senecæ Tragædias* 1613 — *ad Martialis Epigr.* 1615 — *ad Lucani Pharsalia*, 1618 — *Index Rhetoricus, &c.* 1625 — *Florilegium Epigrammat. Græc.* 1629 — *Notæ ad Virgil.* 1634 — *Systema Grammatic.* 1641, &c. His works

display every where great erudition, and his notes, says Boyle, are of great use, being short, learned, and designed to clear up the text.

FARNESE, *Peter Louis*, son of pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal, was made duke of Parma, and Placentia. His debaucheries, and the tyranny of his government, rendered him so unpopular, that he was assassinated at Placentia 1547, two years after his elevation.

FARNESE, *Alexander*, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1520. He was made bishop of Parma, by Clement VII., and advanced to the purple in 1534, by his grandfather Paul III. by whom he was employed as ambassador to Germany, France, and the Low Countries. His talents as a negotiator were very great, and he was respected for his learning, as well as patronage of literature, and of learned men. He died at Rome, 1589. Charles V. said of him when dean of the sacred college, that if all the members resembled him, the college would be the most august assembly in the world.

FARNESE, *Alexander*, third duke of Parma, was nephew to the cardinal. He distinguished himself at the siege of Lepanto, and at the taking of Antwerp, and succeeded in 1578, John of Austria, as governor of the Low Countries. He received a mortal wound at Rouen, when it was besieged by Henry IV. of France, and he died at Arras, 1592.

FARNEWORTH, *Ellis*, an English divine born at Bonteshall, Derbyshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Chesterfield and Eton, and then at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of Carlington, Derbyshire, 1762, by dean Yorke, and died there 25th March, 1763. He wrote the Life of pope Sixtus V. from the Italian of Leti, folio, 1754. — Davila's History of France, 2 vols. 4to. 1757. — Machiavel's works translated 1761, reprinted 1775, 4 vols. 8vo.

FARQUHAR, *George*, an eminent comic poet, son of a clergyman, born at Londonderry, 1678. He was educated at Dublin college, and afterwards engaged himself with a company of players. In this employment, at the representation of Dryden's Indian Emperor, he was nearly converting the play into a real tragedy, for forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, he, as Guyomar, wounded his antagonist Vasquez so dreadfully that from that moment, he in terror bid adieu to the stage. He came to London in 1696, and at the repeated solicitations of Wilks the actor, he turned his thoughts to the composition of a theatrical piece. His opportunities of study and meditation were improved by the kindness of lord Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment. In 1698 his first comedy appeared, called "Love in a Bottle," and was well received. In 1700, "the Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee," was acted, and gave Wilks the opportunity of displaying sir Harry Wildair with all the gaiety, animation, and vivacity of the character. The same year Farquhar was in Holland, and he has given a facetious and interesting account of the place and people in two letters. In 1701, appeared "sir Harry Wildair, or the sequel of

of the Trip to the Jubilee," which was received with uncommon approbation. He published in 1702, miscellanies, or collections, of poems, letters and essays, and the next year came out his "Inconstant, or the Way to Win him." In 1704 appeared his "Stage Coach," the next year "the Twin Rivals," and in 1706 "the Recruiting Officer" dedicated to "all friends round the Wrekin" a hill near Shrewsbury, where he had observed on a recruiting party, the manner in which clowns are inveigled into the army, and the milk maids are robbed of their virtue and happiness by the arts of military men. His last comedy was "the Beaux's Stratagem," the great success of which he did not live to see, as the unkindness of a courtier, who had promised, and forgot, to patronize him, and the pressure of his debts broke his heart. He died April, 1707, before he had reached his 30th year. He had married in 1703, a lady who had fallen in love with him, and who to gain the affections of a needy and dissipated suitor, had falsely represented herself as a woman of great opulence. He married, but though bitterly disappointed, he never upbraided his wife with the artifice, but became a tender and indulgent husband. He left two daughters whom in his papers he had recommended to the friendship and patronage of Wilks. Wilks became a father to them, he procured a benefit for each of them, and continued his parental fondness, even after they were settled in business. For the success of his comedies, Farquhar is indebted to the natural delineation of his characters, the interesting tendency of his plots, and the flowing graces and sprightliness of his wit. The same popularity attends them now as upon their original production, though it is to be lamented that a licentiousness and spirit of indelicacy much to be censured are observed throughout, to be attributed not so much to depravity of heart in the author, as to the impure taste of the age in which he wrote.

FASTOLFF, *for John*, a valiant general, of an ancient family, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, about 1377. He attended the duke of Clarence, as lieutenant of Ireland, about 1405 and 1406, and in 1408 he married a rich widow of that kingdom, and soon after went over to France, where, under the English regency, he was promoted to places of trust and honor. He returned home 1440, covered with laurels bravely won in the field, and in his private conduct now he exhibited the hospitable, generous, and benevolent man. He bestowed large legacies on Cambridge to build the schools of philosophy and civil law, and was a most liberal benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by his friend Wainfleet. He died 1459, aged upwards of 80, according to what Caxton his contemporary has mentioned. Shakespeare has been severely censured for abusing this great and good man under the character of sir John Falstaff. The age and the name of these two knights are so different, that the apparent coincidence must be purely accidental. Fastolff, as is well observed, was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober commander abroad, and eminent for every virtue at home; but the Falstaff of the poet is an old, hu-

morous, vamping, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken, debauchee. It is besides to be recollected that Shakespeare's Falstaff was first acted under the name of sir John Oldcastle, though modern critics dispute it.

FAVART, *Charles Simon*, a Parisian, known for his operas, which are numerous, and deservedly admired. He died at Paris 1793, aged 83.

FAVART, *Marie Justine Benoitte*, a famous French actress, wife of the preceding, born at Avignon, 1727. Her maiden name was du Roncerai. She was never surpassed in the sensibility, ease, and liveliness of her comic characters. She died at Paris, 1772.

FAUCHET, *Claude*, a French antiquarian, historiographer to Henry IV. He died 1601, aged 72, overwhelmed in debts. The monuments of his extensive reading and deep researches are found in his *Gaulish and French Antiquities* — a treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church — on the Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds — Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France. These works printed together in 4to. 1610, are curious, but so inelegant that, it is said, the perusal of them gave Lewis XIII. a distaste for reading.

FAUCHET, *Claude*, a native of Dorne in the Nivernois, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Lewis XVI. The theatrical manner, and ridiculous affectation of his delivery, however, offended the devotion of the monarch, and in consequence of this disgrace, Fauchet, at the revolution, was most hostile to the government. He was one of the most active in the destruction of the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the event, and in his enthusiastic conduct showed himself so forgetful of his character and profession, that he called Jesus Christ the first sans culotte of Judæa. These extravagancies rendered him popular with the mob; he was deputy from Calvados in the national assembly and in the convention, and became the constitutional bishop of Bayeux. He was at last accused as a disaffected person before the revolutionary tribunal, and guillotined 1793, in his 49th year. He wrote a panegyric on St. Lewis, before the French academy — a funeral Oration for the duke of Orleans — Discourse on Universal Manners — Eloge on Benjamin Franklin, &c.

FAUCHEUR, *Michael le*, a French protestant divine, admired as a preacher at Montpellier, Charenton, and Paris. After hearing him discourse on duelling, marshal de la Force said; "if a challenge was sent to me, I would refuse it." He died universally regretted, at Paris, 1667. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action — sermons in 8vo. — Christian Prayers and Meditations — a treatise on the Eucharist, against cardinal Perron, Geneva, folio.

FAULKNER, *George*, a printer of eminence, the first who raised his profession in Ireland to credit and respectability. He was the friend of dean Swift, and of lord Chesterfield, whose letters to him under the name of Atticus, are much admired. He had the misfortune to break his leg, in consequence of which Foote, with more humor than good breeding, introduced him in his *Orators*, 1762, in the character of

Peter

Peter Paragraph. The insult was felt, and Faulkner commenced an action against the mimic, which, however, was dropped by the interference of lord Townshend. He raised himself to opulence by the success of his "Journal," and was universally respected for his fair and upright conduct in his profession. He died alderman of Dublin, 28th Aug. 1775.

FAVOLIVS, Hugo, a Dutch physician and poet, author of *Hodoeporicon Byzantium*, in three books, published at Louvain, 1563. He died 1585.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher in the age of Adrian. He was born at Arles in Gaul, and taught at Rome.

FAVORINUS, Varinus, originally Guarini of Favara, near Camerino in Italy, the place of his birth, was a disciple of Politian, and became a Benedictine monk. In 1512 he was keeper of the Medicean library of Florence, and in 1514 was made bishop of Nocera, and died 1537. He published in 1523 his Greek Lexicon at Rome, one of the first of modern Lexicons, compiled from Suidas, the *Etymologicum Magnum*, Hesychius, &c. the best edition of which is that of Bartoli, fol. Venice 1712. He wrote besides, *Cornucopia et Horti Adonidis* — and *Stobæus' Apophthegmata*, translated.

FAUR, Guy de, lord of Pibrac, a native of Toulouse, eminent as an advocate, and sent by Charles IX. as ambassador to the council of Trent, where he manfully defended the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he was made advocate general in the parliament of Paris, and in 1570, counsellor of state. In 1572 he vindicated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, no doubt compelled by his superiors, as his own character was mild, humane, and far from vindictive. He made peace between the court and the protestants under Henry III. whom he had accompanied to Poland, when he was elected king there. He possessed great influence with his master, and was created one of the chief presidents of the court of law. He died 1584, aged 56. He published some speeches, but he is best known by his "Quatrains," or Moral Stanzas of four lines, so much admired at that time, that they were translated into all languages, and into English by Sylvester.

FAVRE, Anthony, Faber in Latin, a profound lawyer, born 1557 at Bresse. He was governor of Savoy, and was engaged in several negotiations between that dukedom and France. He died 1624. He wrote 10 vols. fol. on jurisprudence and civil law, besides quatrains preserved among those of Faur, lord of Pibrac.

FAVRE, Claude, Vid. VAUGELAS.

FAUST, Vid. FUST.

FAUSTA, Flavia Maximiana, second wife of the great Constantine, caused by false accusation the death of Crispus her son-in-law. She was suffocated in a bath for her incontinence 327.

FAUSTINA, Anna Galeria, daughter of Ann. Verus, and wife of Antoninus Pius, disgraced herself by her debaucheries, and died 141. Her daughter was equally licentious.

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the 5th century. He was abbot of the monastery of the Lérin islands 433, and in 466 made bishop of Riez in Provence. He wrote

a homily on Maximus, his predecessor in the bishopric. He was banished from his see in 481, and died soon after.

FAWCETT, sir William, an English general, born at Shipden hall near Halifax, Yorkshire. He received his education at a grammar school in Lancashire, and early embraced the military profession, and served in Germany during the seven years' war under Eliot and Granby. His abilities were applauded by the king of Prussia, who made him liberal offers to accept a command in his army, but he preferred the service of his native country, and was gradually promoted to the rank of a general, and made knight of the bath, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea hospital. He died 1804, and was buried with great military pomp in Chelsea college chapel. He translated from the French count Saxe's *reveries, or Memoirs on the Art of War*, 4to. 1757 — *Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry*, from the German, 1757 — *Regulations for the Prussian Infantry*, and the *Prussian Tactics*, 1759.

FAWKES, Francis, an ingenious poet, born in Yorkshire 1721, and educated at Leeds school, and afterwards at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. Upon taking orders he settled at Bromham, Yorkshire, and then removed to Croydon, Surrey, where Herring the primate noticed him, and gave him in 1755 the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Clay, Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes. He died 26th Aug. 1777. He published an ode inscribed to his patron Herring, and lamented his death in 1757 in a pathetic elegy. His poems appeared by subscription 1761, in 8vo. but his chief merit was translation, as is evinced by his spirited versions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, 1760, 12mo. — and the *Idyllia of Theocritus* 1767, 8vo. His *Apollonius Rhodius* appeared 1780. A Bible with notes was published in his name.

FAYDIT, Anselm, a Provençal poet, or troubadour of celebrity, noticed by the princes of his time, for his wit and the elegance of his manners. He was relieved from indigence by the liberality of Richard Cœur de Lion who admired his poetry, and he died at Aix 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of his benefactor Richard, the Palace of Love, imitated afterwards by Petrarch, besides comedies, one of which "Heregia dels Prestes," reflected severely on the corruption of the church.

FAYDIT, Peter, a priest of the oratory, who was born at Riom in Auvergne, and died there 1709, aged 60. He is known for his satirical attacks on great characters, especially Bossuet and Fenelon for his *Telemachus*, and his *Illustrations of Ecclesiastical History*, 8vo. — his treatise on the Trinity, &c.

FAYETTE, Louisa de la, a French lady of great celebrity. She was maid of honor to Anne of Austria, and enjoyed the confidence of Lewis XIII. without fullying her good name or her virtue. So great was her influence upon this monarch that she reconciled him to his queen, and when she had thus served the man whom she respected, she retired uncontaminated to a convent, and took the veil. Lewis visited her in her retreat, but she resisted every invitation to the court. She died in her convent, universally beloved, and de-

ferredly admired for that uncommon display of virtue and self-command which, in a young and beautiful woman, could resist the most flattering offers of distinction and of rank, and sacrifice the world, and her innocent attachment to a king, to the meek spirit of devotion.

FAYETTE, *Marie Madeleine*, countess of, daughter of Aymer de la Vergne, governor of Havre de Grace, and wife of count de la Fayette, is celebrated for her knowledge of literature and of the fine arts, and her intimacy with Rouchefoucault, Huetius, Menage, Segrais, and other learned men. She died 1693. Though abused for levity of conduct by the author of the *Memoirs of Madam de Maintenon*, she is represented by madam de Sevigné as a woman of respectable and exemplary character. She wrote *Zaïde* — *La Princesse de Cleves* — *La Princesse de Montpensier*, romances — *Memoires de la Cour de France* 1688 and 1689 — *Histoire d'Henriette d'Angleterre* — divers portraits, &c. These works are still esteemed. She is the first, says Voltaire, who exhibited in her romances the manners of people of fashion in a graceful, easy, and natural way.

FEATLY, *Daniel*, or FAIRCLOUGH, an English divine, born at Charlton, Oxfordshire, March 1582. He was educated at Magdalen college school and Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1602. He distinguished himself so much by his extensive knowledge of school divinity, and by his eloquence as a preacher, that he was sent as chaplain to sir Thomas Edmund's embassy to France, where he continued three years. He became, in 1613, rector of Northill, Cornwall, and chaplain to Abbot the primate, who made him rector of Lambeth. In 1617 he took his degree of D. D., and afterwards received from his patron, the primate, the rectory of All-Hallows, Bread street, London, which he exchanged for Acton, and he was the last provost of Chelsea college. He suffered much in his property by the civil wars, and hardly escaped with his life, as he was seized and imprisoned in 1643, for opposing the covenant. He grew so weak and dropical from the confinement that he was permitted to remove to Chelsea college, where he died April 1645. He was a very able disputant, and a most smart scourge, says Wood, of the church of Rome. He published nearly 40 works, all of the polemical kind, besides "*Cyanea Cantio*," 1629, and the scholastic duel between him and king James.

FECHT, or FECHTIUS, *John*, a Lutheran divine of Brisgaw, who settled at Dourlach, and afterwards at Rostock. He died 1716, aged 80. He wrote a *History of Cain and Abel*, with notes, &c. 8vo. — a treatise on the Religion of the modern Greeks — another against the Superstitions of the Mals, &c.

FECKENHAM, *John de*, so called as being born of poor parents near that forest in Worcester-shire. His right name was Howman. His promising abilities were observed and improved by the priest of his parish, and he was educated carefully in the monastery of Evesham, and afterwards at Gloucester hall, Oxford, where, in 1539, he took the degree of B. D. He was afterwards chaplain to bishops Bell and Bonner, and in

1549 he was committed to the tower for refusing, it is said, to administer the sacraments after the manner of the protestants. On Mary's accession he was released, and raised to distinction in the church. In 1554 he disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, before they suffered martyrdom; but though favored by the papists, he exercised every office of benevolence and kindness towards the suffering protestants. In 1556 he was made D. D. by the university of Oxford, in compliment to his great learning, and his many private virtues, and the same year he was appointed abbot of Westminster. On Mary's death, Elizabeth, before her coronation, sent for him, and as he had interested himself warmly in her favor during the last reign, she acknowledged his services, and offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform, which he resolutely refused. In the queen's first parliament he was the last abbot that sat there, and he then spoke so boldly against the reformation, that he was sent to the tower in 1560. He continued in custody, either in the house of some bishop, or in a public prison, the rest of his life; but though he acknowledged the queen's supremacy, he never would conform to the reformation. He died a prisoner in Wisbech castle, in the isle of Ely, 1585. Though a violent papist, he was a most humane and charitable man, whose mildness, piety, and goodness of heart, have been warmly commended by Camden, Fuller, Burnet, Dart, and Reyner. His works were chiefly sermons and controversial tracts, now little regarded.

FEIJOO, *Benedict Jerom*, a Spanish Benedictine, who attempted by his writings and example, to correct and reform the vitiated notions of his countrymen. His *Teatro Critico*, in 14 vols. 4to. is a work of great merit, which, with great freedom and spirit, censures the ignorance and licentiousness of the clergy, and exposes the futility of pilgrimages, pretended miracles, and superstitious exorcisms. This unusual boldness against the prejudices of the times proved very offensive to the church, and the author was, with difficulty, saved from the horrors of the inquisition. He died 1765.

FEITHIUS, *Everard*, a learned German, born at Elburgh, in Guelderland. After devoting himself with great assiduity to literature at Berne, he returned home; but the invasion of the Spaniards under Spinola so terrified him, that he retired to France, where he taught Greek, and was honored with the friendship of Casaubon, Thuanus, Du Puy, and other learned men. As he walked one day at Rochelle, attended by a servant, he was invited into a house by one of the citizens, and from that moment, it never could be known what became of him, though the mysterious occurrence was diligently enquired into by the magistrates of the place. He was then young, but had given great specimens of superior learning. Of his MS. works were published *Antiquitatum Homeriarum Libri Quatuor*, 12mo. Leyden, 1677 — *De Atheniensium Republica* — *De Antiquit. Atticis*, &c. very learned and interesting.

FELBIEN, *Andrew*, counsellor and historiographer to the French king, was born at Chartres 1619. He improved himself at Paris, and also at Rome, where

he attended as secretary de Fontenay-Mareuil, ambassador to that court from France. On his return he was patronized by Fouquet and Colbert, and placed by the king in offices of respectability and importance. He was one of the first members of the academy of inscriptions and medals, and died June 11th, 1695, aged 76, leaving five children. His principal works are *Entretiens sur les Vies & les Ouvrages des plus Excellens Peintres, Anciens & Modernes*, 5 vols. 4to. — *Les Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, & de la Peinture, avec un Dictionnaire des Termes Propres, de ces Arts, de l'Origine de la Peinture, &c.* — Descriptions of several Entertainments given by the King, &c. — the Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting, &c. — the Description of the Abbey de la Trappe, &c. His Dialogues on the Lives of the Painters is the work most admired. It is elegant and profound. In his private character Felibien was very amiable, a good man, not ambitious, but possessed of every christian virtue. He first gave the name of Great to Lewis XIV. in the inscriptions of the Hotel de Ville.

FELIBIEN, *John Francis*, succeeded his father in all his appointments, and inherited all his taste and knowledge of the fine arts. He wrote an Historical Collection of the Lives and Works of the most celebrated Architects, 4to. 1687 — Description of Versailles ancient and modern, 12mo. — Description of the Church of Invalids, fol. 1706 and 1756. He died 1733.

FELIBIEN, *James*, brother of Andrew, was archdeacon of Chartres, and died 25th Nov. 1716. He wrote *Des Instructions Morales* — and *Pentateuchus Historicus*.

FELIBIEN, *Michael*, son of Andrew, was of the congregation of St. Maur, and was engaged to write the History of Paris, which he did not live to complete. It was finished by Lobineau, 5 vols. fol. 1725. He died 10th Sept. 1719, aged 53. He had published, in 1706, the History of the Abbey of St. Denys, in folio.

FELIX, was the governor of Judea before whom Paul preached with such effect as to cause him to tremble. He was recalled by Nero for his oppression.

FELIX, bishop of Urgella in Spain, supposed with his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Christ was son of God only by adoption, an opinion which drew upon him the resentment of Charlemagne, and his deposition from his see. He died an exile at Lyons, 815.

FELIX I. pope after Dionysius, 269, was put to death 274, and canonized. His epistle against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is preserved.

FELIX II. was, in 355, elevated to the papal chair by Constant, during the exile of Liberius. On the return of his rival, Felix, supported by the authority of Constant, wished to retain his office conjointly with him, but the Romans exclaimed, "one God, one Christ, one pope," and he retired to exile, and died 365.

FELIX III. successor of Simplicius, quarrelled with

the emperor Zeno, in defence of the privileges of the Western church, and died 492.

FELIX IV. a native of Beneventum, was raised to the papal chair after John I. 526, and died four years after. He was a prelate of great piety and exemplary goodness. He was the first who introduced extreme unction in the church.

FELL, *Dr. John*, a learned prelate, born at Longworth, Berks, 23d June, 1625. He was educated at Thame school, and at the age of 11 was admitted at Christ-church, Oxford, where his father was dean. During the civil war, he bore arms for the king, and for his loyalty he was expelled from the college, and lived in retirement till the restoration, when he was made prebendary of Chichester, and canon and dean of Christ-church. He was very liberal to his college, and built the tower over the principal gate, into which in 1683 he caused to be removed the bell called great Tom, said to have been originally brought from Oseney abbey. In 1666, and the three following years, he served the office of vice-chancellor, and by his indefatigable attention he contributed much to restore the good order and ancient discipline of the university. In 1675-6 he was made bishop of Oxford, without giving up his deanery, and now, besides charitable contributions, he applied a large part of his income to the rebuilding of Cuddeforden palace. He died 10th July, 1686, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral, where an inscription by Aldrich, his successor, marks his grave. He wrote the Life of Dr. Hammond, 1660 — *Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon.* 2 vols. folio, translated from Wood's — *Alcinoi in Platoniam Philosophiam Introductio* — *In Laudem Muses Carmen Sapphicum* — St. Clement's two Epistles to the Corinthians, Greek and Latin — Allestree's Life — sermons — an edition of Cyprian's works, and other classics. The bishop's father, Dr. Samuel Fell, was born in St. Clement Danes' parish, London, 1594, and was educated at Westminster and Christ-church. He was successively minister of Freshwater, isle of Wight, chaplain to James I. prebendary of Worcester, dean of Lichfield, and in 1638 dean of Christ-church. He died 1st Feb. 1648-9, of a broken heart, in consequence of the murder of his royal master. He wrote *Primitiæ, seu Oratio*, &c. 1626, and *Concio Latina ad Baccalaureos*, &c. 1627.

FELL, *John*, a dissenting minister, born at Cockermouth, 1732. He was originally a taylor; but after living in that employment in London, he acquired some knowledge of the classics, and became pastor of a congregation at Beccles, Suffolk, and afterwards Thaxted, Essex. He was afterwards tutor at an academy at Homerton, from which he was dismissed, says his biographer, for reading a newspaper on a Sunday. A subscription of 100 guineas was made that he should preach sermons on the evidences of Christianity. Four only of these discourses were delivered at the Scots' church, London Wall, when the preacher fell a victim to a dropsy, 13th Sept. 1797. The sermons were continued and published by Dr. H. Hunter. Fell was the author of *Answers to Farmer's Essay on the Demoniacs* — and his treatise on the

Idolatry of Greece and Rome — Genuine Protestantism — an Essay on the Love of one's Country — a Letter to Burke on the Penal Laws — an Essay on English Grammar, &c.

FELLER, *Joachim Frederic*, a learned German, born at Leipzig, 1673. He was secretary to the duke of Weimar, and travelled much to visit foreign libraries. He died 1726. The best known of his works is *Monumenta Varia Inedita*, Jena, 1714, in 12 numbers, 4to. He wrote also *Miscellanea Leibnitiana* — *Genealogy of the House of Brunswick*.

FELLER, *Francis Xavier*, an ex-jesuit, born at Brussels. He wrote an *Historical and Literary Journal* from 1774 to 1794, at Luxemburg — a *Geographical Dictionary* — *Observations on Newton's Philosophy* — and *Buffon's Epochs of Nature examined* — an *Historical Dictionary*, 8 vols. 8vo. Liege, said by the editors of the *Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*, to be pirated from their own work. He died at Ratibon, 1802, aged 67.

FELLTHAM, *Owen*, an English writer born in the reign of James I. in Suffolk, where his family had been settled for several generations. Few particulars are known of his history, though it appears that his learning and virtues recommended him to the notice of the earl of Thomond, in whose family he lived for some years in easy and honorable dependence. He wrote *Resolves*, *Divine*, *Moral* and *Political*, a work of great merit, and singular excellence, of which the 12th edition appeared in 1709, in 8vo. This book so valuable for its refined sentiments of morality, its pointed delineations of duty, and its interesting tendency to instruct the mind and improve the heart in the road of virtue, has lately been edited with a few alterations by Mr. Cumming, and deservedly recommends itself to universal perusal. Feltham wrote besides some prayers for the use of lady Thomond's family, &c. The time of his death is unknown, though he was living in 1677.

FELTON, *John*, an Englishman, known in history as the assassin of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1628, a crime which he committed out of fanatic zeal, in the full persuasion that he thus served God and man. He was tried and executed for the foul deed. He had been a lieutenant in the army which besieged the isle of Rhé, and because he did not succeed to a company on the death of his captain, who was slain in the attack, he quitted the army in disgust, and became a bigoted dissatisfied puritan. His grandfather of the same name, had, in the reign of Elizabeth, affixed on the palace gates of the bishop of London, the bull of Pius V. by which the queen was declared a heretic, and her subjects incited to rebellion. He was tried and executed for this conduct, 1570. His son *Thomas*, was a Franciscan, and came to England as a missionary, for which he was executed 1588.

FELTON, *Henry*, principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, dedicated to his pupil, the duke of Rutland, his *Dissertation on reading the Classics*, and forming a *Just Style*, a work of merit. He wrote also a volume of sermons, and died 1739.

FENELON, *Francis de Salignac de la Motte*, arch-

bishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord, 6th Aug. 1651. He was educated at Cahors, and afterwards finished his studies at Paris, and began early to acquire popularity as a preacher. At the age of 24 he took orders, and in 1686, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was sent by the king at the head of the missionaries who were to convert the protestants of the coast of Saintonge and the Pays de Aunis, who had not yet submitted to the influence of military force. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and he displayed such abilities in the education of these princes, that the king in gratitude for his services gave him the abbey of St. Valery, and soon after the see of Cambray, to which he was consecrated by Bossuet 1695. In 1697 he was exposed to religious persecution, by the publication of his explication of "the maxims of the Saints concerning the Interior Life," in which he supported the claims of Madame Guyon, to exalted devotion, and her mystical interpretation of Solomon's song. There was little in her book that merited attention, but as Fenelon defended her cause, his authority alarmed some of the French prelates, and conferences were held for some months between him and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, Noailles, bishop of Chalons, and Tronçon, superior of St. Sulpicius. Fenelon was offered to sign a recantation of his opinions, and when he refused, the affair was referred to the king, and then to the decision of the pope, who in condemning the archbishop's book, declared that he had erred from excess of love of God, and his opponents, from excess of love of their neighbour. This affair to which such importance was attached, was supposed to arise from the wish of preventing the appointment of Fenelon to the office of almoner to the dukes of Burgundy, which was immediately filled by Bossuet. Fenelon with true christian meekness submitted to the decision of the pope, and read the sentence, and his recantation in his own diocese, where, by his exemplary life, he gave lustre to the episcopal office. He afterwards assisted the Jesuits, in their successful attack against the Jansenists, and procured the disgrace of Noailles their patron, and the condemnation of their writings. The work from which Fenelon derives immortality is his "Telemachus". It was indeed exposed to the jealousy of Lewis and his courtiers, who pretended to see the character of Madam de Montepan in Calypso, of Mademoiselle de Fontanges, in Eucharis, of the duchess of Burgundy, in Antiope, of Louvois in Protefilaus, of James II. in Idomeneus, and of Lewis XIV in Sesostris, but though its publication was prohibited in France, it appeared at Paris surreptitiously in 1699, and in a corrected form at the Hague 1701. Such is the merit of the work, that it ranks, though in prose, among epic poems, and by the elegance of its style, and the sublimity of its moral, it has secured universal applause, and has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe. The last part of Fenelon's life was spent in the conscientious discharge of the pastoral office, in his diocese, where his benevolence, and goodness of heart, gained him the affection and gratitude of his people, and his reputation

tion the respect even of his enemies, for Marborough, when victorious in the country, ordered the lands of the great and good Fenelon to be spared. This amiable prelate died 7th Jan. 1715, aged 63. Besides his *Telemachus*, and his *Explication of the Maxims*, he wrote some other valuable works, a treatise on the Education of daughters, 12mo. much admired — *Dialogues of the Dead*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Dialogues on Eloquence*, and the *Eloquence of the Pulpit*, 12mo. — *Lives of ancient Philosophers*, abridged 12mo. — *Spiritual Works*, 4 vols. 12mo. — a *Demonstration of the Existence of God*, 12mo. — *Directions for the Conscience of a King* — sermons, &c.

FENTON, *Elijah*, an English poet, the youngest of 12 children, born at Shelton, near Newcastle, under-Lane, Staffordshire. He was educated at Cambridge, but his opposition to government prevented his entering into orders, and he became usher in Mr. Bonwicke's school at Headley in Surry. He afterwards was master of Seven Oaks school, and next was appointed secretary to lord Orrery, and tutor to his son lord Boyle. By Pope's recommendation he was placed as an useful assistant, near Craggs, secretary of state, whose early death prevented his comfortable settlement. Though not rich he ended his life in ease and tranquillity, and died at the house of lady Trumbal, East-Hamstead, Berks, 13th July 1730. He published in 1709, "*Oxford, and Cambridge verses*", and in 1717, a volume of his own poems, and in 1723, his tragedy of *Mariamne*, collected out of *Josephus*. He also assisted Pope in the *Odyssey*, and translated the first, fourth, 19th and 20th books. He also edited Waller's poems, with notes, and published a life of Milton, commended by Dr. Johnson. Fenton though of no superior genius as a poet, yet possessed great merit, as the choice and friendship of Pope fully testify. His epitaph was written by Pope, and the praises bestowed on him are not overcharged, for he was an honest man, unenvied by rivals, mild, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, and he lived "content with science, in the vale of peace".

FENTON, *ſir Geoffrey*, an eminent writer, descended from a good family in Nottinghamshire. He served queen Elizabeth in Ireland, where he became member of the privy council 1581, and where he married the daughter of Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of the island. He was afterwards appointed to the secretaryship of the lord lieutenant, and continued in that responsible office under all the changes of government. He died 19th Oct. 1608, in Dublin, at the house of the earl of Cork, who had married, in 1603, his only daughter. He translated Guicciardini's *Wars of Italy*, dedicated to queen Elizabeth, besides *Golden Epistles from Guevara's works*, &c.

FERAJUOLI, *Nuzio*, an Italian painter, born in 1661. He was pupil to Luca Giordano, and is eminent for the beauty and correctness of his landscapes, and the transparency of the waters.

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, second son of the archduke Philip, was born at Medina, in Castile, 1503. He was crowned king of Hungary, and Bohemia 1527, on the death of his brother-in-law, Louis

the younger, the last king, and in 1531 he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1558 he succeeded as emperor, on the abdication of his brother Charles V. He governed with moderation and prudence, and after making peace with the Turks, and producing a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, he died of a dropsy at Vienna, 25th July 1564, aged 61.

FERDINAND II. archduke of Austria, and son of Charles, duke of Stiria, was made king of Bohemia 1617, and of Hungary 1618, and raised to the imperial throne 1619. His subjects of Bohemia revolted, and placed on the throne Frederic V. elector Palatine, but Ferdinand attacked, and defeated them at the battle of Prague 1620, and the dukedom of the usurper was given to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria. The fortunes of the unfortunate Palatine, were supported by Christian, king of Denmark, but the victories of Tilly, the imperial general, rendered his opposition hopeless, and obliged him to sue for peace 1629. These brilliant successes roused against Ferdinand, the king of France, and Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and the imperial general was defeated at Leipzig 1631, though soon after the Swedish conqueror fell covered with glory in the celebrated battle of Lutzen. The battle of Nortlingen in 1634, proved favorable to the cause of the Germans, and the following year tranquillity was restored among the rival powers. Ferdinand died at Vienna, 8th Feb. 1637, aged 59.

FERDINAND III. surnamed Ernest, eldest son of the preceding, was made king of Hungary 1625, of Bohemia 1627, and of the Romans 1636, and elected emperor on his father's death. He pursued the same plans of ambition and aggrandizement as his father, but in his war against the Swedes, his troops were defeated by Bernard duke of Weimar, who in four months gained four important victories. The French under the great Condé supported the Swedish arms, and Ferdinand was besieged in Ratibon where he held a diet of the empire. In 1645 another battle was fought and won by Condé at Nortlingen on the same spot where the Swedes had been 11 years before defeated. Tranquillity was at last restored to the empire by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and the treaties of Osnaburg and Munster, which granted Pomerania to the Swedish monarch, and made him one of the members of the Germanic body, and tolerated the Lutherans and Calvinists in the midst of the Roman Catholic religion. The emperor died 1657, aged 49. He was three times married.

FERDINAND I. king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, was son of Sancho III. king of Navarre. He defeated in battle Alphonso king of Leon 1037, and caused himself to be crowned king of Leon, and of the Asturias, the next year. He next marched against the Moors, took several of their towns, and penetrated into the heart of Portugal, and afterwards he attacked his brother Garcias king of Navarre, whom he deprived in a decisive battle, of his crown, and of his life. He died 1065, and divided his kingdom among his sons, and thus created causes for civil wars.

FERDINAND II. younger son of Alphonso VIII. king of Leon and Castile, made war against the Portuguese, and took their king Alphonso Henriquez prisoner. He made the wisest and most temperate use of his victory, and died 1187, after a reign of 30 years.

FERDINAND III. *St.* son of Alphonso IX. obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother Berengere 1217, and ascended the throne of Leon on his father's death 1230. He made successful war against the Moors, and took Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Xeres, Cadiz, &c. and died 1252, as he was meditating an invasion of the kingdom of Morocco. He was a wise monarch, and he established some salutary laws for the protection of his subjects, and the more impartial administration of justice. He was canonized by Clement X. 1617.

FERDINAND IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile 1295, at the age of 10. His minority was governed by the prudent administration of his mother Mary. He made war against the Moors, and against Grenada, and died suddenly 1312, aged 27.

FERDINAND V. surnamed the Catholic, was son of John II. king of Arragon. He married in 1469 Isabella of Castile, and thus united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. He made war against Alphonso king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro 1476, and he next turned his arms against the kingdom of Grenada, which he totally subdued after a war of eight years, and thus put an end to the Moorish power, which for 800 years had flourished in Spain. Ambitious and enterprising, Ferdinand next turned his arms against Navarre, and by means of his brave general Gonsalvo of Cordova, he conquered part of the kingdom of Naples, but whilst his dominions were thus enlarged in Europe and in Africa, a new continent submitted to his power by the great discoveries of the immortal Columbus. Ferdinand left four daughters, and died 1516.

FERDINAND VI. surnamed the Wise, was son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, and succeeded his father 1746. He was a most benevolent prince, he restored liberty to prisoners, he extended his forgiveness to deserters and smugglers, and appointed two days in the week when he freely gave access to his subjects, and redressed personally their grievances. He engaged in the war of 1741, and in the peace of 1748 he obtained for one of his brothers the crown of the two Sicilies, and for the other the duchies of Parma and Placentia. In his government he was prudent, and deservedly popular, industry was encouraged, abuses were reformed, and canals were made to convey plenty and commerce through the country. He died without children at Madrid 10th Aug. 1759, aged 46.

FERDINAND I. succeeded in 1458 to Alphonso of Arragon as king of Naples and Sicily. Though he protected commerce, and encouraged the liberal arts among his subjects, yet he was unpopular on account of his debaucheries and cruelties. He died little regretted 1494, aged 70.

FERDINAND, king of Portugal after Peter 1367,

died 1383. He assumed the title of king of Castile after the death of Peter the Cruel, and in consequence was engaged in war with Henry of Transjama, whose daughter he was obliged to marry to re-establish the general tranquillity. He was again unfortunate in another war, though supported by the English.

FERDINAND I. grand duke of Tuscany after his brother Francis II. 1587, was eminent for his wisdom in the government, and for the vigor with which he made war against the pirates who disturbed the commerce of his subjects in the Mediterranean. He died much respected 1609.

FERDINAND II. grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded Cosmo II. and gained the respect of the neighbouring princes, by the firm neutrality which he maintained during the wars between France and Spain. He ably supported the Venetians in their war in Candia, and died 1668 after a reign of 48 years.

FERDINAND of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century, who was not only well skilled in the logic of Aristotle, and the learning of the ancients, but an accomplished master in the polite arts, so that he passed among the vulgar for a magician. He wrote *de Artificio Omnis Scibilis* — and Commentaries on Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and on the Bible.

FERDINAND LOPEZ, a Portuguese who went to the East Indies in the 16th century, and interesting account of his voyage, &c.

FERDINAND, *Charles*, a native of Bruges, known as a poet and philosopher. He died at Paris 1494, author of a treatise on the Tranquillity of the Soul.

FERDINAND, *John*, a jesuit of Toledo, author of *Divinarum Scripturarum Thesaurus*, fol. 1594. He died at Valencia 1595, aged 59. Another of that name was a Dominican of Arragon, who published a commentary on Ecclesiastes, and died 1625.

FERDINAND DE JESUS, a Carmelite monk in Spain, very eloquent, so that he was surnamed the Golden mouthed. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, the Bible, &c. in the 17th century.

FERDINANDI, *Epiphanius*, a native of Obianto, eminent as a physician. He wrote *Observationes et Casus Medici* — *de Vita Propaganda* — *de Peste* — *Theorematum Medica*, &c. He died 1638, aged 69.

FERDONSI, *Hassan Ben Scharf*, a Persian poet, whose epic poem called *Schanameh* is very celebrated. It is the labor of 30 years, and consists of 60,000 verses, each of which is a distich. It contains the annals of the kings of Persia. He died at Thous 1020.

FERG OR FERGIRE, *Francis Paul*, a painter, born at Vienna 1689. He studied under Hans Graaf and Grient, and improved himself by travelling. He came to London where he was much esteemed, but an imprudent marriage ruined all his expectations. He was found dead at the door of his lodging 1740, worn out with disease and wretchedness. His landscapes are beautifully enriched with ruins of castles and towers.

FERGUS I. king of Scotland, son of Fergus king of the Irish Scots. It is said that he assisted the Scots in repelling the Picts, and that for his services he was elected king. He was drowned as he returned to Ireland 404.

FERGUSON, Robert, a divine, ejected from the living of Godmarham in Kent, for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards kept a school, and then devoted himself to politics, and became a court spy. He was next the associate of the unfortunate Monmouth, whom as it is thought he betrayed, as he was fickle in his attachments, and faithful to no party. He wrote the *Interest of Reason in Religion*, 8vo. — a Discourse concerning Justification, &c. and died poor 1714.

FERGUSON, Robert, a native of Edinburgh, who studied divinity, but preferred poetry and literary fame to all other pursuits. He obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office Edinburgh, but dissipation abridged his days, and he died insane in the lunatic asylum of Edinburgh 1774, aged 24. His pastoral, humorous, and lyric poems have been edited in Dr. Anderson's collection.

FERGUSON, James, an ingenious Scotchman, self taught as a philosopher, born of poor parents at Keith in Banffshire, 1710. He was for four years a common shepherd, and in this solitary employment he marked accurately the position of the stars with a thread and bead. His ingenuity was observed and encouraged by his opulent neighbours, who had him instructed in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and under the patronage of sir James Dunbar for many years he supported himself by drawing and taking portraits. His ingenuity was so great that after the accidental sight of a watch and of a clock, he made one of each with wood. In 1744 he came to London, and in consequence of his astronomical rotula to shew the new moon and eclipses, he was introduced to the learned and ingenious, and made fellow of the Royal society. He was a man of inoffensive manners, mild and benevolent in his character. The present king at his accession granted him a pension of 50l. a year, and occasionally took great delight in his conversation. He invented some useful instruments, and died 16th Nov. 1776. He wrote "Select Mechanical Exercises," 1773 — Introduction to Electricity, 1770 — to Astronomy, 1772 — treatise on Perspective, 1775 — and Astronomy Explained on Newton's Principles, edited for the fourth time 1770 — Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, &c. edited the fifth time, 1776, &c.

FERGUSON, William, a Scotch painter, who died 1690. He travelled into Italy, and excelled in representing dead birds, game, and still life.

FERMAT, Peter, an eminent mathematician, born at Toulouse 1590, where from his knowledge of the law he became counsellor in the parliament, and an upright magistrate. As a philosopher he may be said to have prepared the way for the Infinites of Newton and Leibnitz, and to have introduced new geometry. He was connected with Descartes, Huygens, and Pascal, and died 1664. His works highly valued were published at Toulouse, 2 vols. fol. 1679. His son *Samuel* was eminent as a literary man, and wrote some learned dissertations.

FERMOR, William count Von, a native of Phaskow, the son of a Scotchman. He like his father, was in the Russian service, and greatly distinguished himself against the Turks. In 1755 he was commander of

the Russian forces, and for his services in defeating the Prussians he was made count of the empire by the emperor Francis. He defeated the king of Prussia at the famous battle of Zorndorff, and afterwards took Berlin. He died 1771, aged 64.

FERNANDEZ, Anthony, author of Commentaries on Isaiah, and the Visions of the Old Testament, was superior of the Portuguese jesuit missionaries in India, and died in Portugal 1628.

FERNANDEZ, Benedict, a Portuguese jesuit, author of Commentaries on Genesis, and on St. Luke's Gospel. He died at Lisbon 1630.

FERNANDEZ, Alphonsa, a Spanish Dominican, author of an ecclesiastical history of his own times, and of other works. He died about 1640.

FERNEL, John Francis, physician to Henry II. of France, was born at Montdidier in Picardy 1506. He applied himself to study with the most indefatigable zeal at Paris, and he made such progress that his lectures on philosophical subjects were greatly admired for eloquence and erudition. He afterwards studied physic, and when admitted to practice, he divided his time between his patients and his books, allowing himself scarce five hours of rest in 24. When invited to court by the king, whose friendship and good opinion he had secured by curing one of his favorites, he excused himself, and when solicited to accept honors and places of emolument, he modestly refused, and preferred the retirement and studies of private life to every other pursuit. On the death of the king's first physician, he was at last obliged to settle at the court, but the sudden death of his wife who fell a sacrifice to her grief in leaving her relations to come to live at Fontainebleau, so affected him that he died within a month after, 1558. He wrote several works on medical subjects in high repute, as he was considered one of the great restorers of medicine. His practice was so great that his gains were yearly 12,000 livres.

FERNOUILLOT DE FALBAIRE, Charles George, a French author, who died May, 1801, aged 74. He wrote some articles in the Encyclopedie, besides dramatic pieces of considerable merit.

FERRACINO, Bartolomeo, a self taught mechanic, born at Bassan in Padua 1692. He was a sawyer, and his invention of a saw which worked by the wind recommended him to the notice of the great. He built a famous bridge over the Brenta in his native town, and died soon after the completion 1764. An account of his life and inventions was published by Memo, Venice.

FERRAND, James, a French physician of Agen. He wrote a book "on the Distemper of Love," Paris, 1622, which in treating of the passion as of a bodily disease, and of the frequent uneasiness, and fatal consequences of its pleasures, shows the great erudition of the author.

FERRAND, Lewis, a French lawyer, born at Toulon 1645. He was an advocaté of the parliament of Paris, and died there 1699. His works, which are neither accurate nor brilliant, are chiefly on religious subjects.

FERRAND, Anthony, a counsellor of Paris, who died there 1719, aged 42. His madrigals, songs, epigrams, &c.

&c. are well known. He was the rival of J. B. Rousseau in poetry.

FERRAND, *James Philip*, a French painter in enamel, was born at Joigni in Burgundy, and died at Paris 1732, aged 79. He wrote a treatise on Enamel Painting, and another on Miniatures, 12mo.

FERRANDUS, *Fulgentius*, a deacon of Carthage, who died before 551. He was disciple of St. Fulgentius, and wrote some books, enumerated by Cave.

FERRAR, *Robert*, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and made bishop of St. David's by the influence of Cranmer, to whom he had been chaplain. He was imprisoned on suspicion in Edward's reign, and under Mary he was burnt as a heretic at Caermarthen, 1555.

FERRAR, *Nicholas*, a native of London, son of an East India merchant. He was educated at Cambridge, and after travelling on the continent, he was made secretary to the Virginia company, and in 1624 elected member of parliament, and directed, with two others, to draw the impeachment against lord Cranfield, the treasurer. He soon after retired to Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, where he established a protestant monastery, and devoted himself to devotional pursuits. In 1626 he took deacon's orders, and died 1637. He had translated from the Spanish Valdeffo's Considerations on Religion.

FERRARI, *Lewis*, a native of Milan, who studied under Cardan, and became professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died 1565, aged 45. He is known for his invention of the method of resolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARI, *Antony Mary Zachary Bartholomew*, founder, with James Morigia, of the order of the Barnabites at Milan, 1520, confirmed by pope Paul III. 1535. This order flourished greatly. Ferrari died superior of his foundation, 1544.

FERRARI, *Ottaviano*, an Italian author, born at Milan, 1518. He was much respected as a professor of ethics and politics at Venice, Padua, Milan, and other places of Italy. He died at Milan, 1586, considered for his learning as a second Aristotle. He wrote de Sermonibus Exotericis, 1575 — de Origine Romanorum, 1607 — a Latin translation of Athenæus, and Notes on Aristotle.

FERRARI, *Francisco Bernardino*, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Milan, 1577. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college, and he was encouraged by the archbishop of Milan to travel not only to improve himself, but to make a collection of books. This valuable selection, made in Spain, Italy, and in other countries, laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library. Ferrari died at Milan, 1669, aged 92. He wrote de Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere Libri tres, 1613 — de Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Concionum Libri tres, 1620 — de Veterum Acclamationibus & Plausu Libri septem, 1627. These works are very curious, and display the great erudition and deep researches of the author.

FERRARI, *Ottavio*, of the same family, was born at Milan, 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian col-

lege, of which he became professor of rhetoric at the age of 21, on account of his great proficiency. Six years after he was invited by the republic of Venice to Padua, where as professor of Greek, of eloquence, and politics, he collected a great number of pupils, and restored the declining reputation of the university. His learning was so extensive, and his fame so deservedly established, that Christina of Sweden honored him with presents, and Lewis XIV. settled on him a pension of 500 crowns for seven years. He died 1682, respected for his amiable manners, and that sweetness and humanity of character which procured him the name of Pacificator. His works are chiefly on classical antiquities, the most known of which is Origines Lingux Italice, fol. 1676, a subject treated before by Scaliger, in 24 books, now lost.

FERRARI, *John Baptist*, a jesuit of Sienna, who published a Syriac Dictionary, 4to. 1622, to explain the Syriac words in the bible. He wrote also de Malorum Aureorum Cultura, & de Florum Cultura, 1633, and 1646, and died 1655.

FERRARI, *Giovanni Andrea*, a painter of Genoa, who died 1669, aged 70. He excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, &c.

FERRARIENSIS, a general of the Dominicans, who died 1528. His real name was Francis Sylvestre. He wrote on Philosophy, &c.

FERRARS, *George*, a learned man, born of an ancient family near St. Alban's, 1512. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's inn, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate under the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex. He became afterwards a favorite with Henry VIII. and his arrest, when he was member of parliament for Plymouth, created such confusion, that in the event, it established the privileges of the members of the house. On the fall of Somerset under Edward VI. he was named lord of misrule, to entertain the public with pastimes, and for 12 days he exhibited at Greenwich all the pomp and magnificence of assumed greatness, to the satisfaction of the court, and the gratification of the populace. Ferrars possessed such versatile talents, that though the religion of the court frequently changed at the caprice of the sovereign, he continued still a favorite with all, and died a protestant at Flamstead, Herts, 1579. He wrote the History of queen Mary, which was inserted in the chronicle under the name of Richard Grafton. He also contributed to the poetical work called "the Mirror for Magistrates," published 1559 — the Fall of Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, &c. — the tragedy of Thomas Woodstock, duke of Gloucester — tragedy of king Richard II. — the story of Eleanor Cobham, &c.

FERRARS, *Edward*, a Warwickshire poet, educated at Oxford. He was a favorite with Henry VIII. and died 1564. He wrote according to Wood, some comedies and tragedies.

FERRARS, *Henry*, of the same family as the preceding, was educated also at Oxford, and made large collections for the history of his native county. His valuable papers laid the foundation of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire. He was esteemed by Camden, and distinguished himself also as a poet. He died

1633, aged 84, leaving behind him, says Wood, the character of a well-bred gentleman, a good neighbour, and an honest man.

FERRAUD, *N.* a native of Daure, near the Pyrenees, who was a deputy in the convention, and distinguished himself by his enmity to the monarchy. He was commissary in the armies of the Rhine, where he behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and on his return to Paris, when opposing the attack made on the convention, 26th May, 1795, he was shot through the heart with a pistol. His murderer was executed, and the convention appointed a day to celebrate his obsequies.

FERREIN, *Antony*, a French anatomist, who died at Paris 1769, aged 76. He published lectures which he had read on medicine, and lectures on *Materia Medica*, each 3 vols. 12mo.

FERRERAS, *Don John of*, a Spanish divine, born at Labanizza 1652, and educated at Salamanca. His wit and learning recommended him to the court, from whose favors he refused the pressing offer of two bishoprics. He was made member of the academy of Madrid 1713, and appointed librarian to the king. He contributed much to the Spanish Dictionary, published by the academy 1739, in 6 vols. fol. He died 1735, leaving several works in philosophy, divinity, and history, the best known of which is his history of Spain, translated into French, by Hermilly, 10 vols. 4to.

FERRETI, or FERRETUS, a poet and historian of Vicenza, of the 14th century, who contributed much to the revival of learning in Europe. He wrote an history of his own times from 1259 to 1328, in seven books, and other works in verse and prose, in Italian.

FERRETI, *Emilio*, an Italian lawyer, born at Caselfranco, Bologna 1489. He was employed at Avignon, by Leo X. to whom he was secretary. He died at Avignon 1552. His *Opera Juridica* were published after his death.

FERRETY, *Giovanni Batista*, a Benedictine monk of Vicenza, who published at Verona, in 1672, "*Musæ Lapidariæ*," in folio, which contain inscriptions from ancient monuments. The time of his death is unknown.

FERRI, *Paul*, a learned divine, born at Metz 1591, and educated at Montauban. He became a minister in his native town, and gained popularity by his eloquence, and his dignified address as a preacher. He zealously employed himself to reconcile the protestants, and for these benevolent motives he was accused by his enemies of being bribed by Richelieu to form a coalition of the two religions. He died 1669, of the stone, and more than 80 calculi were found in his bladder. He published, 1616, *Scholastici Orthodoxici Specimen*, a book approved by Du Plessis Mornay — *Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodoxo*. 1619 — and *General Catechisme de la Reformation*, 1654.

FERRI, *Ciro*, a painter, born at Rome 1634. He was the disciple and happy imitator of Peter de Corona, and the excellence of his pieces, on which he set a very high price, recommended him to the patronage of pope Alexander VII. and of his three successors.

The duke of Florence also granted him a pension to finish the imperfect pictures of Cortona, and honorably nominated him chief of the Florentine school. Ferri was equally great as an architect, and several palaces and altars at Rome were raised from his designs. It is said that he died through chagrin at seeing the superior coloring of Bacici's picture of angels near his own works in the palace of Navona, 1689, at the age of 55.

FERRIER, *Arnaud de*, a lawyer, born at Toulouse 1506, and, from the greatness of his abilities, called the Cato of France. He was professor of the university, and afterwards counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse, and he was, in 1562, deputed by the French king to the council of Trent, where the boldness of his harangues in favor of his master offended some of his Italian hearers. He afterwards went to Venice, where he assisted father Paul in the collection of materials for the History of the council of Trent. He was at heart a protestant, and professed it at the solicitation of Du Plessis Mornay. He was made chancellor to the king of Navarre, and he formed the design to declare the French king head of the church, after the example of England. He died in his 79th year. He wrote some works.

FERRIER, *Jeremy*, a divinity professor at Nîmes, who, from protestant, became papist, even after declaring in a public disputation that Clement VIII. was Anti-christ. He was afterwards made state counsellor to the French king, and he attended him in Britany in 1626. He was patronized by Richelieu, and wrote some tracts, especially "*Catholique d'Etat*," in favor of his religion and principles. He died of a hectic fever 1626. He had a large family, but only one daughter, who married Tardieu, and of whom some anecdotes are recorded in Boileau's tenth satire.

FERRIER, *Lewis*, a poet, born at Avignon. He was imprisoned for some licentious verses in his "*Preceptes Galantes*," but liberated by interest. He wrote *Anne of Britany*, *Adrastus*, and *Montezuma*, tragedies, which, in a feeble style, have some pathetic passages. He died in Normandy 1721, aged 69.

FERRIER, *John*, a jesuit of Rodez, in Rouergne, confessor to the French king after Annat, in 1670. He opposed the Jansenists, and wrote his famous book, on probability, against them. He died 1674.

FERRIERES, *Claude de*, a doctor of civil law at Paris, who wrote several valuable books on jurisprudence. His compositions enriched the bookellers, but left him and his family very poor. He died 1715, aged 77. His works are, the Jurisprudence of the Justinian Code — of the Digest — of the Novellæ, &c. His son *Claude Joseph* wrote a Dictionary of Law, 2 vols. 4to. 1771.

FERRON, *Arnauld du*, a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who died 1563, aged 48. He wrote in elegant Latin in the style of Terence, and continued to the reign of Francis I. the Latin History of France by Paulus Æmilius the Veronese. It was published at Paris 1555, and very highly esteemed for curious and interesting details.

FERTE', *Henry de Seneferre Marechal de*, a famous general

general under Lewis XIII. and his successor, distinguished at the siege of Rochelle 1626, and at the battles of Rocroi and Lens. In 1650, he defeated the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of St. Nicholas, and was made marshal of France, but in 1656, he was taken prisoner, at Valenciennes, by the Spaniards. He died 1681, aged 82, respected as a warrior, but inferior to Turenne, whose fame he envied.

FERUS, *John*, a superior of the Gray Friars, at Metz, known as a preacher, and as an able commentator on the bible. His works which favor the protestants, are inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. He died 1654.

FESTUS, *Porcius*, was the proconsul of Judea, before whom the apostle Paul appeared, and by whom he was on his appeal sent to Rome.

FESTUS, *Pompeius*, an ancient grammarian, author of a *Tract de Significatione Verborum*, abridged from Flaccus.

FETTI, *Dominico*, a painter born at Rome, 1589, and educated under Ludovico Civoli, of Florence. He studied and imitated the paintings of Julio Romano, and was patronized by the duke of Mantua, whose palaces he adorned with his highly finished pieces. He ruined his constitution by licentious indulgences at Venice, and died in his 35th year. His pictures are very scarce, and much sought after. His sister, a nun, was also a good painter, and she adorned her convent, at Mantua, with some of her pieces.

FEVARDENTIUS, or FEWARDENT, *Francis*, a Franciscan friar of Coutances, Normandy, born 1541. He was a furious and bigoted opposer of the protestants, against whom he preached with great virulence. Even the third and fourth Henries were objects of his attack, and against them he directed all his thunder from the pulpit. He published the five books of Irenaeus, corrected and illustrated with learned notes, and edited the last time at Paris, 1639. He wrote also controversial tracts. He died 1641.

FEUILLE'E, *Lewis*, a French naturalist, born in Provence 1660. His great abilities were honorably employed by Lewis XIV. in different parts of the world, to advance the knowledge of natural history, and at his return he received a pension, and an observatory was built for his residence at Marseilles, where he died 1732. He wrote a journal of observations physical, botanical, &c. on the Coasts of South America, 3 vols. 4to. and presented the French king with a large folio of curious drawings, &c. executed in the south-seas.

FEUQUIERES, *Anthony de Pas marquis of*, a native of Artois, distinguished as a general, and made a marshal for his services in Germany. He wrote *Military Memoirs*, 4 vols. 12mo. in which he spoke with unusual severity against the general officers of his age, and died 1711, aged 63.

FEURBORN, *Justus*, a German protestant of Westphalia, author of several theological works in Latin. He died rector of the university of Gießen 1656, aged 69.

FEVRE, *Claude*, a French painter, who died in London 1675, aged 42. His portraits, flowers, historical pieces, &c. were much admired.

FEVRE, *Guy le*, sieur de la Boderie, a poet, born in Lower Normandy. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and published some works in Syriac and Chaldee, and assisted in the editing of Montanu' Polyglott bible. He died 1598, aged 57.

FEVRE, *Anthony le*, brother to Guy, was employed near the person of Henry IV. of France, and sent as ambassador to England, and to other countries. He died 1615, aged 60. His memoirs appeared at Paris, 5 vols. 12mo.

FEVRE, *Nicholas le*, a French jesuit, author of a treatise on true religion — and a critical examination of Bayle's works. He died 1755.

FEVRE, *James le*, or *Jacobus FABER*, a learned Frenchman, born at Estampes, in Picardy 1440. He was suspected of protestantism, and therefore exposed to persecution, and after taking refuge at Meaux, Blois, and Guienne, he at last found a safe retreat at Nerac, under the protection of Margaret, queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I. He died there 1537, nearly 100 years old. Though not professedly a protestant, he yet disapproved of many of the tenets of the church of Rome, and he held a conference with Bucer and Capito, at Straßburg, about the reformation of the church. In 1512, he published a translation of St. Paul's epistles, with notes, and gave the rest of the New Testament in 1522, with copious commentaries. Though the intimate friend, and correspondent of Erasmus, he quarrelled with him in consequence of some disputed passages in scripture, and Erasmus, much to his honor, after repelling the attack, solicited the continuance of his friendship. It is said that he was murdered in his bed, after weeping in the presence of queen Margaret, and lamenting that he had not, like many of his disciples, had the fortitude to become a martyr in the defence of his opinions.

FEVRE, *Nicolas le*, or *Nicolaus FABER*, an ingenious and learned man, born at Paris, 2d June 1544. In his youth, he had a dreadful accident, while cutting a pen, a small piece of the quill flew into his eye, and caused such acute pain, that he lifted, in sudden anguish, the knife to his eye, and struck it out of the socket. He studied the civil law at Toulouse, Padua, and Bologna, and after residing 18 months in Rome, he returned to Paris, and applied himself to belles lettres. His edition of Seneca, appeared in 1587, with learned notes. He also devoted some time to mathematics, and with such success that he discovered the falsity of Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. On the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, he was made preceptor to the duke of Condé, and after the king's death, he held the same office in the education of Lewis XIII. He died 1611. His works, which are few, were collected after his death by his friend le Begue, in a 4to. vol. 1614. Paris. He was not indeed anxious to appear as an author, but he was more willing to communicate instruction and intelligence to those who enriched the world with literary productions, and therefore for his liberality, and for his modesty, and the amiable qualities of a private character, he is deservedly commended by Baillet, Lipsius, and others.

FEVRE, *Tanaquil*, or *Tannequi*, a learned man, father

ther of Madame Dacier, was born at Caen in Normandy 1615. After studying with the greatest success at home, and under the care of his uncle, he went to Paris, and was soon recommended to the patronage of Richelieu, who settled a pension of 2000 livres upon him, to inspect the books published at the Louvre. The death of his patron, and the neglect of the next minister Mazarine, altered his plans of life, and he turned protestant, and accepted a professorship in the university of Saumur. Here his learning and his reputation drew pupils from all quarters, but an unfortunate assertion that he could pardon Sappho's love for her own sex, since it produced a beautiful ode, proved the cause of a dispute with the university, and at last in 1672, he was invited to remove to Heidelberg. A fever however prevented his departure, and he died 12th Sep. 1672. He left a son of his own name, who was a protestant divine in Holland, and at London, but became a Roman catholic at Paris, and published a *Traité de Futilité Poétique* 1697, and besides Madame Dacier, another daughter married to Paul Bauldri, professor at Utrecht. Faber was agreeable in his person, but rather effeminate, as to appear with neatness, he procured gloves, &c. from London, and essences from Rome. He published among other books, *Luciani de Morte Peregrini Libellus*, 4to. 1653. *Diatribe Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christi Testimonium suppositum esse* 1655, 8vo. — *Epistolarum Pars Prima*, 1659, *Secunda*, 1665 — a short account of the Lives of Greek poets — the life of Theseus, from Plutarch — *Methode pour Commencer les Humanités Grecques & Latines* — editions of Xenophon's *Convivium*, of Plato's *Alcibiades*, of Plutarch's *de Superstitione*, besides notes on Apollodorus, Longinus, and other classics.

FEVRE, *Roland le*, a painter, born at Anjou, though called sometimes a Venetian. His naked figures were much admired. He stained marble curiously. He died in England, 1677.

FEVRET, *Charles*, a French civilian, born at Saumur 1583. He studied the law at Heidelberg under Godefroy, and in 1607 he returned to Dijon, where he married Anne Brunet of Beaulne, by whom he had 19 children, 14 of which were born in eight years. He was a popular advocate at Dijon, and became counsellor of the three estates of the province. When Lewis XIII. came to Dijon to punish an insurrection, Fevret was the only person considered as capable to plead the cause of the insurgents, and to petition the monarch, and so eloquent and persuasive was his address that the king desired him to print it, and forgave the rebels. His abilities rendered him universally known, the princes of Condé appointed him their counsellor, and he held the same honorable office also with Frederic Casimir the palatine of the Rhine. He died at Dijon 1661, aged 78. He published 1645 a Latin treatise de *Clariss Fori Burgundici Oratoribus* — and in 1653 his famous "*Traité de l'Abus*," which has been frequently reprinted. He also translated Pibrac's *Quatrains* into Latin verse, &c.

FEUSTKING, *John Henry*, a native of Holstein, who became professor and doctor of divinity in the university of Wittemberg. He was also confessor to the elec-

tor of Saxony, and counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and died 1713, aged 41. He wrote various works in German and in Latin.

FEVRET DE FONTETTE, *Charles Marie*, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1710, and became eminent as a lawyer, and obtained a pension from government. He was member of the academy of belles lettres, and was laboriously employed in editing "*le Long's Bibliothèque Historique de la France*," which he enlarged from one to five large fol. vols. He died 1772.

FEYDEAU, *Matthew*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris 1616. He was a zealous Jansenist, and died in exile at Annonai in Vivares 1694. He wrote "*Meditations on Providence, and the Mercy of God*," under the name of Pressigny, and the "*Catechism of Grace*," &c.

FIASELLA, *Dominico*, an Italian historical painter, who died 1669, aged 80. He was also called Sarenza from the place of his birth near Genoa.

FICHARD, *John*, a lawyer and syndic, of Frankfort on the Mayne, where he died 1581, aged 69. The best known of his works are, *Virorum Qui Superiori Nostroque Sæculo Eruditione et Doctrinâ Illustrés atque Memorabiles Fuerunt, Vita*, 1536, 4to. — *Vita Juris-consultorum*, 1565 — *Onomasticon Philosophico-Medico Synonymum*, 1574 — *de Cautilis*, 1577 — *Concilium Matrimoniale*, 1580.

FICINUS, *Marsilius*, a learned Italian, born at Florence 1433, and educated at the expence of Lorenzo de Medicis, to whom his father was physician. He distinguished himself as an able scholar, a great philosopher, physician, and divine, and under the patronage of his friends Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medicis, he resorted in the West the study of the platonic philosophy, and translated not only his favorite author Plato, but also Plotinus, Proclus, Iamblicus, Porphyrius, &c. Though originally a sceptic, the eloquent preaching of Savanorola brought him to a due sense of religion and of religious duties, but like many of the learned of his time he still remained devoted to astrology. By care and a proper regimen he supported his naturally feeble constitution to the age of 66. He died at Correggio 1499, and soon after, as Baronius gravely affirms, appeared according to his promise to his friend Michael Mercatus, to prove thus the immortality of the soul. His writings sacred and profane are very numerous, they were collected and printed at Venice 1516, and at Paris 1641, in 2 vols. folio.

FICORONI, *Francesco*, a Roman medallist, who died 1747, aged 83. He wrote several works, in Italian, on medals and antiquities, published at Rome.

FIDANZA, *Johannes*, a philosopher, poet, and theologist of Tuscany, called also St. Bonaventure, and from his learning stiled the seraphic doctor. He died 1274, aged 53, author of some books now little known.

FIDDES, *Richard*, an English divine, born at Hunmanby near Scarborough, Yorkshire 1671. He entered at Corpus Christi college, and afterwards removed to University college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he returned to Yorkshire, where in 1693 he married. In 1694 he was presented

to the living of Halfham, but the marshy situation of the place proved so injurious to him that he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after completely recovered it. Thus disabled from performing his duty, he came to London 1712, and no longer able to shine as before as an eloquent preacher, he determined to maintain himself by his pen. By the friendship of Swift he was recommended to lord Oxford who made him his chaplain, but the hopes of preferment and independence vanished at the death of the queen and the changes of the ministry. By the recommendation of Dr. Radcliffe his relation, he took his degree of B. D. and afterwards was honored with that of D. D. by the university. He died at Putney 1725, aged 54, leaving in destitute circumstances his wife and six children. Of his writings the most known are, "a Body of Divinity Explaining the Principles and the Duties of Natural and Revealed Religion, 2 vols. fol. — 52 Discourses — and the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, in fol. These works appeared under the patronage of a large subscription, but their popularity was severely attacked. Stackhouse found great fault with the body of divinity, and for the life of Wolsey the author was acrimoniously censured in the London journal, as being a friend to popery, and the secret enemy of the reformation. Dr. Knight afterwards in his life of Erasmus repeats the accusation, and charges Fiddes with favoring the claims of the pretender, as he wrote his book in the house and under the eye of Atterbury, whose opposition to the Hanoverian family was then very unpopular. These charges may now be considered as puerile, Fiddes wrote for his bread, but he certainly wrote for a party, and while he wished to please one part of the nation, he was sure that his compositions would be viewed with a jaundiced eye by the other.

FIELD, *Richard*, an English divine, born at Hempstead, Herts 1561, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen hall, and soon distinguished himself as a preacher and a powerful disputant, so that in 1594 he became reader to Lincoln's Inn society, from one of whose members he obtained the living of Burrowclere, Hants. In 1598 he was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and under James her successor, he was made successively canon of Windfor, and dean of Gloucester. The bishopric of Oxford was intended for him, but he died before the appointment was conferred in form, 21st Nov. 1616, aged 55. He was a man highly respected for his learning, and anxiously devoted to the healing of dissensions in the church, so that at one time James wished to employ his great abilities to produce a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists of Germany. The first time the king heard him preach he quaintly observed, "this is a Field for God to Dwell in," and almost in similar words he was styled by Fuller, "that learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a Field which the Lord hath blessed." The most famous of his works is his, "Four Books of the Church," augmented with a fifth in the second edition, which appeared 1610. His memory was retentive to a surprising degree, so that whatever he read he accurately remembered. He was not, however, only a learned

man, but he was most universally, benevolent, exemplary in his family, religious in his behaviour, and in every thing a good christian.

FIELDING, *Henry*, the celebrated novelist, was born at Sharpsham park, Somersetshire, 22d April, 1707. His father was a lieutenant-general in the army, and grandson to an earl of Denbigh, and his mother was daughter of the first judge Gould. Young Fielding was educated at home, under the care of Mr. Oliver, a clergyman, whom he afterwards turned to ridicule in the humorous but coarse character of parson Trulliber in Joseph Andrews. He then went to Eton, where he formed an early intimacy with the future leading men of the age; with Lyttelton, Fox, Pitt, Hanbury Williams, and others, and then, when 18, he passed to Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of civil law for two years. Being ill supplied with money by his father, who had taken a second wife, and had another rising family to provide for, he returned to London, and in that scene of dissipation, regardless of the calls of temperance and of virtue, he gratified every passion, and laid the seeds of future evils and of lasting infirmities. With a straitened purse he soon found that something must be done for bread. He therefore commenced author, and produced his first dramatic piece, "Love in several Masques," 1727, which, together with "the Temple Beau" the next year, drew forth the applauses of crowded audiences. He was not, however, always successful, and he ventured to publish one of his pieces, bearing in the title "*as it was damned at the theatre royal, Drury-lane*;" but the severity of criticism, and the frowns of disapprobation were unheeded in the friendship and patronage of the great and powerful, especially of the duke of Argyle, and lord Lyttelton. About the year 1734 he married Miss Craddock at Salisbury, a woman of great beauty, and a fortune of about 1500l. but this, together with the estate of Stower, Dorsetshire, which fell to him by his father's death, and which might with economy have rendered him comfortable and independent, was quickly squandered away in expensive hospitality, and an improper show of equipage and magnificence, and at 30 Fielding found himself poor, and destitute of every resource. He now applied to the law, and in due time was called from the Temple to the bar, and began to make a respectable figure in Westminster hall; but the frequent attacks of the gout, and all the diseases engrafted on a licentious youth, prevented the success which his abilities fairly promised. To maintain himself and a wife and children whom he tenderly loved, he again had recourse to his pen, and various pamphlets and tracts were ushered into the world anonymously. In the full vigor of genius he produced his Joseph Andrews, and Tom Jones, novels so universally admired, as to be above the praise of his biographer. His "Wedding Day," however, did not meet on the stage the success which he expected, and while he meditated on the gloomy aspect of his affairs, the death of his wife came to embitter the cup of his affliction, and it proved so poignant, that his friends dreaded the loss of his senses. By time he recovered the severity of the blow, and he began again to struggle against fortune.

fortune. He undertook to contribute to two periodical papers, but reduced as his income was, he found great assistance in the appointment of justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, which was procured by the influence of his friends, and which, though unpopular and odious, was discharged by him with impartiality and attention. In the busy avocation of this office he planned and executed his *Amelia*, a work very respectable, but certainly inferior to *Tom Jones*. His constitution was now so enfeebled, that his friends advised his removing to the softer climate of Lisbon, and two months after he arrived there, he died, 1754, aged 48. Yet though weak, and laboring under the attacks of disease, he employed his pen in the humorous journal of his voyage to Lisbon, published in London 1755. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote an *Essay on Conversation* — on the *Knowledge and Characters of Men* — a *Journey from this World to the next* — the *History of Jonathan the Wild*, &c. His dramatic pieces are 26 in number, and the whole of his works has been published in several sizes, with an *Essay on his Life and Genius*, by Arthur Murphy. He left a second wife with four children. His biographer, who views his character with the partiality of a friend, and the candor of an historian, attributes much in the history of Fielding's life to slander and defamation; but he wisely observes that quick and warm passions should be early controuled, and that to their licentious indulgence the author of *Tom Jones* sacrificed his health, his happiness, and the prospect of a lengthened life. When poor he was no longer the master of his actions, and he had often recourse for subsistence to those measures which his honor disowned, and his pride regarded with shame. So fatal to all happiness and to peace is the wild indulgence of those passions which providence has given to man for his comfort if decently enjoyed, and for his misery if riotously abused. Some years after Fielding's death, the French consul at Lisbon, de Meyrionnet, offered to erect a monument over his grave, but the English factory, roused by the generous views of a stranger, discharged a debt due to departed literary merit.

FIELDING, Sarah, third sister of the preceding, was born 1714, and died unmarried 1768. She possessed the abilities and genius of her brother, which she evinced in the *Cry*, and in *David Simple*, and in the letters published as from the principal characters of the work. She also translated *Xenophon's Memorabilia*.

FIELDING, sir John, the fourth half brother to Henry Fielding, was his successor in the office of Westminster magistrate. Though blind from his youth, he discharged his duty with great activity and impartiality, and for his services to the public received the honor of knighthood 1761. He published various tracts on subjects of police, charges to the grand jury, essays on important subjects, but it is supposed that most of these appeared under his borrowed name, and that he wrote nothing but *Cautions against the Tricks of Sharpers*, 1777. He died at Drompton, Sept. 1780.

FIENNES, William, lord Say and Sele, born at

Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow as related to the founder. He was raised from the dignity of baron to that of viscount, by James I. but in the reign of his successor he showed himself violent, inconstant, and vindictive. In the long parliament of 1640, he was very active with Hampden and Pym, and though made master of the court of wards, he slighted all reconciliation with the king, so that he was attainted of treason for not attending the king's person at Oxford. After the king's death he left the presbyterians whom he had hitherto supported, and joined himself to the independents, and during the usurpation he was created one of Cromwell's peers. At the restoration he was greatly noticed by Charles II. made lord privy seal, and lord chamberlain, though, as Wood observes, he had been a grand rebel for 20 years, and while others who had been reduced to a bit of bread for his majesty's cause, were left to pine and languish under insult and disappointment, and though a promoter of the rebellion, and in some respect accessory to the murder of Charles, he died quietly in his bed 14th April, 1662, and was buried with his ancestors at Broughton. He is called by Whitlock a man of great parts, wisdom, and integrity, and Clarendon, allowing him the same merit, describes him as ambitious, the enemy of the church, and a violent and dangerous leader of the discontented party. He wrote some political tracts, besides an attack against the quakers, who it seems were numerous and troublesome in his neighbourhood.

FIENNES, Nathanael, second son of the above, was born at Broughton, 1608, and like his father educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He travelled on the continent, and at Geneva, and in Switzerland confirmed that aversion which he derived from his father against the church. At his return he was made member for Banbury, and displayed the same violence against the royal party as his father. During the civil wars he was colonel of horse, under Essex, and governor of Bristol, which he too easily yielded to the assault of prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to lose his head. His father's influence, however, saved him, and he left the army disgraced, but still virulently animated against the king. He joined the independents like his father, and when Cromwell became protector, he was made one of his privy council, and sent among his lords. At the restoration he retired into the country, and died at his seat of Newton Tony near Salisbury, 1669. He wrote some things in support of Cromwell's usurpation, and in another tract defended his conduct at Bristol. Clarendon represents him as an able man, and in council inferior only to the great Hampden.

FIENUS, Thomas, a physician, born at Antwerp 1566. He travelled over Italy, and at his return was made professor of physic at Louvain, and physician to the duke of Bavaria. He died at Louvain 1631. He wrote "*de Viribus Imaginationis*," in which he relates a curious story of a hypochondriac who thought himself so large that he could not get out of his room, — *de Formatione & Animatione Fœtus* — *Apologia pro eodem* — *de Cauteriis* — *Libri Chirurgici*.

FIESCHO,

FIESCHO, John Lewis, a noble Genoese, who conspired against Andrew Doria, with the intention of delivering the gallees to the French, and of making himself sovereign in the room of his rival. He was drowned in the attempt 1st Jan. 1547, and the plot abandoned by his associates, and his family banished from Genoa to the fifth generation. He was then only 22 years old.

FIGINO, Ambrozio, a painter born at Milan, the disciple of Lomazio. His descent from the cross is seen at Wilton and much admired. He died 1590.

FIGELIUS, Edmundus, a learned Swede, professor of history at Upsal. He wrote a book *de Statu Illustrum Romanorum*, 1656, and died 1676.

FILANGERI, Gaetano, a native of Naples, who studied, but never practised the law. He was in 1777 employed about the court as gentleman of the bed-chamber, and as an officer of marine, and in 1787 was raised to an office in the college of Finance. He wrote a popular work on legislation, the first vol. of which appeared in 1780, and the 8th in 1791. He died 1787, aged 35.

FILELFO, Francis, or **PHILEPHUS**, *Vid. PHILEPHUS*.

FILESAC, John, doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris, died 1638. His works appeared 1621, 3 vols. 4to.

FILICAJA, Vincentio di, an elegant poet of Florence, who died 1707, aged 65. He was senator in his native city, and his wants were honorably and liberally relieved by Christina, queen of Sweden. His poems, which are in a delicate and refined style, were collected by his son in folio, and reprinted at Venice, 3 vols. 12mo. 1747.

FILMER, sir Robert, an English writer born at East Sutton in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died 1688. He wrote the *Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy*, — "*Patriarcha*," in which he proves the original government to be monarchical, derived from the patriarchs, and heads of families, — and "*the Freeholders Grand Inquest*." His *Patriarcha* was attacked by Locke.

FINÆUS, Orontius, **Finé**, professor of mathematics in the college founded by Francis I. at Paris, was born at Briançon, Dauphiné, 1494. By his genius and application he recommended himself to the notice of the great, but though as a mathematician, and as a man of letters he was highly respectable, yet he was pinched by poverty, and at his death in 1555, he left his wife and six children in very reduced and distressed circumstances. He invented a clock in 1553, and pretended that he had found out the quadrature of the circle. His works were collected in 3 vols. folio. 1532, 1542, and 1556.

FINCH, Heneage, earl of Nottingham, son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was born in 1621. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple he assiduously applied himself to the study of law. He was made solicitor-general to Charles II. and created a baronet, and in 1661 he was elected member for the university of Oxford. He was very active in the im-

peachment of lord Clarendon, in 1667, and in 1670 he was made attorney-general, and three years after lord keeper, and raised to the peerage. In 1675 he was appointed lord chancellor, and in 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, and died the year after. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence, and though born in dangerous and troublesome times, he so conducted himself that he retained in every situation the good opinion of the king and of the people. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the church, Dryden has recorded him in his *Abolom* and *Achitophel*, in the character of Amri, and for his powers in oratory, he acquired and deserved the name of the *Roscius* and *Cicero* of England. Some of his speeches in parliament, and on judicial causes, have been published.

FINCH, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1647. Though he was one of the privy counsellors who proclaimed the elevation of the duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at court during the reign of James, but upon his abdication he wished the appointment of a regent, and not the setting up of another king. He was secretary under William, and held the same office under Anne, till 1704. At the accession of George I. he was one of the lords for the administration of affairs, and was declared president of the council. He retired from public affairs 1716, and died 1730. He wrote a very elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the trinity, for which he was thanked by the university of Oxford.

FINCH, Edward, brother of sir Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham, was vicar of Christ church, London, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary inquisitors. The crimes alledged against him were, that he preached in a surplice, worshipped the great idol set up in the church, i. e. the altar, and associated with women. He died Feb. 1, 1642, much respected.

FINCK, Thomas, a native of South Jutland, who took his medical degrees at Basil, and became physician to the duke of Sleswick. He was made in 1691 professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1602 professor of eloquence, and 1603, of medicine. He wrote tracts, *Geometriæ Rotundi* — *de Constitutione Matheos* — *de Medicinâ*, &c. He died 1656, aged 95.

FINET, sir John, a gentleman of respectability among the courtiers of James I. and Charles I. He was born at Saulton near Dover, in Kent, and died 1641, aged 70. He wrote "*Fineti Philoxenus*," a book on the precedency, treatment, audience, and punctilios observed towards foreign ambassadors at the English court, 1656.

FIRENZUOLA, Angelo, an Italian poet, born at Florence, and patronized by pope Clement VII. He was for some time an advocate and then became an ecclesiastic, and died at Rome 1545. His prose works were published at Florence 1548, 8vo. and his comedies and other poetical pieces the year after, and in 1763, in 3 vols.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS, Julius, a christian writer of the fourth century, of whom little is known. His book "*de Errone Profanarum Religionum*," has been often

often printed, and is a valuable performance. The eight books of astronomy or mathematics printed at Venice 1497, which bear his name, are supposed not to be by him, or at least to have been written by him before he was converted from heathenism to christianity.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, was the friend of Origen, and president of the council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata. He died 269.

FIRMIN, Thomas, a most benevolent Englishman, born at Ipswich, June, 1632. He was apprenticed by his parents who were puritans, to a linen manufacturer in London, and in 1660 married a citizen's daughter, who died after bringing him two children. He married again in 1664, and had several children. He was very prosperous in his business, and he honorably employed the fruits of his industry and success to the most charitable purposes. He was in his religious opinions a Socinian, but he nevertheless was held in esteem by the clergy, by Wilkins, Whichcot, and especially Tillotson, who frequented his company even when archbishop. He was settled in Lombard street, and the ravages of the plague in 1665, and the fire of 1666, gave full activity to his extensive benevolence. In 1676 he erected a warehouse in Little Britain for the industrious employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and in 1682 he established another manufactory of the same kind at Ipswich for the benefit of the protestants who had fled from France on account of religious persecutions. For the last 20 years of his life he was governor of Christ hospital, London, to which he was a great benefactor. There was indeed scarce a charitable institution to which he did not liberally contribute, with the most humane and benevolent of intentions. This worthy and great character, died 20th Dec. 1697, aged 66, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ hospital, where in the wall near his grave an inscription records his real merits. He published in 1678 Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and the Prevention of Beggary, &c. 4to.

FIRMIN, Giles, a native of Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, where he studied physic, which he afterwards practised in New England. On his return to England he took orders, and became minister of Shalford, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He resumed the practice of physic, and died 1697, aged 80. The best known of his works is "the Real Christian."

FIRONZABADI, surnamed Sharazi, a learned Persian, author of al Tanbidh, or general information on the Mahometan law in the 11th century. Another of the same name wrote the Ocean, or a dictionary of the Arabic language, and died 1414.

FISH, Simon, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Gray's Inn and studied the law. He fled into Germany in consequence of his acting in a play, in which severe censures were thrown upon Wolsey, and there he met William Tyndale likewise an exile. He wrote in 1527, "the Supplication of Beggars," which is a violent satire on bishops and clergy, and the perusal of this piece by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, restored him to favor, and after

Wolsey's fall he returned, and was graciously treated by the king. He died of the plague 1571. He translated the Dutch book called the Sum of the Scriptures.

FISHER, John, an English prelate, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459. He was educated at Michael house, a college afterwards incorporated with Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1495 when fellow, he served the office of proctor, and that same year he was elected master of Michael house, and then became confessor to Margaret, duchess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ colleges, at Cambridge, and among other acts of great benevolence, founded both the divinity professorships in the universities. In 1501 he took the degree of D. D. and was made vice chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1504 was nominated bishop of Rochester, and the next year accepted the headship of Queen's college, Cambridge. On Luther's appearance he stood forth as the champion of Rome, but though long favored by the king, he fell under his displeasure 1527, on account of his zealous defence of the queen, in the affair of her divorce. In 1530 he narrowly escaped poisoning by one Rouse, who threw in the cook's absence poison into the gruel, of which luckily the bishop did not taste, but which proved fatal to two of the servants, and nearly so to 15 others who partook of it. Upon the question of the king's supremacy in 1531, Fisher opposed it with great freedom, and increased the dissatisfaction of the court, by listening to the predictions of the holy maid of Kent, and more at last by refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to the king, and to his children, by Anne Boleyn. He was committed to the Tower for this contumacy, and though solicited by his friends he refused to alter his opinion, or assent to the lawfulness of the divorce, and the marriage of the king. He was attainted of high treason, but he might have languished in confinement the rest of life, had not the gratitude of the pope been unseasonably manifested towards him. Pleased with the firmness of the venerable bishop, Paul III. in 1535, created him a cardinal, an honor which displeased Henry so much, that he gave orders that none should bring the hat into his dominions. The measure was unworthy of a king, but when Fisher, more ambitiously than wisely, had declared to Cromwell, whom Henry had sent to examine him, that he would receive from the pope the cardinal's hat, the angry monarch, swore by the mother of God, that he should wear it on his shoulders then, for he would leave him never a head to set it on. He was therefore soon after arraigned, and condemned to suffer death for high treason, and on the 22d June, 1535, he was beheaded, and his head fixed on London-bridge, the next day. He was then nearly 77. Of his learning, his several works which are chiefly on Controversial subjects, &c. which appeared together at Wurtzburg, in folio, 1595, are evident proof. As he was the literary opponent of Erasmus, the opinion of that illustrious author must be considered as impartial. He describes him as a man of great and extensive powers of mind, and for integrity, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul, far superior to all the men of his age.

FISHER, *Mary*, an enthusiastic quaker, in the 17th century, who travelled to Constantinople, with the chimerical intention of converting the grand Segnior. Mahomet heard her with patience, and sent her back to her country in safety. She afterwards married a preacher of her persuasion, and then went into Languedoc, to attempt the conversion of the protestants there to the tenets of the quakers.

FITZHERBERT, *fir Anthony*, a learned lawyer, born of an ancient family at Norbury, Derbyshire. He was educated at Oxford, and at one of the inns of court, London, and soon distinguished himself as a lawyer. In 1511, he was made serjeant at law, in 1516, knighted, and in 1523, appointed justice in the court of common pleas. After a life supported in his high station with integrity and honor, he died 27th May 1538, and was buried at Norbury, leaving a numerous family, well provided for. He wrote the office of Justice of the Peace, &c. — the office of Sheriffs, &c. and other law tracts, besides “of the Surveying of Lands” — and the book of husbandry, &c.

FITZHERBERT, *Thomas*, grandson to fir Anthony, was born in Staffordshire 1552, and educated at Oxford, either at Exeter, or Lincoln college. As he was a zealous catholic, he left the university without a degree, and retired to privacy, but on account of his bigoted principles, and his attachment to the jesuits Campian and Parsons, he exposed himself to difficulties, and fled as a voluntary exile to France 1582. He afterwards went to Madrid, and Milan, and at last entered into the society of Jesus, at Rome 1614. He was afterwards at Brussels, and for 22 years presided over the English college at Rome, where he died 1640, aged 88, and was buried in the college chapel. He was a man of great learning, and he wrote several books, on controversial subjects, against Barlow, Downe, Andrews and other divines. His treatise concerning policy and religion, in three parts, was much admired by papists and protestants.

FITZHERBERT, *Nicholas*, grandson to fir Anthony, and cousin to Thomas, was born 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1572, he went abroad as a voluntary exile, on account of his religious principles, and settled at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, in the house of William Alan, the English cardinal. He was unfortunately drowned in a journey from Rome 1612. He wrote *Casæ Galatæi de Bonis Moribus*, 1595 — *Oxonienfis in Angliâ Academiæ Descriptio* 1602 — *de Antiquitate & Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis*, in Angliâ, 1608 — *Cardinalis Alani Vitæ Epitome*, 1608.

FITZJAMES, *James*, duke of Berwick, natural son of the duke of York, afterwards James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, was born at Moulins 1671. He was early inured to the labors of a military life, and was wounded at Buda 1686, and signalized himself at the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, and afterwards in Ireland at the siege of Londonderry, and at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703, he headed the French troops in Spain, reduced the rebels in the Cevennes, and in 1705 took Nice, and for his services was made marshal of France by the king. He gained the famous victory at Almanza,

over the English and Portuguese, under Galloway 1707; and thus secured the Spanish crown, on the head of Philip V. He was killed at the head of the French army, by a cannon ball, at the siege of Philipsburg, in Germany 1734. He was a man of a benevolent character, generally poor from the great sacrifices which he made to support the emigrants in his father's cause. Montesquieu has drawn up his character, and 2 vols. of his memoirs have been published, 12mo. by Margon.

FITZ-STEPHEN, *William*, a monk of Canterbury, of Norman extraction. He was present at the murder of Becket, of which he wrote an account. His description of London in that account is very curious, and is the oldest extant. He died 1191.

FIXMILLNER, *Placidus*, a native of Linz, in Austria, who early studied mathematics, at Strasburg, under Stuard, and afterwards embraced a monastic life, and was ecclesiastical professor for 40 years at Kremsmunster. He directed also his attention to celestial observations, and published some ingenious works on astronomical subjects, besides tracts on the canon law, and on ecclesiastical affairs. He died 1791, aged 71.

FIZES, *Anthony*, a famous physician of Montpellier, who died there 1765, aged 75. His works are esteemed. *Opera Medica*, 4to. 1742 — *Leçons de Chymie*, 1750. — *Tractatus de Febris*, 12mo. 1749. — *Tractatus de Physiologia*, 12mo. 1750. and dissertations.

FLACCOUR, *F. de*, directing general of the French East-India company, was also at the head of a colony in Madagascar, in 1648, which he was obliged to quit. On his return to France, he published an account of the island, in one vol. 4to.

FLACCUS, *Gaius Valerius*, a Latin poet, in the age of Vespasian, author of the *Argonautica*.

FLACIUS, or FRANOWITZ, *Matthias*, *Vid. FRANOWITZ*.

FLAMEEL, *Bertholet*, an historical painter of Liege, who died 1675, aged 61. He improved himself in Italy, and was noticed at Florence, by the grand duke. Some of his pieces, adorn the churches of Paris and of Liege.

FLAMEL, *Nicolas*, a notary of Paris, born at Pontoise. He suddenly rose from poverty to extensive opulence, and gave rise to a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. His riches, however, were nobly used in the relief of indigence, and in the erection of hospitals. It is supposed that his riches arose from successful speculations in commerce, at that time little known. He was living in 1399, and Lucas amused his readers by declaring that he had seen him in India after his decease. Some works on Alchymy have been attributed to him.

FLAMINIO, *Giovani Antonio*, an orator, poet, and historian of Bologna, author of the lives of Albertus Magnus, of St. Dominic, &c. He died 1536, aged 72.

FLAMINIO, *Marc Antonio*, son of the preceding, born at Imola. He was patronised by cardinal Farnese, who appointed him his secretary at the council of Trent, an office which his infirmities prevented him to execute. He died at Rome 1550, aged 57. His letters

and epigrams appeared 1561, 8vo. — and his paraphrase of 30 psalms 1558. His latinity is very pure. He was learned, and his other writings are much esteemed.

FLAMINIUS, or FLAMININUS, *Titus Quintus*, a Roman consul, celebrated for his defeat of Philip of Macedon, B. C. 198, and his restoration of the liberties of Greece. He prevailed upon Prusias to deliver up Annibal.

FLAMINIUS, *Nobilis*, an Italian, eminent as a divine, and as a critic. He wrote a treatise on Predestination, corrected the Vulgate edition of the Septuagint, and died at Lucca, 1590.

FLAMSTEED, *John*, an able astronomer, born at Derby, Aug. 19th 1646. He was educated in his native town, but a severe distemper prevented the designs of his parents, in sending him to the university, and when he left school in 1662, he saw for the first time, an astronomical book, Sacrobosco's *de Sphæra*. This fixed deeply his attention, and directed all his thoughts to astronomical subjects. He not only constructed dials, but by the help of Street's Caroline tables, he calculated very accurately an eclipse, which was to happen 22d June 1666, and so ingenious did this appear, that the calculation was shown to Mr. Halton, a gentleman of property and mathematical knowledge in the neighbourhood, who applauded the young astronomer, and supplied him with fresh books, for his studies. In 1669, he communicated his calculations of the eclipses of the fixed stars, by the moon, to the royal society, and received the thanks of that body, by the hands of its secretary Oldenburg, and one of its members Collins. In 1670 his father, who had hitherto viewed his studies with jealous dissatisfaction, pleased with his correspondence with learned men, advised him to go to London, which he willingly did to visit his friends Collins and Oldenburg. At Cambridge he became acquainted with Barrow, Wroe, and Newton, and he now entered at Jesus college, at that university, where he continued his astronomical studies with increasing zeal. In 1673-4, he wrote his *Ephemeris*, to show the folly of astrology, to which he added tables of the moon's rising and setting, and at the request of his friend sir Jonas Moore, he compiled an account of the tides, and constructed a barometer, for the use of the king. On taking his master's degree at Cambridge, he wished to take orders, but his friend sir Jonas dissuaded him, and procured him the place of astronomer royal, with a salary of 100l. a year. This however did not prevent Flamsteed's purpose, he was ordained by bishop Gunning, and when in 1675, the first stone was laid for the building of Greenwich observatory, he lodged at the queen's house there, and observed the appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars, and in 1681, published the doctrine of the Sphere, in sir Jonas Moore's posthumous work of a new System of Mathematics in 4to. In 1684, he obtained the living of Burlow in Surrey, the only preferment he ever held, but though his genius entitled him to higher emoluments, his benevolent heart was satisfied with moderate competence, more pleased in the pursuit of his favorite studies, and in the friendship of such men as Newton, Halley, Molineux, Wallis, Ca-

si, Wotton, Keil, &c. than in the possession of unbounded opulence. This great and illustrious character died of a strangury, 31st Dec. 1712, and thus though of a very feeble constitution lived more than 73 years. He was married but left no children. His *Historia Cœlestis Britannica*, of which the best part was printed before his death, was published by his widow 1725, in 3 vols. fol. and dedicated to the king. His papers, as he himself tells us in his preface, had been examined by the direction of George, prince of Denmark, by Roberts, Newton, Gregory, Arbuthnot, Wren and others, and, under this high recommendation, were afterwards presented to the public.

FLANDRIN, *Peter*, a native of Lyons, who studied the veterinary art under his uncle professor Chabert, and acquired some celebrity in the knowledge of comparative anatomy. He visited England and Spain in search of information about the management of cattle and the improvement of wools, and published an interesting treatise on the subject. He wrote besides various memoirs, and was made member of the national institute. He died 1796.

FLASSANS, *Taraudet de*, a Provençal poet of the 14th century, born at Flassans. He wrote a poem called *Lessons* to avoid the Treacheries of Love, for which he was rewarded by de Ponteves, with a piece of land. He was employed by queen Joan to make a remonstrance to the emperor Charles IV. which he ably executed.

FLATMAN, *Thomas*, an English poet, born in Aldersgate street, London, 1633, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and became barrister of the Inner Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. He now turned author, and wrote several light poems, one of which, on the death of lord Ossory, was read by the father, the duke of Ormond, with such gratification that he sent the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100l. In his younger days Flatman expressed his abhorrence to the marriage state by a song, beginning with these lines:

Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail,

Like a tory in a bog, or a thief in a jail, &c.

and when, as Wood says, he was afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and more with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672, and on his wedding night his jovial companions serenaded him with his favorite song. He died in Fleet-street, London, 1688. He was an indifferent poet; but, says Granger, succeeded better as a painter, as one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics. His poems, third edition, were printed 1682, in one vol. 8vo.

FLAVEL, *John*, an English divine, born in Worcester-shire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He was ejected from his living at Dartmouth, in 1662, for nonconformity, and retired to Hudscott, near South Molton. He returned to his living on the indulgence granted by Charles II. and died there 1692. He wrote *Navigation* and *Husbandry* spiritualized, &c. His works, which are respectable, were published 2 vols. fol. and 6 vols. 8vo.

FLAVIAN, a patriarch of Antioch, where he died 404.

FLAVIAN, a patriarch of Constantinople after Proclus 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy in a synod, for which, by the opposite faction, he was deposed, scourged, and banished to Lydia, where he died in consequence of the ill treatment which he had received.

FLAVIGNI, *Valerian de*, doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Rheims, and Hebrew professor of the royal college, was born at Laon, and died at Paris 1674, very old. He assisted in the polyglott of le Jay, and was a violent polemic.

FLAVITAS, patriarch of Constantinople after Acaësius. Zeno the emperor was so superstitious as to suppose that an angel would come down to inscribe the name of the new prelate on a piece of paper which he left on the altar; but Flavitas, by bribing the chamberlain, inserted his own name, and was made bishop; but died three months after, and the artifice being, in consequence, discovered, cost the guilty chamberlain his life.

FLAUST, *John Baptist*, an advocate of the parliament of Rouen. He was fifty years employed in the composition of his *Explication of the Jurisprudence Usage of Normandy*, 2 vols. folio. He died 1783, aged 72.

FLECHIER, *Esprit*, a celebrated French prelate, born 1632, at Perne, near Avignon. He distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and became known as an elegant scholar, by his poetical description of a carousal in pure latinity. His funeral orations were much admired, especially that on Turenne, and that on Montausier, which raised him to the same rank of reputation with the well known Bossuet. In 1679 he wrote his *History of Theodosius the Great*, and in 1685 he was honorably promoted to the see of Lavaur, on which occasion the king said, Be not surprised I have so long delayed to reward your merit; I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses. In 1687 he was translated to Nîmes, where, as a preacher and a bishop, he was successful in drawing many of the protestants to the catholic faith. In the famine of 1709 his charity and benevolence were unbounded. This most virtuous and exemplary man died 1710, lamented, says d'Alembert, by the catholics, regretted by the protestants, having exhibited to his brethren an excellent model of zeal and charity, simplicity and eloquence. His works are *Œuvres Mêlées* — Panegyric of Saints — Funeral Orations — sermons, 3 vols. 12mo. — the *History of Theodosius* — *Gratiani de Casibus Illustr. Vir.* — the *Life of Ximenes*, 4to. — letters, 2 vols. 12mo. — the *Life of Cardinal Comendón*, 4to. — posthumous works. Those who compare Bossuet with Flechier observe, that the former has less elegance but greater strength, and that the style of his rival is more flowing, finished, and uniform. Bossuet owes all to nature, Flechier much to art.

FLECKNOE, *Richard*, an English poet, formerly, it is said, a jesuit. At the revolution, when Dryden was dismissed, as being a catholic, from the office of laureat, Flecknoe was appointed as his successor, which so exasperated the bard, that he vented his in-

digination in a severe satirical poem called, from his humble antagonist, *Mac Flecknoe*. He wrote some plays, one only of which was acted. His *Damoiselles A-la-mode*, and his *Love's Kingdom* were both hissed off the stage. He wrote besides enigmas and epigrams, besides the "*Diarium*," in burlesque verse. The time of his death is unknown.

FLEETWOOD, *William*, an English lawyer, recorder of London in Elizabeth's reign, was natural son of Mr. Fleetwood of Hesketh, Lancashire. He was educated at Oxford, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities. He was made recorder of London 1569, and showed himself very active against mass-houses, and popish priests. In 1580 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1592 serjeant to the queen. He died 1593, and was buried at Great Missenden, Bucks, where he had an estate. He was married, and had some children who survived him. He was an eloquent orator, says Wood, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published an oration at Guild-hall before the lord mayor — a table to Plowden's Reports — the Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1658 — *Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII.* — *Titulorum Ordine Alphabet & Elenchus* 1579 and 1597.

FLEETWOOD, *William*, an English prelate, descended from the Lancashire Fleetwoods, and born in the tower of London 1st Jan. 1656. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and on taking orders, became an eloquent preacher. He was made chaplain to king William, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. He was installed canon of Windsor 1702, but in 1705, he quitted the tumults of the town, and, much to the concern of large audiences, who attended his eloquent and persuasive discourses, he retired to the privacy of Wexham rectory, in Bucks. In 1706, without any solicitation on his part, or that of his friends, he was nominated to succeed Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, and in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died at Tottenham, in Middlesex, where he had retired for change of air, 4th Aug. 1723, and he was buried in Ely cathedral, where his lady, who soon followed him to the grave, erected a monument over him. His only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, did not long survive him. Bishop Fleetwood's character was respectable in every point of view. Admired as a preacher, he made an exemplary life, and a benevolent heart, the noblest ornaments of his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. As a bishop he was beloved by his clergy, and did not arrogantly assume that superiority over them which conscious merit disdains, but illiberal pride asserts. As a writer he was highly respected, his sermons and divinity tracts were widely circulated; but the firmness of his opinions, however, drew upon him the censure of the house of Commons. His preface to his sermons, on the deaths of Mary, of the duke of Gloucester, and of William, and on the accession of Anne, gave such offence to the ministry that the book was burned publicly, 12th May 1712; but it was more universally read, and even appeared in the *Spectator*, No. 384. Besides these, Fleet-

Wood published *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge*, 8vo. 1691 — a translation of Jurieu's *Method of Devotion*, 1692, the 27th edition of which appeared 1750 — an *Essay on Miracles*, 8vo. 1701 — the *Reasonable Communicant*, 1704 — *Sixteen Practical Discourses on the Relative Duties of Parents, &c.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1705 — the *Thirteenth of Romans vindicated*, 1710 — the *Judgment of the Church of England in Lay Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism*, 1712 — the *Life of St. Wenefrede*, 1713 — *Chronicon Preciosum, or Account of English Money, Price of Corn and other Commodities for the last 600 Years*, 1707, besides smaller works.

FLEMING, *Robert*, a North Briton, born at Bathens, 1630. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and at the age of 33 became pastor of a congregation, from which office he was ejected after the restoration. He then settled at Rotterdam, in Holland, as minister of the Scots' congregation there, and died 25th July 1694. His "*Fulfilling of the Scriptures*," has been a popular work among the dissenters.

FLEMING, *Robert*, son of the preceding, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Leyden and Utrecht. He settled at Leyden as minister, and then removed to Amsterdam, from whence he came to London, and officiated at the Scotch church, Lothbury, and at Salters' hall. He wrote, among other things, sermons — tracts — *Christology*, 3 vols. 8vo. — the *Rise and Fall of Popery*, of which it is said that many passages are particularly applicable to the first events of the French revolution. He died 1716.

FLEMING, *Caleb*, a native of Nottingham, pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, and in 1752, called to be assistant to Dr. Forster at Pinners' hall. He wrote a *Survey of the Search after Souls*, and other tracts, and in his tenets he was a strict Arian. He died 1773, aged 75.

FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, *Richard*, a native of Crofton, Yorkshire, educated at University college, Oxford, and made prebendary of York 1408. He was, in 1442, made bishop of Lincoln, and went as deputy to the council of Constance. The pope raised him to York; but as the king refused his consent he continued bishop of Lincoln till his death, 1431. He was founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, and was a strenuous opposer of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as warmly embraced. To his disgrace he was instrumental, however, in digging up the bones of that bold reformer, according to the impotent resolutions of the Constance council.

FLESSELLES, *N. de*, a French magistrate, respectable for his loyalty, and the mildness of his manners. He attempted in vain to repress the tumults which preceded the revolution; but on the 14th of July 1789 his benevolent and patriotic interference proved fatal at the taking of the Bastille. He received a shot from a pistol, and his head, being cut off, was carried on a pike in triumph through the streets.

FLETCHER, *Dr. Richard*, father of the dramatic poet, was born in Kent, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made dean of Peterborough 1583, and three years after attended the Scotch Mary's execution, where he dis-

played more zeal than good sense in pressing that unfortunate queen to turn protestant. In 1589 he was advanced to the see of Bristol, in 1592 translated to Worcester, and 1594 to London. After the death of his wife he took a second, lady Baker, a woman of great beauty, about 1595, and this so offended Elizabeth, who was averse to the marriage of the clergy, especially of bishops, that she caused Whitgift to suspend him. Though afterwards restored to favor, the queen's conduct sat heavily upon him, and he died suddenly in his chair 1696. As he was fond of tobacco, then little known, Camden imputes his death to an immoderate use of it.

FLETCHER, *Giles*, brother to the bishop, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. D. 1581. His abilities were employed by queen Elizabeth, as commissioner in Scotland, Germany, and the Low Countries, and in 1588, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, to reconcile the Russians to the English commerce, and to efface the disadvantageous impressions which the jealousy of the Dutch and other powers had excited. On his return he was made secretary to the city of London, and in 1597 treasurer of St. Paul's. He died 1610. He wrote a curious account "of the Russian Commonwealth," with a description of the fashions and manners of the people, 1590, 8vo. The book was suppressed, but appeared in Hakluyt's collection, 1643.

FLETCHER, *John*, a dramatic writer, son of the bishop of London, was born in Northamptonshire 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, probably Benet college, and distinguished himself as a writer of plays conjointly with Beaumont. He also assisted Ben Jonson in his "*Widow*," and after Beaumont's death he consulted Shirley in the formation of the plots of his pieces. The respective share of these joint authors is not known, though it is said that Beaumont's judgment corrected the redundancies of Fletcher's wit. Once at a tavern the brother bards debated upon the plot of a tragedy, and Fletcher being overheard by the waiter to say that he would kill the king, he and his friend were both seized for high treason, till explanations proved to the magistrate that the intended murder was the innocent sacrifice of a theatrical hero. Fletcher died of the plague in London 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark. Fletcher was ranked with Jonson and Spakepeare, in the great triumvirate of chief dramatic authors, by Edward Philips, and Dryden says that his plays, as possessing gaiety in the comic parts, and pathos in the more serious characters, were acted more frequently than those of Jonson or Shakespear. Now, though they possess great merit, the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher are little regarded, and seldom appear on the stage. The plays of the poet amounting to above 50, were first edited together, 1679, folio, and lately by Colman, 10 vols. 8vo. 1778.

FLETCHER, *Phinehas*, a poet, son of Giles Fletcher. He was educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge 1600. He was made minister of Hilgay in Norfolk, 1621, by sir Henry Willoughby, and died there about 1650. He is known as the author of "*Purple Island*," a poem containing an allegorical description of man, and very popular at the

time of its publication. He wrote besides "Piscatory Eclogues," which were published at Edinburgh 1772, and the Purple Island, with Giles's "Christ's Victory," 1783 London.

FLETCHER, *Giles*, brother of Phineas, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. He died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk 1623, equally beloved, says Wood, of the muses and graces. His "Christ's Victory," was first published 1610, and again 1640, and it is a poem of some merit, as the personifications are very natural, and the language dignified.

FLETCHER, *Andrew*, son of sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, Scotland, was born 1653. He was educated under bishop Burnet, and when in parliament he so strongly opposed the measures of the court that he was obliged to leave the country and go to Holland. He landed in the West of England with Monmouth 1685, and afterwards fought against the Turks in the Hungarian army. The revolution restored him to his country, and he became a commissioner to settle the government of Scotland. He died in London 1716. His works which are all on political subjects, and in the bold style of theory, appeared together in 1 vol. 8vo. 1732.

FLETCHER, *Abraham*, a native of Little Broughton, Cumberland, brought up under his father as a tobacco pipe manufacturer. From this humble occupation, by severe application, he raised himself to public notice, and though self taught in reading and in writing, he so improved himself that he became at the age of 30 a teacher of mathematics; and as astrologer and universal doctor, he acquired a fortune of 3000l. His Universal Measurer, 8vo. is a work of great merit, and exhibits in the most favorable view his perfect knowledge of mathematics. He died 1793, aged 79.

FLEURY, *Claude*, a French advocate, born at Paris 1640. After being at the bar nine years he took orders, and in 1672 became preceptor to the prince of Conti, and in 1680 to the count de Vermandois. Under Fenelon he was subpreceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and for his services he was made abbot of Locdieu, which he resigned in 1706, for the rich priory of Angenteuil. In 1716 he was confessor to Lewis XV. and died 1723, aged 82, greatly respected for his learning and virtues. His works are numerous, the chief of which are, *Manners of the Israelites*—*Manners of the Christians*—*Ecclesiastical History*, in 13 vols. 4to. a valuable book—*Institution of Ecclesiastical Law*—a treatise on the Choice and Method of Studies—*Duties of Masters and Servants*—treatise on Public Law, 2 vols. 12mo.

FLEURY, *Julian*, the learned editor of the *Delphin Apuleius*, in 2 vols. 4to. He began *Ausonius*, but did not complete it.

FLEURY, *André Hercule de*, a famous cardinal, born at Lodeve in Languedoc 1653, and educated at Paris. Recommended by abilities, and by a pleasing address, and handsome figure, he rose from canon of Montpellier to be bishop of Frejus, and was appointed by Lewis XIV. preceptor to his grandson, after Bossuet and Fenelon. In 1726 he was made cardinal and prime

minister though aged 70, and so active was his conduct, and sagacious his measures, that the kingdom of France prospered greatly under his administration, the succession war was gloriously finished, and Lorraine added to the French dominions. His economy, however, neglected and ruined the marine, and in the war of 1740, his plans were not crowned with victory, so that it is said, he died with a heart broken with grief, 1743. Without the pride of Richelieu, and the avarice of Mazarine, he possessed great abilities, and though the misfortunes of the last war were attributed to him, he rather deserved the gratitude of the nation for his prudent management of the finances, and more for the benevolence of his heart.

FLINK, *Godfrey*, a Dutch painter, pupil of Rembrandt. He died 1660, aged 44. He imitated his master in the execution of his pieces, but afterwards studied the Italian manner.

FLIPART, *John James*, a French engraver, who died at Paris 11th July, 1782, aged 67. He possessed great merit, and in private life was an amiable man.

FLOQUET, *Stephen Joseph*, a musician of eminence, was born at Aix in Provence, and died at Paris 1785, aged 35. His operas were received with the most flattering applause on the French stage.

FLOBOARD, or FROBOARD, a French historian of Eprenai. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, where he wrote a Chronicle from 916 to 966—and a History of his Church from its Foundation to 949. The best edition is that of 1617. He wrote also poetry, and died 966, aged 73.

FLOGEL, *Charles Frederic*, author of a History of the Human Understanding—History of Comic Literature—Present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany, &c. in German, was professor of philosophy in the college of noblemen at Leignitz, where he died 1788, aged 59.

FLOOD, *Henry*, an Irish orator, son of the chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. He was educated at Dublin university, and at Oxford, where he was honored with the degree of M. A. 1752. He sat in the Irish house of commons for Kilkenny, and afterwards for Callan, and he acquired great popularity by his eloquence and the measures which he proposed, but his consequence ceased when he obtained a seat among the English commons, and his addresses on subjects of reform and on public occasions were received with little interest. He died 1791. He wrote a Pindaric Ode to Fame—a Poem on the Death of Frederic Prince of Wales, found in the Oxford collection, and some of his speeches have also appeared in print. His property after the death of his wife is bequeathed to Dublin university for the foundation of a professorship, and for enriching the public library by the purchase of MSS. &c.

FLORENTINO, *Stephano*, an historical painter of Florence, who studied under Giotto, and died 1350, aged 49.

FLORIAN, *John Peter Claris de*, a native of Languedoc, educated under the care of his relation Voltaire, by whose influence he obtained the office of page to the duke of Penthièvre. Though honored by his patron,

patron, and promoted in the army, he preferred literary reputation to all other objects, and published in 1782 his first work *Galathée*, a romance. He wrote afterwards *Theatre*, *Voltaire et le Serf de Jura*, which obtained the prize of the French academy — *Estelle* — *Numa Pompilius*, &c. During the revolution his sentiments expressed in *Numa* drew upon him the resentment of Robespierre, who imprisoned him, but after the tyrant's death he was liberated, and died at Seaux, 13th Sep. 1794, aged 39. He began during his confinement a poem on William Tell, which was never completed. He wrote also *Ebrahim*, a poem, &c.

FLORIMOND DE REMOND, a native of Guienne, counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He opposed warmly the Calvinists, and wrote on *Antichrist* — the Origin of the Heresies, &c. and died 1602.

FLORIO, John, the Resolute, as he styled himself, was born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. His parents who were Waldenses, and descended from the Florii of Sienna in Tuscany, had fled from the persecutions of popery in the Valteline, and settled finally in England under Elizabeth after a short absence during Mary's bigoted reign. Florio taught Italian and French in the university of Oxford, and was admitted at Magdalen college. He was tutor in those languages to prince Henry, and to Anne the queen of James I. to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died of the plague at Fulham 1625, aged 80. Of his works the principal are, "first Fruits and second Fruits," containing proverbs and witty sentences — *Garden of Recreation* — a translation of Montaigne's *Essays* — and an Italian and English Dictionary, fol. 1597, a work of merit. He married the sister of Sam. Daniel, the poet.

FLORIS, Francis, a painter of Antwerp, born 1520. He was like his father a sculptor till the age of 20, and then he studied painting under Lambert Lombard, and by imitating Angelo he acquired celebrity and opulence. He worked seven hours each day, and devoted the rest of the time to drinking. He died at the age of 50. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus, a Latin historian, related to Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman history, 116 A. D.

FLORUS, surnamed Master, a deacon of Lyons in the 9th century, author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle — an Answer to Erigena, on predestination, and other works.

FLOYER, sir John, a native of Hinters, Staffordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled as a respectable practitioner at Lichfield and was knighted. He wrote the *Touchstone of Medicines*, 2 vols. 8vo. — the *Virtues of Cold Water*, 8vo. and died 1720, aged 71.

FLUDD, Robert, an English philosopher, son of sir Thomas Fludd, knight, born at Milgate, Kent, 1574. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and after taking his degrees in arts applied to physic and travelled in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, to improve himself. He took his degrees in medicine 1605, and settled in London, and became fellow of the college of

physicians. He began to publish about 1616, and was a voluminous writer, chiefly on the powers and wonders of Alchymy, and the Rosicrucian doctrines. His works are in Latin, and written in an obscure and mysterious language. They amount to about 20, and are all mentioned in Wood's *Athenæ*. Two of his productions were against Kepler and Merfennus, and they were answered by those great philosophers.

FOES, or FOESIUS, Annius, a learned physician, born at Metz 1528. He was well skilled in Greek and Latin, and translated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, as also the commentaries of Galen. His abilities are praised by Huetius. He practised physic at Lorraine with reputation, and died 1596.

FOGLIETA, or FOLIETA, Uberto, a learned Genoese priest, banished from his country on account of the freedom of his writings. Cardinal d'Este, at Rome, became his patron, and he died there 1581, aged 63. He wrote *Historia Genuensium*, 12 libr. fol. 1585 — *de Ratione Scribendæ Historiæ Elogia Clarorum Ligurum*, 4to. — *de Causis Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii* — *Della Republica di Genoa*, 8vo. &c.

FOHI, the first king of China, and the founder of the monarchy about 20 years after the deluge. He removed the seat of empire from Xen Si, to Chin Cheu, and he invented instruments of music, and established proper laws respecting marriage, instead of the prevalent promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. It is said that he reigned 115 years, but fable is strongly intermixed with his history. His memory is still revered by the Chinese.

FOINARD, Frederic Maurice, a native of Conches in Normandy, who was eminent as a Hebrew scholar, and became vice-principal of the college of du Pleffis. He published *Breviarium Ecclesiasticarum*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Genesis Explained*, French and Latin, 2 vols. 12mo. — the *Psalms in Historical Order*, &c. and died 1743.

FOIX, Mark Anthony, a jesuit, eminent as a preacher. He died provincial of the college of Billon, Auvergne, 1687, aged 60. He published the *Art of Preaching* — the *Art of Educating a Prince*, 12mo. &c.

FOIX, Odel de, lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded under Lewis XII. at the battle of Ravenna 1512, and appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. The success of Colonna, however, soon after drove him from Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Parma, and Placentia, and after the unfortunate battle of Bicoque he retired to Guienne 1522. In 1528 he re-entered Italy, took Pavia, and boldly besieged Naples, before which he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and 20 years after buried in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

FOLARD, Charles, a French officer, born at Avignon 1669. His military genius was roused by the reading of Cæsar's commentaries, and at the age of 16 he became a soldier. His father confined him in a monastery, but he escaped, and still more attached to the army, became aid-de-camp to Vendome who commanded in Italy, 1702, and entrusted him with part of his forces. He was honored for his services with the cross of St. Lewis, and had a pension of 400 livres settled on him. In 1705 he was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and in consequence lost the use of his left hand. In

1706 he defended Modena against prince Eugene, by whom he was taken prisoner some time after the battle of Blenheim. In 1711 he was made governor of Bourbourg, in 1714 he assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks, and afterwards went into the service of Charles XII. of Sweden. He accompanied him in his invasion of Norway, and was present at his death, at the siege of Frederickshall 1718. On his return to France he served as colonel under the duke of Berwick, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the military art. He died at Avignon 1752, aged 83. He wrote some valuable commentaries on Polybius, in 6 vols. 4to. a book of new discoveries in war—a treatise Concerning the Defence of Places. Though not an accomplished writer, yet his publications show great knowledge of the military art.

FOLENGO, *Theophilus*, known by the assumed name of Merlin Cocayne, was of a noble family in Mantua. He fled from Bologna, and for some time was in the military profession, which he quitted for the society of the Benedictines in St. Euphemia monastery. He died 1544, aged 51, at the priory of St. Croce, Bassano. The best known of his works are “Opus Macaronicum,” 1651, a popular work—Orlandino, 1526, and Chaos del Triperuno, two licentious poems—on the three Ages of Man, 1527,—le Humanita del Figlio di Dio, 1533.

FOLENGO, *John Baptist*, a Benedictine monk of Mantua, who died at Treviso, 1559, aged 69. He was author of Commentaries on the Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, and the first of St. John, 1555, 8vo.—a Commentary on the Psalms, 1557, folio. &c.

FOLKES, *Martin*, an English antiquary and philosopher, born at Westminster 1690. He was of the Royal society, London, and became its president after sir Hans Sloane 1741. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and was a great connoisseur of old and modern coins. He died in London 1754. Bowyer's anecdotes contain an ample account of him. He wrote a 4to. volume of English Silver Coin, from the Conquest to his own time.

FONCEMAGNE, *Stephen Laurent de*, a native of Orleans, who died at Paris 26th Sept. 1779, aged 83. He was first preceptor to the duke of Chartres, and is known for some memoirs in the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member.

FONSECA, *Anthony de*, a Dominican of Lisbon educated at Paris, where he published remarks on Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible, 1539. He was preacher to the king, and theological professor at the university of Coimbra.

FONSECA, *Peter*, a Portuguese writer, author of a system of metaphysics in 4 vols. folio. He died 1559.

FONT, *Joseph de la*, a French comic writer, author of five comedies and some operas. He died 1725, aged 39, hurried to his grave by his intemperance and love of pleasure.

FONT, *Pierre de la*, a French divine who died 1699. He wrote “Entretiens Ecclesiastiques” 5 vols. 12mo. and 4 vols. of sermons.

FONTAINE, *John de la*, a celebrated French poet,

born at Chateau-Thierry, 8th July, 1621. After a liberal education he was admitted at 19 among the fathers of the oratory, whom he soon left, but he displayed no genius for poetry till the age of 22, when the accidental hearing of Malherbe's odes on the assassination of Henry roused his powers into a flame. He read with eagerness the best poets of Greece, and Rome, of Italy, and of his country, and in the writings of Plato and Plutarch, collected all that morality which has enriched and beautified his fables. He married to please his parents, but though he had shown such partialities to his wife as to entrust her in confidence with his compositions, he left her soon with indifference to follow his patroness the duchess of Bouillon to Paris. Here he procured a pension and became gentleman to Henrietta of England, after whose death he was received into the house of the witty Madam de la Sabliere, who jocosely observed in parting with her household, she kept only three animals, her dog, her cat, and her la Fontaine. In the company of this learned lady he continued about 20 years, not, however, without paying annually formal visits to his neglected wife, and upon the death of his patroness he refused the invitations of St. Evremont, and others, to come to settle in England. He was attacked by a severe illness in 1692, and then began to think of death and of religion, at the representation of the priest who attended him. The holy monitor reminded him that his tales had an evil tendency, and were frequently licentious, and hostile to good morals, and la Fontaine at last acknowledged the imputation, and promised amendment. Though not a libertine he was most indifferent to religious truths, and he informed the priest with great composure that he had the new Testament which he thought a tolerable good book. He died 13th April, 1695, and it is said he was found with an hair shirt on, a proof of sincere repentance according to some. In his character la Fontaine was a very absent man, who, in the indulgence of his reveries and poetical ideas, would often say the most unbecoming things, and do the most incoherent actions. Meeting one day his son, without knowing him, he observed that he was a youth of parts and spirit, and when informed it was his own son, he replied with unconcern, I am really glad of it. In the company of some wits and of some eminent ecclesiastics, he asked if St. Austin had more wit than Rabelais. One of the divines eying him from top to toe, answered only by observing, that “he had put on one of his stockings the wrong side outward,” which was the case. In consequence of his great merit, it is said the intendant forbade taxes to be levied on his family, an honorable mark of respect paid to genius. He wrote besides “Tales,”—fables—comedies—Amours de Psyche, a romance—letters, &c. all of which possess great originality. Four vols. of his miscellanies appeared at Paris 1744.

FONTAINE, *Nicholas*, son of a scrivener, admitted at the age of 20 among the society of port Royal, where he had afterwards the superintendence of the pupils. In 1664 he was confined for four years in the bastille with Sacy, and at last finally settled at Melun where he died 1709, aged 84. He wrote “Lives of

the Saints of the Old Testament" 4 vols. 8vo. — Lives of Saints in General, 4 vols. 8vo. — the Figurative Language of the Bible, 4to. — Memoirs of the Solitaries of Port-Royal, 2 vols. 12mo. — Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul's epistles, translated 7 vols. 8vo. For private worth, for learning, and piety, and for indefatigable and patient industry, Fontaine not only equalled but surpassed his contemporaries.

FONTAINES, *Peter Francis Guyot des*, a French critic, born at Rouen 1685. He took the habit of a jesuit at 15, and quitted the society at 30. For some time a priest, he became a man of wit, and in 1724, he was entrusted by Bignon with the care of the "Journal des Savans." The severity of his censures drew upon him the accusation of an abominable crime from his enemies, but, after some confinement, his character was cleared up and re-established. In 1731, he began the "Nouvelles du Parnasse, ou Reflexions sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," of which he wrote 2 vols., till the work was suppressed for the severity of its contents. In 1735, he began "Observations sur les Ecrits Modernes," which, after 33 vols. were completed, was also suppressed 1743. The next year another periodical paper, "Jugemens sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," was undertaken; but after 11 vols. had appeared, death stopped the labors of the critic 1745. He published translations of Virgil and other classics, besides those of Pope, Swift, Fielding and others.

FONTANA, *Dominico*, a Roman architect and mechanic, born at Milan 1543. His chief work was the setting up of the obelisk, in front of St. Peter's, which had been buried for many years, and considered as an impracticable thing by all other mechanics. He was deservedly commended and rewarded for the bold and successful execution of this, and in 1592, he removed to Naples as an architect to the king, and died there greatly respected 1607.

FONTANA, *Prospero*, a painter, born at Bologna 1512. He was an able artist, and had among his pupils Ludovico and Annibal Caracci.

FONTANA, *Lavinia*, daughter of the preceding, died 1602, aged 50. She was eminent as a painter, and was patronized by pope Gregory XIII., whose picture she drew in a very superior style.

FONTANGES, *Marie Angelique, duchess of*, successor to de Montespan in the good graces of Louis XIV., was beautiful as an angel, but silly as a goose says abbé Choisi. She died in child-bed, June 1681, aged only 20.

FONTANINI, *Juste*, archbishop of Ancyra, was born in the Frioul, and died at Rome 1736. His chief works are *Bibliotheca Della Eloquenza Italiana*, 2 vols. 4to. 1753 — a Literary History of Aquileia, 1742 — a collection of Bulls of Canonization from John XV. to Benedict XIII.

FONTE-MODERATA, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo. She was born at Venice 1555, and though placed at first in a monastery, she married, and, after 20 years of conjugal happiness, died in child-bed 1592. Her memory was so retentive that she could repeat verbatim a discourse when only once heard. She wrote a poem called "il Floridoro," and another on the Passion and Resurrection of Christ, besides

"Dei Meriti Delle Donne," a prose work in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior in understanding to the male.

FONTENAY, *Peter Claude*, a learned jesuit, born at Paris. He was engaged to continue Longueval's History of the Gallican Church, and died 1742.

FONTENAY, *John Baptist Blain de*, a French painter, disciple of Monoyer, born at Caen 1654. His fruits and flowers are very fine, and the insects on them have the appearance of real life. He was patronized by Louis XIV., who granted him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre. He died at Paris 1715.

FONTENELLE, *Bernard le Bovier de*, son of an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, by a sister of the great dramatic Corneille, was born at Rouen, 11th Feb. 1657. Though so weak at his birth that his surviving was unexpected, he attained the age of 100, never troubled with attacks of disease till his 90th year, when his eyes became dim and his hearing dull. He died Jan. 1757. He displayed early proofs of genius, and before he had reached his 20th year he had written a great part of his *Bellerophon*, a tragic opera. He did not, however, shine as a dramatic writer equal to his uncle Corneille, but in his other pieces he exhibits great powers, delicacy of wit, and profoundness of thought, so that Voltaire has truly observed that he was the most universal genius which the age of Louis XIV. produced. His "Plurality of Worlds" is a most fascinating performance, in which he introduces a lady conveying the sublimer truths of philosophy in a dialogue, pleasing, lively, and refined. In his office of secretary to the academy of sciences, in which he continued more than 40 years, he devoted himself to the "History" of that learned body, and introduced elegance of language into the most abstruse parts of science. The "Eloges" delivered on deceased members are perused with particular attention and delight, and his apology for Descartes' virtues, though in favor of an exploded system, must be read with interest and admiration due to a great but mistaken genius. No man more than Fontenelle deserved and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his contemporaries. In his temper he was mild and affable, and with the feelings of a true christian he observed that a man should be sparing in superfluities to himself, that he may supply necessities to others. Though originally poor, he acquired, by industry and commendable economy, an independent fortune; but not despising the rest of the world for his superiority of mental talents and of riches he said that men are foolish and wicked, but such as they are we must live among them. He wrote besides the works already mentioned, *Pastoral Poems* 1688 — History of the French Theatre to Corneille — Reflections on Theatrical Poetry, particularly Tragedy, a judicious and valuable work — Elements of Geometry — of Infinities, 1727 — a tragedy, and six comedies — Endymion — Moral Discourses — the History of Oracles — Dialogues of the Dead, &c. His works have been published at Paris in 8 vols. large 8vo. His Eloge was pronounced by le Cat.

FONTENU, *Lewis Francis de*, a French writer, born at Lilledon, in Gatinois 1657. He was a great antiquarian, and contributed much to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. A list of his works is preserved

ed in Saxius' Onomasticon 1714. He died 1759, aged 92.

FONTIUS, Bartholomew, an historian of Florence, intimate with Picus Mirandula, and other learned men. He was librarian to Matthew Corvinus king of Hungary at Buda, and died 1513, aged 68. He wrote a commentary on Persius, and some orations.

FOOTE, Samuel, a dramatic writer, called the English Aristophanes, was born at Truro, Cornwall, 1722. His father was commissioner of the prize office, and member for Tiverton, and his mother inherited the paternal estates of her family by the unfortunate quarrel of her two brothers, sir John Dinely Goodere bart. and sir Samuel Goodere, captain of the Ruby man of war, in which both unhappily fell. He was at Worcester college, Oxford, and then removed to the Temple, but the law was too dry and abstruse a pursuit for his volatile temper, and he therefore went on the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but his success in performing the character of other writers did not please him, and he commenced author and actor in the Hay-market, where in 1747, he first appeared before the public in "the Diversions of the Morning." This entertaining piece at first opposed by the Westminster justices, as representing characters in real life, was altered to "Mr. Foote's giving Tea to his Friends" and thus for upwards of 40 mornings drew crowded and applauding audiences. The next year presented "an Auction of Pictures" which met with equal approbation, though it reflected on the popular characters of the day, on sir Thomas de Veil the justice, Cock the auctioneer, and Henley the orator. From 1752, to 1761, his success continued uninterrupted by the introduction of new pieces, and the versatility with which he himself represented various characters, and the little theatre Hay-market was now considered as the regular summer theatre, after the close of the other two. In 1766, he had the misfortune while at lord Mexborough's to break his leg by a fall from his horse, and to suffer an amputation, but the accident so interested the duke of York who was present, that in consequence of his influence, a patent was obtained that year for the little theatre. In 1776, his attempt to introduce on the stage the duchess of Kingston, a lady whose conduct was then much canvassed before the public, not only proved abortive, but brought upon him the malicious accusation of unnatural practices. Though acquitted of this foul charge, yet the blow he felt from the imputation weakened his constitution, and brought on a paralytic fit. He recovered, but the following year as he proceeded to France by the advice of his physicians, he was taken ill and died a few hours after at Dover, 20th Oct. 1777. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the wit and humor of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, as Boswell relates, met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, says he, I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner, pretty fully affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible. His dramas

are 20 in number, mostly built on temporary topics, and full of personalities. He borrowed liberally from Moliere, but made all his own by his own peculiar powers of humor and originality. His works have been collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. His life has been published with entertaining anecdotes by Mr. Cooke.

FOPPENS, John Francis, professor of divinity at Louvain, and archdeacon of Mechlin, edited Miræus' Opera Historica Diplomatica, and compiled Bibliotheca Belgica, 2 vols. 4to. from the labors of learned Belgians, and other works, and died 1761, aged 72.

FORBES, Patrick, a Scotch prelate, of a noble family, born in Aberdeenshire 1564. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and being ordained presbyter at the age of 28, he was, in 1618, raised to the see of Aberdeen, much against his will, but at the pressing solicitations of king James. This great and good man died 1635, aged 71. His Commentary on the Revelations appeared London 1613. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen university of which he was chancellor, and he revived the professorship of law, physic, and divinity.

FORBES, John, son of the preceding, was made bishop of Aberdeen, by king James. He was expelled from the divinity professorship at Aberdeen by the covenanters, and after two years' residence in Holland, he returned to his native country and ended his days at his estate at Corrie 1648. He was a very learned man, as his theological and historical institutions fully evince. His works were published at Amsterdam 2 vols. fol. 1703.

FORBES, William, bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen 1585, and educated there. After studying at Leyden, and in the universities of Germany, he came to England, where he rejected the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, that he might re-establish his health by returning to the air of his native country. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and as his health would not permit his frequent preaching, he was appointed principal of the Marischal-college Aberdeen. On the foundation of the see of Edinburgh by Charles I., Dr. Forbes was honorably placed by the monarch to fill it, but he enjoyed his dignity only three months, and died 1634. He was a man of extensive learning, but was very moderate in his opinions and pacific in his temper, as his treatise to diminish controversies printed London 1658, and re-printed at Frankfort 1707, fully proves.

FORBES, Duncan, a Scotch judge, born at Culloden 1685. He studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris, and on his return to Scotland 1710, practised as an advocate. In 1722, he was elected member for Invernesshire, and 1725 was made lord advocate. In 1742, he was raised to be lord president of the court of sessions, and, in the rebellion of 1745, he nobly opposed the pretender, but the refusal of government to refund what he had lost by his liberal support of the royal cause, proved so disagreeable to his feelings, that it produced a fever of which he died 1747, aged 62. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote Thoughts on Religion, — a Letter to a bishop on Hutchinson's writings, — Reflections on Incredulity, 2 vols. 12mo 1750.

FORBIN, Claude Chevalier de, a French naval officer, born in 1656. He was early brought up to the sea service, and in 1686 became chief admiral to the king of Siam in the East-Indies. He afterwards distinguished himself in Europe, on the coast of Spain, and in the service of Lewis XIV. The king was pleased with his valor, and the disinterestedness, and generosity of his character, but though favored by the prince, he was neglected by the ministers, and therefore he retired in discontent from the service 1710. He died 1733, aged 77. His maxims to persons in the sea service, were two, never to interfere with any thing not belonging to their employment, and to pay a blind obedience to the orders they received, however repugnant to their private opinions.

FORFISHER, Vid. FROBISHER.

FORBONNAIS, Francis Veron de, inspector general of the manufactures of France, was born at Mans, 2d Oct. 1722, and died at Paris at the end of 1800. He was well acquainted with commerce, and the real resources of a kingdom, and he published various intelligent tracts on subjects of finance, politics, and mercantile concerns.

FORCE, Charlotte Rose de Caumont de la, a French poetess, who died 1724, aged 70. Her Castle in Spain, a poem — her secret History of Burgundy, a romance — her tales, and other works, possess merit.

FORCE, James duke de la, son of Francis, lord of la Force, who, with his eldest son *Arnaud*, was murdered in his bed, on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew. He was then nine years old, and was between his father and his brother in the bed, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped with his life, a circumstance which Voltaire has recorded in the 2d canto of his *Henriade*. He fought under Henry IV. and espoused the side of the protestants, against Lewis XIII. especially at Montauban 1621. He soon after made his peace with the king, upon which he was created marshal of France, a duke, lieutenant general of the army of Piedmont, besides a present of 200,000 crowns. He afterwards took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan 1630. He was afterwards engaged in the German wars, and took Spire, after raising the siege of Philippsburg. He died full of years and of glory 1652, aged 89.

FORD, John, a dramatic poet, in the reigns of James, and Charles I. He was of the middle Temple, but the time of his death is unknown. He wrote 12 plays published between 1629, and 1636.

FORDUN, John de, a Scotch historian, who flourished about 1377. He wrote a history of his country called *Scoti-Chronicon*, a curious but not accurate performance, published by Hearne at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. and by Goodall, fol. Edinburgh.

FORDYCE, David, a learned Scotsman, born at Aberdeen 1720, where he was educated, and where he became professor of moral philosophy, in the marischal college. He travelled through France and Italy, and other parts of Europe, and was drowned on his return, in a storm on the coast of Holland 1751. He wrote *Dialogues concerning Education*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *treatise of Moral Philosophy* — *Theodorus*, a dialogue

concerning the Art of Preaching — the Temple of Virtue, a dream, &c.

FORDYCE, James, a Scotch divine, brother to the above, born at Aberdeen, and educated there. He was minister of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, and in 1762, he removed to Monkwell street, London, where he was assistant, and then successor to Dr. Lawrence. He afterwards settled in Hampshire, and died at Bath 1796, in his 77th year. He is author of *Sermons to young Women*, 2 vols. — *Addresses to young Men*, 2 vols. — *Addresses to the Deity* — a sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit — poems — single sermons, &c.

FORDYCE, George, nephew of the preceding, was born near Aberdeen, and educated in that university, where at the age of 14 he took his degree of M. A. After some residence with his uncle, who was an apothecary and surgeon at Uppingham, Rutlandshire, he went to Edinburgh, and to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1758. He settled the following year in London, where he distinguished himself as a lecturer on the *Materia Medica*, and the practice of physic, and in 1770 he became physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and six years after a fellow of the Royal society. He was, in 1787, made a fellow of the college of physicians *speciali gratia*, an unusual honor, and he died 1802, aged 66. His works are essays on Fevers — on Digestion — *Elements of the Practice of Physic* — *Elements of Agriculture*, and *Vegetation*, &c.

FORDYCE, sir William, a Scotch physician, of great repute, who died in London 1792.

FOREIRO, Francis, a Dominican monk, born at Lisbon, and sent, by the king of Portugal, to the council of Trent, where he was in consequence of his abilities invited to draw up a general catechism. He published, with a commentary, a translation of Isaiah's prophecy, Venice 1562, and died at Lisbon, 1581.

FOREST, Peter, or **FORESTUS**, a Dutch physician, born at Alcmæer 1522. He studied physic in Italy, and died medical professor at Leyden 1597. The most known of his works is "*Observations on Medicine*" 6 vols. fol. Frankfort 1623.

FOREST, John, a French landscape painter, born at Paris, where he died 1712, aged 76. He was painter to the French king, and in his manner imitated Titian, Giorgione, and the Bassans.

FOREST, or FORESTA, James Philip, known by the name of Philip Bergamo, the place of his birth, was an Augustine monk, and wrote a chronicle from Adam to the year 1503, a work not very valuable. He wrote a *Confessional*, fol. Venice 1487 — and a treatise of *Illustrious Women*, fol. 1497, Ferrara.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, a native of Berlin, minister of the French church there, and afterwards professor of philosophy in the French college, and then secretary to the royal Berlin academy of sciences, and privy counsellor. He died 1797, aged 86. He was author of *Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History* — *History of Philosophy abridged*, both translated into English — *Researches on the Elements of Matter* — *Considerations on Cicero's Tusculanum* — the *Christian Philosopher* — *Pensées Raisonnables* — *Anti-*

ti-Emile against Rousseau, and other works, and he conducted, with Beaufobre, the Bibliotheque Germanique.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto, near Rome, succeeded Stephen V. as pope, 891. He was very unpopular in his government, and after death his body was dragged from his grave by the populace, and thrown into the Tiber.

FORSKAL, *Peter*, a Swedish naturalist, who studied at Gottingen and at Upsal, under Linnæus. He went, in 1761, with Niebuhr to Arabia, and died there at Jerim 1763, aged 27. He was author of *Thoughts on Civil Liberty*, 1759, and from his papers Niebuhr published *Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in Itinere Orientali depingi curavit Forskal*, 4to. — *Descriptiones Animalium & Equarum*, &c. 4to. — *Flora Egyptiaco-Arabica*, 4to.

FORSTER, *John*, a protestant Hebraist of Wittenburg, born at Augsburg 1495. He was the friend of Luther, Reuchlin, and Melancthon, and died 1556. He published a Hebrew Lexicon 1564, folio, Bale. Another person of the same name published Commentaries on Isaiah, and other works.

FORSTER, *George*, an ingenious naturalist, who accompanied Cook in his second voyage round the world. He was professor in the university of Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna and Mayence. He next visited Paris, to enable himself to travel to Thibet; but died in the midst of his preparations, 1792, aged 39. He was then representative of Mentz in the national assembly. He wrote a tract on the English Constitution — a *Journal of Cook's second Voyage*, 2 vols. 4to. which he defended against Wales — a *Philosophical Journey along the Rhine*, 2 vols. 8vo. — a *Journey through England*, 1790.

FORSTER, *Dr. John Reinold*, father to the above, studied at Halle, and was minister at Dantzic, and after being some time in Russia he came to England, and was tutor in German and French in Warrington academy. He accompanied Cook in his second voyage, and after his return, in 1775, he was created L.L.D. by the university of Oxford. He lost his public character in England, for publishing, contrary to agreement, an account of the plants discovered in his voyage, in consequence of which he left the country for Germany. He died at Halle, in Saxony, 1799. He is author of *Observations made round the World — History of Discoveries in the North — treatises on the Byssus of the Ancients*, and other valuable tracts on natural history.

FORSTER, *Nathanael*, a native of Plymstock, Devonshire, educated at Plymouth and Eton school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became fellow. He obtained Hethe rectory, Oxfordshire, and in 1750 was chaplain to Butler, of Durham, who made him his executor. He was, in 1752, chaplain to Herring the primate, and two years after obtained a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and Rochdale vicarage, Lancashire. In 1756 he was chaplain to the king, and then preacher to the Rolls. He died 1757, aged 40. He published *Platonis Dialogi quinque*, &c. 1745 — *Reflections on the Antiquity of Egypt — Appendix Liviana*, 1746 —

Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity, a sermon — *Dissertation on Josephus' Account of our Saviour — Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis*, 4to. — on the Marriage of Minors, 8vo. &c.

FORSTNER, *Christoph*, an Austrian lawyer, who died 1667, aged 69. After travelling in Italy he was engaged in the negotiations of the peace of Munster, and for his services he was made a member of the Aulic council. He wrote *De Principatu Tiberii Notæ Politicæ ad Tacitum* — collection of his letters on the Peace of Munster — *Hypomnemata-Politica*, &c.

FORT, *Francis le*, a native of Geneva, who, from military zeal, served in Holland at the age of 16, and afterwards entered into the army of Peter I. of Russia. He gained the favor of that prince, and was entrusted, in 1696, with the siege of Azof, and in this arduous affair he displayed such abilities that the emperor made him commander of his forces, and his prime minister. The resources of his great genius were employed in new-modelling the army, and improving the affairs of his imperial patron. He died at Moscow 1699, and the Czar, afflicted for his loss, paid the last honors to his remains, with the most magnificent obsequies.

FORTESCUE, *John*, an English lawyer, born of an ancient family at Wear Gifford, in Devonshire. He was, according to Tanner, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1441 he was made king's serjeant at law, and the next year chief justice of the king's bench. His integrity, wisdom, and firmness recommended him to Henry VI. by whom his salary was raised; but his attachment to the house of Lancaster proved the source of persecution. In the first parliament of Edward IV. he was attainted of high treason, and he followed his exiled master into Scotland, where he was nominated chancellor of England. He embarked for Holland in 1463, with queen Margaret, and continued several years in exile in Lorraine. In this foreign country he employed himself in the composition of his book "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," written for the instruction of young prince Edward; but not published till the reign of Henry VIII. He afterwards accompanied the queen back to England; but their affairs became more desperate, and with greater love of ease, perhaps, than attachment to his master, he reconciled himself to the reigning monarch by writing an apology for his own conduct, and passed the rest of his life in retirement and solitude. The year of his death is unknown, though he lived to nearly his 90th year, and was buried in the church of Ebrington, Gloucestershire, where, in 1677, one of his descendants repaired his monument. He wrote besides, "the Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy, &c." published by J. Fortescue Aland, 1714, besides other works remaining in MS. The best edition of his book "*De Laudibus*," is that of 1741. His character was very respectable for piety, learning, and benevolence, and, as attached to his country, none deserves a better name.

FORTIGUERRA, *Nicolas*, an Italian prelate and poet, born 1674. He was made a bishop by Clement XI.; but he was so often disappointed by Clement XII., who as the patron of poets, had promised him a cardinal's hat,

hat, that he fell ill in consequence, and died 1735, aged 61. He wrote "*Ricciardetto*," a burlesque poem in 30 cantos, in a short time, to prove to some of his friends the ease with which he could write in the manner of Ariosto. This poem, though very faulty, exhibits fallies of pleasantry and strokes of genius. It has been translated into French by du Mourrier. Fortiguerra translated Terence into Italian 1736.

FORTIUS, or FORTIS, *Joachim*, a teacher of Greek and of mathematics at Antwerp, intimate with Erasmus, and other learned men. He died 1536. He wrote "*De Ratione Studendi*," and other works.

FOSCARI, *Francis*, a noble Venetian, elected doge 1423. He enlarged the Venetian dominions by the conquest of Brescia and Bergamo, and the towns of Crema and Ravenna, and other places; but these victories cost so dear that the Venetians loudly murmured, and deposed their unfortunate leader. His son shared also his disgrace, and was banished under false accusations, and the wretched father died two days after his deposition, 1457, aged 84. The son also soon after died in prison, upon the false charge of murdering a senator.

FOSCARINI, *Michael*, a Venetian senator and historian. He continued Nani's History of Venice, at the public request, and died 1692, aged 64. His work was printed 1692, 4to. and makes the 10th vol. of Venetian historians. He also wrote novels.

FOSSE, *Charles de la*, a French painter, pupil to Le Brun, born at Paris 1640. He studied in Italy, and at his return he painted the dome of the hotel of Invalids. Lewis XIV. gave him a pension of 1000 crowns, and he became professor and rector of the academy for painting. He was for some time engaged in adorning the duke of Montague's house, now the British museum in London, and received a handsome offer from king William, who admired his genius, and wished him to settle in England; but he declined. He died at Paris 1716.

FOSSE, *Antony de la*, nephew to the above, was born at Paris 1658. He was lord of Aubigny, by the purchase of the estate which bears that title, and he was secretary to the marquis de Crequi. When his patron was killed at the battle of Luzara, he brought back his heart to Paris, and celebrated his fall in poetry. He was afterwards in the service of the duke d'Aumont; but he distinguished himself chiefly by his tragedies. His *Manlius*, which is his best play, is considered by the French as equal to the tragedies of Corneille; but he is less known than he deserves. This amiable poet died in the retirement and modest solitude which he loved, 1708, aged 50.

FOSTER, *Samuel*, an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. 1623. He was elected in 1636, to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, which he resigned the same year, and to which he was again elected in 1641. During the civil wars he formed one of that society of learned men who united for philosophical purposes, and were afterwards incorporated under the name of the Royal Society by Charles II. He not only applied himself to astronomy, and to curious and intelligent ob-

servations on eclipses and on celestial bodies, but he constructed and improved with great ingenuity, several mathematical and astronomical instruments. He died at Gresham college, of a decline, 1652. The chief of his works are "*the Art of Dialling*," 4to. 1638 — four treatises of Dialling, 4to. 1654 — *Miscellanies* or *Mathematical Lucubrations* — descriptions of several Instruments invented and improved. There were two other mathematicians of the name of Foster in the same century; *William*, a disciple of Oughtred, and author of the *Circles of Proportion*, and the *Horizontal Instrument*, 1633, 4to. and *Mark*, who published a treatise of Trigonometry.

FOSTER, *James*, a dissenting minister, born 16th Sep. 1697, at Exeter, at the grammar school and in an academy of which place, he was educated. With great abilities, a sound judgment, and a ready elocution, he began to preach 1718, but the warm disputes which prevailed in the west of England, and especially Exeter about the trinity, rendered his situation in Devonshire unpleasant, and he removed to Melborne, Somersetshire, and soon after to Ashwick. He published in 1720 his "*Essay on Fundamentals*," and his sermon "*on the Resurrection of Christ*;" but his finances were so low, and his hopes of improving his income so uncertain, that he almost determined to learn the trade of glover from Mr. Norman, in whose house he lived at Trowbridge in Wilts, after his removal from Somersetshire. He was, however, soon after received as chaplain in the family of Rob. Houlton, esq. and in 1724 he was chosen to succeed, at Barbican, Dr. Gale, a person by whose book on adult immersion he had been persuaded to be baptized. In 1731 he published his *Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, &c. of Christian Revelation* against Tindal, and in 1744, after 20 years' service at Barbican, he was chosen pastor of the independents at Pinners hall, and in 1748 received the degree of D. D. from the university of Aberdeen. He attended lord Kilmarnock after his trial in 1746, and died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, 5th Nov. 1753. His character for humanity and benevolence of heart was equal to his learning, popular as a preacher, and liberal in his religious sentiments. He wrote besides the above, "*Traacts on Heresy*," in a controversy with Dr. Stebbing — 4 vols. of sermons, 8vo. — 2 vols. of *Discourses on Natural Religion, and Social Virtue*, 4to. Bolingbroke attributes to him that false aphorism, "*that where mystery begins, religion ends*." Pope has mentioned him with commendation in the preface to his *satires*.

FOSTER, *John*, an elegant scholar, born at Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton college, where under the able tuition of Plumtree and Burton, he distinguished himself as a superior proficient in the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1748 he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Barnard, whom he succeeded in 1765, in the mastership of Eton college. But though eminent in learning, and great in mental powers, he was deficient in manners, in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, which are so necessary for such a situation, and which were possessed in a high degree by his predecessor Barnard, so that his authority became unpopular, and he at last resigned. His merits, however,

were rewarded by a canonry at Windfor in 1772, but his infirmities were encreasing so rapidly, that he did not enjoy his honors long. He went to the German Spa for the recovery of his health, and died there Sep. 1773. His remains were afterwards brought over to England, and buried at Windfor near those of his father who had been mayor of the town, and over his tomb is an elegant Latin inscription written by himself. He wrote besides a prize dissertation on the doctrines of Epicurus, and the Stoics, Cambridge — an Essay on the Different Nature of Accents and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues, with the Defence of the Greek Accentual Marks, against J. Vossius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Galy, &c. 8vo. 1762. It is a curious and valuable performance.

FOSTER, *Michael*, a learned judge, born at Marlborough, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough school, and Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1707 entered at the Middle Temple. In 1737 he was elected recorder of Bristol, and in 1745 he was made one of the justices of the king's bench, and then knighted. He died 1765, aged 74. He published an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in bishop Gibson's Codex, 1735 — Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of Rebels in 1746 in the county of Surrey, 1762.

FOTHERGILL, *George*, D. D. eldest of seven sons, was born the last day of the year 1705, at Lockholme, Westmoreland, of an ancient family. He was educated there, and at Kendal school, and then removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was made head of St. Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hampshire. He died of an asthma, 5th Oct. 1760, and was buried in the chapel of his hall. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons.

FOTHERGILL, *John*, an eminent physician, born 8th March, 1712, at Carr-end, Yorkshire, of respectable quakers. He was educated at Sedburgh school, Yorkshire, and in 1718 bound apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford. In 1736 he removed to London, and studied two years under Wilmot at St. Thomas's hospital, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. He afterwards visited Leyden, and travelled through France and Germany, and in 1740 settled in London. He was a licentiate of the college of physicians London, and fellow of Edinburgh, and of the royal and antiquarian societies. He continued to rise in fame and practice, so that his business brought him little less than 7000l. per ann. and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000l. He died of an obstruction in the bladder, at his house Harpur street, 26th Dec. 1780, and his remains were interred in the quakers' burying ground Winchmore hill. Besides his medical engagements, he devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells and other natural curiosities, which were sold after his death to Dr. Hunter for 1200l. He formed an excellent botanical garden at his house at Upton in Essex, and he liberally endowed a seminary of young quakers at Acworth near Leeds, for the education and clothing of above 300 children. He published some tracts, the best of which is "on the Ulcerous Sore Throat," and was a great patron of learned

men. He assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his South sea voyage, and at the expence of 2000l. printed a translation of the bible from the Hebrew and Greek original, by Anthony Purver the quaker, 2 vols. fol. 1764, and in 1780 published Percy's Key to the New Testament, for the use of his seminary. His books were sold by auction in 1781, and his portraits and prints were bought for 200 guineas by Mr. Thane.

FOTHERGILL, *Samuel*, brother to the preceding, was eminent as a preacher among the quakers. He travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and North America to propagate his doctrines, and died 1773, much respected for his private character.

FOUCAULT, *Nicolas Joseph*, an antiquary born at Paris 1643. He was intendant in Normandy, and within six miles of Caen, he discovered in 1704 the ancient town of the Viducassians, of which he published an interesting account, with the history of the marbles, coins, inscriptions, &c. found there. He discovered in the abbey of Moissac in Querci a MS. of Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorum, afterwards published by Balue. He died 1721, respected for his erudition, his mildness of manners, and his benevolence.

FOUCHER, *Simon*, a native of Dijon, who died at Paris 1696, aged 52. He was author of a treatise on Hygrometers — on the Wisdom of the Antients — Letters on the History and Principles of the Academic Philosophy, 6 vols. &c.

FOUCHIER, *Bertram de*, a Dutch painter of Bergen-op-Zoom, disciple to Vandyck. He studied the manner of Tintoretto at Rome, and adopted at his return home the stile of Brouwer. His portraits and conversations are much admired. He died 1674, aged 65.

FOUCQUET, *Nicolas*, marquis of Belle-Isle, was born 1615, and for his talents was early advanced in the state. He was at the age of 35 procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and at 38 superintendant of the finances. His peculation and extravagance, however, were little calculated to repair the mismanagement of Mazarin, and when he had spent above 150,000l. of the public money in adorning his seat at Vaux, and attempted to rival his master in the affection of la Valliere, his ruin was complete. He was arrested in 1661, and condemned to perpetual banishment, exchanged afterwards for imprisonment. He died March 1680, aged 65, in the citadel of Pignerol.

FOUCQUET, *Charles Lewis Augustus*, grandson of the preceding, better known by the name of marshal Bellisle, was born 1684. He entered early into the army and distinguished himself at the siege of Lille, for which Lewis XIV. promised him his favor and protection. After that monarch's death, he shared the disgrace of the minister le Blanc, and was confined in the Bastille, till his modest justification recommended him to the court, and paved his way to promotion and honor. He was commander in Flanders in the war of 1733, and became the adviser and confidential friend of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created marshal of France, and in 1742 he assisted at Frankfurt at the election of the emperor Charles VII. where his influence was equal to his great magnificence. Afterwards being deserted by the Prussians and Saxons, he

he effected his escape with great difficulty from Prague, but with sagacious dexterity, so that he was created by the emperor member of the Golden Fleece, and a prince of the empire. He was taken prisoner in 1743 at Elbingerode near Hanover, and brought over to England. He afterwards served against the Austrians in Provence, and was made peer of France 1748. He was made prime minister 1757, and died four years after, a sacrifice to his zeal in the service of his country, and his anxiety to restore her finances and commerce to a prosperous course. He died Jan. 1761, aged 77. He was a great character, respected in private life, and much attached to the glory of his country. He was a patron of merit, and free from blame, except in his criminal partiality for the fair sex. His only son, born of a second wife, was killed in battle 1758.

FOUGEROUX, *Augustus Denys*, an eminent writer born at Paris 10th Oct. 1732. He was nephew of Duhamel, and with him he examined with a philosophic eye the quarries of Anjou, Britany, Naples, &c. and every where made judicious and valuable observations on the various productions of the natural kingdom. He died of an apoplexy 28th Dec. 1789. He wrote *Memoir on the formation of Bone* — *l'Art de l'Ardoisier* — *l'Art du Tonnellier* — *l'Art de Travailler les Cuirs Dorés*, &c.

FOUILLON, *James*, an ecclesiastic born at Rochelle, and though educated among the jesuits, a favorer of the Jansenists. He edited *Arnauld's Letters*, and had a share in the History of the Case of Conscience, 8 vols. 1705 — and in the Hexaples against the Bull Unigenitus, 7 vols. &c.

FOULON, *William*, in Latin Gnaphæus, was born at the Hague, where he kept a school. He wrote three Latin comedies, *Martyrium Johannis Pistorii* — *Hypocrisis* & *Acolastus de Filio Prodigio*, the most admired, edited with learned notes by Prateolus at Paris 1554. He died at Horden in Friesland, where he was burgomaster, 1558, aged 75.

FOULON, *John*, author of a Commentary on the Maccabees — *Historia Leodienfis*, 3 vols. folio, &c. was a jesuit of Liege who died 1668.

FOULON, *N.* a French politician who advised the government to recover its credit by a general bankruptcy. He was placed over the finances at the beginning of the revolution, but in the midst of the general confusion he became one of its first victims. He in vain attempted to conceal himself, when discovered 22d July, 1789, he was dragged with the greatest insult, and in the most execrating manner to Paris, where he was hanged amidst the acclamations of a rejoicing, and ferocious populace.

FOUNTAIN, *fr Andrew*, an antiquarian, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He studied here the Anglo-Saxon language, and published a specimen of his great proficiency in his instructor Hicckes' *Thesaurus*, under the title of *Nunismata Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica*, breviter Illustrata ab Andrea Fontaine, eq. aur. & ædis Christi Oxon. Alumno, 1705. He was knighted by king William, and afterwards travelled through Europe in making a collection of valuable pictures, medals, statues, and inscriptions. He was the intimate friend

and correspondent of Swift, and he embellished his Tale of the Tub, with excellent designs. Sir Andrew, as a masterly connoisseur of medals and antiques, improved his property greatly by collecting for some of the largest cabinets in the kingdom. He was vice-chamberlain to Caroline, when princess of Wales and queen, and in 1727 was made warden of the mint, an office which he held till his death, 4th Sept. 1753. He was buried at Narford; a portrait of him by Hoare is preserved at Wilton-house. He is mentioned with great applause by Montfaucon.

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, *Anthony Quentin*, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born at Herouan near St. Quentin. From a bankrupt, he became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct, and so ferocious his principles, that he was deemed by the tyrant, worthy to be the public accuser. In this office he displayed the most bloody and vindictive character. The young, the aged, the innocent, were hurried with insulting indifference to the scaffold, and in one instance, in four hours, 80 individuals were devoted to immediate death. When one of the goalers observed that a person brought up before the tribunal was not the accused, Fouquier observed with unconcern, that one was as good as the other, and the unhappy victim marched to the guillotine. On another occasion, under a similar mistake, he exclaimed, it matters little, to-day is as good as to-morrow, and the wretched prisoner suffered death. The fall of Robespierre checked not the hand of this monster, on the day of the tyrant's arrest, he observed, on signing the condemnation of 42 persons, that justice must have her course. At last punishment came though late, the vindictive Fouquier appeared before that tribunal where he had exercised such bloody tyranny, and on the 7th May 1794, he was guillotined, aged 48, and universally execrated.

FOUQUIERES, *James*, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel, and painted for Rubens. He worked for the elector palatine at Heidelberg, and went to Paris where he died poor through imprudence 1659. His landscapes are so finely finished as to be scarce inferior to Titian's.

FOUR du. *Vid.* LONGUERUE.

FOURCROI, *N.*, an eminent French engineer, who planned the junction of the rivers Scheldt, Moselle, Sambre, Oise, Rhine and Meuse, by means of canals. He published some valuable tracts, and died 12th Jan. 1791, aged 76.

FOURMONT, *Stephen*, professor of Arabic and Chinesse at Paris, was born at Herbelai near that city 1683. He devoted himself with unusual application to study, and had so retentive a memory that the most difficult passages became familiar to him. He was so well known as a man of erudition, that once or twice a week conferences were held at his house, on literary subjects, by learned Frenchmen and foreigners. He was liberally invited by count de Toledo to settle in Spain, which he declined. He succeeded Galland in 1715, as Arabic professor, and was admitted into the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and London, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Orleans his friend and patron. He died 1743. His works are "the Roots of the Latin Tongue

Tongue in Metre" — Critical Reflections on Antient History, to the time of Cyrus, 2 vols. 4to. — *Meditationes Sinicæ*, folio — a Chinese Grammar in Latin, folio — Dissertation in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

FOURMONT, *Michael*, brother to the above, was an ecclesiastic and professor of Syriac in the Royal college, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died 1746.

FOURNIER, *Peter Simon*, a French engraver and letter founder, born at Paris 1712. In 1737, he published a table of proportions to be observed between letters, to determine their height. He wrote also dissertations on the rise and progress of the typographical art, published since in 1 vol. 8vo. divided into three parts. His great work is "*Manuel Typographique utile aux Gens de Lettres, & à ceux qui exercent les Differentes Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie*, 8vo. 2 vols. This excellent character, who had done so much for his profession, died 1768.

FOURNY, *Honoré Caille du*, a learned Frenchman, who assisted pere Anselme in his second edition of *Histoire Genealogique & Chronologique de la Maison de France & des Grands Officiers de la Couronne*, 1712, since continued to 9 vols. fol. He was auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and died 1731.

FOURQUEVAUX, *Raymond of Pavia*, baron of, an Italian, of the family of Beccari in Pavia, who came to France in the wars of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, and signalized himself in the defence of Toulouse against the Huguenots in 1562. He was for his services made governor of Narbonne, where he died 1574, aged 66. He wrote the lives of 14 great French generals, 4to. Paris 1543, much esteemed.

FOWLER, *John*, an English printer, born at Bristol, and educated at Winchester and New-college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1555. He resigned in 1559; and went to Antwerp and Louvain, where he learned printing, and employed his talents for the papists against the protestants. He was according to Wood a learned man, well skilled in Greek and Latin, a poet and orator, and a judicious critic. He wrote, as well as printed, books in favor of his religion. He died at Newmark in Germany 1578.

FOWLER, *Christopher*, a puritan of some eminence, born at Marlborough 1611, and educated at Magdalen-college, and Edmund-hall, Oxford. He took orders, but in 1641, declared himself a presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his gestures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of what then were called ignorant and insufficient ministers. At the restoration he was ejected from his preferments, and died 1676, considered as little better than distracted. His writings are not worth mentioning.

FOWLER, *Edward*, an English prelate, born 1632, at Westerleigh, Gloucestershire, where his father was minister. He was educated at the college school Gloucester, and removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. As he had been brought up among the puritans, he at first objected to conformity with the church, but be-

came afterwards one of its greatest ornaments. As he was an able preacher he was made by the primate Sheldon, rector of All-Hallows, Bread street 1673, and two years after he became prebendary at Gloucester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles' Cripplegate, when he took his degree of D. D. He was an able defender of protestantism, and appears as the second of the London clergy, who refused to read king James's declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1688. He was rewarded for his eminent services in the cause of religion, and in the promotion of the revolution, by being made in 1691, bishop of Gloucester. He died at Chelsea 1714, aged 82. He was twice married, and by his first wife had several children. He wrote sermons and various pieces on divinity, the most known and useful of which is his "*Design of Christianity*," often printed, and defended by the author against Bunyan, the writer of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

FOX, *Edward*, an English prelate and statesman, born at Dursley, Gloucestershire, and educated at Eton, and King's college Cambridge, of which he became provost 1528. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Wolsey, by whom he was engaged as an ambassador to Rome with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of the king from Catharine of Arragon. He was afterwards sent on embassies to France and Germany, and in 1535 raised to the see of Hereford. He was an active promoter of the reformation, and if inferior to Cranmer in abilities, he was his superior in dexterity. When in Germany he zealously invited the protestant divines to unite themselves to the doctrines of the church of England. He died in London 1538. He wrote in the midst of his political engagements, a book called *de Verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, et quæ sit ipsa Veritas, et Virtus utriusque* 1534: translated into English by lord Strafford. His maxims were that "an honorable peace lasts long, but a dishonorable peace no longer, than till kings have power to break it; the surest way therefore to peace is a constant preparedness for war," and "two things must support a government, gold and iron,—gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies."

FOX, *John*, an English divine, and ecclesiastical historian, born at Boston, Lincolnshire 1517. He was entered at Brazen nose college, Oxford, and afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen, and in 1543, he became M. A. In his younger years he displayed poetical genius in the publication of some Latin plays on scriptural subjects, but he afterwards turned all his thoughts to divinity, and to the reformation which now engaged the attention of Europe. To acquire the judgment and information necessary on such important points, he read with great care the Greek and Latin fathers, studied Hebrew, and perused every work from which he could reap information; but his seclusion, and his frequent absence from public worship alarmed his friends and encouraged his enemies. He was therefore accused of heresy in 1545, and with difficulty escaped with his life by expulsion from college. In his distress, and abandoned by his father-in-law, he was generously received in the house of sir Thomas Lucy of Warwickshire, to whose children he became tutor. He

afterwards married a person of Coventry, and after residing there some time, he came to London still exposed to the privations of a narrow income. His wants, however, says his son, were relieved by an unknown stranger, who gave him an untold sum of money and bade him hope for better times, which in three days arrived by his being admitted into the service of the duchess of Richmond, and made tutor to her nephew lord Surrey's children. He lived at Ryegate under the kind protection of this noble family, and though the persecuting Gardiner, in the bloody reign of Mary, plotted his ruin, he remained for some time unhurt by the influence and the dexterity of his worthy pupil now duke of Norfolk. At last, he escaped from the pursuit of the artful prelate to the continent with his wife, and passing through Antwerp and Frankfort he settled at Basil, and there maintained himself by correcting the press for the famous printer Oporinus. Here he formed the plan of his great work, and at the end of Mary's reign returned to England, where he was received with all the respect due to his merits. His pupil, the duke of Norfolk, settled a pension on him, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, but though he might have risen high in preferment by the interest of his friends Walsingham, Drake, Gresham, Grindal, Pilkington, &c. he refused to subscribe to some of the canons, and when urged by Parker the primate, he produced a Greek testament, adding, to this only will I subscribe. This worthy man, so much and so deservedly respected, was greatly afflicted at the ejection of his son from Magdalen college by the puritans; but while he exhibited the most perfect moderation in his religious sentiments, he dreaded the evils which party and dissension might bring upon the church. He died 1587, aged 70, and was buried in the church of St. Giles' Cripplegate, of which for some time he had been vicar. He left two sons, *Samuel*, afterwards fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and author of his father's life, and *Thomas*, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and physician in London. Fox is deservedly celebrated as the author of the history of the acts and monuments of the church, called "Book of Martyrs" published in London 1563, in one volume folio, and afterwards improved and enlarged, and published in a ninth edition 1684, in 3 vols. fol. This work was highly valued by the protestants, while the papists abused it under the name of Fox's golden legend. That Fox is occasionally intemperate and abusive cannot be denied, but though Jeremy Collier accuses him of dissingenuity and ill nature, he is still to be read with interest, as he is accurate, minute, and generally impartial.

Fox, *George*, the first preacher of the sect called quakers, was born at Drayton in the Clay, Leicestershire 1624. He was bound by his father, who was a weaver, to a shoemaker and grazier, and the occupation of his youth was chiefly the tending of sheep. He did not however follow the professions in which he had been engaged, as, in 1643, he began his wandering life, and after retiring to solitude, and at other times frequenting the company of religious and devout persons, he became a public preacher in 1647 or 1648. He inveighed, with fullen bitterness, against the drunkenness,

the injustice, and the vices of the times, he attacked the clergy, and the established modes of worship, and asserted that the light of Christ, implanted in the human heart, was alone the means of salvation and the right qualification of the gospel ministry. Such doctrines produced persecution, he was imprisoned at Nottingham in 1649, and during the whole course of his laborious life, he suffered the same treatment eight times more, and often with great severity. He married in 1669, Margaret the widow of Thomas Fell, a Welsh judge, who was nine years older than himself, but as she had to attend to a family, by her former husband, and as his avocations were of a spiritual kind, and in distant countries, they did not long live together. In his pious zeal, Fox visited not only England, Ireland, and Scotland, but he extended his travels to Holland, and Germany, to the American colonies, and the West-India Islands, recommending in his life and conduct the merits of a meek, devout, and inoffensive character. He died in London, 1690. Though illiterate he wrote much. His journal was printed 1694, his epistles 1698, his doctrinal pieces about 150 in number, 1706. The name of quakers was first given to him and his followers at Derby, in consequence of the odd contortions of their body.

Fox, *Richard*, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire. Though of obscure origin, he was well educated at Boston school, and Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he removed in consequence of the plague, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was by the friendship of Morton bishop of Ely, recommended at Paris, to the notice of Henry, earl of Richmond, who on his accession to the English throne, made him a privy counsellor, and raised him to the see of Exeter. His abilities were employed by the monarch in various embassies on the continent, and he was translated to the see of Durham, and then to Winchester. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded besides several free schools, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died 1528.

Fox, *Charles James*, an eminent statesman, born 13th Jan. 1749. He was the second son of lord Holland, by the sister of the duke of Richmond, and to the accidental favors of high rank, and of titled relatives, he added the more solid advantages of extraordinary natural genius, and strong powers of mind. These promising talents were seen and cherished by his father, he was instructed to think with freedom, and to speak with readiness and with energy, and after a short initiation at Westminster school, he was removed to Eton, and during his residence in that illustrious seminary, he published the periodical paper called the *Spendthrift*, in 20 numbers. From Eton where he formed an encreasing friendship with some of the future leaders of the senate, he removed to Oxford, and then devoted himself so zealously to dramatic literature, that he is said to have read every play written in the English language. After making the usual tour of Europe, he was elected even before he was of age, into parliament for Midhurst, and his first speech was in favor of ministry, and against Mr. Wilkes, and the Middlesex election. After sharing the favors of the minister as a lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as a lord of the Treasury, he was dismissed

dismissed from his offices, and had the singular fortune before he reached his 24th year, of being the ablest supporter of the government during one session, and in the next of becoming one of its most eloquent and dangerous opponents. During the American war he was a regular, consistent, and active antagonist of the ministry, and on the removal of lord North he was raised to a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state. The death of lord Rockingham soon after dissolved the new ministry, and Mr. Fox after some time opposing the measures of lord Shelburne returned to power by his well known coalition with lord North. This event is regarded as an indelible stigma in the political life of Fox, who in the ardor of his zeal had often declared that he would not trust himself in the same room with lord North, but would employ all his powers to bring him to the scaffold for the flagitiousness of his pretended public crimes. So heterogeneous an union gave great offence to the people, and reflected little honor on the integrity of the two colleagues, and therefore the memorable India-bill proved fatal to their interests, and brought on their downfall. The French revolution was an event which Fox hailed as the harbinger of freedom, happiness, and prosperity, not only to France, but to neighbouring nations, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his rash conclusions. Deserted by some of his once faithful associates, who regarded his systematic opposition to the ministry as disloyal if not treacherous, he formed the design of withdrawing from his attendance in parliament, except on great and constitutional occasions, and the measure was deservedly censured, even by his warmest supporters. In his addresses at some of the public meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, which were now considered as substitutes for his parliamentary services, he gave offence to the ministry, and in consequence of his speeches, in which he affected to treat the sovereign with disrespect, his name was struck off from the list of the privy counsellors. In 1803, he returned to his parliamentary duty, and on the lamented death of his great rival Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he was drawn from the ranks of opposition, and by the advice of lord Grenville, placed as secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the number of those who were most capable of guiding the destinies of the empire in times of the greatest danger and difficulty. In this new, and unexpected situation, he had the opportunity of witnessing the chicane and perfidy of the government, whose cause he had so long advocated in parliament, and in his negotiation with France he experienced how ill calculated for the happiness and independence of Europe, was the political system of that people, whose extravagances and crimes he had once regarded as the ebullitions of freemen, and as the forerunner of national forbearance, and of universal peace. Having thus lived to feel the disappointment which a generous mind must experience in a diplomatic intercourse conducted on one part with frankness and sincerity and on the other with artifice and duplicity, this illustrious statesman fell a prey to the insurmountable attacks of a dropsy. He died at Chifwick-house, 13th Sept. 1806, after undergoing three times in five weeks the painful operation of tapping, and his remains were publicly buried on the 10th Oct. following in West-

minster abbey, Of this extraordinary character, it must be acknowledged that he was one of the greatest men this country ever produced. As an orator his powers were gigantic, his eloquence irresistible, vehement, and sublime. It was a torrent which in its impetuous force hurried along its hearers in spite of all opposition. His mind capacious and intelligent, at one view grasped the whole subject of debate, at one glance he saw the weak and the strong parts of his adversary's defence, and with masterly dexterity he combated the most formidable opponent, and improved every advantage which in the field of debate lay exposed to his attacks. If he was less copious, less elegant, and less intentionous than Pitt, if he was deficient in the dazzling and flowery profusion, in the lively sallies of imagination of his great master Burke, he possessed the pathos, the forcible argument, the convincing language, the imposing earnestness which captivated and enchained every hearer. With the most retentive memory, he has been known after the lapse of many hours, when the powers of the mind might grow languid, to answer the arguments of various speakers, and with the most minute arrangement. His manner, if not graceful, was peculiarly animated and impressive, and the fire of his eye was rapid and commanding. His replies always exhibited him as very great, and with all the ardor of genuine oratory he enlivened the debate, not only with new ideas, but with all the clearness of argumentation, and the extensive information with which his comprehensive mind was stored. In a profound acquaintance with the human character, and a mature knowledge of domestic and foreign politics, he was above all others supremely happy. In private life he was universally beloved. He was the convivial friend, the pleasing companion, the man of integrity and honor. He possessed in a high degree the talent which distinguishes man, and the genius which elevates him, nor was he deficient in a portion of that virtue which rises superior to both. His faults, as Burke observed, though they might tarnish the lustre, and sometimes impede the march, of his abilities, were not formed to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In his faults there was no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, or complexional despotism. That much of the popularity which he enjoyed arose from his opposition to his great rival Pitt, as well as from the vast extent of his own mighty powers, cannot be doubted. Though regarded for many years by his friends as the only man whose talents could support and confirm the tottering fabric of the state, it is remarkable that after all his determined and systematic opposition to his rival, he when in office pursued the same plan of politics, and from the champion of popular right, became the accommodating colleague, and the pliant imitator of his predecessor. As a man of letters, Mr. Fox is highly respectable. His letter to the electors of Westminster, passed through several editions, not only on account of the political situation of the times, but the abilities and the force of argument displayed in the address. Some copies of his verses are preserved and show great genius, and strong poetic fire. It was said that he was engaged in the composition of an History of England from the

Revolution

Revolution, and that he visited Paris during the short interval of peace, after the treaty of Amiens, to collect materials, but probably little, if any, progress was made in the work.

FOX DE MORZILLO, *Sebastian*, a native of Seville, author of *tractus de Studiis Philosophici Ratione — de Naturâ Philosophorum, &c.* He was invited to become the tutor of Don Carlos, son of Philip III. of Spain, but was unfortunately drowned as he passed from Louvain.

FRACASTORIO, *Girolamo*, an Italian poet and physician born at Verona 1483. Two singular things are related of him in his infancy. When born, his lips adhered so closely together, that the knife of a surgeon was necessary to separate them, and his mother when she took him up in her arms was killed by lightning, and he remained unhurt. He was a man of great parts and address. By his influence pope Paul III. removed the council of Trent to Bologna, on pretence of a contagious disease. He was also eminent as an astronomer and mathematician, and the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo, of Julius Scaliger who esteemed him inferior only to Virgil, and other learned men. He died of an apoplexy at Casti near Verona 1553, and six years after the town of Verona honored his memory with a statue. His chief poem is "Siphilis, or de Morbo Gallico" his medical pieces — *de Sympathiâ & Antipathiâ — de Contagione & Contagiosis Morbis — de Causis Criticorum Dierum, &c.* The works were printed collectively, the best edition that of Padua, 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

FRACHETTA, *Girolamo*, a political writer of Rovigno, engaged in several public affairs. His great services procured him enemies, and to escape from their persecution he retired to Naples, where he vindicated his conduct to the Spanish court, and was protected by Benevento viceroy of Naples, and received a liberal pension. He died at Naples the beginning of the 17th century. His great work is "*Il Seminario de Governi di Stato & di Guerra*," which contains about 8000 military and state maxims. The work is highly esteemed. The best edition is that of Genoa 1648, 4to.

FRAGUIER, *Claude Francis*, a French writer born at Paris 1666, and educated among the jesuits, Rapin, Jouvenci, La Rue, &c. He taught belles lettres at Caen for four years, but on his return to Paris he quitted the order of the jesuits 1694, and devoted himself to the greater cultivation of his mind, and to literary pursuits. As he was well skilled in the classics, and in modern languages, he assisted the abbé Bignon in the *Journal des Sçavans*, and undertook a translation of Plato. He exposed himself unfortunately to the cold air of the night, which brought on convulsions in his head, and though he outlived the attack 19 years, he yet was unable to labor, and died at last of an apoplexy 1728, aged 62. His works consist of Latin poems published at Paris 1729, 12mo. with dissertations concerning Socrates, and other subjects inserted in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member.

FRANCESCA, *Peter*, a painter of Venice, eminent in his representation of night pieces and battles. He died 1443.

FRANCESCHINI, *Mark Antony*, a painter of Bologna, disciple to Carlo Cignani, whose manner he successfully imitated. He died 1729, aged 81.

FRANCHI, *Antonio*, a painter of Lucca, engaged in the service of the dukes of Florence, for whom he painted several beautiful pieces. He died 1709, aged 71.

FRANCIA, *Francesco*, a painter born at Bologna 1450. He was originally a goldsmith, afterwards a graver of medals, and at last an eminent painter. His Sebastian tied to a tree, was an admirable piece, from which succeeding painters drew the improvement of their art. This story is related of his death. When requested by his friend Raphael to place in one of the churches of Bologna, his picture of St. Cecilia, he was so struck with the perfection of a piece which his best skill could not excel, that he fell into melancholy, and becoming consequently consumptive, died 1518, or according to some 1530.

FRANCIS, a Romish saint born at Assisi in Umbria, 1182. He abandoned the profession of his father as merchant, and devoted himself to austerity. He founded one of the four orders of mendicant friars, which was approved and confirmed by Innocent III. 1210. His followers increased so rapidly that in 1219, his order consisted of 5000 members. He afterwards travelled to the Holy Land, with the intention of converting the sultan Meledin, and offered to throw himself into the flames, to prove the truth of what he preached. He died at Assisi 1226, and was canonized by Gregory IX. four years after. His order rose to great consequence in time, and was distinguished not only for its services to the Roman see, but for the popes and other great men whom it nurtured.

FRANCIS, *of Paulo*, a Romish saint born at Paulo in Calabria, 1416, and founder of the Minims. He retired to a cave where his austerities drew around him a great number of penitents, who built there a monastery. He was very rigid in his rules, enjoining perpetual abstinence, from wine, fish, and meat, with many bodily mortifications. He was invited to France to cure Lewis XI. by his venerable presence, but instead of curing the monarch, he died at Plessis du Parc 1507, aged 91. He was canonized by Leo X. 1519.

FRANCIS XAVIER, a famous ecclesiastic, born at Xavier at the foot of the Pyrenees, 7th April, 1506. He taught philosophy at Paris, and there became acquainted with Ignatius Loyola, whom he assisted in the establishment of the order of jesuits, and with whom and five others he made a vow to labor in the conversion of infidels. Consequently he embarked at Lisbon 1541 for Goa, and as the apostle of the Indies he preached on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Moluccas, and at Japan; but as he formed the design of proceeding as far as China, he was cut off by disease 1552. He was canonized by Gregory XV. 1622. He wrote five books of Epistles, Pavia, 1631, 8vo. — a Catechism and Opuscula.

FRANCIS, *de Sales*, a Romish saint, born at Sales near Geneva 21st Aug. 1567. He studied at Paris and Padua, and in his zeal is said to have converted to the faith 70,000 protestants. In 1612 he was made bi-

shop of Geneva, and founded the order of the Visitation, established by pope Paul V. 1618. Though invited to settle in France by Henry IV. he refused to quit Geneva. He died at Lyons 1622, aged 56, and was canonized by Alexander VI. 1665. His works are, *Introduction to a Devout Life*—a treatise on the Love of God, and letters, all displaying much piety and goodness of heart.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was son of Leopold duke of Lorraine, and was born 1708. He married in 1736 Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and after his father-in-law's death 1740, he was associated in the empire by his wife, and after the death of his opponent Charles VII. he was elected emperor 1745. The war which a disputed succession had occasioned was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1747, but new disturbances arose in 1756, and hostilities again began, till the treaty of Hubertsburg in 1763 restored tranquillity to the empire. Francis was a great patron of literature, of the arts, and of commerce, among his subjects. He died suddenly at Inspruck, 18th Aug. 1765, aged 58.

FRANCIS I. king of France, son of Charles of Orleans, and Louisa of Savoy, was born at Cognac, 12th Sep. 1494. He succeeded to the French throne on the death of Lewis XII. 1515, and immediately determined to obtain possession of the Milanese, which he claimed as descended from duke Valentine his maternal grand-father. His progress was stopped by the Swiss, but he defeated them in the dreadful battle of Marignan, Sep. 1515, and entering the Milanese obliged the duke Maximilian Sforza to resign his power into his hands. After making treaties with the Genoese and the pope, Francis in 1516 met Charles V. at Noyon, and swore eternal peace between their dominions. This pledge so solemnly given was observed only two days, and Francis dissatisfied that his rival had obtained the imperial crown against him, sought revenge in war. Successful for a while in Navarre, Francis acquired greater advantages over his enemies in Flanders, and took Landrecies, Bouchain, &c. In 1522 the French under Lautrec were defeated at Bicoque, Cremona and Genoa were taken, Toulon and Marseilles were besieged, and Provence was invaded. Francis flew to the relief of his suffering provinces, and began the siege of Pavia, but was soon after defeated, 24th Feb. 1525 in battle, and made prisoner with the bravest men of his army. On this melancholy occasion he wrote to his mother, and declared that all was lost except his honor. A prisoner at Madrid, Francis was treated by Charles with great and unpardonable severity, and he was restored to liberty in 1526, only upon signing his renunciation to Naples, the Milanese, Genoa, Aost, Flanders, and Artois. The peace of Cambray 1529 put an end to the disputes between the rival sovereigns. Francis took for his second wife Eleanor the emperor's sister, and agreed to ransom for a large sum his two sons who were still detained as hostages at Madrid. Still jealous of the power of his rival, Francis in 1535 seized upon Savoy, while he saw his provinces of Provence invaded, and Marseilles again besieged, but at last a reconciliation was effected by means of the pope Paul III. 1538. The peace was of short duration, Francis attacked Italy, Rouf-

illon, and Luxemburg, but though his general, the duke of Enghien, defeated the imperialists at Cerisoles in 1544, his enemy supported by the powerful assistance of Henry VIII. of England made a formidable invasion in Picardy and Champagne. Boulogne and Soissons opened their gates to the conquerors, and fresh victories appeared probable, when the protestant princes united their forces against the conqueror, and stopped his career. Peace was restored with Germany 1544, and two years after with England. Francis died at Rambouillet, 31st March, 1547, aged 53. He had in consequence of his debaucheries contracted the foul disease, which, after a continuance of nine years of increasing pains, proved at last fatal. By his first wife Claude of France, he had two sons and four daughters, and none by the second. Greater as a warrior than as a king, his whole reign was disturbed by a spirit of jealousy, which he cherished to the last against the power of his rival the emperor, but the protection which he extended to literature, and which procured for him the honorable title of father of letters, has eclipsed the weaknesses of an administration too often guided by prejudice, and disgracefully influenced by the ascendancy of mistresses and of favorites. He was the founder of the royal college of Paris. His life has been written by Gaillard, 8 vols. 12mo.

FRANCIS II. son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, was born 1544, and succeeded his father on the throne of France 1559. He had married the preceding year Mary Stuart of Scotland, and he died after a reign of 17 months, 5th Dec. 1560, aged 19. The confidence which he placed in the Guises proved the source of much misery to France, and kindled the flames of civil war.

FRANCIS, duke of Alencon, Anjou, and Berri, son of Henry II. and brother of the preceding, placed himself at the head of the malcontents when his brother, Henry III. ascended the throne. He was seized and imprisoned by order of his mother Catherine de Medicis, but his brother the king restored him to liberty, and thus enabled him to excite fresh troubles. He supported the disturbances in the Low Countries, and was at last crowned 1582, duke of Brabant, but the oppressive conduct of his government revolted his new subjects against him, and the next year he was obliged to fly to France for safety. He died there 10th Feb. 1584, aged 29. He is known in English history as the suitor of queen Elizabeth in 1581, who flattered his vanity, but with unbecoming coquetry rejected his addresses, after she had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection.

FRANCIS, of Bourbon, count of St. Pol and Chaumont, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan 1515. He was taken prisoner at Pavia with Francis I. but escaped from captivity. He died at Cotignan near Rheims 1st Sep. 1545, aged 55.

FRANCIS DE BOURBON, count Enghien, displayed his valor in the service of Francis I. and took Nice and obtained the famous victory of Cerisoles 1544. He was killed by accident 23d Feb. 1545, aged 27.

FRANCIS DE BOURBON, duke of Montpensier, behaved with valor at the siege of Rouen, and at the battles of Jarnac and of Montcontour 1572. He was a faithful associate of Henry IV. and he ably distinguished him-

himself in his service at Arques and Ivry. He died at Lisieux 1592, aged 50.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise, and of Aumale, was born at Bar 17th Feb. 1519. He early displayed courage and abilities in war, and his defence of Metz in 1553, against the arms of Charles V. is deservedly commended. The next year he distinguished himself at the battle of Renti, in which he defeated the Germans, and after some glorious campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was named lieutenant-general of all the king's armies. His next exploit was against Calais, which he took after a siege of eight days from the English, who had possessed it for 210 years, and this was followed by the fall of Thionville. His services were such that he governed the kingdom under Henry II. and Francis II. and received from the parliament the glorious title of the saviour of his country. The death of Francis II. was the signal for civil war, and while the duke supported the cause of the catholics, the interests of the protestants were ably protected by the valor of Coligni. He took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated his enemies at Dreux 1562, and he was preparing to besiege Orleans, the chief and strongest town of the protestants, when he was assassinated by a pistol shot from the hands of Poltrot de Méré, one of the Huguenots, 24th Feb. 1563.

FRANCIS DE BORGIA, St. duke of Candia, and viceroy of Catalonia, was grandson of pope Alexander VI. and after filling high offices in the state, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession on the death of his wife, and entered among the Jesuits. He refused the rank of cardinal, and other ecclesiastical honors, and died at Rome, renowned for his piety, 30th Sep. 1572, aged 62. He was canonized by Clement X. 1671. He is author of some pious tracts in Spanish, which have been translated into Latin by Deza the jesuit.

FRANCIS, *Lucas*, a native of Mechlin, employed as a painter by the kings of Spain and France. His portraits and historical pieces possessed merit. He died 1643, aged 69. His son *Lucas* called the Young was born also at Mechlin, and after studying under Gerhard Segers, acquired celebrity as an artist. He died 1654, aged 48.

FRANCIS, *Simon*, a native of Tours, eminent as a portrait painter. He died 1671, aged 65.

FRANCIS ROMAIN, a Dominican of Ghent. He was an able architect, and finished the bridge of Maestricht, and afterwards was engaged by Lewis XIV. in the completion of the Pont-Royal at Paris, which had been left imperfect by Gabriel. He was liberally rewarded for his services and abilities by the French monarch, and died at Paris 1735, aged 89.

FRANCIS, *James Charles*, an eminent French engraver, born at Nancy. From Lyons he came to Paris, where he was liberally patronized, but his merits raised him enemies, which circumstance it is said hastened his death. He died 1769, aged 52. He published *Recueil des Châteaux de Lorraine*, — *Corps-de-Garde* after Venloo, &c.

FRANCIS, *Philip*, D. D. an eminent divine, son of an Irish dean. He is known by his excellent translations of Horace and Demosthenes. He wrote also *Eugenia* and *Constantia* two tragedies not very suc-

cessful, and for his services as a political writer, it is said, he was rewarded by government with the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and the chaplainship of Chelsea-college. He died at Bath, March 1773, leaving a son now member of parliament, and formerly one of the supreme council of Bengal.

FRANCISCA, or FRANCES, a Roman lady founder of a convent at Rome. She followed the doctrines of St. Benedict. She was born 1384, and was canonized 1608.

FRANCIUS, *Peter*, a native of Amsterdam, who studied at Leyden under Gronovius. After travelling over France and England, he became 1674, professor of rhetoric and history at Amsterdam. He wrote *Orationes* — *Specimen Eloquentiæ Exterioris*, — besides poems in Greek and Latin, which possess considerable merit. He died 1704.

FRANCK, *George*, a native of Naumburg, who so early displayed his abilities, that at the age of 18 he received the poetic crown, for his Latin, Greek, German, and Hebrew poetry. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg and Wittenberg, and died 1704, aged 61. He is author of *Flora Francica*, 12mo. — *Satyra Medicæ*, 4to. — *Epistolæ*, &c.

FRANCK, *Augustus Herman*, a native of Lubeck, professor of oriental languages, and of divinity at Halle. He distinguished himself by the most active benevolence, and founded at Halle an orphan-house, which, in 1727, contained 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He also promoted the establishment of a mission to propagate the gospel on the coast of Malabar. He wrote *Methodus Studii Theologici* — *Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum* — *Commentaria de Scopo Veteris & Novi Test.* — *Manuductio ad Lectionem S. Scripturæ* — *Observationes Biblicæ* — *Sermons* — *Book of Devotions*, &c. He died 1727, aged 64.

FRANCK, or FRANCKEN, *Franciscus*, a Flemish painter, called Old Franck, died 1616, aged 72. He executed his historical pieces from the scriptures, some of which possess great merit, especially in the coloring, and in the expression of the figures.

FRANCK, *Franciscus*, son to the above, called Young Francis, died 1642, aged 62. He studied under his father, and improved himself at Venice. His idolatry of Solomon, in the Notre Dame of Antwerp is his best piece.

FRANCKEN, *Christian*, a German in the 16th century, successively a jesuit, a Socinian in Poland, an unitarian, and lastly a Roman catholic. He wrote *Breve Colloquium Jesuiticum*, a severe satire against the jesuits — *de Honore Christi*, and other works.

FRANCKENSTEIN, *Christian Godfrey*, a native of Leipzig, distinguished as an advocate, and more as a man of letters. He wrote the life of Christina of Sweden — *History of the 16th and 17th centuries* — and a *Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction to History*, and died 1717, aged 56. His son *James* wrote *de Collatione Honorum* — *de Juribus Judæorum Singularibus in Germaniâ*, &c. and died 1733.

FRANCO, *Nicolo*, a satirist, the friend and rival of Aretin, born at Benevento 1510. He was condemned to death at Rome 1569, for severe satires on some illustrious persons of that city; but it is unknown whether he suffered. He was an able writer.

FRANCO, *Battista*, a painter of Venice, who imitated the manner of Michael Angelo Buanorotti. He died 1561, aged 63.

FRANCOIS, *Abbé Laurent*, an able opponent of the French philosophers, who died 1782, aged 84. His works which were useful, were a Book of Geography — Proofs of the Religion of Jesus Christ, 4 vols. 12mo. — Defence of Religion, 4 vols. 12mo. — Examination of the Catechism of an honest Man — of the Facts on which Christianity is founded, 3 vols. 12mo. — Observations on the Philosophy of History, 8vo.

FRANCOIS, *Simon*, a portrait painter, born at Tours. He was self-taught, and acquired great reputation. He died 1671, aged 65.

FRANCOIS, *Lucas*, an historical painter, called the Old, was born at Mechlin, and died very rich 1643, aged 69. He was in the service of the kings of France and Spain.

FRANCOIS, *Lucas*, son of the above, called the Younger, was brought up under his father, and studied under Gerhard Segers. He died greatly respected as a painter 1654, aged 48.

FRANCOWITZ, *Matthias*, a protestant divine, the pupil of Luther and Melancthon, born at Albano in Illyria 1520, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus. He taught the Greek and Latin languages at Wittemberg privately, and was afterwards public professor. He opposed the interim of Charles V., and was concerned in the drawing up of the centuries of Magdeburg. He died 1575. His best work is a Key to the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols. fol. He wrote besides a Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth, 4to. — de Translatione Imperii Rom. ad Germanos — de Electione Episcoporum, &c.

FRANCUS, *Sebastian*, a German anabaptist of the 16th century, who acquired some celebrity by writing books, which were refuted by Luther and Melancthon.

FRANK-FLORIS. *Vid.* FLORIS.

FRANKLIN, *Thomas*, D. D. son of Richard Franklin the editor of the Craftsman, an anti-ministerial paper, was born in London 1720. He was educated at Westminster-school and Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. For some time also he was Greek professor. He was in 1758, made vicar of Ware and Thundridge, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Brasted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died March 15th 1784. He possessed learning, genius, and application. He translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, and he wrote the earl of Warwick, and Matilda, two tragedies which were received with great applause, and also "the Contract," a comedy in two acts performed at the Haymarket. Voltaire's works appeared translated under his name; but only two tragedies, the Orestes and Electra were by him. He published also some sermons on the relative duties.

FRANKLIN, *Benjamin*, an American philosopher and statesman, was born at Boston, New England, 1706. He was well educated under his father, who was a tallow-chandler and soap boiler, and after being for a little while engaged in the business, he was bound to his father's elder brother, who was a printer.

Eager after knowledge, he read attentively in the night, the works which he had printed in the day, and from the pages of Xenophon he derived that energetic ardor which at last raised him to fame and distinction. A difference with his uncle removed him from New York to Philadelphia, where he maintained himself for some time by his industry, till he was noticed by the governor, sir William Keith, and encouraged to set up business for himself. With this view he came to London; but soon discovered that the warm assurances of his patron for assistance and protection, were the unmeaning professions of polished life, and, therefore, after working for some time as a journeyman printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia, where he settled. By the means of his friends he began business, and published a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had known and courted before her first marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinson, and others, and spread knowledge and information through the province. His Poor Richard's Almanack appeared in 1732, and so pleased the public, on account of the many aphorisms, and the valuable maxims of prudence and economy which it contained, that not less than 10,000 copies were sold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the general assembly in Pennsylvania, and the next year he obtained the office of post-master at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an association for preserving the houses of Philadelphia from fire, and in the war of 1744 he ably promoted some popular measures for the defence of the province, by the voluntary force of the citizens. In 1747 he addressed an account of his discoveries on electricity to his friend Collinson, and explained in a very satisfactory manner the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning, and he not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings against the effects of storms, by means of conductors, but showed that the lightning from the clouds is the same as the electric fire. Distinguished as a philosopher, he was equally so as a statesman, and the measures which he recommended in the public assemblies of the province proved his patriotism and sagacity. By his advice the militia bill was passed, and he was, in consequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia district. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennsylvania, he was received with respect and attention by the public men, and he was honored with a seat in the Royal society, and the degree of doctor of laws in the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again visited England, as agent from his countrymen. The spirit which now began to appear in America roused the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge and influence, was called to the bar of the Commons, and examined with respect to the stamp act. His conduct on this occasion was firm and manly, and his answers so clear, that they, and not the questions, appeared to have been prepared with the nicest discrimination of circumstances and of facts. He returned,

turned, in 1775, to America, and was elected one of the members of Congress, and during the war he displayed the most active zeal, and proposed the strongest measures for the full emancipation of the colonies from the mother country. He was next employed in completing the negotiations of America with France, and as the resources of his country were low, he embarked with a cargo of tobacco, which he sold at Nantes, to defray the expences of his mission. He was received with great distinction by the French court; the people admired the singularity of his dress and the simplicity of his republican manners; the poets of the age, and Voltaire particularly, paid respect to his merits, and the government at last, by signing a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him, declared war with England. The independence of America was at last acknowledged by the mother country, and Franklin, who had continued at Paris, signed the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the interests and glory of his country by forming new connections with the kings of Prussia and Sweden. He returned to America in 1785, and was received by his countrymen as a venerable father, he was made governor of Pennsylvania, and as a representative he applied the strong powers of his mind to heal the differences which prevailed in the province, by wise laws and conciliating regulations. This respectable man died full of years and of glory, 17th April 1790, aged 84 years and three months, and his memory was respected by his countrymen, who ordered, on the occasion, a public mourning for two months. The epitaph which he composed for himself is well known. His discoveries in electricity, and his services in the emancipation of his country were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:

Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis.

By his patient industry he rose from obscurity, and amassed a very large fortune, part of which he left for charitable and public purposes. He wrote an entertaining account of the first part of his life, which contains many valuable maxims for health, industry, and economy, which has appeared in two small vols. 12mo. with some essays. His political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces have been published in 4to. and in 8vo. He contributed some valuable papers also to the philosophical institutions of America.

FRANKS, *Sebastian*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1573. His landscapes and conversation pieces were much admired.

FRANKS, *John Baptist*, supposed to be the son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp 1600. He studied very successfully the manner of Vandyck and Rubens.

FRANTZIUS, *Wolfgang*, a German divine, born at Plawen, in Voigtland, was professor of divinity at Wittenberg, where he died 1620, aged 56. He wrote *Animalium Historia Sacra* — *Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scripturarum*, 4to. — *Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarch. Sacra* — *Commentar. in Leviticum*, &c. and other works.

FRASSON, *Claude*, a French monk, born at Peronne, in Picardy. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, theological professor at Paris, and superior of the Fran-

ciscan convent there. He wrote *Dissertationes Biblicæ*, 2 vols 4to. — a valuable system of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. He died 1711, aged 91.

FRATELLINI, *Giovanna*, a paintress, born at Florence 1666, and patronized by the archduchess Victoria. Her historical pieces and miniatures were much admired. She died 1731.

FRATELLINI, *Lorenzo Maria*, son of the preceding, was born 1690. He painted under Dominico Gabbiani, and his historical pieces, his landscapes, and fruit, were highly finished. He died 1729.

FRAUWENLOB, *Henry*, a German writer who died 1317. He wrote in favor of the ladies, and they it is said attended his funeral, and poured such quantities of wine into his grave, as almost inundated the church.

FREDEGARIUS, the earliest French historian, after Gregory of Tours, was called the Scholastic. His chronicle, in barbarous language, extends to the year 641, and is found in the collections of Duchesne, and Bouquet.

FREDEGONDE, wife of Chilperic, king of France, was born at Avancourt in Picardy, of obscure parents. She was in the queen's retinue, and by her arts, and by the influence of her personal charms, she became the third wife of the weak Chilperic. Raised to the throne, she sacrificed the members of the royal family to her pride and ambition and by the sword, as well as by poison, she cut off all those whom, either on account of talents, influence, or birth, she regarded as enemies or rivals. She at last completed the measure of her iniquities, by the death of Chilperic, who was assassinated in hunting, that the guilty queen might indulge her criminal passions for her favorite Landri. This detested character who possessed bravery in the field of battle, died 597.

FREDERIC, I. surnamed Barbarossa, was born 1121, and succeeded his father Frederic as duke of Swabia 1147, and in 1152 he ascended the imperial throne after the death of his uncle Conrad III. He passed in 1155 into Italy, where after some difficulties on account of the superiority which the pope claimed over him, he obtained the crown, and consecration from the hands of Adrian IV. The disputes between him and the holy see were kindled anew on the death of Adrian, and Alexander III. the next successor, was soon opposed by the successive elevation of three antipopes to the chair of St. Peter. The advantages obtained at Rome were followed by the defeat of the Milanese, and by the destruction of their city, and the overthrow of Brescia and Placentia, but at last the troops of Frederic were conquered at the battle of Como, and this disaster produced a peace. The emperor met the pope at Venice, and a reconciliation was effected in 1177. New quarrels however soon arose, till Frederic was prevailed upon by Urban III. to undertake a crusade against Saladin. At the head of a numerous army he marched into the East, and after defeating the Greeks, and the Turks, he penetrated into Syria, where death stopped his victories. He died 10th June 1190, in consequence of bathing imprudently in the Cydnus, in Cilicia, where Alexander the Great, some ages before, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to the same

fame recreation. During the 38 years of his reign, Frederic compensated for the odious vices of pride and ambition by courage, liberality, and benevolence, and the forbidding characters of the tyrant were forgotten in the amiable and conciliating manners of the man. By his second wife Beatrix he left five sons, one of whom Frederic, duke of Swabia, attended him in his Asiatic expedition, and behaved with great valor in the Holy Land, till he was cut off by a severe distemper, which proved also fatal to a great part of his army at the siege of Ptolemais.

FREDERIC II. grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. was born 1194, and was elected king of the Romans, two years after. In 1210, he was elected emperor of Germany, on the excommunication of Otho IV. by Innocent III. but he obtained peaceful possession of his power, only after the death of his rival 1218. After settling his affairs in Germany, he went to Italy, where he was solemnly crowned by the hands of Honorius III. 1220, and promised to extend the papal power by undertaking a crusade. This distant expedition was put off for some time till the fear of excommunication from the next pope Gregory IX. obliged him to set out for Jerusalem in 1228. His invasion of the Holy Land was so formidable, that Saladin, sultan of Babylon, not only made a truce of 10 years with him, but yielded to him some of the Asiatic cities near Jerusalem. This conduct provoked the resentment of the pope, who stirred up war against Frederic, and incited his son and his father-in-law to take up arms against him. Frederic hastened back to Europe to oppose this unnatural conspiracy, and seizing Romagna, Ancona, Spoleto, and Benevento, defeated the plans of his enemies. His partizans in these troublous times bore the name of Gibelins, while those of the pope were called Guelphs, and carried on their shoulders the impressions of two keys. At last however tranquillity was restored, and Frederic made peace with the Roman pontiff 1230, to be enabled to reduce to obedience his rebellious son Henry, whom he degraded from the title of king of the Romans in favor of his second son Conrad. In 1240, Frederic passed again to Italy, and reduced the Milanese, and Sardinia, and after defeating the Genoese and Venetians, and seizing Tuscany and Urbino, he laid siege to Rome. The pope opposed his attack by the terrible denunciation of excommunication, but Frederic disregarded the impotent thunders of the Vatican, and defeated all the forces which were sent to check his progress. The death of the pope soothed for awhile the enmities between Rome and Germany, but at last Innocent IV. had the courage to depose this powerful enemy of the holy-see, at a council at Lyons 1245, and Frederic rendered unpopular by the artifice of his opponents, saw Henry of Thuringia, elected in 1246, to fill the imperial throne, and the next year, William, count of Holland. Thus insulted and harassed by the insurrections of his subjects in Naples and Parma, Frederic at last sunk under his misfortunes, and died at Fiorenzuola, in Apulia, 13th Dec. 1250, aged 57. He was succeeded by Conrad his son by his second wife Yolande, daughter of John of Brienne, king of Jerusalem.

FREDERIC III. surnamed the Fair, was son of Al-

bert of Austria, and was elected emperor 1314, by some of the electors, though the majority placed the crown on his more successful rival Lewis of Bavaria. The battle of Mühldorf, 1322, proved decisive against the claims of Frederic, who was taken prisoner, and died 13th Jan. 1330.

FREDERIC IV. surnamed the Pacific, was son of Ernest, duke of Austria, and ascended the imperial throne 1440, in his 25th year. He was crowned at Rome 1452, by Nicholas V. and was the last of the German princes, who submitted to that ceremony in the capital of the antient world. He was a weak, indolent, and superstitious prince, and he suffered with the greatest indifference Hungary to rebel and to separate itself from his power, and afterwards he fled from Vienna, before his enemies, satisfied to beg his bread from convent to convent. This worthless monarch died 7th Sep. 1493, in consequence of the amputation of one of his legs which mortified, and he was succeeded by his son Maximilian.

FREDERIC I. the Pacific, king of Denmark 1523, after the expulsion of Christian, distinguished himself by the wisdom of his measures, and by his alliance with Gustavus I. of Sweden, and with the Hanseatic towns. After the conquest of Copenhagen, he reconciled to his government the Danish nobility, and rendered himself popular by his liberality, and the prudence and utility of his public measures, and by the introduction of Lutheranism among his subjects. He died 1533.

FREDERIC II. king of Denmark, after his father Christian III. increased his dominions, by the conquest of Diethmarsia. He was the patron of learning and of learned men, and the protection which he extended to Tycho Brahe added celebrity to his reign. He was for some time engaged in war with Sweden, but tranquillity was restored in 1570. He died 4th April 1588, aged 54.

FREDERIC III. archbishop of Bremen, succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648, as king of Denmark. Though he lost some places in a war with Sweden, he enlarged the happiness of his people, by rendering them more independent of the nobles, and by making the crown hereditary, and no longer elective. He died 9th of Feb. 1670, aged 61.

FREDERIC IV. succeeded his father Christian V. as king of Denmark 1699. He joined the Czar Peter, and the king of Poland in hostilities against Charles XII. of Sweden, but he was obliged to make peace, by the rapidity of the victories of his enemy. During the captivity of Charles in Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes from his dominions, and recovered some of the places which the fortune of war had wrested from his hands. He died 1730, aged 59.

FREDERIC V. grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne 1746, and died after a reign of 20 years. On his death-bed, he called his son and successor Christian VII. and addressed him in these remarkable words, "It is a great consolation to me, my son, in my last moments, to reflect that I have offended no one, and that I have shed the blood of none of my subjects."

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. king of Poland, was son of

of John George III. elector of Saxony, and was born at Dresden 1670. He succeeded to the electorate after the death of his brother 1694, and distinguished himself against the French on the Rhine, and defeated the Turks, in 1696, at the battle of Oltach. By embracing the catholic religion, he recommended himself to the Polish nobles, and was in 1696 elected king, but the glories which he acquired in foreign wars, were eclipsed by the successes of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederic beaten at Riga, Cliflow, and Frawstadt, was obliged to sign the peace of 1706, by which he was stripped of his dominions, and consented to see the crown of Poland placed on the head of Stanislaus. The battle of Pultowa, and the defeat of the Swedes, proved favorable to his views, he recovered the Polish throne, and maintained his power, and independence till his death, 1st Feb. 1733, in his 63d year. He was in his person very athletic, and possessed of prodigious bodily strength. His court was for a long time one of the most brilliant in Europe, and the patronage which he extended to literary characters, and to the arts, reflected the highest honor on his memory.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II. son of the preceding, was born 1696, and succeeded his father on the Polish throne 1734. The last years of his life were unhappily embittered by the miseries of war, and the king of Prussia invaded his dominions, and obliged him soon to yield to the rigorous fate of unconditional submission. Augustus was permitted indeed to return to Poland, but Saxony remained in the hands of the conqueror, till the peace of Hubersburg, 15th Feb. 1763. Augustus died the following October. Respectable in private life, this monarch was unequal to the arduous duties of reigning, and whilst he devoted himself to the pleasures of luxury and to indolence he made no preparations against the attacks of his powerful neighbours of Russia and Prussia. By his wife Mary Josephine, daughter of the emperor Joseph, he left several daughters, one of whom was the mother of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. of France.

FREDERIC, prince of Hesse Cassel, married in 1715 Ulrica Eleanora sister of Charles XII of Sweden, and he obtained possession of the Swedish throne 1720, after the abdication of his wife who had succeeded on the death of her brother. He made unsuccessful war against the Russians, and died 1751, aged 75, without issue.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, surnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, was born at Cologne, on the Spree 1620. He made successful war against the Poles, but the treaty of Braunsberg, in 1657, put an end to hostilities. In 1674 he joined himself against Lewis XIV. with Spain and Holland, and invaded Alsace, but his progress was checked by the intelligence that the Swedes had laid waste several of his cities, and he returned hastily to repel them, and seized the towns of Stralsund, Ferchantz, and Griffwald. Peace was soon after restored and Frederic directed all his attention to improve the commerce of his dominions, and joined the Spree to the Oder by the opening of a canal. He died 1688, aged 68, highly respected by his subjects as a liberal, generous, benevolent, and patriotic prince.

FREDERIC I, elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, was born at Konigsberg 1657. The ambition of this prince was flattered with the hopes of erecting his duchy into a kingdom, and Leopold the emperor, although he, in 1695, had rejected his solicitations, granted his requests in 1700, provided he assisted him in the war against France, England, Holland, Sweden, and Poland; and in consequence of this elevation his title was fully acknowledged at the peace of Utrecht. The Prussian dominions were increased under him by the acquisition of Guelders, of the county of Tecklenburg, and of the principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin. Frederic died 1713, aged 60. He founded the university of Halle, the royal academy of Berlin, and the academy of nobles. He was three times married. By his second wife daughter of the duke of Hanover, and sister of George afterwards king of England, he had a son who succeeded him.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I. king of Prussia, was born at Berlin 15th Aug. 1688, and succeeded his father just mentioned 1713. His reign was begun by a strict reform in the expenditure of the kingdom, and of the 100 chamberlains kept for ostentation by his father only 12 were retained. He unwillingly engaged in war against Charles XII. of Sweden, from whom he took Stralsund. Eager to encourage commerce and industry among his subjects, he invited foreign artisans into his dominions by the offer of liberal rewards, and while he contributed to the prosperity of the nation, he watched over its safety, and created a large standing army of sixty thousand men. The latter part of his life was clouded by an unhappy disagreement with his son the prince royal, and though he married him to the princess of Wolfenbottle in 1733, he did not derive from that union that concord and reconciliation which he fondly expected. He died 31st May 1740, aged 52. By Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George of Hanover, he had, besides his successor, three sons and six daughters.

FREDERIC II. son of the preceding, was born 24th Jan. 1712, and ascended the throne of Prussia 1740. His conduct had been viewed with jealousy by his father, and his attachment to music and to belles lettres was regarded as a mean and dishonorable propensity; but when he attempted to escape from the harsh treatment which he experienced, he was not only seized and sent as prisoner to Cultrin, but was obliged to be a spectator of the execution of Kar, the friend and the companion of his domestic sufferings. On his accession to the throne, Frederic laid claims to the province of Silesia which had been long occupied by the German emperor, and all the attempts of Maria Theresa to defend it against his invasion proved abortive. Count Neuperg the Hungarian general was defeated at Mollwitz, and, in 1741, all Lower Silesia submitted to the conqueror, and his possession was confirmed by the treaty of Breslaw 1743. The following year war was rekindled, and Frederic advanced with 100,000 men to the siege of Prague, which he took with 16,000 prisoners, and this advantage was soon followed by the decisive battle of Friedburg over prince Charles of Lorraine. Another treaty signed at Dresden 1745, again restored peace to the continent, and Austria ceded

ceded to the Prussian conqueror all Silesia together with the county of Glatz. In 1755 a new war, called the seven years' war, burst forth with increased violence, and while Prussia had for its auxiliary the English nation, Austria was supported by France and by the elector of Saxony, and Frederic soon saw the number of his enemies augmented by the accession of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. Undismayed in the midst of his powerful enemies, Frederic laid the foundation for victory and success in the strict discipline of his army, and in the fortitude and resignation with which he supported the reverses of fortune, and shared the fatigues of his soldiers. Though France attacked his dominions from Guelders to Muiden, and Russia penetrated into Prussia, and the Austrians into Silesia, Frederic on all sides rose superior to misfortunes. Though defeated by the Russians he routed the Austrians, and again suffered a check in Bohemia, but on the 5th Nov. 1757, he avenged himself by the terrible defeat of the Austrians and French at Rossbach, and by an equally splendid victory the next month over the Austrian forces at Lissa near Breslaw. These important successes appalled his enemies, the Russians and Swedes retired in dismay from Prussia, and Frederic supported by a liberal supply of money from the English government, and by an army of Hanoverians under the duke of Brunswick penetrated into Moravia and laid siege to Olmutz. Though here checked by marshal Daun, he rapidly advanced against the Russians at Custrin, and defeated them in the dreadful battle of Zorndoff. The battle of Hochkirchen against Daun was adverse to his fortunes, and he also suffered a severe check at the doubtful fight of Cunnerdorf against the Russians, and in consequence of these repeated disasters, Brandenburg, and the capital fell into the hands of the victorious enemy 1761. The defeat of Daun at Torgau gave a new turn to the affairs of the undaunted monarch, his territories were evacuated by the enemy, and he in every situation displayed such activity, such vigilance, and such resources of mind that in 1762, a treaty of peace was concluded with Russia and Sweden, and the next year with France and the Empire, by which Silesia was for ever confirmed in his possession. While cultivating the arts of peace, Frederic was still intent on enlarging his dominions, and he joined with Austria and Russia, in 1772, in that unpardonable league which dismembered the defenceless territories of Poland, and added some of its most fertile provinces to his kingdom. In 1777, the death of the duke of Bavaria without children kindled the flames of discord and of war between Austria and Prussia, Frederic placed himself at the head of his troops, but the differences of the rival princes were settled by the peace of Teschen 13th May 1779. The last years of Frederic's life were earnestly devoted to the encouragement of commerce and of the arts, justice was administered with impartiality, useful establishments were created, and the miseries of the indigent and unfortunate were liberally relieved by the benevolent cares of the monarch. Frederic died 17th Aug. 1786, aged 75, and he met death with all the resignation which philosophy, unaided by religion, can show. As Frederic was brought up in the school of adversity, he early learnt lessons of stoicism and philosophical wis-

dom, and unyielding to the caresses of prosperity he was taught not to sink under the frowns of fortune. From necessity as well as from choice attached to literature in the years of his privacy, he cultivated the muses on the throne, and liberally patronized the lovers of sciences and of the fine arts. His evenings were generally spent in the easy society of men of letters, and after the fatigues of the day he unbent the hero and the king to the wit, the scholar, and the literary disputant. His invitations to learned foreigners were sincere and honorable, and Maupertuis and especially Voltaire were for a while objects of his particular regard and of his unfeigned esteem. Anxious to redress the grievances of his subjects he paid the minutest attention to their applications, and a word written at the bottom of each petition by his hand served for his secretaries to convey to the eager suppliants either refusal or reprehension, encouragement or promises. At five in the morning Frederic generally rose from his bed, and after the day was divided between business, recreation, and literature, he retired to his chamber at ten in the evening, and as his meals were regular and simple, and as he was through life a stranger to the licentious propensities which too often dishonor the great and the powerful, he enjoyed a strong constitution with a placid and serene evenness of temper. His conduct in war, the heroic firmness with which he withstood his numerous enemies, and the astonishing presence of mind which he displayed in every difficult situation, not less than his wisdom, the equity of the laws which he established, and the paternal care with which he watched over the happiness of his people, proved him to be a monarch of superior excellence; but though he thus deserved the appellation of Great, it is painful to observe the inconsistency of his principles, the wavering tenets of his faith, and the mighty influence of those two dangerous passions by which he was guided, ambition and avarice. Great as a monarch, Frederic was an infidel at heart, and while he wished to bind, to obedience to his government, the affection of his subjects by the imposing rites of religion, and by the expectations of another life, he was himself a sceptic in the most offensive degree, and regarded the ties which unite men to an over-ruling providence only so far as they secured his power or contributed to his aggrandizement. As Frederic did not cohabit with his wife, whom he had married only in obedience to his father, without affection or esteem, he died without issue. His works are numerous and respectable. Four volumes in octavo were published in his life-time, and fifteen since his death. The chief of these are *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg* — a Poem on the Art of War, a composition of great merit — the History of his own Time — the History of the seven Years' War. All these have been collected together in 25 vols. 8vo. 1790, with an account of his life. M. de Segur has among others published an account of his reign and of his extraordinary character.

FREDERIC, surnamed the Wise, elector of Saxony, was born 1463. He enjoyed the good opinion and shared the councils of the emperor Maximilian, after whose death he might have been placed on the imperial throne, an honor which he refused, while he supported the election of Charles V. He was one of the first and

most

most zealous friends of Luther, and contributed much to the establishment of the reformed church. He died 1526, and was succeeded by his brother *John* surnamed the constant, whose son *John Frederic* when raised to the sovereign power, became a powerful protector of the reformers, and was chief of the famous league of Smalkalde 1536. In the war which followed this league *John Frederic* was taken prisoner by Charles V. and condemned to lose his head, but the sentence was reversed on condition that he consented to the renunciation of the electoral dignity for himself and his posterity. He died 3d March 1554, aged 51.

FREDERIC V., elector Palatine, son of *Frederic IV.*, married a daughter of James I. of England. He was elected in 1619, king of Bohemia by the protestants, but his elevation was opposed by his rival Ferdinand of Austria, and though supported by France and by England, he was defeated the following year and totally ruined near Prague. The great Gustavus in his invasion of Germany promised to re-establish him in his rights and dominions, but the death of that heroic chief at the battle of Lutzen 1632, not only shattered all his fond hopes, but weighed so heavily on his spirits that he died a month after.

FREDERIC, Colonel, son of Theodore the unfortunate king of Corsica, was early engaged in the military profession, and served the elector of Wirtemberg, who honored him with his friendship and presented him with the insignia of the order of merit. He came to England as the agent of the elector, but either unsuccessful in his political negotiations, or overwhelmed with debts and poverty, he in a rash moment committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the portal of Westminster-abbey 1796. This unhappy youth who seemed to inherit the misfortunes and the imprudence of his father, was author of some publications of merit, *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de Corse*, 8vo. 1768 — a description of Corsica, with an account of its short Union to the British Crown, &c. 1798, 8vo. &c.

FREEKE, William, an English focinian, born 1663. He wrote, in questions and answers, a dialogue on the Deity, and a confutation of the doctrines of Trinity, which drew down the severity of the House of Commons upon him. He was fined 500l., his book was burnt, and he made a recantation in the four courts of Westminster-hall.

FREEMAN, John, a painter, in the age of Charles II. His life was attempted by poison in the West Indies, and his constitution ever after retained the fatal effects. In the decline of life, he painted scenes for Covent-garden theatre.

FREGOSO, Baptist, doge of Genoa 1478, from which office he was deposed for his haughtiness, and banished to Fregui. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote, like Valerius Maximus, nine books of Memorable Actions — the Life of Martin V. — a Latin Treatise on learned Ladies — an Italian Treatise against Love.

FREHER, Marquard, a German, born at Augsburg 1565. He studied civil law in France under Cujacius, and at the age of 23 was counsellor to Casimir prince Palatine. He was afterwards professor of law at Hei-

delberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector Frederic IV. He died at the age of 49. His books on law, criticism, and history, are very numerous and respectable. His abilities, and the amiable character of his private life, are highly commended by Douza, Melchior Adam, Scioppius, Casaubon and others.

FREIGIUS, John Thomas, a learned German, born at Friburg, son of a husbandman. He studied the law under Zasius and Ramus, and taught first at Friburg, and afterwards at Basil, and then at the moment when he thought of retiring from the ingratitude of the world to the peace of a rural life, he was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf 1575. He died 1583 of the plague, following to the grave a son and two daughters, one of which had, at the age of 12, very promising talents and a great taste for literature. Of his works, the chief are *Quæstiones Geometricæ*, and *Stereo-Metricæ Logica Consultorum* — *Ciceronis Orationes Perpetuis Notis Logicis*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. Basil 1583.

FREIND, John, an English physician of eminence, born 1675, at Croton in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector. He was educated under Busby at Westminster, and came in 1690 to Christ-church, where Aldrich presided. His abilities as a scholar were already so distinguished, that he then in conjunction with a friend published an elegant edition of Demosthenes, and *Æschines de Corona*, and about the same time revised, for publication, the Delphin edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. He now directed his attention to physic, and displayed great knowledge of the subject, by addressing a letter concerning the hydrocephalus to sir Hans Sloane in 1699, and another in 1701 de Spasmi Rarioris Historia, which are inserted in the philosophical transactions, No. 256 and 270. In 1703 he drew the public attention to an useful and valuable work called "Emmenologia, in qua Fluxus Muliebris Menstrui &c.," and in 1704 was elected chemical professor at Oxford. The year after he accompanied lord Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, and after two years' attendance on the army, he visited Italy and Rome, and conversed with Baglivi and Lancisi men of eminence and medical celebrity. On his return in 1707, he published an account of the earl of Peterborough in Spain, &c. as an able vindication of the honor and character of his friend since the raising of the siege of Barcelona, and during the campaign of Valencia; and the work became very popular and passed rapidly to a third edition. At this time he was created M. D. and two years after he published his *Praelectiones Chemicæ*, dedicated to sir Isaac Newton. This work was censured in the *Acta Eruditorum* by the German philosophers, and drew forth a defence from the author inserted in the philosophical transactions. In 1711 he was elected member of the Royal society, and that year went with the duke of Ormond as physician to Flanders. In 1716 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and at that time he had a controversy with Dr. Woodward of Gresham college, in consequence of his publication of *Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus*, and afterwards on the subject of the fever in the small-pox, in which unpleasant dispute, more

acrimony was shown, on both sides, than prudence or decorum could approve. In 1722 he was elected M. P. for Launceston in Cornwall, and the freedom and eloquence of his speeches in the house, together with his intimacy with Atterbury, drew upon him the suspicion that he was concerned in the plot of that unfortunate bishop, and consequently he was committed to the Tower, March, 1722-3, from which he was bailed the June following. In his confinement he wrote a letter on some kind of small-pox, addressed to his friend Mead, and he formed the plan of his great work "the History of Physic," the first part of which appeared in 1725, and the second 1726. He became physician to the prince of Wales, and on his accession to the throne, to the queen, whose confidence and esteem he fully enjoyed. He died of a fever 26th July, 1728, in his 52d year, and was buried at Hitcham, Bucks, but a monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey. He left one son, afterwards student of Christ church. His Latin works were published together, London 1733, in fol. by Wigan, who added a Latin translation of the History of Physic, with an elegant dedication to the queen. Dr. Friend's brother, *Robert*, was head of Westminster school, and a very learned man. He published Cicero de Oratore, and died 1754.

FREINSEMIUS, *John*, a learned German, born at Ulm in Swabia 1608. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died 1660. He was a most able classical scholar, and to the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, united an intimate acquaintance with all the languages of Europe. His critique on Florus, and his notes on Phædrus and Tacitus, are valuable, but he derives his greatest celebrity from his excellent supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius, in which he has been so successful that we almost cease to lament the loss of the originals.

FREIRE DE ANDRADA, *Hyacinthe*, a Portuguese, abbot of St. Mary de Chans, born at Beja 1597. He was in great favor with John IV. of Portugal, who wished to make him a bishop. He was a man of great levity of character, which probably prevented his advancement in the state, as his abilities might have promised. He died at Lisbon 1657. His "Life of don Juan de Castro," is esteemed as one of the best written books in Portuguese. He wrote also some poems.

FREMINET, *Martin*, a French painter, who died at Paris, his birth place, 1619, aged 52. He was chiefly painter to Henry IV. and honored with the order of St. Michael by Lewis XIII. He imitated with success the beauties of Michael Angelo, and of Joseph of Arpino.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, *Nicholas*, nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Abblancourt, retired to Holland at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was appointed historiographer to the prince of Orange. Besides a defence of his uncle's Tacitus against la Houssaye, he translated Lucian's dialogue between the letters and the supplement to the true history, and after his death which happened in 1693, his Memoirs of the History of Portugal, appeared in 12mo.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, *Bernard*, a mathematician, author of a treatise on Right-angled Triangles — on Combinations — on Resolving Problems by Exclu-

sions, &c. He was very intimate with Merenne, Fermat, Descartes, and other learned men, and died 1675.

FRERES, *Theodore*, a painter, born at Enkhuysen 1643. The best of his pieces are preserved in the great hall of Amsterdam. His drawings and designs were in high esteem. He resided for some time at Rome.

FRERET, *Nicolas*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1688. Though bred to the law he applied himself to the study of history, and at the age of 25 was admitted into the academy of inscriptions, in consequence of his Discourse on the Origin of the French. This valuable treatise was considered as offensive to the court, and the author was sent to the Bastille, where the reading of Bayle's dictionary rendered him sceptical. He wrote letters "of Thrasylulus to Leucippe," in favor of atheism — Examination of the Apologists for Christianity, &c. He died 1749, aged 61.

FRERON, *Elie Catherine*, a French journalist, and an able opponent of the new philosophy, was born at Quimper 1719. He was educated by the jesuits, but in 1739 he left them, and began the life and profession of author. His "Letters on Certain Writings of the Times," appeared in 1749, and were continued to 13 vols. In 1754 he began his "Année Littéraire," in 7 vols. to which he added yearly 8 vols. till his death in 1776. He was an able and acute critic, but his remarks on Voltaire drew upon him all the violence and fury of the satirist, and he became the hero of his Dunciad. To a well informed mind, Freron added an excellent private character. He died 10th March, 1776, and besides his periodical publications, wrote miscellanies, 3 vols. — les Vrais Plaisirs, from Marino, and part of a translation of Lucretius, &c.

FRESNAYE, *John Vauquelin de la*, an early French poet, king's advocate for Caen, and afterwards president of that city. He died 1606, aged 72. He wrote "Satires," which though inferior to those of Boileau and Regnier, yet possess merit — "the Art of Poetry," — two books of Idyllia — a poem on the Monarchy, all published at Caen 1605.

FRESNE, *Charles du Cange du*, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens 1610. He studied the law at Orleans, and was advocate of the parliament of Paris. He spent some time in his native town in the pursuits of literature and philosophy, and then settling at Paris, he was in 1668 engaged by Colbert to make a collection from all authors who had written on the history of France. His labors, however, did not please the minister, and he resigned all his engagements in the undertaking, and then finished his "Glossarium Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitatis" 3 vols. fol. an excellent and useful work, often reprinted. He afterwards wrote a Greek Glossary of the middle age, in 2 vols. folio. He wrote also the History of Constantinople under the French emperors, and published besides, editions of Nicephorus, Cinnamus, Anna Comena, Zonaras, &c. with learned notes. He died 1688, aged 78, leaving four children, who were honorably pensioned by Lewis XIV. in consequence of their father's merit. Du Cange's Latin Glossary was afterwards enlarged and improved, and afterwards abridged in 6 vols. 8vo. Halle, 1772.

FRESNOY, *Charles Alphonso du*, a poet and painter, born

born at Paris 1611. His father who was a surgeon, educated him for a physician, but the love of poetry was superior to paternal authority. Under Perrier and Vouet he learned design, and in 1634 travelled to Rome, where his wants, in consequence of the neglect of his offended parents, were very great till relieved by the liberality of his friend Mignard. Devoting himself to classical studies, he did not, however, pay less attention to anatomy, the rules of perspective and architecture, and the elements of geometry, and with a mind well stored with poetical images, he produced his elegant and labored poem "De Arte Graphica." His pictures were not numerous, scarce 50 in number, and always parted with for little, and to supply the wants of the moment. On his return from Italy, in 1656, he was solicited to publish his poem; but though encouraged by de Piles, his friend, who undertook a French translation of it, he deferred it, and died before the completion, 1665, aged 53. The poem appeared after his death, with notes by de Piles, and its excellent precepts have been made known to the English by the translations of Dryden, of Graham, and lastly of Mason, in blank verse with notes. In the coloring of his pieces Fresnoy imitated Titian, and the Caraccis in their designs.

FRESNY, *Charles Riviere du*, a French poet, born at Paris 1648. To a strong taste for music, painting, and sculpture, he joined a great knowledge of gardening. He was overseer of the king's gardens; but he sold the appointment to supply his extravagance, and retired to Paris to live by his pen. As a dramatic writer he acquired some celebrity. His follies were such that, as Le Sage has mentioned in the *Diable Boiteux*, he actually married his laundresses, thus to discharge his bills. Besides his comedies he wrote Cantatas and songs, which he himself set to music. He died 1724, aged 76. His works were collected in 6 vols. 12mo. and d'Alembert has drawn a parallel between him and Desfontaines as a comic writer.

FRETEAU DE ST. JUST, *Emmanuel Marie Michael Philip*, a French nobleman, who, through disappointment, embraced the popular party against the court at the revolution. After acquiring some popularity in the assembly and the convention by his speeches, he was marked for destruction by Robespierre, and was guillotined 15th June 1793, aged 49.

FREWEN, *Accepted*, an English prelate, born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and president. He was chaplain to Charles I., 1631, was made dean of Gloucester, and in 1643, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was translated to York at the restoration, and died at Thorpe castle 1664, aged 75.

FREY, *John Cecil*, a German physician, who pretended to be the first in Europe who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language. He died of the plague 1631, and his *Opuscula* appeared after his death by Baledrens.

FREYTAG, *Frederic Gottlieb*, a burgomaster of Nuremberg, who died 1776, aged 53. He was author of *Rhinoceros Veterum Scriptorum Monumentis Descriptus*, 1747 — *Analecta Literaria de Libris Ra-*

rioribus, 1751 — *Oratorum & Rhet. Græc. quibus Statuæ Honor. Causa positæ sunt*, 1752 — an Account of scarce Books, &c. 1776, &c.

FREZIER, *Amadée Francis*, a native of Chambery, descended from a Scotch family. He took a survey of Chili and Peru, of which he published an account, 1716, and deserved the crosses of St. Lewis for his judicious labors in the fortifying of St. Maloes. He wrote a treatise on *Les feux d'Artifice* — *Elements de Stereotomie*, &c, and died at Brest 1772, aged 90.

FRIART, *Rowland*, an architect of the 17th century, who translated Palladio, and drew a parallel between ancient and modern architecture.

FRICHE, or FRISCHE, *James de*, a Benedictine, born in Normandy. He edited Ambrose's works, 10 vols. fol. Paris, and wrote the *Life of St. Augustine*, and died at Paris 1693, aged 52.

FRISCH, *John Leonard*, a native of Saltzbach, founder of the silk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia. He belonged to the academy of Sciences at Berlin, and died there 1743, aged 77. He wrote a German and Latin Dictionary — a Description of German Insects — *Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passages Francois Allemands*, &c. 8vo.

FRISCHLIN, *Nicodemus*, a learned German, born at Baling, in Swabia, 1547. He was educated under his father, who was a minister, and at Tubingen, and so great were his powers that at the age of 13 he could write with elegance Greek and Latin poetry. He became, at 20, professor at Tubingen, and, in 1580, published an oration in praise of a country life, with a paraphrase on Virgil's *Eclogues* and *Georgics*. In this celebrated work he inveighed severely against courtiers, and the satire was felt and resented. Even his life was in danger, so that he fled to Laubach, in Carniola, where he opened a school; but the insalubrity of the air, and the ill health of his wife and children obliged him to return home. He afterwards passed to Frankfurt, and thence into Saxony, and to Brunswick, and at last, overpowered by his necessities, he wrote to the prince of Wirtemberg for relief; but his application was disregarded, and he was afterwards imprisoned in Wirtemberg castle. From this illiberal treatment he determined to escape, but unfortunately, in the attempt, the ropes which he used were so weak that he fell down a deep precipice, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, in 1590. He left behind him the character of an unfortunate, persecuted man, whose abilities, however, were strongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, and also by a well digested Latin Grammar.

FRISCHMUTH, *John*, a native of Franconia, who died rector of Jena university, 1687, aged 68. He was author of Illustrations and Dissertations on difficult Passages of Scripture.

FRISIUS, *John*, a native of Zurich. He became principal of the college there, and introduced the study of the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. Besides a Latin and German Dictionary he translated some of the

the Scriptures into German from the Hebrew, and died 1565, aged 60. His son *John James*, was professor of theology and philosophy, and died 1610. Another son succeeded him as professor. *Henry*, of the same family, was professor of languages at Zurich, where he died 1718, author of a treatise *De Sede Animæ Rationis — De Communionem Sanctorum, &c.*

FRITH, *John*, *Vid.* FRYTH.

FRIZON, *Peter*, author of a History of French Cardinals — a History of the Grand Almoners of France — the Life of Spondæus, &c. and editor of the French Bible, translated by the Louvain divines, with notes, died at Paris, master of the jesuits' college of Navarre, 1651.

FROBENIUS, *John*, an eminent German printer, born at Hammelburg, Franconia. He was educated at Basil, and after great progress in literature began the business of printer there. The respectability of his character, and his constant care of never printing any thing offensive to morals and religion, produced him both celebrity and opulence. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and he printed his works. From his press issued a great many valuable editions of different authors, of Jerome, Augustine, &c. He had formed the design of publishing all the Greek fathers, but death prevented the completion. His death, which happened at Basil 1527, was supposed to have been occasioned by a fall five years before, which at last ended in a dead palsy. He was universally lamented; but by none more than Erasmus, who loved him sincerely, and who, in proof of his affection, wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin. He left his business to his son Jerome Frobenius, and his son-in-law Nicolas Episcopius.

FROBISHER, *sir Martin*, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster in Yorkshire. He was early brought up to a sea life, and was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavours to complete his favorite scheme for 15 years, he at last obtained the protection of Dudley earl of Warwick, and with three barks he sailed from Deptford, 8th June 1576, in the sight of queen Elizabeth, who waving her hand bade him farewell. After visiting the coasts of Greenland, and penetrating to a Strait to which he gave his own name, he returned, and arrived at Harwich the 2d October. As he brought with him some of the produce of the lands which he visited, a black and heavy stone, which was on board, was discovered to contain gold, and in consequence a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barks, he sailed from Harwich 31st May 1577; and after passing by some very dreadful islands of ice on the coast of Friesland, he discovered and gave names to various bays and isles; and at last, after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back and reached England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought was examined before commissioners, and was proved to be valuable; and another expedition was prepared to make still further discoveries. The third expedition, consisting of 15 ships,

sailed from Harwich on the 31st of May, and returned back with the usual success, at the beginning of October. Afterwards Frobisher served in *sir Francis Drake's* expedition to the West Indies; and three years after, in 1588, he commanded the *Triumph* in the defeat of the Spanish armada. He was knighted in his own ship for his great services; and afterwards was employed to command a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594, he supported Henry IV. against the leaguers and Spaniards; but in an attack against Croyzon near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip, 7th Nov. and died soon after, it is said, through the ignorance of his surgeon, who, by neglecting to extract the wadding, did not prevent the festering of the affected part. This brave man was buried at Plymouth.

FROELICH, *Erasmus*, a native of Gratz in Styria. He was a jesuit, and eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and medallic history. He wrote *Quatuor Teutermia in Re Nummariâ*, 4to. — *Annales Regum Styriæ*, fol. — *de Figurâ Telluris*, 4to. and died 1758, aged 58.

FROIDMONT, *Libert*, a native of Liege, dean of St. Peter's, and philosophical professor at Louvain. He wrote *Dissertatio de Cometâ — Meteorologicorum Libri Quinque — Brevis Anatomia Hominis — in Actus Apostol. Commentar.* He died 1653, aged 66.

FROILA, I. king of Spain after Alphonfus 757, is known for the famous victory which he obtained over the Saracens in Galicia 760. He established very excellent laws, but his murder of his brother Vimazan was cowardly and cruel; and in consequence of this he lost his life by the hand of his other brother Aurelius 768.

FROILA, II. succeeded his brother Ordoguo on the Spanish throne 923, and died of a leprosy two years after. He was so cruel in his government that the Castilians revolted against him.

FROISSARD or FROISSART, *John*, an eminent historian, born at Valenciennes 1337. Though bred to the church, he was fond of gaiety, and travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other places. He was for some time in great favor with Philippa, the queen of Edward III. and died canon and treasurer of Chinai about 1410. His "Chronicle" is a valuable work containing an account of the events which took place in England, France, and Spain, from 1326 to 1400. The best edition is that of Lyons, 4 vols. fol. 1599. It has been abridged by Sleidan, and continued to 1466 by Montrelet. It has been lately edited and elucidated by the labors of Mr. Johnes.

FROMAGE, *Peter*, a superior of the jesuits sent to Egypt and Syria. He published, in Arabic, various religious pieces, at St. John's monastery near Antura, where he had established a press. He died in Syria, after some years' residence there 1740.

FRONTEAU, *John*, a native of Angers, chanceller of Paris university, and afterwards prior of Benay in Angers, and St. Magdalen of Montargis, where he died 1662, aged 48. He wrote the *Philosophy of Alamandus*, — *Antitheses Augustini & Calvini*, — *de Diebus Festivis*, fol.

FRONTINUS,

FRONTINUS, Sextus Julius, a Roman writer under Trajan. He wrote *de Re Agraria*, — *Libri Tres Strategematum*, &c.

FRONTO, Marcus Cornelius, a Roman orator, preceptor to Verus and M. Aurelius.

FROWDE, Philip, an English poet, educated at Oxford, where his intimacy with Addison introduced him to the notice of the great. He was author of some very elegant Latin poems in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and wrote besides, two tragedies, "the Fall of Saguntum" and "Philotas." He died in Cecil-street, Strand 1738, leaving a most amiable character behind him. No man, says his biographer, could live more beloved, no private man could die more lamented.

FRUGONI, Charles Innocent, an Italian poet, born at Genoa 1692. He entered into the society of the Sommatiques, but afterwards with the pope's leave laid aside the clerical character, and became perpetual secretary to the academy of fine arts at Padua. He died 1768, aged 76. His works consisting of minor poems were published at Parma 1779 in 9 vols. 8vo.

FRUMENTIUS, a Romish saint, the apostle of the Æthiopians, among whom he was consecrated bishop 331, by Athanasius. He died 360.

FRYE, Thomas, a native of Dublin, who settled in London, where he acquired some eminence as a painter. He afterwards engaged in a china manufactory at Bow, but ill success obliged him to return to his pallet. He attempted also mezzotinto engraving. His picture of the prince of Wales painted for Sadlers-hall in 1738; was admired as a well executed piece. He died in London 1762, aged 52.

FRYTH, John, an English martyr, born at Seven Oaks in Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolfey's college. The acquaintance and conversation of Tyndale converted him to the tenets of Luther, for which he was imprisoned. Upon his liberation in 1528 he left England, and two years after returned, and began with increased zeal to preach his opinions. His influence was so great that he was sent to the Tower by sir Thomas More, and refusing to recant he was condemned by the catholic commission, and was burnt in Smithfield 1533. He wrote several treatises against popery, which were reprinted in London in fol. 1573.

FUCHSIUS, or FUCHS, Leonard, a physician and botanist, born 1501, at Wemdingen in Bavaria. He practised at Munich and Ingoldstadt, and was raised to equestrian honors by Charles V. He died 1566, aged 65. The best known of his works is, "*Historia Stirpium*," 1543, folio, Bale.

FUESSLI, John Gaspard, a native of Zurich, eminent as an artist and as a respectable man. He wrote the *History of the Artists of Switzerland*, a work of merit, and died 1782, aged 76. His son of the same name was a bookseller at Zurich, and published some interesting works on entomology. He died 1786.

FUGGER, Huldric, a learned man, born at Augsburg in 1526, of an ancient and opulent family. He spent much of his property in the purchasing of books and manuscripts, which he printed at the presses of Henry Stephens, but his relations were so displeased with his extravagance, as they called it, in the protection and encouragement of literature, that they had

him declared by a court of justice incapable of managing his affairs. He retired to Heidelberg, where he died 1584, bequeathing his library to the elector Palatine, with a fund for the decent maintenance of six scholars.

FULBERT, an Italian, educated under pope Sylvester II. He acquired great celebrity in France as a public preacher, and obtained the bishopric of Chartres. He wrote with strong zeal against Berengarius on the eucharist, and was the first who introduced into France the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. He died 1028. His works and letters are extant.

FULDA, Charles Frederic, a native of Wimpfen in Swabia, eminent as a Lutheran divine, and also as a mechanic. He died at Einzig 1788, aged 66. He was author of a *Dictionary of the German Roots* — an *Enquiry into Language* — on the *Origin of the Goths* — on the *Cimbri* — on the *Deities of Germany* — a *Chart of History*, &c.

FULGENTIUS, St. an ecclesiastical writer, born of a noble family at Talepta about 468. After a liberal education he took the monastic vows, and founded a monastery. He was elected bishop of Vinta in 507, and afterwards of Ruspa, but he shared the persecution of the African prelates, and was banished by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, into Sardinia. After the death of Thrasimond he returned to Africa, and died there 533, the first day of the year, aged 55. Of the works of this learned father, the best edition is that of Paris, 4to. 1684.

FULGINAS, Sigismund, a writer of the 15th century, in the service of pope Julius II. He wrote an history of his own times.

FULKE, William, an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1564. He spent six years at Clifford's Inn, but his fondness for literature was greater than his partiality for the law, though against the wishes of his father. In consequence of his acquaintance with Cartwright, he was suspected of puritanism, and was expelled from his college, but the patronage of the earl of Leicester restored him to public favor, and presented him 1571 to the living of Warley, Essex, and two years after to Didington, Suffolk. He afterwards took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, and accompanied as chaplain his patron when ambassador to France, and on his return he was made master of Pembroke hall, and Margaret professor. He died 1589. He wrote several works in Latin and English, chiefly against the papists, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and to her favorite Leicester. His *Comment upon the Rheims Testament* is the most known of his works. It appeared in 1580, and again in 1601, 1617, and 1633, in fol.

FULLER, Nicolas, was born at Southampton 1557, and educated at the free school there. He became secretary to Horne bishop of Winchester, and to Watson his successor, and afterwards he went as tutor to a Mr. Knight's sons at St. John's college, Oxford, and took his degrees in arts at Hart hall. He became prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and died 1622. He was an able scholar, well skilled in Hebrew, and superior to all the critics of his time. His "*Miscellanea Theologica*," in four

four books, a valuable book was published in Oxford 1616, and London 1617, and it is inserted with some other works in Poole's *Synopsis Criticorum*. Some of his MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian library.

FULLER, *Thomas*, an English historian and divine, born in 1608, at Akle in Northamptonshire, where his father was minister. His proficiency was so great that at the age of 12 he was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards removed to Sidney college, of which he was chosen fellow 1631. That year he obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the living of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire, where he married. Upon the loss of his wife about 1641, he removed to London, and became minister of the Savoy. In 1642 he preached at Westminster abbey, and gave such offence in his sermon by his zealous support of the royal cause, that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford in 1643, but his sermon there, before his royal master, appeared as lukewarm, as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent, a strong proof no doubt of the moderation to which he warmly exhorted all parties. In 1644 he was chaplain to lord Hopton, and was left with part of his army at Basing house when it was besieged by sir William Waller, and in this situation he behaved with such courage that the parliamentary general raised the siege with loss. Fuller afterwards retired to Exeter, where he was chaplain to the princess Henrietta, and where he continued during the siege of the city, and at the close of the war he returned to London, and became a popular preacher at St. Clement's lane, and afterwards at St. Bride's Fleet-street. In 1648 he was presented to the living of Waltham, in Essex, by lord Carlisle, and in 1654 he married a sister of viscount Baltinglass. At the restoration, he found himself a favorite at court, and took his degree of D. D. and would have risen to a bishopric, had not a fever unfortunately carried him off, 16th Aug. 1661. His funeral was attended by 200 of his brethren, and a sermon was preached over him by dean Hardy. The most celebrated of his works are "the Church History of Britain, from the birth of Christ, till 1648", with the History of Cambridge University, and the History of Waltham-abbey annexed, 1656 — History of the Worthies of England, a valuable book, published in 1662, fol. — Good Thoughts, in Bad Times, and in Worse Times — the History of the Holy War, 1640, fol. — the Holy State, fol. 1642 — Pisgah Sight of Palestine, and the Confines thereof, with the History of the Old and New Testament, 1650 — Abel Redivivus, or English divines, 1651, 4to. — the Speech of Birds, moral and mystical, 8vo. 1660 — Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 1649, 8vo. besides sermons, &c. His Church History was attacked with severity by Dr. Heylin, and ably defended, but with such moderation that the two antagonists were reconciled in lasting friendship. Dr. Fuller left a son by each of his two wives. He was, in private as well as public life, a very respected and amiable character. His memory is said to have been uncommonly retentive, so that he could repeat a sermon verbatim, after once hearing it, and once after walking from Temple-bar to the end of Cheap-side, he mentioned all the signs, on both sides of

the way, either backwards or forwards. He was, in his conversation, very humorous. It is said that he once travelled with a friend of the name of Sparrowhawk, and he could not but ask him jocosely what was the difference between an Owl and a Sparrowhawk. The difference is very great, replied his companion, eyeing his corpulent person with a smile, for it is *Fuller* in the head, *fuller* in the body, and *fuller* all over.

FULLER, *Isaac*, an English painter of some celebrity. The resurrection in All Soul's college-chapel, and that of Magdalen college, and an historical piece only in two colors, in Wadham college, Oxford, are excellent proofs of his great abilities. He studied under Perrier, in France, and was very accurate in the anatomy of his figures but he often offended in decency and historical truth. He died at the end of the second Charles' reign in London.

FULLO, *Peter*, a heretical bishop of Antioch, during the exile of Martyrius in the fifth century. He maintained with the Eutychian tenets, that all the three persons of the trinity suffered on the cross.

FULVIA, wife of Mark Antony, known for her hatred against Cicero. When the orator's head was brought to her she pierced the tongue repeatedly with a silver bodkin.

FUNCCIUS or FUNCK, *John Nicholas*, a celebrated critic, born at Marburg in 1693. He was educated at the university of Rintlen, and wrote some very able and learned treatises, de Origine Latinæ Linguae, and de Pueritiâ Latinæ Linguae, &c. He died 1778.

FURETIERE, *Anthony*, a lawyer born at Paris 1620, and eminent as an advocate in the parliament. He afterwards took orders, and became abbot of Châlvy and prior of Chuines. He was expelled in 1685 from the French academy, on the accusation that he had composed "a Dictionary of the French Tongue" which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede their's. This valuable work was published two years after his death, in 1690, 2 vols. folio.

FURINI, *Francesco*, a painter of Florence, who died 1646, aged 42. His bathing nymphs were particularly admired, but he displayed in his figures more elegance than regard to decency.

FURIUS BIBACULUS, a Latin poet of Cremona, author of some annals and satires, 100 B. C.

FURNEAUX, *Philip*, a non-conformist born at Totness, Devonshire. He was assitant to a dissenting congregation in Southwark, and afterwards lecturer at Salters' hall, and in 1753 he succeeded Lowman at Clapham. He was complimented with the degree of D. D. from a Scotch university, and died 1783, aged 59. He wrote an Essay on Toleration, and letters to judge Blackstone on his Exposition of the Toleration Act.

FURST, *Walter*, or FURSTIUS, a Swiss, revered as one of the founders of the liberty of his country. He seized in 1307, with some of his brave countrymen, the forts by which his country was enslaved under Albert of Austria, and by their demolition the independence of the Swiss was re-established.

FURSTEMBERG, *Ferdinand de*, a native of Westphalia, promoted in the church by pope Alexander VII.

FUS

FYO

VII. and in 1678 made bishop of Munster, and apotolical vicar of Northern Europe. He published *Monumenta Paderbornensia* 1672, 4to. — a Collection of Latin poems, &c. and was a liberal patron of literature, and encouraged strenuously the propagation of christianity in foreign parts. He died 1683, aged 57.

FUSI, *Anthony*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, minister of St. Bartholomew church at Paris. He was imprisoned by the jesuits, whose opinions and conduct he opposed, and accused of incontinency and heresy, but he was afterwards set free, and retired to Geneva where he publicly embraced the protestant tenets. He wrote against the errors and corruptions of the Romish church, besides an account of his own case, &c. He died 1630.

FUST or FAUST, *John*, a goldsmith of Mentz, to whom, with Guttemberg and Schæffer, is attributed the invention of printing. It is more probable that he only assisted Guttemberg with money, to enable him to make moveable metal types at Strasburg in 1444. Koster, however, at Harlaem invented, in

1430, the cutting of wooden blocks, and Schæffer, in 1452, found out the method of casting metal types. The first printed book with metallic types is *Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum* 1459, and afterwards *Catholicon Joannis Januensis*, though it is said that there is a psalter, with the date of 1457 printed at Mentz. Fust died at Paris 1466 of the plague. The report of his being arrested as a magician at Paris, for having in his possession various copies of the bible in unusual exactness, is false.

FUZELIER, *Lewis*, a dramatic writer of Paris, who also conducted the *Mercury*, a periodical work, from 1744 to 1752, when he died aged 80. His tragedies, operas, &c. were written with ease and spirit.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, *Claude*, count of Bosjam, a native of Dijon, highly honored by Lewis XIV. and made counsellor of state, and prior of Notre Dame. He wrote an History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, fol. and some religious tracts, and died at Dijon 1721, aged 91.

G.

GAB

GAC

GAAAL, *Barent*, a Dutch landscape painter, the disciple of P. Wouwermans. He was born about 1650, and by imitating his master acquired some celebrity.

GABBIANI, *Antonio Domenico*, a painter of Florence, patronized by the duke Cosimo III. and sent by him to Rome to improve himself. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold 1726, aged 74.

GABINIUS, *Aulus*, a Roman consul, employed against Alexander king of Judæa. He placed Ptolemy Auletes on the Egyptian throne, and died B. C. 40.

GABRIEL, *Severus*, a Greek bishop, born at Monembasia in Peloponnesus. He was made bishop of Philadelphia, but, in 1577, came to Venice, and presided over the Greeks in that republic. His various tracts on theological subjects, Greek and Latin, were published Paris 1671, 4to.

GABRIEL, *Sionite*, a Maronite, once professor of oriental languages at Rome, died at Paris 1648, then professor of Syriac and Arabic. He assisted le Jay in the polyglot bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, called *Geographia Nubienfis*, in 1619, 4to.

GABRIEL, *James*, a French architect, the pupil of Mansard. He was born at Paris, and died 1742, aged 77. His merit, as the able builder of several noble edifices in France, placed him in the office of inspector general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, and of first architect and engineer of bridges and pub-

lic ways in the kingdom. He was also knight of the order of St. Michael.

GABRIELLE, *de Bourbon*, daughter of count de Montpensier, married, 1485, Lewis de la Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia 1525. Her son Charles count of Talmond, was also killed at the battle of Marignan 1515, and she died 1516. Her virtues were very great, and some published treatises remain as proofs of her great piety and devotion.

GABRINO, *Augustine*, a fanatic of Brescia, who called himself prince of the number seven, and monarch of the holy Trinity. His followers amounting to 80 called themselves Knights of the Apocalypse. He rushed into a church on palm Sunday 1694, while the priests were singing Who is the king of glory? and with a drawn sword he proclaimed himself the king of glory. He was confined in a mad house, and his sect dispersed.

GABRINO, *Vid. RIENZI*.

GABURET, *Nicolas*, an eminent French surgeon, under Lewis XIII. He died 1662, at an advanced age.

GACON, *Francis*, a French poet, born at Lyons. He became father of the oratory, and died at his priory of Baillon 1727, aged 58. He is known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, la Motte and others. Though he had personally attacked almost all the members of the academy, yet the poetical prize was adjudged to him in 1717. The best of his works is a translation of *Anacreon*. His other pieces are chiefly Satirical.

GADDESDEN,

GADDESSEN, John of, an Englishman, the first employed as physician at the court. He wrote "*Rosa Anglica*" a treatise which contains a compendium of all the practice of physic in England in his time. He was an ecclesiastic and had preferment, and as a medical man was very superstitious, though superior to others of his time.

GADDI, Gaddo, a painter of Florence, who died 1312, aged 73. His works were chiefly Mosaic, he also excelled in designs.

GADDI, Taddeo, son of the above was born at Florence, and died 1350, aged 50. A crucifixion by him is still preserved at Arezzo.

GADDI, Agnolo, the son and pupil of Taddeo, died 1387, aged 60. He successfully imitated his father.

GAELIN, Alexander Van, a Dutch painter who died 1728, aged 58. He was in London, and painted three battles between Charles I. and Cromwell, besides a picture of the battle of the Boyne.

GAERTNER, Joseph, a native of Calu in Swabia, son to the physician of the duke of Wirtemberg. He studied at Tubingen, but his fondness for natural history was so great that he abandoned divinity to devote himself more fully to his favorite pursuits, and to mathematics and medicine. He next attended the lectures of Haller at Gottingen, and after travelling over part of Europe he took the degree of M. D. and in 1759 applied himself to botany and vegetable anatomy at Leyden. His visit to England was marked by his friendly reception among men of rank and of science, he was made fellow of the royal society and enriched the philosophical transactions with a curious paper on the fructification and propagation of *Conservae*, &c. In 1768, he was honorably appointed professor of botany and natural history at Petersburg, and was thus enabled to examine the natural curiosities of the Ukraine with the eye and attention of a philosopher and botanist. He returned to Swabia in 1770, and, in 1778, again visited London to finish the drawings and figures for his great work called *Carpology*, which he dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. This indefatigable naturalist died 1791, aged 59, leaving behind him many valuable manuscripts, &c.

GÆTANO SCPIO, a Florentine painter, who died 1588, aged 38. His portraits and historical pieces are much admired.

GAFFARELL, James, a French writer, born at Mannes, in Provence, 1601, and educated at the university of Apt, in that province. He studiously devoted himself to the Hebrew language, and to Rabbinical learning, and at the age of 22 wrote a large 4to. volume in defence of the mysterious doctrine of the Cabala. He was appointed librarian to Richelieu, and enabled by his munificence to travel into Italy to make a collection of valuable books and manuscripts. On his return his abilities were employed by his patron in the difficult and unavailing task of reconciling the protestants to the papists. He died at Sigonce, where he was abbot, 1681, aged 81. By the recommendation of Richelieu, whom he survived many years, he was dean of canon law at Paris, prior of Revest de Brouffe, and commandant of St. Omeil. His works

are numerous, learned, and curious. The most known are "Unheard of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians, — the Horoscope of the Patriarchs and the Reading of the Stars," a work which passed through three editions in six months, and in asserting some bold things concerning magic, drew upon the author the censures of the Sorbonne, — *History of the Subterranean World*, with an account of Grottoes, Vaults, and Catacombs, seen during his travels, with plates, left unfinished at his death — a treatise of Good and Evil Genii, &c. Though learned he was very superstitious, and more fond of magic than became his knowledge of the world, and his experience.

GAFFURIO, Franchino, a native of Lodi, who became head of the choir in Milan cathedral, and also musical professor. He wrote in Latin, *Theoricum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ — Practica Musicæ Utriusque Cantus — Angelicum & Divinum Opus Musicæ, Maternâ Linguâ Scriptum — de Harmoniâ Musicæ Instrumenti*. &c. He died at Milan, 1520, aged 69.

GAGE, Thomas, an Irishman, monk among the Spanish jacobins, sent as missionary to the Philippines 1625. He acquired some property in his mission, which he came to enjoy in England, where in 1651, he published his account of the East-Indies, translated into French, by order of Colbert, 1676.

GAGNIER, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, and educated there. He was a most able orientalist, and upon abandoning the popish faith, for the tenets of the English church, he came to England, where, in honor of his merits, the two universities conferred on him the degree of M. A. He lived some time at Oxford, by teaching Hebrew, but during the absence, and after the death, of Dr. Wallis, he was appointed Arabic professor, and delivered lectures to the university, with universal approbation, till his death 1725. In 1706, he edited Jos. Ben Gorion's *History of the Jews*, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation, and notes 4to. and in 1723, he published *Abulfeda's life of Mahomet*, in Arabic, with a Latin translation in fol. His translation of *Abulfeda's description of Arabia*, had appeared in *Hudson's Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores*, 1712, 8vo.

GAGNY, John, first almoner to Francis I. was chancellor of Paris university, and author of *Commentaries on the New Testament — the Psalms in verse*, &c. He died 1549.

GAGUIN, Robert, a French historian, born at Colines, near Amiens, and educated at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree in law. His abilities were employed by Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. in embassies to England, Germany, and Italy. He was royal librarian, and general of the Unitarians, and died 1501, advanced in years. His chief work is "*De Gestis Francorum*" from 1200 to 1500 in 11 books folio, Lyons, 1524.

GAICHES, John, priest of the oratory, and canon of Soissons, was author of *Academical discourses — Maxims for Pulpit Orators*, &c. and died at Paris 1731, aged 83.

GAILLARD, de Lonjumeau, bishop of Apt, from 1673, to his death 1695, is to be recorded as being the

the first projector of an universal historical dictionary. In the execution of his useful work, he patronised his almoner Moreri, and enabled him to consult the libraries of Europe, and the Vatican. According to Moreri's dedication of his first edition, Gaillard was a man of eminent virtues, exemplary in public and private life, and distinguished as the encourager of literature, and of learned men.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valor, became a general under Arcadius, and ruined and destroyed Rufinus, and the eunuch Eutropius, who were the favorites of their imperial master. He invaded and desolated Thrace, because refused a church for the Arians, according to the promise of Arcadius at Chalcedonia, and was at last killed near the Danube, A. D. 400, and his head carried in triumph through the streets of Constantinople.

GAINSBOROUGH, *Thomas*, an English painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was self taught, and after trying the powers of his genius, in delineating the scenes of the country, he came to London, where he acquired celebrity, by the superior stile of his portraits, and the elegant simplicity of his landscapes. He was of a very benevolent turn of mind, and it is said that he impoverished himself by his extensive liberality. He died 1788, aged 61. His eldest brother was also eminent as an artist, and another, minister of a dissenting congregation at Henley, Oxon, was said to be a very able and ingenious mechanic.

GALADIN, *Mahomet*, a popular emperor of the Moguls, who died 1605. He gave twice a day audience to his subjects, and was very careful that their complaints should be listened to and redressed, for which purpose he had a bell in his room, with a rope descending into the street, to the ringing of which he punctually attended.

GALANTINI, *Hippolito*, a painter of Genoa, called also Capucino, as belonging to the fraternity of Capuchins. His miniatures possess delicacy, and expression. He died 1706, aged 79.

GALANUS, *Clement*, an Italian of the order of the Theatin monks, for some years a missionary in Armenia. His grammar of the Armenian tongue, appeared at Rome, 1650, and also some treatises in that language, with Latin translations, 2 vols. fol.

GALAS, *Matthew*, a general who from being page to baron Beaufremont, so distinguished himself by his valor and intrepidity under marshal Tilly, that he succeeded him in the command of the imperial forces. After being in the service of the emperor Frederic II. and of Philip the IV. of Spain, he fell into disgrace in consequence of the loss of a battle, against Torstenfon, the Swede, near Magdebourg. He was restored afterwards to favor, but died shortly after, at Vienna, 1647, leaving behind the character of a very great general.

GALATEO FERRARI, *Antonio*, a scholar, and physician, born at Galatina, in the territory of Otranto. He was physician to the king of Naples, but retired from the court through ill health, and died at Lecce, in his native province, 1517, aged 73. He wrote "a Description of Iapygia" — a tract in praise of the Gout — Latin verses — a treatise on the Elements, &c.

GALATIN, *Peter*, author of the valuable work, *de Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis*, edited best in 1672, fol. was a Franciscan monk, about 1530.

GALBA, *Servius Sulpicius*, emperor of Rome after Nero, was slain by the pretorian guards, who had raised Otho to the imperial throne, in his stead, A. D. 69.

GALE, *John*, a baptist preacher, born May 26th 1680, in London. At the age of 17 he was an able scholar, and passed to Leyden to complete his studies, and there took, in his 19th year, his degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. From Leyden where his abilities had been acknowledged with universal applause, he went to Amsterdam, and studied under Limborch, and began a lasting intimacy with J. le Clerc. Soon after his return home in 1703, the university of Leyden offered him the degree of D. D. if he would assent to the articles of Dordt, which he refused. In 1711 he published his *Reflections on Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism*, and so high was the character of this work, that he acquired great influence among the dissenters. At the age of 35 he began to preach among the people of his persuasion, and became one of the ministers of St. Paul's alley near Barbican. A meeting upon the disputed subject of baptism, took place between Wall and Gale, but though each endeavoured to convince the other, both parted dissatisfied, and Wall published soon after in 1719, his *Defence of the History of Infant Baptism*, which was so highly respected that the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D. D. To this defence it is said that Gale prepared an answer, which death prevented him from completing. He died of a fever Dec. 1721, aged 42. Besides the book already mentioned, Gale published some sermons, 4 vols. of which appeared in a second edition, 8vo. 1726. He was in private life a respectable character, much esteemed by bishops Hoadly and Bradford, and by chancellor King.

GALE, *Theophilus*, a learned dissenter, born 1628, at King's Teignton, Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford in 1647, and in 1649 in consequence of his great proficiency in literature, he was presented with his degree of bachelor in arts. In 1650 he was chosen fellow of his college, and became an active tutor. He afterwards became a popular preacher and settled at Winchester, but at the restoration he was ejected from his fellowship for refusing to conform, and in 1662 attended as tutor the two sons of lord Wharton to Caen university in Normandy. He returned in 1665, and the following year saw the city of London in flames, but in the midst of the general calamity he had the good fortune to find his papers saved from the conflagration, and "the Court of the Gentiles," was destined to appear before the public. He assisted Rowe in the ministry of his congregation in Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677, and then took a few private pupils at Newington. He died March 1678, and as a proof of his attachment to the nonconformists, he left his property to trustees for the education of students in his own persuasion, and he also bequeathed his library for the promotion of the same principles in New

England. Besides his *Court of the Gentiles* published in four parts, between 1669 and 1677, in which he proved that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the holy scriptures, he wrote "the True Idea of Jansenism," 4to. 1669 — the *Anatomy of Infidelity*, &c. 8vo. — a Summary of the two Covenants, and other tracts.

GALE, *Thomas*, a learned divine, born 1636 at Scruton, Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and M. A. 1662. His great abilities recommended him to be professor of Greek in the university, and in 1672 he was elected master of St. Paul's school, and had the honor to receive a handsome present of plate from the city, for writing the inscription on the monument which records the conflagration of London. In 1675 he took his degrees of B. D. and D. D. and the next year became prebendary of St. Paul's, and was made member of the Royal society in consequence of his presenting that learned body some curiosities, especially a Roman urn with ashes, found at Peckham in Surrey. After presiding with great popularity and national advantage over his school for 25 years he was made dean of York in 1697, and showed his liberality by not only presenting the new library of his college with five Arabic MSS. but by improving the cathedral, and displaying the hospitality of a virtuous and noble minded dignitary. He died at his deanery, 8th April, 1702, aged 67, and was buried in the middle of the cathedral. Though engaged the best part of life in active and laborious employments, he yet devoted much of his time to literature and classical learning. He published in 1671, the *Greek Mythologic Authors, Ethic and Physical — Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores*, 1675 — *Rhetores Selecti*, Gr. and Lat. 1676 — *Jamblicus*, &c. 1678 — *Herodoti Historia*, Gr. and Lat. 1679 — *Cicero's works*, 2 vols. folio, 1681, and 4 — *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque*, 1687, fol. — *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Ang. Danicæ Scriptores quindecim*, &c. 1691, fol. and other works.

GALE, *Roger*, esq. F. R. and A. S. S. son of the dean, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1697. He was a man of large property, and represented North Allerton in three parliaments, and was commissioner of excise. He was the first president of the Antiquarian society, and treasurer to the Royal society. He was considered as one of the most learned and polite scholars of the age. He died at Scruton 25th June 1744, aged 72. He published *Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis Illustratum*, T. G. 1709, 4to. — the *Knowledge of Medals*, by F. Jobert, translated from the French, and other works. He left his MSS. to Trinity college, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the public library there.

GALE, *Samuel*, the youngest of the three sons of dean Gale, was a man of some learning. He published some essays in the *Archæologia*, and died 1754, aged 72.

GALEANO, *Joseph*, a physician of Palermo, eminent also for his knowledge of classical and polite literature. He died 1675, aged 70, much regretted. He wrote

several treatises on his profession, and especially "*Hippocrates Redivivus*, &c." 1650, besides the smaller pieces of the Sicilian poets, 5 vols.

GALEN, *Claudius*, a celebrated physician of Pergamus, who practised at Rome under Aurelius with great success. He died A. D. 201. He wrote 300 volumes on his profession, &c.

GALEN, *Matthew*, a native of Zealand, professor of divinity, and afterwards chancellor of Douay university. He wrote *Commentarium de Catholico & Christiano Sacerdote*, 4to. — *de Originibus Monasti*. — *de Missæ Sacrifici*. — *de Sæculi Nostri Choreis*, &c. and died 1573.

GALEN, *Bernard Van*, a native of Westphalia, known as a bishop, and as a general. He was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became canon, and then bishop of Munster, but when the pope refused to confirm his elevation, he determined to secure his power by having a garrison of soldiers devoted to his own interest. The citizens in vain interfered, Galen was resolved to have recourse to arms, but hostilities were suspended, and his attention was drawn to the war against the Turks, in which he had an important command. In this however he did not engage, but in 1665, he attacked the United States. Though pacified by the interference of France, he again in 1672, formed a league with England and France, against the States, and afterwards directed his arms against Sweden, in conjunction with Denmark, and distinguished himself in this war, as he had done before, by great valor, but not unmixed with cruelty. He died 19th Sep. 1678, aged 74, little regretted by his people, whom his ambition and intrigues had contributed to render dissatisfied, and unhappy.

GALEOTI, *Nicholas*, an Italian jesuit, author of the lives of the generals of his order, in Latin, and Italian, 1748 — *Notes on the Musæum Odescalcum*, 2 vols. fol. &c. died 1748.

GALEOTI, *Marcio*, a native of Narni, in the papal territories. He instructed youth at Bologna, and afterwards in Hungary, where he became known to the king, Matthias Corvinus, who made him his secretary, and appointed him over the education of his son John, and librarian of Buda. He was invited by Lewis XI. into France, and came to Lyons to meet the king. The unexpected meeting of the king at the gates of the city proved fatal to Galeoti; he, descending too hastily from his chariot, to pay his respects to his majesty, fell down, and being very corpulent, so much injured himself that he died soon after. He published, in 1748, the *Bon Mots of Matthias Corvinus*, and also a treatise in 4to. "*De Homine Interiore, & de Corpore ejus*."

GALERIUS, *C. Valerius Maximianus*, from a herdsman in Dacia became emperor of Rome, and married Diocletian's daughter. He was warlike, and died 311.

GALGACUS, a Caledonian chief, famous for his noble resistance against the invasion of the Romans under Agricola.

GALIANI, *Ferdinand*, a noble writer, born at Chieti, in Abruzzi, and educated under his uncle the archbishop of

of Tarento. In 1750 he published his work on Money and Specie, in consequence of the scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies, and in 1772 appeared his Catalogue of Stones found near Vefuvius, which he presented to Benedict XIV. with this inscription on one of the boxes which contained the collection: *Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti fiant panes.* The witty sentence procured a living from the pope, and Galiani, in 1759, was sent as secretary to the embassy at Paris, where his genius and his talents were seen and admired by the French literati. He returned, in 1779, from Paris, and died at Naples 1787. Besides his anonymous dialogues on the corn trade, written while at Paris, and which possessed merit, he published a Commentary on Horace — a treatise on the Duties of Princes towards belligerent powers, &c.

GALIGAI, Eleonora, the wife of Concini, marechal D'Ancre, was daughter of a joiner and a washerwoman in Italy. She was foster-sister to Mary of Medicis, who loved her with strong affection and to this partiality were owing her greatness and misfortunes. She came to France with her patrons, and though her features were plain and even disgusting, she married Concini. In this elevated situation, she did not shew that moderation and self-command which her great powers of mind seemed to promise. She was haughty and imperious, and by her conduct soon gave offence to Louis XIII. the son of her partial mistress, who, with the cruelty of those barbarous times, caused her husband to be assassinated, and herself to be brought to trial, though no crime but that of being a favorite and of governing the queen, could be proved against her. She was charged with sorcery; and when questioned by what magic she had so fascinated her mistress, she made this well known answer, "By that power which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was condemned in May, and the July following 1617, she was executed. She had a son and daughter; the daughter died young, and the son returned to Italy to enjoy the vast possessions which his mother's good fortune had heaped together.

GALILEI, Galileo, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, was born at Florence 19th February, 1564. His father, who was a Florentine nobleman, wished him to apply to medicine, but his stronger attachment to mathematics prevailed, and so rapid was his progress, that in 1589 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His opposition there to the prevalent maxims of Aristotle, rendered his situation unpleasant, and in 1592 he removed to Padua, and obtained a professor's chair. His treatise on "Mechanics," and his "Balance," or the problem of Archimedes about the crown, now made him known as a man of genius and application. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard of the invention of the telescope by James Metius in Holland, and he immediately applied the powers of his mind to construct and improve that astonishing instrument, by which he penetrated into unknown regions, and displayed the heavens in a new light. He discovered mountains in the moon, and first observed four of the satellites which attend the planet Jupiter, to which he gave the name of Medicean stars in honor of his patron duke Cosmo II. He was in 1610 re-established at Pisa by the

duke, with a handsome salary, and he continued his observations on the heavens, and observed the phases of Venus; but his discoveries were too astonishing and too opposite to the doctrines of Aristotle, to escape the censure of the philosophers of the age. No sooner did he embrace the Copernican system, and assert that the sun, disfigured by spots, remains immoveable in the centre of the universe, and that the earth turns round in annual and diurnal motions, than he was summoned before the inquisition for opinions so false in philosophy, and so heretical, and so contrary to the word of God. After a year's confinement in the inquisition prison, he was restored to liberty 1616, on the promise of renouncing his heretical opinions; but considering forced oaths as not obligatory, he continued his discoveries in the planetary system. In 1632, his dialogues on the two systems of Ptolemy and Copernicus, drew down upon him the vengeance of the monks. Though indeed he left the question undecided, yet he wished to lean to the opinions of Copernicus, and by thus overthrowing the philosophy of Aristotle, and in bold language ridiculing the blindness of his followers, he shewed himself an obstinate heretic. He was therefore cited before the inquisition at Rome, and after being made to abjure his errors, and doing penance for his offences, by repeating every week the seven penitential psalms, he was detained in prison till 1634. Indignant at the cruelty of this treatment, and the bigotry and blindness of his persecutors, he yet continued his pursuits; but in silence and fear. His excessive application, and the constant use of his telescope, together with frequent exposure to the night air, had such effect upon him, that in 1639 this venerable man lost his sight. He died three years after at Arcetri near Florence, 8th Jan. 1642, aged 78. Galileo has thus immortalized himself by his important discoveries; he first observed the inequalities on the surface of the moon, and knew her vibration; he planned the accurate calculation of the longitude by the eclipses of the Medicean stars; he invented the cycloid, and observed the increasing celerity in the descent of bodies. His works were collected in 3 vols. 4to. 1718, but it is said that his wife permitted a fanatic monk to peruse, and consequently to destroy many of his valuable manuscripts. His son *Vincenzo* was a man of genius and abilities, and author of some treatises and inventions in mechanics and music. Among Galileo's pupils, were Vincenzo Viviani the mathematician, Toricelli the inventor of the barometer, &c.

GALISSONNIERE, Rolland Michael Barria marquis, a French admiral, born at Rochefort, 11th Nov. 1693. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was made governor of Canada 1745, and in 1756 he had a severe engagement near Minorca with the English fleet under Byng. He died the same year at Nemours, 17th Oct. deservedly respected by the nation for bravery, humanity, and benevolence.

GALLAND, Augustus, a French counsellor of state, well acquainted with the laws, the history, and royal rights of his country. He wrote *Memoirs for the History of France and Navarre*, folio — a treatise on the Ensigns and Standards of France, &c. He died about 1644, but at what age is unknown.

GALLAND, Antony, a French antiquary, born of poor parents at Rollo, in Picardy, 1646. He was educated at Noyon and Paris, and in consequence of his great knowledge of the Hebrew and the oriental languages, he was sent to travel in the East by Colbert, and at his return he enriched the literature of his country by his publications. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic at Paris, where he died 1715. He published a *Collection of Maxims and Bon Mots* from oriental writers — a treatise on the *Origin of Coffee* — an *Account of the Death of the Sultan Osman*, &c. — *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, and some curious dissertations on medals, &c.

GALLE, or GALLEUS, Servatius, pastor of the Walloon church at Haerlem, wrote *Dissertationes de Sibyllis & Oraculis*, 1688, 4to. — besides an edition of *Lactantius*, with notes, 1660, 8vo. — and of the *Sibylline Oracles*, with notes, &c. He died 1709.

GALLET, N. a French spice merchant, who died at Paris June 1757. He is known for some short comic pieces, which appeared on the French theatre with applause. He wrote also songs and poetical trifles, with great neatness and pleasing variety.

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor, son of Valerian. He was assassinated 268.

GALLIGAI, Vid. GALIGAI.

GALLITZIN, Basil, a noble Russian, in great favor with the regent princess Sophia during the minority of the Czars Peter I. and Iwan, who reigned jointly. He was unfortunate in his military expeditions against the Tartars, and his influence was greatly diminished. When the princess regent was discovered in her secret intrigues to destroy the Czar Peter, and to raise her favorite to the throne by marrying him, she was confined to a monastery near Moscow, and Gallitzin banished to Kargapol, in Siberia. He afterwards recovered his liberty, and retired to a monastery, where he died in great austerity 1713, at the age of 80. Though unsuccessful in his ambitious views, he was a man of great merit, whose attention introduced improvement and civilization into the Russian empire, and prepared the way for the illustrious reign of Peter the Great.

GALLITZIN, Michael Michaelowitz, prince of, of the same family as the preceding, was born 1674, and distinguished himself under Peter the Great against Charles XII. of Sweden. He commanded 10 years in Finland, and concluded the peace of Neustadt. He died 1730, field-marshal, and president of the college of war, and highly respected as an able minister and meritorious general. At the victory of Lerna he asked only the pardon of one of the captives for the reward of his services.

GALLOCHE, Lewis, a painter of the French school, who died rector and chancellor of the Royal academy 1761, aged 91. He was the disciple of Boullongne, and master of le Moine. The Paris churches are adorned by his pieces.

GALLOIS, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1632. He was well acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and of such universal information and splendid talents that he engaged with de Sallo

in the conducting of the *Journal des Scavans*, a periodical paper, which, from its commencement, Jan. 5th, 1665, has, under various names, and under different revolutions and characters, claimed the public attention. Gallois was patronized by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He was made member of the academy of sciences 1668, and of the French academy 1673, and after his patron's death, librarian to the king, and then Greek professor of the Royal college. He died of the dropy 1707, and in 1710 a catalogue of his books was printed, consisting of upwards of 14,000 volumes.

GALLONIO, Antonio, an ecclesiastic at Rome, known for his writings on the saints, martyrs, and holy virgins, and especially his work which describes the various cruelties exercised on primitive martyrs, with plates, 1594, in 4to. He died 1605.

GALLUCCI, Tarquinio, an Italian jesuit, who pronounced an oration on cardinal Bellarmine, and wrote "*Virgilianæ Indicationes*," in which he asserted in bold and animated language, the superiority of Virgil over Homer, against the opinion of Madam Dacier. He died 1649, aged 75.

GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paulo, an Italian astronomer of the 16th century. He wrote "on the Instruments of Astronomy," 1597 — *Theatrum Mundi & Temporis*, folio, 1507 — *Speculum Uranicum*, folio, &c.

GALLUCCI, Angelo, an Italian jesuit, born at Macerata. He is author of "*Commentarii de Bello Belgico*," from 1593 to 1609, Rome, 1674, 2 vols. folio. He died 1674.

GALLUS, Cornelius, a Roman poet, made governor of Egypt by Augustus. He was the friend of Virgil, and he destroyed himself B. C. 26.

GALLUS, C. Vibius, a Roman emperor after Decius. After two years' reign he was assassinated by his soldiers, 253.

GALLUS, Flavius Claudius Constantius, brother of the emperor Julian, was made Cæsar by Constantius; but afterwards put to death on suspicion of cruelty and ill conduct, 354.

GALLY, Henry, was born at Beckenham, Kent, August 1696, and educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1728, when the king visited the university. In 1721 he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and rector of Wanden, Bucks, and in 1728 he was presented to a prebend of Gloucester by King, lord chancellor, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards had a prebend at Norwich, and became rector of Ashton, Northamptonshire, and St. Giles' in the Fields, and in 1735 chaplain to the king. He died Aug. 7th, 1769. He wrote some sermons, besides the *Characters of Theophrastus*, translated from the Greek, with notes — a dissertation against pronouncing the Greek language according to Accents, 1754, 8vo. — a second dissertation on the same subject, 8vo. &c.

GALVANI, Lewis, an eminent physiologist, born at Bologna. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married, and in 1762 he began to give lectures in anatomy in his native city. He accidentally

ally discovered, while preparing broth from frogs for his sick wife, that the muscles of these animals were thrown into convulsion by the touch of a dissecting knife, and exhibited all the appearance of the electric shock. The subject was accurately examined by the patient philosopher, and upon incontrovertible grounds he proved that the nerves of all animals are thus powerfully acted upon, and he had the honor of giving his name by this important discovery to this new system of physiology. His observations were communicated to the world in his treatise *de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu musculari Commentarius*, 1691, and the subject afterwards engaged the attention of Valli, Fowler, Aldini, and especially Volta, who introduced very great improvements in the system. After the death of his wife, in 1790, Galvani became a prey to a severe melancholy, and died 1798, aged 61. He wrote besides tracts on medical subjects, &c.

GALVANO, Antony, a native of the East Indies, governor of the Moluccas. He was prudent and vigorous in his administration, and cleared the sea of pirates, but he reduced himself so much by his liberality that he returned poor to Europe, and not meeting with the treatment which he deserved from John III. king of Portugal, he died in an hospital at Lisbon 1557.

GAM, David, a brave Welchman at the battle of Agincourt. He observed of the enemy that there were enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to fly. He fell in the fight in nobly defending the person of Henry V. and just as he expired he was knighted by his grateful sovereign on the field of battle.

GAMA, Vasco, or *Vasquez de*, an illustrious Portuguese, born at Sines, on the sea coast of Portugal, immortalized as the discoverer of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He set sail from the Tagus 8th July, 1497, with four ships, and though his expedition was considered as most perilous, he boldly encountered the storms of the African coast, and the more dangerous mutiny of his followers, and on the 20th Nov. doubled the cape, which hitherto had been called the Cape of Tempests, and proceeded as far as Calicut. He redoubled the cape April, 1499, and returned home after an absence of two years and nearly two months, and was loaded with honors due to his merit and services. In 1502 he again visited the East Indies, with 20 ships, as admiral of the eastern seas, and returned Sept. 1503, with 13 ships richly laden. Under John III. he was appointed viceroy of India, and for the third time returned to the country and fixed the seat of government at Cochin, but he unfortunately died soon after, 24th Dec. 1525. He was a man of the greatest intrepidity and the most persevering courage, but he also possessed in a very eminent degree the virtues of private life, and for a while forgot his ambition and his fame in deploring the death of his brother and companion, Paulus de Gama. His adventures have been immortalized by the poem of Camoens, called "the Lusiad" translated into English by Mickle.

GAMACHES, Stephen Simon, a member of the French academy of sciences, who died at Paris 1756, aged

84. He was author of *Physical Astronomy*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Literary and Philosophical Dissertations*, 8vo. — *System of the Heart* — the Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles, a valuable book.

GAMACHES, Philip de, author of 2 vols. of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas, was divinity professor in Paris university, and ably defended the Gallican church against the encroachments of the papal power. He died at Paris 1625.

GAMALIEL, a Jewish doctor of the law, and a secret disciple of our Savior. He defended the conduct of the apostles against the machinations of the Sanhedrim, and when Stephen had been cruelly stoned to death, it is said that he caused his remains to be decently buried.

GAMBARA, Lorenzo, an Italian poet patronized by cardinal Alexander Farnese. He died 1586, aged 90. He wrote a Latin poem on Columbus, besides eclogues, &c. but his poetry is spoken of with great contempt by Muretus.

GAMBARA, Veronica, an Italian lady born at Brescia. She married the lord of Corregio, and after his death devoted herself to literature, and the education of her two sons. She died 1550, aged 65. The best edition of her poems, which possess merit, and of her letters is that of Brescia 1759.

GAMBOLD, John, a native of Haverfordwest, educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1734. He was on the presentation of Secker, vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and wrote there "the Martyrdom of Ignatius," a tragedy, 1740, and in 1742 edited at the Oxford press, the New Testament, after Milles. He joined in 1748 the united Moravian brethren, and was for many years their minister in Neville's court, Fetter-lane. He was consecrated bishop of his fraternity at the synod 1754, and in 1765 he established a congregation at Coothill in Ireland. He died in his native town, Sept. 13, 1771, and though an enthusiast he was universally respected for his learning and information, and for his inoffensive manners. He wrote several things for the use of his Moravian brethren, besides a Character of count Zinzendorf — 16 Discourses on the second Article of the Creed — and the History of Greenland, translated from the Dutch, &c.

GANDY, James, a painter who came to Ireland with the duke of Ormond, and died there 1689. He was the pupil and imitator of Vandyck.

GANGANELLI, Vid. CLEMENT XIV.

GARAMOND, Claude, a native of Paris, known as an ingenious engraver and letter founder. He first banished the use of the Gothic, or black letter, and founded his types in so complete a manner that they became universally admired in Europe, and by way of excellence the small Roman letters were denominated in every country by his name. At the desire of Francis I. he founded three different Greek types, for Robert Stephens, for the publication of the Greek Testament, and of the Greek classics. This ingenious and indefatigable man died 1561, and his types became the property of Fournier the elder, an eminent letter founder.

GARASSE,

GARASSE, Francis, a jesuit, born at Angoulême 1585. He displayed his genius by his publication of the elegies on the death of Henry IV. and in a poem in heroic verse addressed to Lewis XIII. on his inauguration. As a preacher he was very eloquent and popular, but he aspired to the public admiration by the force and consequence of his writings. In his style he was violent and scurrilous, and his "Horoscope of Anti-Coton, &c." and his "Calvinistic Elixir, &c." were proofs of the virulence and buffoonery with which he defended his order against the attacks of his enemies. In 1620 he published "Rabelais Reformed, &c." and afterwards in other publications attacked the ghost of Pasquier, an affront which was severely resented by the indignant sons of this reverend father. His "Somme Theologique des Verités Capitales de la Religion Chretienne," published 1625, first raised the torch of dissension and hatred between the jesuits and Jansenists. The book was attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, and in 1626, the rector of the Sorbonne complained to his society of the evil tendencies of a composition which recommended heretical opinions, and abounded in false quotations from scripture. Garasse was in consequence of this, after a solemn examination censured, but the virulence and animosity which had been excited between the two orders continued to be displayed on both sides with increasing violence. Though supported by the jesuits in the dispute, Garasse was banished to one of their houses at some distance from Paris. During the pestilence which raged at Poitiers, he showed himself charitably active in the relief of the infected, and fell a victim to the contagion, 14th June, 1631. He is styled by Warburton in his commentary on the Essay of Man, an eminent casuist.

GARBIERI, Lorenzo, a painter of Bologna, pupil to Ludovico Caracci. He died 1654, aged 64.

GARBO, Raphael del, an historical painter of Florence, who died 1534, aged 58. His representation of the resurrection in his best piece.

GARCIAZ II. king of Navarre after Sancho II. died 1000.

GARCILASSO, or GARCIAZ LASSO DE LA VEGA, a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, 1500. He was educated under the eye of Charles V. who patronized and esteemed him, and he distinguished himself as much by his valor as by his poetry. After accompanying Charles in his campaigns in Germany, Africa, and Provence, he received a wound on the head from a stone thrown from a tower, when at the head of a battalion, and died three weeks after at Nice, in his 36th year. To his genius and his labors the poetry of the Spaniards is greatly indebted. His works are written not only in elegant language, but with true poetic fire, and his odes are said by Paul Jovius to equal those of Horace in sweetness. His works were published with learned notes by Franc. Sanchez, Naples, 1664, in 8vo. There was another Spaniard of the same name, born at Cusco, who wrote the History of Florida, of Peru, and of the Incas.

GARDIE, Pontus de la, a French adventurer in the service of marshal Brisac, and afterwards of the Danes, and then of the Swedes. He was ambassador from

Sweden at Vienna and at Rome, and in 1580 he was employed against the Russians, and fought with great success. He was drowned accidentally in the port of Revel 1585.

GARDIN DUMESNIL, N. professor of rhetoric at Paris, was eminent as a scholar, as appears in his Synonymes Latines, in imitation of Girard's Synonymes Francois. He died at Valogne, May, 1802, aged 82.

GARDINER, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, was the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth the queen of the fourth Edward. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk 1483, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where his progress in classical literature, and in civil and canon law was very rapid. His introduction into the Norfolk family, and afterwards into the service of Wolsey, soon rendered him a favorite at court. In the business of the divorce he was sent in 1527 to Rome, where he warmly espoused the cause of his sovereign, and when he found that the pope was inexorable, he turned his attention to procure the dismissal of the virtuous Catherine, without paying any respect to the opinion of the papal court. For his services he was made secretary of state, and in 1531 raised to the see of Winchester. He went afterwards as ambassador to the French court, and when Henry broke off his dependence on the papal see, the new bishop evinced his acquiescence in the bold measure by defending it in his tract de Verâ Obedientiâ. After various employments of confidence and honor, he was at last directed by Henry to draw up articles on an accusation of heresy, against his last wife Catherine Parr, but the devoted queen had the art to avert the storm from her own head upon that of Gardiner, who ever after continued in disgrace with the king. Under Edward VI. he showed himself averse to the introduction of the reformation, and though threatened and imprisoned, he still persevered in his opposition. Under Mary he was restored to his bishopric from which he had been deprived, and he was raised to the high office of lord chancellor and of prime minister. Much to the disgrace of his character he conducted himself in this elevated situation with great caprice and unpardonable cruelty. The protestants who opposed his views were with little ceremony committed to the flames, and these measures of violence and blood were sanctioned by the bigoted queen, and approved by the criminal catholics. He died 12th Nov. 1555, aged 72. In his private character he was not without some good qualities. He was learned, and promoted the cause of learning. His gratitude to Wolsey, to whom he was indebted for part of his greatness, is highly commendable, and though much injured by Henry VIII. he never mentioned his name without marks of respect and affection. That he possessed ambition, the history of his life sufficiently proves, and that he was not unskilled in art and dissimulation is strongly evident from the greatness with which he supported his measures in the midst of jarring factions, and opposite religions.

GARDINER, James, an officer in the army of George II. who on reading a religious book called Heaven

taken by Storm, suddenly reformed the licentious conduct of his youth, by the most correct morals, and the most undisguised piety. This worthy man was killed at the battle of Preston-pans, in fight of his own house, 21st Sept. 1745.

GARENGEOT, *René, Jacques, Croissant de*, a French surgeon, born at Vitri 1688. He was royal lecturer on surgery at Paris, and fellow of the London royal society, and he acquired great celebrity by the success of his operations, and the ingenious and valuable works which he wrote on his profession. He died at Paris 1759. His works are a Treatise on Surgical Operations, 2 vols. 8vo. — on Surgical Instruments, 2 vols. 12mo. — the Anatomy of the Viscera, 12mo. &c.

GARESSOLES, *Anthony*, a native of Montauban, where he was divinity professor, and also moderator of the synod of Charenton. He wrote a Way to Salvation, — de Christo Mediatore, — Explicatio Catechesos Christ. Relig. — some Latin poems &c. and died 1650, aged 63.

GARET, *John*, a Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur. He was born at Havre de Grace, and died 1694, aged 69. He edited Cassiodorus 2 vols. fol. with interesting notes.

GARLANDE, *Jean de*, a grammarian, born at Garlande en Brie in Normandy. The best known of his works are "a Poem on the Contempt of the World." — Floretus, on the Doctrines of Faith; — Facetus, on the duties of Men towards God, — Dictionarium Artis Alchymiae 1571. Basle. He was living in 1081, and as he passed much of his time in England, with William of Normandy, some have imagined that he was an Englishman.

GARNET, *Henry*, known as one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was born in England, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he went to Rome, and in 1575, took the habit of the jesuits. In 1586, he returned home as the provincial of his order, and began by secret intrigues to plot the overthrow of the religion of the country. By impiously asserting that the innocent might be involved in the destruction of the guilty, to establish his plans, he encouraged his associates in the forwarding of that dreadful plot which was prevented by a happy discovery. He was in consequence sent to the Tower and hanged for high treason, at the west end of St. Paul's, May 3d 1606. Though deservedly punished for his meditated crimes, yet he passed as a martyr among the catholic enthusiasts.

GARNETT, *Thomas*, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Sedburgh school, under Dawson, from whence he went to Edinburgh to study under Dr. Brown. He afterwards studied surgery in London, and then settled at Harrowgate; but finding success not equally rapid with his expectations, he removed to Liverpool with the intention of emigrating to America. The interference of his friends prevented his leaving the country, and he applied himself to chemistry and natural philosophy, and after reading some lectures on those sciences at Liverpool and Manchester, he was appointed Anderson's lecturer at Glasgow. The establishment of the royal institution in London, drew him to the capi-

tal, and for two seasons he read lectures to numerous and applauding audiences, after which he resigned, to lecture publicly in his own house Great Marlborough street. His prospects of future eminence, however, unfortunately vanished, he died of a fever 28th June 1802. As an author he was respectable, and as a lecturer intelligent and animated. He published Analysis of the Harrowgate Waters, — a Tour through Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. — a Lecture on Health, 12mo. — various papers, &c. on Medical and Physical Subjects, and his Lectures on Zoonomia, appeared in 4to. for the benefit of his orphan daughters.

GARNIER, *Robert*, a French tragic poet, born at Ferté Bernard in Maine, 1534. He studied law at Toulouse, but left it for poetry, and so successful were his attempts that he was compared to Sophocles and Euripides. His merits were rewarded by some honorable offices, and he died 1590. His works, consisting of tragedies, besides elegies, songs, &c. but all in a stile and manner which modern improvements render very obsolete, were published at Lyons, 12mo. 1597, and re-printed Paris 1607.

GARNIER, *John*, a Jesuit, professor of rhetoric and philosophy, was born at Paris, and died at Bologna 1681, aged 69. The best known of his works, are an edition of Mercator, folio, 1673. — Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisiensis, 4to. 1678, &c.

GARNIER, *Julian*, a Benedictine monk, who edited St. Basil's works, 3 vols, folio. and died 1723, aged 53.

GAROSALO, *Bonvenuto*, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara. He succeeded chiefly in copying the pieces of Raphael, and other most celebrated masters. He died 1695, aged 80.

GARRARD, *Mark*, a painter, born at Bruges in Flanders 1561. He was in the service of queen Elizabeth, and of Anne the wife of James I: and some of his pieces are preserved in England. He died in London 1635.

GARRICK, *David*, an illustrious English actor. His grandfather was a Frenchman who left the country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and his father was a captain in the army, and chiefly resided at Lichfield. David was born at Hereford, where his father was on a recruiting party, and was baptized there in All-Saints church, 20th Feb. 1716. He was educated at Lichfield school, but was more attached to theatrical pursuits than learning, so that he acted with his fellow pupils the play of "the Recruiting Officer" and supported himself the character of serjeant Kite. He went afterwards to reside with his uncle a wine merchant at Lisbon, but soon returned to Lichfield school, and after being six months the pupil and companion of Dr. Johnson, he accompanied him to London in 1735. He was recommended by Mr. Walmley of Lichfield to Mr. Colson under whom he might improve himself in mathematical knowledge, and afterwards enter at the Temple. But though he studied for a while under Colson, and entered into partnership in the wine trade with his brother Peter, in Durham yard, not business but a theatrical life was his favorite object, and soon after the death of his uncle, the Lisbon merchant, who left him 1000l. and of his father and his

his mother, he now without the controul of superiors indulged the favorite bent of his heart. The powers with which nature had endowed him were fostered and improved by the conversation and company of the most popular actors, but Garrick still dissident, flew from a London audience to Ipswich, where in 1741, he performed the part of Aboan in Oroonoko, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His efforts were received with repeated and encreasing applause, and thus flushed with provincial approbation, he came to Goodman's fields, and acted Richard III. Oct. 19th 1741. So superior were his abilities, and so powerful their display, that the other theatres were now left empty, and the house in Goodman's fields was daily crowded with all the beauty, the fashion, and the taste of the town. This success was viewed with envy, by his rival heroes Quin and Cibber. By the influence of sir John Barnard, an act of parliament was obtained to shut up the theatre of Goodman's fields, so that Garrick thus obliged to abandon a situation where he divided the profits with Giffard the manager, made an engagement with Fleetwood the patentee of Drury-lane for 500l. a year. Thus popular in England, Garrick passed to Dublin in the summer of 1742, and so prodigious were the numbers which assembled to view this theatrical phenomenon, that in consequence of the crowded houses and the intense heat of the weather, a contagious disorder fatally broke out in the town, which was called Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury-lane with Lacy, and in July 1749, he married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian stage dancer. In 1763 he went with his wife to Paris and Italy, and though some attributed this journey to a jealousy at the successful efforts of Beard in the management of Covent-garden, it was more probably undertaken for the restoration of his health and that of Mrs. Garrick, who received some benefit from the baths of Padua. While on the continent, Garrick was liberally condescending in exhibiting various characters, not only in the presence of the duke of Parma, but before his friends, and so judicious was his discernment, that he foretold the future celebrity of Mademoiselle Clairon, though at that time Dumefnil was the favorite actress of the French stage. He returned to London in April 1765, but so fearful was he of the public opinion, that with a timidity unworthy of his great character, he always endeavoured to prevent censure, and on this occasion he caused, by means of a friend, to be published "the Sick Monkey," a poem in which, by drawing the censures of animals on himself and his travels, he attempted to blunt the edge of ridicule. In 1769 he projected and conducted the jubilee at Stratford, in honor of Shakespear, which though admired on one side and ridiculed on the other, should be mentioned with commendation as the homage of a great man, to an immortal genius. By the death of Lacy in 1773, the whole management devolved on him, and now the fatigues of his situation were so great, and his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that in June 1776 he left the stage, and disposed of his moiety to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000l. He was seized while at lord Spencer's with a fit, and removed immediately to his house in the Adelphi, where he died three weeks after, 20th Jan. 1779.

Besides the display of his astonishing powers on the stage, Garrick merited the public approbation as a writer. The Biographia Dramatica mentions not less than 38 of his plays, some of which were original, and some translations, besides a great number of prologues, epilogues, songs, elegies, &c. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, and his life has been written by Thomas Davies, 2 vols. 8vo.

GARRIEL, *Peter*, a priest of Montpellier in the 17th century. He wrote an account of Montpellier cathedral 1631, 12mo. — A chronological view of the Governors of Provence — Series Præfulum Megalonenfium Montispell. ab 451, ad 1652 folio.

GARSALT, *Francis Alexander*, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of Sciences. He paid much attention to literature and the arts, and particularly to the history and character of the horse. He died at Paris of a paralytic stroke, Nov. 1778, aged 85. He wrote the anatomy of the Horse translated from the English of Snap, 4to. — le nouveau Parfait Marechal, a work of merit — le Guide du Cavalier — Traité des Voitures, &c.

GARTH, *sir Samuel*, an eminent physician and poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. D. July 7th 1691. He settled in London, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1692. His assistance and influence were great in the dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries about the establishment of dispensaries, and he boldly supported the former, who with charitable zeal wished to administer to the relief of their fellow creatures gratis. Irritated at the obstinate conduct of the apothecaries, who violently opposed the benevolent plans of the college, he employed his pen to throw ridicule upon them, and in 1699, produced his "Dispensary," which in a few months went through three editions. The sixth edition of this popular piece appeared 1706, much improved with the episodes and inscriptions, but though it gained so much of the public attention, it wants something of poetical ardor, as Johnson has observed, and no longer supported by accidental and extrinsic popularity, it is now almost forgotten. In 1697, Dr. Garth spoke the annual Latin speech on St. Luke's day; and in this he showed himself an elegant and refined scholar, and an able and eloquent orator. This high reputation recommended by polite manners, and agreeable conversation, soon placed Garth at the head of his profession. His noble and spirited conduct, in raising a subscription for the interment of Dryden's corpse, which the licentious son of lord Jefferies, had insulted and abandoned, also tended to encrease his popularity, and he was one of the first who united to form the Kit-cat club, in 1703, composed of above 30 noblemen and gentlemen to support the succession of the Hanoverian family to the throne. In his politics, Garth was the friend of Marlborough, and Godolphin, and on their disgrace he, though ridiculed by Prior, employed his pen to defend their conduct, and honor their meritorious services. On the accession of George I. he was knighted with Marlborough's sword, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician general

general to the army. This very humane and liberal-minded physician died, after a short illness, 18th Jan. 1718-9, and his remains were interred at Harrow on the Hill. He was survived by an only daughter married to the honorable col. William Boyle. His death was universally lamented, and Pope, who loved and admired him, observed that if there ever was a good christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth. Besides his Dispensary he published "Claremont," on the villa of the duke of Newcastle, and other fugitive pieces, besides an edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, a book to which he was very partial, &c.

GARZI, Lewis, a painter, born at Pistoia in Tuscany, and brought up under Andrea Pacchi. He is considered as the successful rival of Carlo Marat, and his finest piece is the painting of the dome of the church of Stigmatie at Rome, by order of Clement XI. undertaken when he was 80. He died 1721, aged 83.

GASCOIGNE, sir William, chief justice under Henry IV. was born of a noble Norman family at Gawthorp in Yorkshire 1350. He was made king's serjeant 1398, and the next year judge of the common pleas, and in 1401 chief justice of the king's bench. He was commissioner to treat with those deluded subjects who had joined the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland, but when archbishop Scroop was taken in arms, he refused, at the repeated solicitations of Henry IV., to condemn him for treason, observing with undaunted firmness that neither the king nor his subjects could legally adjudge a bishop to death. With persevering integrity he pursued his laudable exertions to improve the morals and the jurisprudence of England, and he made some wholesome regulations for the reduction and limitation of attorneys, who it seems were become a public grievance in each county. His presence of mind and his great dignity were most nobly exhibited, when the prince of Wales, determined to rescue one of his servants who was arraigned before the king's bench, presumed to interrupt and even to strike the chief justice. Gascoigne supported the character of his station against the bold aggression, and committed the prince to the custody of the king's bench to await his father's pleasure. The king heard of the circumstance with becoming propriety, and thanked God "that he had given him a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey justice." The venerable judge died soon after, 17th Dec. 1413. He was twice married and left a numerous family. The famous Strafford in the reign of Charles I. was one of his descendants.

GASCOIGNE, George, an early English poet, born in Essex, and educated at both universities according to Wood. He studied at Gray's Inn, and was a soldier in the Low Countries. He cultivated poetry under the patronage of lord Grey de Wilton, and though his verses and language are obsolete, yet he possesses both strength, energy, and elegance. He died at Walthamstow 1578.

GASPARINI, a grammarian, surnamed Barzizio from the place of his birth near Bergamo. During the troubles of Italy, and the ignorance of the times, he labored earnestly to restore learning to its ancient splendor. He was professor of belles lettres at Padua, and

was patronized by the duke of Milan. He died 1431, aged 61. He wrote in elegant Latin commentaries on several of Cicero's works, besides "Letters and Orations," reprinted 1723.

GASSENDI, Peter, a celebrated French philosopher, born 22d Jan. N. S. 1592, at Chanterfrier near Digne in Provence. In his infancy he frequently amused himself by gazing at the moon and stars, and as soon as he was able to go to school at Digne, he made such progress that he far outstripped all his fellow-students in every branch of science. After studying philosophy at Aix for two years, he returned to Digne, and at the age of 16 was made teacher of rhetoric, and three years after he removed to Aix where he succeeded his old master Feslay as professor of philosophy. His "Paradoxical Exercitations," against Aristotle's philosophy gained the attention of that humane patron of learning Nicolas Peiresc, and of Joseph Walter prior of Valette, and by means of these disinterested friends he entered into orders, and gradually rose to the dignity of D. D. and to the wardenship of Digne church, where he continued 20 years. His attention to astronomy had never been relaxed in the midst of all other pursuits, and his reputation became so extensive that in 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Paris. In the discharge of this new office he unfortunately contracted a cold, which assumed such unpleasant symptoms that he left Paris in 1647 to breathe his native air. Here he was patronized by Valois earl of Alais, and while residing under his hospitable roof he planned the life of his benevolent friend Peiresc. He quitted Digne in 1653, and in company with Francis Bernier, a physician, and Anthony Poller, his amanuensis, he came to Paris, and lived in the house of his friend Monmor, master of the court of requests, at whose desire he undertook the life of Tycho Brahe, which appeared 1654 with an account of Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regio-Montanus. His studious pursuits greatly enfeebled his constitution, but he was in some degree relieved by phlebotomy. He had already undergone that operation nine times when he remonstrated, but one of his physicians prevailed upon the other two to assent to the necessity of a repetition of the bleeding, and the yielding patient submitted to it, even to a fourth time. He soon after sunk under his complaints, and placing the hand of his faithful amanuensis on his heart, after hearing that the motion of that spring of life was faint and fluttering, he exclaimed in these last words, "you see what is man's life," and immediately expired 22d Oct. 1655. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who with the assistance of an able and impartial judge, perused them and deemed them all worthy of the name of the philosopher. These therefore with the books printed before appeared uniformly in 6 vols. fol. at Leyden, 1658. This great man, who lived and died in the bosom of the catholic church, was the friend and correspondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bullialdi, Kereher, and other respectable scholars, and to his genius, learning, and application, are owing in some degree the rapid improvements in philosophy, which banished the foolish and unreasonable hypothesis of Aristotle and of his followers from the schools of Europe.

GASSION, John de, a native of Pau, distinguished in the army under duke de Rohan, in favor of the protestants, and under Gustavus of Sweden, whose body guards he commanded in the German wars. On the death of Gustavus he returned to France and fought under la Force. His valor was eminently displayed at the victory of Rocroy, and he was made a marshal of France in consequence of the honorable wounds he received at the siege of Toulouse 1643. He was afterwards in the wars of Flanders, and fell at the siege of Lens 1647.

GAST, John, a native of Dublin, descended from a French protestant family. He was educated at Dublin college, and from the curacy of St. John's church he became rector of Arklow, which he afterwards exchanged in 1775 for St. Nicholas without Dublin. He also obtained the archdeaconry of Glandelagh, and the living of Newcastle, and died 1788, aged 73. He published in 1753 the Rudiments of Grecian History, a work of merit, for which the university of Dublin honored him with the degree of D. D. without the usual expences — and a Letter from a Clergyman of the Irish established Church to his Popish Parishioners.

GASTALDI, John Baptiste, a native of Sisteron, who died at Avignon 1747, aged 73. He was eminent as a physician, and was employed in the household of the French king. He wrote Institutiones Medicinæ Physico-Anatomix, 12mo. — Medical Tracts on Curious Subjects, &c.

GASTAUD, Francis, an ecclesiastic of Aix in Provence, father of the oratory, preacher in Paris, and afterwards a pleader in his native city. He was very violent in his dislikes and in his attachments, and therefore while he supported the opinions of Quesnel, he acrimoniously attacked Girard and his friends. He died 1732 at Viviers, where he had been banished, and as he had insulted the bishop of Marseilles in his writings, he was denied the honors of sepulture. He wrote a set of Homilies, &c. — the Policy of the Jesuits Unmasked, &c.

GASTON of France, John Baptiste, duke of Orleans, was son of Henry IV. and brother of Lewis XIII. and he is known for his deep intrigues against the power of Richelieu. He died 1660, aged 52.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, son of the count d'Etampes, by Mary the sister of Lewis XII. early distinguished himself in the army in Italy. He defeated the Swiss, and obtained a glorious victory at Ravenna, and soon after fell in the field of battle 1512, aged 24.

GASTRELL, Francis, an English prelate, born at Slapton, in Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1687. He was preacher at Lincoln's inn, and Boyle's lecturer, and he distinguished himself not only by his eloquence in the pulpit, but by his writings in defence of the christian religion. In 1700, he took his degree of D. D. and became chaplain to Harley, speaker of the Commons, and in 1702, he was appointed canon of Christ's church, Oxford. In 1711, he was chaplain to the queen, and in 1714, he was raised to the see of Chester, with permis-

sion to retain his canonry. As bishop, he refused to admit Peploe vicar of Preston to the wardenship of Manchester college, because he had not taken the degree of B. D. as the statutes required. The candidate had indeed been admitted to that degree by the archbishop, but Gastrell considered a metropolitan degree as nothing, till the interference of the court of king's bench decreed, that the primate's qualification was sufficient. On this occasion the bishop received the solemn thanks of the university of Oxford, for his vindication of their rights and privileges, not only in his conduct, but in the pamphlet, which he wrote in his own defence. Though popular under the administration of queen Anne, Gastrell became obnoxious to the ministers of George the I. but though he disliked the arbitrary manners and haughty temper of Atterbury, he boldly opposed the proceedings against him, and censured the conduct of his accusers, as too violent, acrimonious, and uncharitable. He died of the gout, 24th Nov. 1725, and was buried in Oxford cathedral, without any monument. He is well known for his considerations concerning the Trinity, and "Remarks on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke", besides "the Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God, &c." a useful performance, first published 1707, and his defence of the Christian Religion, against the deists, preached at Boyle's lectures, and afterwards digested into a continued discourse, 1699.

GATAKER, Thomas, an English divine, descended from a Shropshire family, and born 1574, in the parsonage house of St. Edmund, Lombard-street, where his father was minister. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and on the foundation of Sidney college, he was on account of his great abilities admitted one of the fellows. After being tutor, and chaplain to the families of Ayloff, and sir William Cook, he was appointed 1601, preacher of Lincoln's inn. In 1611, he married and took the living of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In 1620, he travelled into the low countries, and every where distinguished himself as an able preacher, and an active opponent of the popish tenets. As a writer he excited the public attention by his "Discourse on the Nature and Use of Lots, a treatise historical and theological 1619, 4to". and by his defence of it 1623, and so high was his reputation that, on the removal of Dr. Comber, he was offered the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, which his infirm health did not permit him to accept. He was one of the assembly of divines who met at Westminster, concerning justification, and other theological subjects, and though he declared strongly in favor of episcopacy, he signed the covenant, in obedience to the sense of the majority of his brethren. In 1648 he was the first of the 47 ministers who signed a remonstrance to the army, and the general, against the design of trying the king, and both in private, and in the pulpit, he spoke against the prevailing tenets of the independent faction. He was a sufferer by the violence of the times, yet when his parishioners refused to pay him the composition which they had agreed in lieu of the tithes, he bore the disappointment with patience, and turned his attention to literary pursuits. He married four wives, and died

1654, aged 80, and was buried in his own church. His funeral sermon was preached, and published with a narrative of his life, by Simon Ashe, but he gave directions that no monument or stone should mark the place where his remains were deposited. He was a man who, to extensive erudition, united great moderation, and benevolent principles. He opposed strongly in the reigns of James, and Charles I. the high notions of churchmen, and deprecated the fatal consequences which he foresaw would fall on the government, and on the church. The moderation of his conduct drew upon him the abuses and the virulence of the bigoted fanatics of the times, but he always preferred peaceful retirement, and such uniform conduct as his conscience approved, to all the reputation of guilty elevation and successful artifice. As a critic, and a writer, he was highly respected, and Salmasius, Axenius, Colomies and others, bear honorable testimony to his abilities. He was one of the divines who wrote *Annotations on the Bible*, especially *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the *Lamentations*, and Calamy has observed that no commentator ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praise. He wrote besides "*Marcus Antoninus's Meditations*, with a discourse on the Philosophy of the Stoics, and a Commentary", 1697 — "*Opera Critica*" Utrecht, fol. 1668, and he was besides engaged in a controversy with Lilly, the astrologer, in which more learning, and more animosity were shown than became the subject. Some of his MSS. were published by his son Charles, rector of Haggeiston, Bucks, who was also a writer on controversial divinity, and died 1680, aged 66.

GATIMOSIN, the last of Mexican kings, was nephew to Montezuma. He was cruelly tortured in a fiery ordeal by Cortez and the Spaniards who wished to discover his treasures, and three years after, he was ignominiously hanged in his capital, with many of his caiques, in the sight of his subjects, 1526.

GAVANTS, *Bartholomew*, a Barnabite monk, born in the Milanese. He wrote the *Thefaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, on the Ceremonies, &c. of the Roman church, 5 vols. 4to. with plates — *Manuale Episcoporum* — a tract on conducting Synods, &c. He died at Milan, 1638, aged 70.

GAUBIL, *Anthony*, a French missionary in China, where he resided 30 years. He was born at Caillac, 1708, and died 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin, and astonished even the Chinese themselves for his knowledge of their language. He sent some curious anecdotes to Europe, and published a good history of Gengis Khan, 1739, 4to. and a translation of Chou-king 1771. His eulogium appears in the 31st volume of *Lettres Curieuses, & Edifices*.

GAUBIUS, *Jerome David*, a native of Heidelberg, who studied medicine under his uncle a physician at Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Handerywyck, and to Leyden. In 1731 he succeeded his illustrious friend and preceptor Boerhaave, as lecturer of botany, and chemistry at Leyden, and obtained the medical professorship three years after. He died 1780, aged 75. His works are a *Thesis on the Solids*, 1725, when he took his doctor's degree — another on the *Method of Prescribing, and Writing Recipes*, a valuable work 1738 — *Institutiones Pathologicæ*

Medicinal, 4to. 1758 — *Adversaria de Variis Argumentis, &c.* He also edited *Albinus de Præfagienda Vitâ & Morte* — *Cramer's Elementa Artis Docimasticæ, &c.*

GAUD, *Henry*, a painter and engraver of Utrecht, who died 1639. His seven engravings from Adam Elshaimer's pictures are much admired.

GAUDEN, *John*, a prelate born 1605, at Mayfield, Essex, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1630, he married the daughter of sir William Russell, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and obtained that vicarage, and afterwards the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. From his connection with Oxford, he entered at Wadham college, and took his degree of D. D. 1641. He was chaplain to lord Warwick, and he preached before the House of Commons, in a style which procured, with their approbation, the present of a large silver tankard with an appropriate inscription, and afterwards the rich deanery of Bocking in Essex, for the regular possession of which he obtained the collation of Laud, then a prisoner in the Tower. He submitted to the regulations of the parliament, upon the abolition of the hierarchy, and he was one of the assembly of divines, who met at Westminster, though Godwin was afterwards substituted in his room. When preparations were made to try the king, he was one of those divines who boldly petitioned against it, and after the king's death he published "a Just Inveective against those who murdered king Charles I. &c." His zeal was further manifested in printing the "*Icon Basilice*," with a copy of the M. S. of which, written by the unfortunate Charles, he had been intrusted, and though diligent search was made by the parliament for the publisher of that popular book, Gauden had the good fortune to escape discovery. In 1659 he published "*the Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England, &c. in 4 books folio.*" and so highly approved were his services that he was made, on the death of Brownrigg, preacher to the Temple, and bishop of Exeter. In 1662 he was removed to Worcester, but, it is said, that he was so disappointed in not being translated to the rich see of Winchester, that he died of a broken heart, in September that same year. Though he had cleared upwards of 20,000l. by renewing leases at Exeter, his widow, with his five children, petitioned the king for the half year's profits of the see of Worcester, which was refused. Gauden has been censured for his ambition, and he is described by Clarendon, Burnet, Kennet and others, as so inconstant, ambiguous, and covetous of preferment, that he would follow any party or subscribe to any opinions to gain his ends. Wood says that he was esteemed by all who knew him, that he was a man of vast parts, of unwearied labor and much resorted to for his most admirable and edifying way of preaching. He wrote several tracts on the politics, and theological disputes, of the times. Some have considered the *Icon Basilice*, as wholly written by him, but the style is so superior to that of the bishop, that the king is now regarded as the sole author of it.

GAUDENTIO, a painter of Milan, born about 1486, He adorned the churches of his native city with fresco and oil paintings.

GAUDENTIUS, *St.* a bishop of Brescia, who obtained his preferment much against his wishes from the hands of St. Ambrose. He wrote sermons, — letters, — the Life of Philaster, his predecessor, &c. published, Brescia fol. 1738, and died 427. Another, in the same age, wrote two apologies for the Donatists, of whom he was bishop.

GAUDENZIO, *Paganin*, a native of the Valteline. He received his education at Rome where he acquired celebrity as Greek professor, and afterwards at Pisa where he filled the chair of belles lettres. He wrote Declamations — Chartæ Palantes — Obstetrix Literaria — Academ. Instar. — de Philosophiæ apud Roman. Initio & Progressu, 4to. and died 1648, aged 52.

GAVESTON, *Peter*, son of a Gascon gentleman, is known in English history as the favorite of Edward II. In his elevation he was proud, over bearing, and cruel, and the barons therefore rose up against him, and he was beheaded 1312.

GAULI, *Giovanni Baptistà*, a painter of Genoa who died at Rome 1709, aged 68. His chief merit was historical and portrait painting.

GAULMIN, *Gilbert*, a French writer of some celebrity, acquired by his harangues in the society of beaux and belles. He died 1665, aged 60. He wrote Commentaries on Pselus and Theod. Prodromus, besides Remarks on the false Callisthenes, — an edition of Romance of Ifmenus and Ifmenias, &c.

GAUPP, *John*, a native of Lindau in Swabia, educated at Jena. He was the protestant pastor of his native town, where he died 1738, aged 71. He was an able mathematician, and wrote Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis, 4to. besides some tracts on Astronomy, Chronology, sermons, &c.

GAURICO, *Luca*, an Italian professor of astronomy at Ferrara. His prediction that John Bentivoglio would loose the supreme power of Bologna, exposed him to persecution, and he removed to Venice, and then to Rome. He was made bishop of Civita in Naples by pope Paul, who was a great follower of astrology, but he resigned the see in 1550, and came to Rome, where he died 1558, aged 83. His works on astrology and astronomy appeared at Basil 3 vols. fol. 1375. His brother, *Pomponio*, wrote Latin poems, tracts on Physiognomy, architecture, &c. and died professor in Naples university.

GAUSSEM, *Jane Catherine*, a celebrated actress, who after enjoying for 30 years the applauses of a French audience retired from the theatre, 1664, from motives of religion. She died at Paris 1767, aged 56.

GAUTHIER, *Jean Baptiste*, a French abbé, chaplain to de Langle, bishop of Boulogne, and to Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, was born at Louviers in the diocese of Evreux 1685. He died of a fall 1755. He wrote against Infidels. His chief works are "a Tract against Pope's Essay on Man" which he describes as impious, — Letters against Hardouin and Berruyer, 3 vols. 12mo. — an Attack upon the Jesuits, 3 vols. and other work mentioned in "France Literaire" 1758.

GAY, *John*, an English poet, born 1688, near Barnstaple, Devon. The only education which he received was at the free school of his native town, under Luck who had some knowledge of poetry, but such was his taste for literature, that when his parents who were poor, though of a respectable family, bound him apprentice to a silk-mercier in London, he attended behind the counter with silent indignation, and, as soon as he could, purchased his indentures of his master. Now freed from the shackles of business, he cultivated the muses, and was introduced to the wits of the times. Flattered with the friendship of Swift and of Pope, he courted the public approbation by dedicating in 1711, his first piece, "Rural Sports, a Georgic," to the latter of these high poetical characters. But though successful as an author, his resources were scanty, and his creditors now threatened his liberty, when the patronage of the duchess of Monmouth, by appointing him her secretary, placed him above want, and called his muse to new exertions. In this sunshine of prosperity he wrote his "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets," and the next year he formed the plan of his "Pastorals." In espousing the cause of Pope, who had been insulted by Philips, he not only produced an excellent poem "the Shepherd's Week" which rivalled his antagonist's performance, but he fixed the friendship and gained the recommendation of his poetical patron. He was flattered by the ministry, and was sent as secretary to lord Clarendon, in his embassy to Hanover. The death of queen Anne seemed to ruin his hopes, but he paid his court to the new ministry, and ensured the patronage of the princess of Wales by a well-timed compliment. He was admitted into the company of the great and powerful, and the sweetness of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart, gained him friends wherever he appeared. He went to Aix in France with Mr. Pulteney, and at his return he introduced on the stage his "Three Hours after Marriage" which did not meet the same success which his "What d'ye call it" had a little time before commanded. In 1718, he was with Pope at lord Harcourt's where he celebrated in beautiful verse the sad catastrophe of the two lovers destroyed by lightning. In 1720, he recruited his finances by a handsome subscription to his poems, in 2 vols. 4to. but the whole amounting to 1000l. was ventured and lost in the unfortunate south sea scheme. This stroke had such effect upon his spirits, that he almost sunk under the loss, but by the friendship and advice of Dr. Arbuthnot he gradually recovered. In 1724, he read his "Captives" before the princess of Wales, and at her request wrote his beautiful and elegant fables for the use of the duke of Cumberland. In 1727, he produced his "Beggars Opera" which met with the most unusual success, and was acted 63 successive nights in London, 50 at Bath and Bristol, and with equal popularity in other places. So great indeed was the public admiration, that the songs of the opera appeared on the fans of the ladies, and the person who acted Polly though hitherto obscure, became an important character in the history of the town, and at last, though mother of some natural children, she rose by marriage to the rank of a duchess. This favorite play owed its celebrity to the unpopularity of the

the court, and the resentment of the poet, who was offered the place of gentleman usher to the young prince Louis, which he rejected with marked indignation. To take advantage of his situation with the public, he produced a second part to the Beggar's Opera, by the title of "Polly" but the court forbade its appearance on the stage, and Gay had the satisfaction of obtaining an unusually large subscription for its publication. To make his triumph complete, the duke and duchess of Queensbury embraced his cause, resigned their places at court to patronize him, and ever after made him an inmate at their splendid table. Thus raised to independence and comfort he began to improve "the Wife of Bath" a play which had been received with indifference in 1714, but the second representation in 1720, was unsuccessful, and brought upon his spirits a severe fit of melancholy. Some lucid intervals indeed interposed during the gloomy depression, and under the hospitable roof of the duke, at Amesbury, he was enabled to finish his opera of "Achilles" He came to town to present his play to the stage, but an inflammatory fever unhappily brought on a mortification in his bowels, and he died at Burlington house 11th December 1732. His request to his friend Pope was faithfully complied with, and these his verses were accordingly engraved on his tomb;

Life is a jest, and all things show it,

I thought so once, but now I know it.

After lying in state at Exeter change, his remains were conveyed to Westminster abbey, by the duke of Queensbury, and interred in the fourth east aisle, against the tomb of Chaucer, where his monument is erected. The opera of Achilles afterwards appeared on the stage for the benefit of his two widowed sisters, Catherine Ballet, and Joanna Fortescue, who inherited equally his property of about 3000l. A few years afterwards a comedy "the Distressed Wife" was published under his name, and in 1754, a humorous piece called the Rehearsal at Gotham. His papers were left to the care of Pope who suppressed some of them as friendship and delicacy required.

GAYOT DE PITAVAL, Francis, a French author, born at Lyons. He wrote "Causes Celebres," a voluminous work, in 20 vols. 12mo. which, though interesting in some parts, is yet insipid in style and in elegant composition. Gayot was unfortunate in all his pursuits. He was successively an abbé, a soldier, and at 50 an advocate. He died 1743, aged 70.

GAZA, Theodore, an eminent scholar, born at Thessalonica, in Greece, 1398. Upon the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, he came to Italy, and by his great assiduity became one of the brightest ornaments to whom Europe is indebted for the revival of learning. He soon gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin language, and was introduced to the patronage of cardinal Bessarion. In 1450 he came to Rome, and was, with several others, engaged by pope Nicolas V. in translating Greek authors into Latin, and after the death of that pontiff, in 1456, he went to the court of Alphonso, king of Naples. Two years after he returned to Rome, and by the patronage of his friend Bessarion he was presented to a small benefice in Cala-

bria. In his old age he presented one of his performances, beautifully written in vellum, to pope Sixtus IV. and while he expected a liberal reward, he was asked by the pontiff what his expences had been, and these were carefully repaid, which treatment so excited his indignation that he exclaimed, "It was high time to return home, since the over-fed asses of Rome had no relish but for thistles and weeds." The money he had received he contemptuously threw into the Tiber, and died soon after of grief and disappointment. The works of Gaza consisted of original pieces, and of translations, — *Grammaticæ Græcæ Libri quatuor*, written in Greek 1495, translated by Erasmus 1522 — *Liber de Atticis Mensibus* — and translation of Cicero's *de Senectute*, & *de Somnio Scipionis*, into Greek — and Aristotle's *History of Animals*, translated into Latin, and other works. Gaza's learning and reputation were so highly respected that, Scaliger says, there were not more than three he was inclined to envy, Theodore Gaza, Angelus Politianus, and Picus of Mirandula. He is ranked among the best translators of Greek authors into Latin, though, indeed Erasmus objected to the elegance of his Latin idiom, and Huetius, in commending his fidelity and perspicuity, allows that some things might have been rendered better. He died at Rome 1478, aged 80.

GAZALI, or ABON HAMED MOHAMMED ZEIN EDDIN AL THOUSI, a musfulman doctor, who died at Khorassan, his native place, 1112, aged 56. He wrote "the Several Classes of Sciences which concern Religion." Two others of the same name were authors. One of them wrote a tract on the Mercy of God.

GAZET, William, a native of Arras, who died 1612, aged 58. He was an ecclesiastic, and wrote a *Chronological History of the Archbishops of Cambray* — *Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries*, and other works.

GAZOLA, Joseph, a physician of Verona, who died 1715, aged 54. He is very candid in his works, and acknowledges that patients as often died by the negligence or ignorance of their physicians as by the force of disease.

GAZON-DOURXIGNE, S. M. M. a native of Quimper, was known as a critic, but as a poet little regarded. He died 19th Jan. 1784.

GAZZOLI, Benozzo, an Italian painter, who died 1478, aged 78. He painted landscapes, portraits, and sacred subjects.

GEBER, John, an Arabian physician of the ninth century. He wrote a Commentary on Ptolemy's "Syntaxis Magna," published Nuremberg 1533, and in his labor on alchemy deserved the praises of Boerhaave. His works contain much knowledge, though in such affected jargon that Dr. Johnson has derived the word gibberish from the cant of Geber, and his followers. His works are "Astronomy," in nine books, "three books on Alchymy," "Flos Naturarum," "Chymica," &c.

GED, William, an ingenious artist and goldsmith of Edinburgh, who invented a plate for printing whole pages, instead of using a type for every letter. This had

had first been practised by the Chinese and Japanese in blocks of wood, as pursued by Colter, the European inventor of this simple method. In the prosecution of his plan, Ged applied to the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with some others, to print bibles and prayer-books after the new method; but much money was sunk in the attempt, and by the villainy of the pressmen and the ill conduct of his partners, the unfortunate adventurer was ruined in his hopes and fortunes. He returned to Scotland 1733, and gave a specimen of his plan by the publication of a *Sallust*, in 1744. He died 19th Oct. 1749. His son *James*, who had joined him in the Cambridge speculation, became a rebel in 1745, but was pardoned and released in 1748, and died in Jamaica, where he had gone to settle with one of his brothers as printer.

GEDALIA, a famous rabbi, who died 1448. He wrote an *Account of a Chain of Traditions from Adam to the Year of Christ 761*, and a treatise on the *Creation of the World*.

GEDDES, James, a Scotch advocate, born 1710, in the shire of Tweeddale. He displayed great powers of application while at the university of Edinburgh, and was rapidly advancing to opulence and celebrity in the profession of the law when he was cut off by a lingering consumption before he reached his 40th year. To the dry labors of the law he added a very polished and elegant taste for classical literature. He wrote "an *Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients*, particularly *Plato*," published Glasgow, 1748, 8vo.

GEDDES, Michael, a learned divine, for some years chaplain to the Lisbon factory, where the inquisition suspended his ecclesiastical labors, and obliged him to return to England. He was honored with the degree of LL. D. from the university of Oxford, and made chancellor of Sarum. He died 1715, author of a *History of the Church of Malabar* — the *Church History of Ethiopia* — *Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery*, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

GEDDES, Dr. a native of Ruthven, Bamffshire; educated at a village school in the Highlands, and removed 1758 to the Scottish college at Paris. He became in 1764 priest of a Roman catholic congregation in Angusshire, and the next year chaplain in lord Tranquair's family. In 1769 he was minister at Auchinhalrig, Bamffshire, and 10 years after he obtained the degree of LL. D. at Aberdeen, and then removed to London, and officiated in Duke's street chapel, Lincoln's Inn fields, and in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel. He began in 1782 his translation of the Bible, of which he published a *Prospectus* in 4to. 1786, with an appendix 1787 addressed to Lowth. At that time he engaged in a controversy with Priestley on the divinity of Christ, and again claimed the public notice by his general answer in 1790 to the various queries, criticisms and hints, offered to him on his meditated work. The first volume of this long promised translation appeared in 1792, under the auspices of lord Petre, as far as the end of the book of Joshua, but so severe was the opposition made to the work, that the bishops of his persuasion offended with the liberties and indelicacies of his version,

actually suspended him from his ecclesiastical functions. Regardless of the public displeasure, he published his second volume 1797, but in language still more exceptionable, so that he found it necessary to defend himself against the attacks and reproaches of his opponents and of critics by his "*Critical Remarks*" in 1800. He died 1802, aged 65. He was in his character, irritable, petulant, and vindictive, though he possessed great learning and a capacious mind, and he is to be censured for the intemperate and licentious perversions which he wished to introduce in the holy scriptures. He wrote also an apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain.

GEDOYN, Nicolas, a French writer, born at Orleans. He studied at Paris, and was a jesuit for 10 years; but he returned to the world, and as the friend and favorite of Ninon de l'Enclos, he figured as a man of wit and letters. He was member of the French academy, and of that of belles lettres, and in 1732 was made abbot of Notre-dame de Beaugency. He wrote some ingenious essays and dissertations, published 1745, and is chiefly known for his elegant translations of Quintilian and of Pausanias. He died 1744, aged 77.

GEER, Charles de, a native of Sweden, descended from a noble Dutch family, and educated at Utrecht and at Upsal under Linnæus. He acquired much property by the introduction of new machines in the iron works of Dannemora, and by an apparatus for drying corn by smelting houses. He was, in 1761, made marshal of the court, and knight of the Polar star, and a baron. He died 1778, aged 58, much respected not only as a man of science, but as a benevolent man, who employed his great resources to the relief and the comfort of the poor. He was author of *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes*, 7 vols. 4to. — on the *Procreation of Insects* — and papers on the *Transactions of the Academies of Stockholm and Upsal*, &c.

GEINOZ, Francis, a learned Swiss abbé, member of the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and author of some valuable dissertations on *Ancient Medals* — on the *Plan and Character of Herodotus*, &c. He died at Paris 1752, aged 56, much esteemed for his learning as well as his probity and benevolence.

GEJER, Martin, a native of Leipzig, professor of Hebrew, ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and author of commentaries on several of the books of the Old Testament, &c. — and a treatise on the *Mourning of the Hebrews*, all in 2 vols. fol. He died 1681, aged 67.

GELASIUS, the elder, bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, in the fourth century, was nephew of Cyril of Jerusalem. He translated into Greek two books of the ecclesiastical history, &c. He is praised by Theodoret and Jerome for the elegance of his style. A fragment of one of his homilies is preserved in Theodoret.

GELASIUS, of Cyzicus, bishop of Cæsarea about 476, is author of a *History of the Nicene Council* in three books, not very respectable, according to Photius, for either style or matter.

GELASIUS I. bishop of Rome after Felix II. 492, was engaged in unsuccessful attempts to settle the disputes between the eastern and western churches. He

wished also to expunge from the list of saints the name of Acacius, which Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, opposed. Some of his works are extant, on controversial subjects. He died 496.

GELASIUS II. a Campanian by birth, raised to the pontificate 1118. He was ejected from his see by Cencio Frangipani, consul of Rome, and by the influence of the emperor Henry V. and after in vain endeavouring even by force of arms to regain the popedom he retired to the monastery of Clugny in France, and died 1119.

GELDENHAUR, *Gerard Eobanus*, a German, born at Nimeguen 1482. He studied at Deventer and Louvain, and such was the reputation of his learning that he was invited to the court of Charles of Austria, which offer he declined for the office of secretary to the bishop of Utrecht. He visited by order of Maximilian of Burgundy, in whose service he afterwards was, the schools and the churches of Wirtemberg, and was so struck with the zeal and innocent manners of the protestants there, that he abjured for their tenets the popish faith. He afterwards married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augsburg, and lastly at Marburg, where he died of the plague 1542. He was a man well skilled in poetry, history, and rhetoric, but his change of religion, and the freedom with which he inveighed against the pope, offended his friends, and particularly Erasmus, who compared him to the traitor Judas, and spoke with contempt of his conduct and pretended sincerity. He wrote *Historia Batavica* — *Historia suæ ætatis* — *Germanic. Historiæ Illustratio de Viris Illustr. Inferior. Germaniæ*, &c.

GELDER, *Arnold de*, a Dutch painter of Dort, who died 1727, aged 82. He was a disciple and imitator of Rembrandt.

GELDORP, *Gualdorp*, a painter of Louvain, who died 1618, aged 65. He excelled in portraits and history.

GEELE, *Claude*, commonly called Claude of Lorraine, *Vid. CLAUDE*.

GELENIUS, *Sigismund*, a learned man, born at Prague 1498. He travelled to improve his knowledge of modern languages, and during his residence at Basil, he became acquainted with Erasmus, who recommended him to John Frobenius as a corrector of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin works, in which his printing house was engaged. He wrote some valuable works, and especially Latin translations of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, of Appian, Philo, Josephus, Origen, and several others. He also published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian, and showed himself to be a most able and indefatigable scholar. His talents have been deservedly commended by Henry Valefius, Erasmus, and others, and though Huetius and others impeach his judgment in the great liberties which he took in altering the text of some authors, especially Arnobius, yet he gave a new turn to whatever passages he did not seem to understand. His disregard for honors was very uncommon, he rejected the splendid offers of the court of Bohemia for the enjoyment of humble life, and though deserving the most affluent fortune, he struggled, says Thuanus, all his life with poverty. He died at Basil 1555, leaving two sons and a daughter.

GELLERT, *Christian Furchtegott*, an eminent German poet, born at Haynichen near Freyberg in Misnia, 4th July, 1715. He studied at Meissen and Leipzig, and as the circumstances of his family were narrow, he maintained himself by being tutor in private families. At the age of 43 he was made professor of philosophy at Leipzig. He died Dec. 1769. He was of a very generous and amiable disposition, but of a hypochondriac habit, and of a constitutional fear of death, which, however, gradually disappeared, so that he expired calm and composed. He acquired universal celebrity by his poetry. His "Fables and Tales," are best known. He wrote besides, hymns, didactic poems, the *Devotee*, a comedy, &c.

GELLI, *John Baptist*, an Italian writer, born at Florence 1498. Though of the humble occupation of a taylor, which he followed till his death, yet he possessed great powers of mind highly cultivated, and wrote some very valuable books. He was universally esteemed for his modesty, and his talents were so much respected that he was acquainted with all the men of genius and learning of his time, and was member of the academy of Florence, and a burgess of the city. He died 1563, aged 65. He wrote besides translations from Latin, and Greek authors, dialogues after the manner of Lucian, which have been translated into Latin, French, and English, also dissertations, two comedies, *la Sporta* and *l'Errore*, and other things.

GELLIBRAND, *Henry*, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, was born in St. Botolph's parish, Aldersgate, 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He became curate of Chiddington, Kent, and afterwards devoted the whole of his attention to mathematical pursuits. He took his degree of M. A. 1623, and was entrusted by his dying friend, Briggs, the Savilian professor at Oxford, to complete his *Trigonometria Britannica*, which he did in 1632. He was called before the high commission court for permitting his servant William Beale, to publish an almanac for 1631, omitting the popish saints of the calendar, and substituting the names of the martyrs, for which he was acquitted, though Laud opposed it. Though of a strong enlightened mind, he had not sagacity enough to abandon the Ptolemaic for the Copernican system, and hence his treatises in explanation of plane and spherical triangles — on the improvement of navigation, &c. are confused and unsatisfactory, especially when he treats of the variation of the needle. He died of a fever in his 40th year. He possessed great application as a mathematician, but little genius.

GELON, king of Syracuse, B. C. 484, was universally respected by his subjects for his benevolence and mildness.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, *Francis*, an Italian writer, author of an interesting account of a voyage round the world, between 1693 and 1698. Some imagine that he never went round the world, but imposed a fictitious account on the public.

GEMIGNAGNO, *Vincentio de St.*, a Tuscan painter, who died 1530, aged 40. He was a disciple and imitator of Raphael.

GEMIGNANO, *Giacinto*, a painter born at Pistoia.

He

He died 1681, aged 70. The churches of Rome are adorned with his pieces. His son was also an eminent artist.

GEMINIANI, Francisco, an eminent performer on the violin, and composer, born at Lucca in Italy 1680. He studied under Scarlatti and Corelli, and came to England 1714, where he was introduced to George I. He refused to accept the place of master and composer of music in Ireland, because he was a Roman catholic, observing that he never would sacrifice his religion to private interest; and from his particular independence of mind, unwilling to submit to the caprices of the great, he led an unsettled life, and made several excursions into foreign countries. He was so fond of painting, that he injured his income by purchasing pictures, but he found in the earl of Essex a great friend and patron, who supported his necessities. He, however, rejected, as offensive to his independent spirit, the offer of a pension of 100l. a year from the prince of Wales. He had employed much time and labor on a treatise on music, which while on a visit at Dublin, a treacherous female servant conveyed away from his house, and this had such effect upon him that he died soon after, Sept. 17th 1762. He composed Corelli's solos into concertos, and published six concertos of his own, besides harpsichord pieces, &c.

GEMISTUS, George, surnamed Pletho, retired to Florence upon the taking of his native city, Constantinople, by the Turks. He lived to above the age of 100, distinguished for his learning and virtues. He was a strong Platonician, and wrote commentaries on the Magic Oracles of Zoroaster — Historical treatises — de Gestis Græcorum post Mantineæ Pugnam — de Rebus Peloponnes. &c.

GEMMA, Reinier, a Dutch physician, of Dockum in Friesland, died 1555, aged 43. He was also an able astronomer and mathematician, on which sciences he wrote some valuable works. He practised physic at Louvain. His works are *Methodus Arithmeticæ — de Usu Annuli Astronomici — Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Radii Usu*, &c. — *de Locorum Describend. Ratione*, &c. — *de Astrolabio Catholico*, &c. His son *Cornelius* was equally eminent, and died 1579, aged 44. He wrote a treatise *de Prodigiosa Specie, Naturæque Cometæ*, &c.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a French historian, born of an obscure family at Rouen, and raised to notice by the kindness of Harlay archbishop of his province. He died 1733, aged 74. He wrote an History of France, from the commencement of the monarchy to the death of Louis XIII., 3 vols. folio, a valuable work — *Manners and Customs of the French — the Life of Francis Harlay his patron — an Essay on the reign of Louis the Great — the Life of cardinal d'Amboise*, &c.

GENDRE, Gilbert Charles le, marquis of St. Aubin, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of requests, died at Paris 1746, aged 59. He wrote "a treatise on Opinion," a learned and elegant performance, 6 vols. 12mo. — *Antiquities of the Royal Family of France*, 4to.

GENDRE, Nicolas le, a French sculptor, who died at Paris 1670, aged 52. His works are admired for chasteness and elegance of design.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a deputy in the national convention, who after being 10 years a sailor, and then a butcher at Paris, displayed himself the fit instrument of the crimes and atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. He figured in all the horrors of the 10th of August, and of September, and the night before the execution of the unhappy Lewis, he proposed in the jacobin club, that the body should be cut into 84 pieces, and sent to the 84 departments. In his missions into the provinces, at Lyons, Rouen, Dieppe, &c. he every where spread terror and dismay, but though the friend of Robespierre, he no sooner saw his fall, than he attacked him with virulence, and drove away, with a pistol in his hand, all the members of the jacobin club, and brought the key of their hall to the convention. He continued afterwards the enemy of the terrorists, and in his conduct showed deep art and dissimulation as he had the management to survive every faction. He was member of the council of ancients, and died at Paris, 13th Dec. 1797, aged 41, desiring in his will, that his body might be sent to the anatomical school for dissection, wishing as he expressed it, to be useful to mankind, even after death.

GENEBRARD, Gilbert, a benedictine monk born at Riom in Auvergne 1537. He espoused in his writings the cause of the league, and after being 13 years professor of Hebrew, at Paris, he was nominated to a bishopric, which however from his animosity in his pamphlets against Henry IV. he was not permitted to enjoy. By the interest of the duke of Mayence, he afterwards obtained the archbishopric of Aix, but he became there very unpopular by the publication of his treatise against the right of appointing bishops, which was burned by the hands of the hangman. He died 1597, in exile at his priory of Semur, in Burgundy. Besides his acrimonious polemical works, he wrote "a Sacred Chronology" much esteemed — a commentary on the Psalms — "a translation of Josephus, &c."

GENESIUS, Josephus, one of the Byzantine historians who wrote the History of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Basilus the Macedonian, in four books, printed Venice, 1733. He flourished 940.

GENEST, Charles Claude, a French poet, born at Paris 1636. In his attempt to go to India he was taken by the English, and supported himself by teaching French in England. He returned to France, and obtained an abbey, and became member of the academy. He died 1719, aged 84. He wrote, among other tragedies, *Penelope*, much admired — some epistles — and a didactic poem on the Proof of the Existence of a God, and the Immortality of the Soul.

GENET, Francis, bishop of Vaifon, born at Avignon 1640, son of an advocate, is known for the Theology of Grenoble, 6 vols. 12mo. translated into Latin by his brother the abbé.

GENGA, Jerome, an Italian painter and architect born at Urbino, founder of the family of the Ghengi. He died 1551, aged 75.

GENGA, Bartholomew, son of the preceding, was eminent as an architect. He died of a pleurisy whilst superintending the fortifications of Malta, 1558, aged 40.

GENGIS KHAN, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1193. At the age of 13 he began to reign, but the conspiracies of his subjects obliged him to fly for safety to Aveni-Khan, a Tartar prince, whom he supported on his throne, and whose daughter he married. But these ties of kindred were not binding, Aveni joined against Gengis, who took signal vengeance over his enemies, and then with a victorious army directed his power against the neighbouring states, and in the space of 22 years conquered Corea, Cathay, part of China, and the noblest provinces of Asia. His further projects of extended dominion over China were stopped by death 1227, and his vast kingdom divided among his four sons.

GENNADIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople after Anatolius, 458. He was an able theologian, and active diocefan. Of his works nothing but a fragment of a work against Cyril's anathemas is extant. He died 471.

GENNADIUS, an ecclesiastical writer, who was a priest of Marseilles, and not a bishop, about 493. He wrote "de Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis" et "de Illustribus Ecclesie Scriptoribus." He favored the doctrines of Pelagius.

GENNADIUS, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was at the council of Florence 1438. He resigned his dignity after enjoying it five years, 1458, and died in a monastery 1460. He wrote among other things, an explanation of the Christian faith in Greek, Latin, and Turkish.

GENNARI, *Benedetto*, a painter of Bologna, who died 1715, aged 82. He was patronized by Lewis XIV. for whom he painted, and he was also encouraged in England by Charles II. and the English nobility.

GENNARI, *Cesare*, son of the preceding, a painter of Bologna, who died 1688, aged 47. He was eminent in historical pieces, and in landscapes.

GENNARO, *Joseph Aurelius*, a native of Naples, distinguished as an able civilian and as an upright magistrate. The best known of his learned works, which are chiefly on civil law, and written in an easy and pleasing style, is *Respublica Jurisconsultorum*, in which, in the fascinating form of a novel, he gives an account of the most intricate parts of the civil law. This respectable author died 1762, aged 61.

GENOELS, *Abraham*, a painter of Antwerp, born 1640. He was admired for his landscapes and portraits.

GENOVESI, *Anthony*, a native of Castiglione, who acquired great celebrity at Naples as lecturer in philosophy, but exposed himself to the severe censures of bigoted critics, by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The popular odium was averted for a while by the protection of the king of Naples, who appointed him professor of ethics, but his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political philosophy, and died 1769, aged 57. He wrote in Italian, a *System of Logic*, — *Humorous Letters*, — *Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality*, — *Italian Morality*, his best work.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, succeeded his father Godegisiles 428. He defeated the Suevi, conquered Africa, pillaged Rome, and became formi-

dable to all the powers on the borders of the Mediterranean. He died 477.

GENSONNE, *Armand*, an advocate at Bourdeaux, born 10th Aug. 1758. At the revolution he warmly attacked the government, and first gave currency to that horrible opinion that suspicion was a sufficient reason to condemn a person to death. He however wished to refer the sentence of the unhappy Lewis to the primary assemblies, and he had boldness enough to demand in the convention the punishment of the Septembrizers. This proved so offensive to the assembly and to Robespierre, that he was marked for destruction with the Girondists, and was guillotined 31st Oct. 1793.

GENTILE, *Ludovico*, a painter of Brussels, who died 1670, aged 64. He lived some time in Italy, and painted for churches. His portrait of Alexander VII. is admired.

GENTILIS, *de Foligno*, a physician, author of commentaries on Avicenna. He wrote also "de Legationibus" — *de Juris Interpretibus*, — *de Advocacione Hispanica* &c. and died at Foligno, 1348.

GENTILIS, *Scipio*, a native of Ancona, who came into Germany, and studied at Tubingen, Wittemberg, and Leyden, and was professor of civil law at Altorf. He died 1616, aged 51, leaving four children by his wife, a beautiful lady of Lucca, whom about four years before he had married. He wrote "de Jure Publico Populi Romani" "de Conjuracionibus," *De Bonis Maternis*, &c. Tasso's *Jerusalem*, translated into Latin verse, 1585, 4to.

GENTILIS, *John Valentine*, a relation of the preceding, who left his native country Naples, not to be burnt in consequence of his attachment to Arianism. He fled to Geneva, but nearly was condemned to the flames, by the influence of Calvin. He at last was condemned to lose his head at Berne, for the violence of his religious opinions, 1567.

GENTILIS, *Alberico*, a native of Ancona, son of a physician. He was a lawyer, and coming to England as attached to protestantism, he was made professor of law at Oxford, and died 1608, aged 58. He wrote six dialogues on the Interpretation of the Law, — a *Treatise de Jure Belli*, commended by Grotius, — and other works.

GENTILESCHI, *Horatio*, an Italian painter, born at Pisa 1563. After being admired for his pieces in Genoa, Rome, Florence, and Savoy, he came to England, and was patronized by Charles I. He employed his pencil in adorning the ceilings of Greenwich and York house, and died in England after 12 years' residence, aged 84. His best work is the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome.

GENTILESCHI, *Artemisia*, daughter of the preceding, was eminent as an historical painter. Her David with the head of Goliath, is her best piece. She took some of the portraits of the royal family and of the nobility in England; but chiefly lived at Naples, where her gallantry became as public as her eminence as a painter, and the splendor of her equipage.

GENTILLET, *Valentine*, a native of Dauphiné, syndic of the city of Geneva. He published in 1578, an *Apology for the Protestants*, often edited, and also *Anti-Machiavel* and *Anti-Socinus*, 1612.

GENTLEMAN, *Francis*, an actor, author of 11 dramatic pieces. He died 1784, aged 66.

GEOFFROI, Stephen Francis, a French physician and chemist, born at Paris 1672, son of an apothecary. He visited Italy, Holland, and England, to complete his medical studies, and became professor of chemistry and of medicine at the Royal college at Paris. He died 1731, much respected for his attention and humanity to his patients. His chief work is "*Materia Medica*" in Latin 3 vols. 8vo. It was translated by Bergier, and continued by Nobleville, and extended to 17 vols. 12mo.

GEOFFROY, of Monmouth, a British historian, author of *Chronicon*, five *Historia Britonum*, a curious book, but too full of legendary tales in the history of the first British kings. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, which he resigned to live at the monastery at Abingdon, where he was abbot. He flourished about 1150.

GEORGE, *St.* the patron of England, was supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian. Little is known of his history, though he is celebrated by many ecclesiastical writers, and even by some of the Mahometans. The miracles which he is said to have performed are properly regarded as fabulous.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a native of Candia, who came to Rome under Eugenius. He was a popular professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vicenza, and afterwards became secretary to pope Nicolas V. After residing some time at the court of Alphonso of Naples, he returned to Rome, where he died in a good old age, 1484. He wrote *de Arte Rhetoricâ* — *Reflections* on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters, &c. and also translated into Latin Eusebius' *Evangelical Preparations* — some of the works of Aristotle — Plato *de Legibus* — Ptolemy's *Almagest*, &c. besides some controversial works.

GEORGE the Cappadocian, bishop of Alexandria, was elected bishop of Alexandria by the Arians after the expulsion of Athanasius 354. He was of obscure origin, and born in Epiphania, in Cilicia, and for some time he was employed in selling pork and provisions to the army. He afterwards went to Egypt, where, though without character or integrity, he was placed on the episcopal seat of Alexandria, by the turbulent opposers of Athanasius. On his elevation he betrayed the most oppressive conduct, he laid taxes severe and arbitrary on the people to enrich himself, and at last became so unpopular that the populace assassinated him in the sixth year of his episcopacy, 361.

GEORGE, surnamed Amira, a learned Maronite, who came to Rome in the pontificate of Clement VIII. and published a valuable Syriac and Chaldee grammar, 4to. 1596. He afterwards became bishop, and patriarch of the Maronites, but he suffered much during the wars between the Turks and the Emirs. He died about 1641.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. of England, was condemned to death, for conspiring against his brother. As he was permitted to chuse his own death, he was, 1478, smothered in a vessel full of Malmsey wine, a liquor to which he was particularly partial. Some suppose that he suffered this cruel treatment from his brother, because it had been foretold

by some soothsayer, that the king's children would be deprived of the throne by a man whose name was to begin with a G.; that monster was the duke of Gloucester, Richard III.

GEORGE, prince of Servia, was exposed to the attacks of Mahomet II. to whom he had given his daughter Mary in marriage. After seeing some of his children treated cruelly by the victorious enemy, and his cities depopulated, he died in consequence of a wound which he had received, 1457, in a battle against the Hungarians. He was succeeded by his youngest son *Lazarus*.

GEORGE LEWIS I. son of Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. was born 8th May 1660. He was at the head of the imperial armies in 1708 and 1709, and behaved with great intrepidity and judgment, and on the death of queen Anne, in 1714, he was called to the throne of England. By espousing the party of the whigs, who had contributed to his elevation, he highly offended the Tories, and instead of reconciling all parties to his administration, he thus sowed the seeds of animosity and rebellion. An insurrection took place in Scotland, in 1715, in favor of the Pretender, and the general tranquillity was restored only after much bloodshed. During his reign, the duration of parliament was extended from three to seven years, and the order of the bath was revived, but the partiality with which the south-sea scheme, was patronised in 1720, proved the ruin of several thousand families. George, whose reign was distinguished by firmness, and political sagacity, died suddenly at Osnaburg, 11th June 1727, in his way to Hanover. He had married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II. son of the preceding was born 1683, and succeeded his father as elector of Hanover, and king of England 1727. He was engaged in war with the Spaniards, and sent against the American settlements admiral Vernon, who took Porto-bello, though he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthage-na. In the continental wars he took an active share, and headed his troops at the battle of Dettingen, 1743, where he obtained a brilliant victory. The insurrection of the Scotch in favor of the Pretender, in 1745, was quelled by the rapidity and valor of the duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden 1746. Though the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1748, restored tranquillity on the continent, fresh disputes soon arose, and a new war was kindled, in 1755, in North America. Braddock was defeated, and slain in his expedition in America, and Byng was shot, for not giving battle to the combined fleets, and relieving Minorca in the Mediterranean, but at last the disasters of the war were forgotten in the blaze of the glorious successes, which, under the administration of Mr. Pitt, began now to adorn the annals of the country. The destruction of the French power in the East Indies, and the fall of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Canada, were followed by the defeat of the French fleet under Conflans, and the triumphs of the English navy, all over the world. George died in the midst of the successes of his valiant subjects, by the sudden bursting of the right ventricle of

of the heart, 25th Oct. 1760, in his 77th year. He had married in 1705, Caroline of Brandenburg Anspach, who died in 1737, but his domestic happiness was much embittered by his disputes with his son the prince of Wales, who died 1751. The reign of this monarch was splendid more than useful, he supported the rights of the queen of Hungary in the war of 1741, and in that of 1756, he enlarged the power of his subjects by his conquests in America, and in the East, but luxury and corruption were permitted to flourish unchecked, and the conduct of the sovereign was not always consonant with the strictest principles of morality and virtue.

GERARD, *Tom or Tung*, the institutor and first grand master of the knights hospitalers of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta, was born at Amalfi. He took the religious habit at Jerusalem in 1100, and associated with others to relieve all christians in distress, and bound himself to observe also chastity, poverty, and obedience. He died 1120, and his order was confirmed by Anastasius IV., who divided it into knights companions, clerks and serving brothers.

GERARD, *Balthazar*, the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was a native of Villefans, Franche Comté. He ingratiated himself into the society and the friendship of the unfortunate prince, by an affected air of devotion, and at last perpetrated the deed which he had for six years coolly meditated, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, as he was going out of his palace at Delft. He suffered the same punishment as Ravallac, and Damien, and died a martyr to the church of Rome, July 1584. The prince of Orange was the head of the protestants, and thence this fanatic was incited by his bigoted clergy to seek, as he said, by his death, the expiation of his sins, and eternal glory.

GERARD, *John*, a learned protestant divine, born at Quedlimburg, 1582. He wrote, among other things, the Harmony of the Evangelists, Geneva, 3 vols. folio. 1640. He died 1638, divinity professor at Jena.

GERARD, *Dr. Alexander*, professor of philosophy and divinity in the university of Aberdeen. He was a native of Garioch in Aberdeenshire, and died March, 1795, aged 67. He wrote an Essay on Genius, 8vo. — 2 vols. of sermons — an Essay on Taste, 8vo. — on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity, 8vo. — Discourse on Pastoral Care, &c.

GERARD, *John*, native of Jena, where he became theological professor and rector of the university. He was author of Harmonia Linguarum Oriental. — Disputationum Theologicarum Fasciculus — de Sepultura Mosis — de Ecclesiæ Copticæ Ortu, &c. and died 1668, aged 47. His son *John Ernest*, died professor of divinity at Giessen, and author of some learned works, 1707.

GERARD, *John*, a native of Nantwich, Cheshire, educated as a surgeon, and patronised by lord Burlington in London, of whose garden he had the care. He was very eminent as a botanist, and published an account, in Latin, of the trees, shrubs, plants, foreign and domestic, in his own garden, 4to. 1591. His chief work is, Herbal, or General History of Plants, 1597, best edited by Johnson 1633. He died 1607, aged 62.

GERARDI, *Christofaro*, an Italian painter of Flo-

rence, who died 1556, aged 56. He excelled in landscape and the grotesque as well as history.

GERARDI, *Mark*, a painter of Bruges, who came to England 1580, and was patronized by Elizabeth. He was equally eminent in history, landscape and portrait painting, and died 1635, aged 74.

GERBAIS, *John*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, eminent for his writings in support of the liberties of the Gallican church. These works proved highly offensive to the pope. He died 1699, aged 70.

GERBELIUS, *Nicholaus*, an eminent lawyer, born at Pforzeim. He died very old 1560, at Strasburg, where he was professor of law. He wrote, among other things, an excellent work containing a description of Greece, Basil, 1550, folio.

GERBERON, *Gabriel*, a French ecclesiastic, priest of the oratory, and then a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Saint Calais, Maine, 1628. Long distinguished at St. Maur as a theological professor, he was ordered to be arrested by Lewis XIV. for the freedom of his opinions on the Jansenist controversy, but he escaped to Holland, and in 1703 was seized by the bishop of Mechlin, and imprisoned at Amiens, and afterwards at Vincennes. He died at the prison of the abbey of St. Denis 1711, aged 82. His chief work is the General History of Jansenism, 3 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam. Though impetuous in his character, he was firm in his conduct, and exemplary in his piety.

GERBIER, *sir Balthazar*, a painter of Antwerp, recommended by Buckingham to Charles I. who knighted him, and sent him to Brussels as resident for the king of Great Britain. He died 1661, aged 69.

GERBILLON, *John Francis*, a jesuit missionary in China. He was born in 1654, became a jesuit 1670, and was sent to China 1685, and died at Pekin 1707, superior of all the missions in China. He wrote an account of his travels inserted in du Halde's History. He was in great favor with the emperor of China, for whom he wrote Elements of Geometry, from Euclid and Archimedes, splendidly published at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartarian languages.

GERDES, *Daniel*, a native of Bremen, who took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, and became professor of divinity at Duisburg, and in 1735 at Groningen, where he died 1765, aged 67. He wrote Vesperæ Vadenfes or Diatribæ Theologico-Philologicæ de Hyperbolis, &c. 4to. — Observationes ad quædam Loca S. S. &c — Miscellanea Duisburgensia ad Incrementum Rei Literariæ, &c. 4to. — Florilegium Historico-Criticum, &c. — Compendium Theologicæ Dogmaticæ, &c.

GERHARD, *Ephraim*, a native of Silesia, professor of law at Altdorf, where he died 1718, aged 36. He wrote Delineatio Philosophiæ Rationalis, &c.

GERLACH, *Stephen*, a native of Swabia, educated at Tubingen, where, after being five years chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople, he became professor of divinity and dean of the church. He wrote Epitome of Ecclesiastical History — Journal of the Embassies to the Porte — dissertations, &c. He died at Tubingen 1612, aged 66.

GERMAIN, *Thomas*, a native of Paris, son of the king's goldsmith. He resided for some years at Rome, distin-

distinguished as an ingenious goldsmith and as an architect, and eminent also in drawing. His metal sculptures were so neatly wrought that they obtained high celebrity at Paris, and sold very dear. He died 1748, aged 74.

GERMANICUS, *Cæsar*, son of Nero and Antonia, was adopted by Tiberius, and became a popular character at Rome in consequence of his valor in the field of battle, and particularly for the goodness of his disposition and his many private virtues. He died near Antioch, A. D. 19, it is supposed by poison, and was universally lamented.

GERMANIO, *Anastasio*, a native of Piedmont. Originally self taught he acquired celebrity for his learning at Padua, and also at Turin, where he was elected professor of canon law. His abilities recommended him to the popes, and he was made bishop of Tarantasia. He died at Madrid, where he was an ambassador from the duke of Savoy, 1627, aged 76. He wrote *De Sacrorum Immunitatibus*, and other tracts.

GERMANUS, bishop of Cyzicum, was made patriarch of Constantinople 715, and died 740. He was degraded by a council for supporting image worship. He wrote a treatise *de Sex Synodis Œcumanicis*, &c. Another of the same name was patriarch of Constantinople 1222, and deposed 1240, but restored 1254, soon after which he died. He was author of some homilies, orations, &c.

GERMYN, *Simon*, a Dutch painter of Dort, who died 1719, aged 69. His fruits and landscapes are much admired.

GERSON, *John*, an illustrious Frenchman, canon and chancellor of the church of Paris. When Petit justified the murder of the duke of Orleans, by the duke of Burgundy, he boldly inveighed against it, and had the doctrine condemned by the doctors and bishops of the university. He was at the council of Constance as ambassador from France, and in his eloquent speeches he asserted the superiority of the synod over the pope. He retired to Germany from the persecution of the duke of Burgundy, and died 1429, aged 66. His writings have been published by Du Pin, 5 vols. fol. 1706 in Holland. Thuanus, Hoffman, Cave, and others speak highly of his erudition and universal knowledge.

GERSTEN, *Christian Lewis*, a native of Gießen, where he was mathematical professor. He was deposed from his office afterwards for refusing to submit to the sentence of a court of law, in a law suit with his brother-in-law, and was also imprisoned for 12 years for writing an improper letter to his sovereign in vindication of his contumacy. He died two years after his liberation from confinement 1762, aged 61. He wrote *Methodus Nova ad Eclipses Terræ, et Appulses Lunæ ad Stellas supputandas* — *Tentamina Systematis Novi ad Barometri Mutationes*, &c. — *Exercitationes circa Roris Meteora* — *Methodus Calculi Eclipsium Terræ*, in the 43 vol. of philosophical transactions — *Mercurius sub Sole Visus* — *Quadrantes Astronom. Muralis Idea Nova*, &c.

GERVAIS, *Armand Francis*, a Carmelite ecclesiastic, superior of his order, and in 1695 abbot of la Trappe, which he soon after resigned. His attack on the Ber-

nardines procured his confinement in an abbey at Troyes, where he died 1741. He wrote an History of the Cistercian Order — the Lives of Eloisa and Abelard, and other works in theology and biography.

GERVAISE, *Nicholas*, a French missionary in Siam, afterwards provost of Suevre in the church of St. Martin of Tours. He was at Rome in 1724, and was made bishop of Horren, and soon after went as missionary to Guiana, where he and his attendants were cruelly murdered by the natives 1729. He wrote History of Boethius — Life of St. Martin of Tours — and the History of his Church — the Natural and Political History of Siam, 4to. 1688.

GESNER, *Conrad*, an able scholar, physician, and philosopher, born at Zurich 1516. The poverty of his father would have checked the display of his great abilities, had not Ammien, professor of Latin and eloquence at Zurich, with noble generosity, taken him to his own house and provided for his education. The death of his father left him his own master, and he began to travel to seek his fortune. He visited Strasburg, where he made some progress in the Hebrew language, and as he was allowed a small pension from Zurich university, he made the tour of France, and in company with John Frisius came to Paris. He afterwards returned to Strasburg, and was called back to Zurich to preside over a school, and there he married. His appointment, however, was not adequate to his expenses, and determining to apply himself to physic he left Zurich in disgust, and studied the Greek physicians in their own language at Basil, till he was honorably nominated Greek professor at Lausanne. In some degree thus independent he applied himself with redoubled assiduity to the medical profession, and passed to Montpellier where he devoted himself to anatomy and botany, and on his return to Zurich he began to practise as physician, and received the honor of a doctor's degree. He was appointed there professor of philosophy, a place which he enjoyed 24 years till his death. He died of the plague 1565. For the variety of his attainments, and the extent of his erudition, he was deservedly called the German Pliny; and among his various avocations he found time to write not less than 66 various pieces on subjects of grammar, botany, medicine, and natural history. He was the first who distinguished the genera of plants by the comparison of their flowers, seeds, and fruits.

GESNER, *Solomon*, bookseller of Zurich, was author of some elegant poems in the German language. He was member of the senate of Zurich, and also obtained celebrity by his landscape paintings, many of which were sold in England. The most admired of his compositions is the Death of Abel, in poetic prose, which has been translated into English. He died 2d March 1788, aged 58. He wrote besides, "Night" — *Daphnis*, a pastoral — *Idylls* — a Letter on landscape painting — poems, &c. He also published 10 landscapes engraved by himself 1765.

GESNER, *John Matthew*, an able scholar and acute critic, of the family of Conrad Gesner, born near Newburg in Germany 1691. After studying eight years at Ansbach, he was appointed by the recommendation of Budus to superintend the public school at Weinheim.

heim. Eleven years after he was removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Anspach, and lastly to Gottingen, where he became professor of humanity, public librarian, and inspector of public schools in the province of Luneburg. He died at Gottingen universally respected in 1761. He is much known as the author of some valuable editions of the classics, of which the Horace and Claudian are the more popular. He also published a most excellent Thesaurus of the Latin tongue.

GESNER, *John James*, a native of Zurich. He was professor in the university, and died there 1787, aged 80. He wrote *Thesaurus Universalis Omnium Numismatum Veterum Græcor. & Roman.* 4 vols. fol. — *Specimen Rei Nummarie Numismata Regum Macedon. ex Laboribus Crophii, Lazii, Golzii, &c.*

GESNER, *Solomon*, a native of Silesia, who studied at Breslau and Straßburg, and became divinity professor at Wittenberg 1593, and afterwards dean and rector of the university. He wrote the Prophecy of Hosea from Jerome's version — *Dissertation on Genesis, &c.* — *Disquisition on the Psalter* — sermons, essays, &c. He died 1605, aged 46.

GETA, *Septimius*, son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, was slain in the arms of his mother, by his brother who was jealous of his merits and virtues, A. D. 212.

GETHIN, *lady Grace*, an English lady, daughter of sir George Norton, of Abbots-Leith, Somersetshire, born 1676. She married sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin-Grott, Ireland; but she did not live long enough to display to the world the superior talents she possessed, as she died at the premature age of 21. She was buried in Westminster abbey, where a beautiful monument records her merits, and where, to perpetuate her memory, she also founded a sermon to be preached every Ash-Wednesday for ever. After her death were published "*Reliquiæ Gethinianæ*," or *Remains of the ingenious and excellent lady Grace Gethin*, being a collection of choice discourses, pleasant apophthegms, and witty sentences, &c. 1700, 4to. This work, containing much good sense and many judicious observations, deserves the compliments which the fair author received from the pen of Congreve.

GETHING, *Richard*, a curious penman of Herefordshire. He settled in London about 1616, at the Hand and Pen, Fetter lane, London, and published copy books of various hands with plates. One of them was dedicated to sir Francis Bacon. The time of his death is not mentioned.

GEVARTIUS, *John Gaspar*, an eminent critic, born at Antwerp 1593. He studied under the jesuits at Antwerp, and then removed to Louvain and to Douay. He was at Paris in 1617, and took the degree of LL. D. in the university of Douay, and became town clerk of Antwerp, an employment which he held till his death 1666. He was married 1625. He published *Lectio-num Papinianarum Libri quinque in Statii Sylvas*, 1621, 8vo. Leyden — *Electorum Libri tres*, &c. 1619, 4to. Paris — a Latin poem on the death of Thuanus, 1618, &c.

GEVSS, *John Michael*, a native of Holstein, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and author of the

Theory of the Art of constructing Mines, 1776 — a Voyage to Iceland, from the German, 2 vols. 4to. — an edition of *Logarithmi Numerorum ab Unitate ad 10,000, &c.* He died at Holstein 1786, aged 41.

GHELEN, *Sigismund*, or GELENIUS, *Vid. GELENIUS*.

GHEZZI, *Peter Leone*, a painter, born at Rome, and knighted by Francis I. duke of Parma. His abilities were employed by the pope in adorning the castle of Gondolfo, and other public edifices. He died 1755, aged 81.

GHILINI, *Jerome*, an Italian writer, born at Monza, in Milan, 1589. He was educated by the jesuits at Milan, in philosophy and polite literature, and studied the civil and canon law at Parma. He married; but upon the death of his wife he became an ecclesiastic. He lived to the age of 80. He is chiefly known for his "*Theatro d'Huomini Letterati*," reprinted 2 vols. 4to. Venice, 1647. The work, though praised by Baillet, is considered in general as insipid, partial, and often incorrect. He wrote besides, *Cases of Conscience* — poems — *Annals of Alexandria*.

GHIRLANDAIO, *Domenico*, a Florentine painter, born 1449. He was intended for the profession of a goldsmith; but he studied with success painting, and though his pieces possess not superior merit, he is yet respected as the master of the great Michael Angelo. His three sons, *David*, *Benedict*, and *Randolph*, were distinguished as painters. He died at the age of 44.

GHISOLFI, *Giovanni*, a painter of Milan, who died 1683, aged 60. His perspective views and his sea ports are much admired.

GIAPAR, or SADEK the Just, a Mussulman doctor, by the mother side, descended from Abubekir the caliph. He wrote a book of Prophecies — one on lots and traditions, and died at Medina 764.

GHIAHEDH, or Large-eyed, a Mussulman, the head of the Motazales, a sect who united religion and philosophy. He wrote treatises on Metaphysics, &c. and died 840.

GIANNONI, *Peter*, a Neapolitan, author of an history of his country, which so offended the court of Rome that he fled from persecution to the king of Sardinia's dominions, and died in Piedmont 1748, aged 68. His history was translated into French by Desmanceaux.

GIBALYN, *le Comte de*, author of "*le Monde Primitif*," died 1784, aged 59. For this valuable work he twice received the prize of 1200 livres from the French academy.

GIBBON, *Edward*, the celebrated author of the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was born at Putney, 8th May 1737, of a very respectable and ancient family. From Kingston-school he removed to Westminster, and afterwards entered as gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford. At the university he paid much attention to books of divinity, especially the works of Bossuet, and as he had never imbibed in his youth proper notions of religion, and decided tenets of faith, he at last, either from conviction, or the love of singularity, embraced the Roman Catholic principles, and in 1753 renounced the

the hierarchy of the protestants in the presence of a popish priest in London, and was received into the bosom of the church. This conduct alarmed and displeased his father, who immediately sent him to Lausanne, where, under the friendly care, and by the sensible conversation of Pavilliard, a protestant divine, he was made to understand the true nature of religion, and the pure doctrines of the gospel, and in 1754 he renounced his errors, and received as a pledge of his reconciliation, the sacrament, according to the rites of the reformed church. During his residence at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French language, that he both spoke and wrote it with the same facility as his own native tongue. He here became intimate with the daughter of a protestant minister, an accomplished woman, who afterwards became the wife of the celebrated Necker; but his wish to form a matrimonial connection with the lady was checked by his father, and while he sighed as a lover, he obeyed as a son, and abandoned the object of his passion to lead the rest of life in peevish celibacy. In 1758 he returned to England, but though engaged in a military life, as the captain of the grenadiers of the Hampshire militia, he continued his studies in the midst of the dissipation of a camp, and found more pleasure in the company of his favorite authors, than in the society of gay and profligate associates. His *Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*, appeared in 1761, dedicated to his father, and was admired as an elegant and correct performance. At the peace of 1763 he quitted the militia, and travelled through Paris and Switzerland to Italy, and in the midst of the ruins of the capitol, formed the plan of that great work which has immortalized his name. He contributed much to the completion of the "*Mémoires Littéraires*" of Great Britain by Deyverdun 1767, and in 1770 he attacked Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions, in his critical observations on the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneid*. The death of his father in 1770, left him master of a comfortable, independent, though encumbered family estate, and therefore as an owner of landed property, he determined to add to the consequence of his rank, by obtaining a seat in parliament for Liskeard in 1774. The first volume of his immortal work, the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volumes. The book was received with universal applause, and his bookseller, Mr. Cadell, sensible of the merits of the performance, and of its rapid sale, liberally paid him on the completion of the history 8000*l*. Much and deservedly as the historian is commended, yet it is to be lamented that he has inveighed with sarcastic rudeness, and with an insulting air of affected impartiality, against the great truths of christianity. The unsettled state of his own religious opinions, and the frequent visits which he paid to the infidel hero of Ferney, left it indeed doubtful whether he was much more than a masked atheist; but it required the deep arts of hypocrisy to pretend to develop the awful causes which produced the redemption of mankind, and to unveil the mysteries which cover the revelations of heaven to fallen sinners. It is therefore not to be won-

dered, that the two offensive chapters on the growth and progress of christianity were violently attacked by various writers, but these were disregarded by the phlegmatic historian, who deigned to give a reply only to Mr. Davis because he had accused him with want of fidelity. Though the abilities of the historian were thus acknowledged of superior rank, and his powers of understanding extensive, yet he never ventured to speak in parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat, he gave a silent vote for the minister. His *Memoir* on the War with France, in consequence of her espousing the cause of the Colonies, written in French, was much admired; and procured for him, from lord North, a seat at the board of Trade, till its abolition by Burke's bill. In 1783 Gibbon returned to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history, and he returned to England 1788, where the work was published complete on his birth-day. He afterwards returned to Lausanne, but the horrors of the French revolution, the origin of which, he with many other virtuous and sensible characters had falsely hailed as the regeneration of mankind, disturbed the tranquillity of his retirement, and he hastened back to England. He died of a dropsy 16th Jan. 1794, at the house of his friend lord Sheffield. His posthumous works, with his memoirs written by himself, and finished by the pen of his friend lord Sheffield, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. soon after his death. His character as a writer has been well drawn up by the nervous pen of Mr. Porson in his letters to archdeacon Travis. His history he allows to be one of the ablest performances that has ever appeared. His industry is indefatigable, his accuracy scrupulous, his reading, which is sometimes ostentatiously displayed, immense, his attention always awake, his memory extensive, his periods harmonious. In endeavouring however to avoid vulgar terms he too frequently dignifies trifles, and clothes common thoughts in a splendid dress, that would be rich enough for the noblest ideas. In his anxiety to vary his phrase, he becomes obscure, and instead of calling his personages by their names, he describes them by their birth, alliance, office, or other circumstances of their history. An unpardonable fault too, is his rage for indecency, which pervades the whole work, especially the last volumes, though it is remarkable he is so affectedly prudish that he dares not call Belshazzar a cuckold, because it is too bad a word to be used by a decent historian.

GIBBONS, *Grinling*, a famous sculptor, son of a Dutchman, settled in England. He was a member of the board of works, and was employed by Charles II. The best specimens of his art are the foliage in Windsor chapel, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, the font of St. James's church, Westminster, and particularly the ornaments of Petworth house. He died 1721.

GIBBONS, *Orlando*, a native of Cambridge, made organist of the royal chapel; and admitted Mus. D. at Oxford 1622. He died three years after, of the small pox, at Canterbury, aged 42. His compositions in music were far superior to all those of his age. He published Madrigals, 1612, &c. His son, and also two brothers, were eminent as musicians.

GIBBS, James, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1685. Besides the design of St. Martin's church, London, which cost 32,000*l.* in the erection, the new church at Derby, the senate house, and the new buildings of King's college, Cambridge, and St. Mary's church in the Strand, are part of his works. He sold his designs in 1728 for 1500*l.* and the plates for 400*l.* He died 5th Aug. 1754.

GIBERT, Balthasar, a native of Aix, who, after being four years professor of philosophy at Beauvais, was elected to the chair of rhetoric at the college of Mazarin, where he presided 50 years. Though highly respected at Paris he was banished to Auxerre by the court in 1740, because he opposed the revocation of an appeal which the university had made against the bull *Unigenitus*. He died at Regennes 28th Oct. 1741, aged 77. His works are *Rhetorique, or les Regles de l'Eloquence* — *Jugement des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhetorique*, 3 vols. — *Observations sur le Traité des Etudes de Rollin*, &c. His nephew *Joseph* was also a man of literary fame, and wrote *Memoire pour l'Histoire des Gaules*, &c. He died at Paris 1771, aged 60.

GIBERT, John Peter, a native of Aix, professor of theology at Toulon and at Aix, from which he, in 1709, removed to Paris. He lived here in a very retired and abstemious manner, and though offered several benefices he refused them all with the most indifferent composure. As a canonist, learned and well informed, he was highly respected. He died poor at Paris 2d Dec. 1736, aged 76. He wrote *Practical Cases concerning the Sacraments* — *Memoirs concerning the holy Scriptures* — *Institutions ecclesiastical and beneficial*, &c. — *Usage of the Gallican Church in Censures*, &c. — *Traditions, or History of the Church, on Marriage* — *Corpus Juris Canonici*, &c. 3 vols. fol. — *Notes on the Treatise of Abus*, &c.

GIBERTI, John Matthew, a native of Palermo, who obtained favor and consequence at the court of Leo X. and Clement VII. and became governor of Tivoli and bishop of Verona. He was, in 1527, one of the hostages whom Clement delivered to the Imperialists, and, according to the barbarous prejudices of those times, he was treated with great rudeness, and even cruelty. When set at liberty he retired to his diocese; but returned to Rome at the invitation of Paul II. and with a liberal mind he established in his own house a Greek press, and thus enabled the learned men whom he patronized to publish some editions of the writings of the fathers. His letters and directions to the clergy are valuable. He died 1543.

GIBIEUF, William, a priest of the congregation of the oratory, who wrote a book on the Liberty of God, and of the Creature, in Latin, a performance of great merit. He died 1650.

GIBSON, Edmund, an English prelate, born at Knipe, near Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669. From a school in the county he entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, and soon evinced his proficiency by publishing 1691, William Drummond's "*Polemio Midiana*" and James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*, 4to. with curious and interesting notes. In 1692, he published a Latin translation of the *Chronicon Saxon-*

cum, 4to. and soon after *Librorum M.S.S. in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, Altera Tenison, Londini, Altera Dugdali, Oxonii, Catalogus*, dedicated to Tenison bishop of Lincoln, who appointed him his chaplain. He took his master's degree in 1694, and the next year showed his abilities as an antiquarian by publishing *Camden's Britannia*, with great additions, also dedicated to Tenison, under whose patronage he rose to the rectory of Stisted, Essex in 1700, the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of St. Mary's hospital 1703, and in 1710, the archdeaconry of Surrey. His *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani* in fol. appeared in 1713, and while it commanded the applause of the friends of the church, excited the censures and the envy of its enemies. When Wake on Tenison's death succeeded to the primacy 1715, Gibson was raised to the see of Lincoln in his room, and in 1723, he was translated to London. He died at Bath 6th Sep. 1748, leaving several children. As a prelate Gibson ranks high. Vigilant over the rights of the church, he warmly supported the test act, and was zealous that those who were admitted into holy orders should be persons of character, discretion, and learning. The establishment of preachers from Oxford and Cambridge, at Whitehall, alternately, took place at his suggestion. This worthy prelate wrote, besides, some tracts and pastoral letters, wisely calculated to recommend religion and to counteract infidelity and immorality.

GIBSON, William, a self taught mathematician, born at Boulton near Appleby, Westmoreland, and died 1791, aged 71. Though he published nothing, his knowledge of mathematics, of navigation, of mechanics, optics, and experimental philosophy, was very great and very accurate.

GIBSON, Thomas, an eminent painter, known at Oxford and in London. He died April 28th 1751, aged about 71.

GIBSON, Thomas, a physician, born at Morpeth in Northumberland. He was very eminent for his knowledge of botany, history, physic, and divinity, and he performed very popular cures. He favored the reformation, and fled during the persecution of Mary, but returned under Elizabeth, and died in London 1562. The titles of his writings are preserved in Tanner, and in Aikin's *Memoirs of Medicine*.

GIBSON, Richard, commonly called the dwarf, was an eminent painter in the time of sir Peter Lely. He was originally servant to a lady at Mortlake, who observed and encouraged his fondness for painting, and placed him under de Cleyn, master of the tapestry works at Mortlake, and the designer of the cuts for Ogilvy's works, and Sandys' *Ovid*. Gibson's pieces in water colors, but especially his copies of Lely's portraits, gained him great reputation. He was page of the back stairs to Charles I. he was also a favorite with Oliver Cromwell, and drew him several times, and he also instructed in drawing the princesses Mary and Anne afterwards queens. He married Mrs. Anne Shepherd who was likewise a dwarf, and the ceremony was honored by the presence of Charles I. who gave away the bride. Though only three feet ten inches, they had nine children, five of which reached maturity, and were well proportioned, and of the common size. Gibson died.

in Covent Garden in his 75th year, and his wife 20 years after, 1709, aged 89.

GIBSON, *William*, nephew of Richard, was instructed by him and Lely in the art of painting, in which he became eminent. He was successful as a limner, and a copier of sir Peter Lely; whose collection he purchased at his death, and enriched with several valuable foreign pieces. He died of a lethargy 1702, aged 58.

GIBSON, *Edward*, kinsman to William, was instructed by him in drawing. He first painted in oil, but afterwards acquired great celebrity in crayons. His promising abilities were cut short by death when very young.

GIDEON, one of the judges of Israel. He was of the tribe of Manasseh and was called by God, while he was threshing, to extricate the people of Israel from the oppression of the Midianites. He was judge over the nation 40 years, and died B. C. 1236.

GIFANJUS, *Hubertus* or *Obertus*, a critic and civilian, born at Buren in Guelderland 1534. He pursued his studies at Louvain and Paris, and first erected a library for the Germans at Orleans, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law 1567. He was in Italy in the suite of the French ambassador, and afterwards was professor of philosophy at Strasburg, and then at Altdorf and Ingoldstadt. He abandoned the protestants for popery, and was made counsellor to the emperor Rodolph. He died at Prague 16th Aug. 1604, according to Thuanus. He wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, Lucretius, and other authors, and some law tracts, but he is accused with dishonorably suppressing the publication of the MSS. of Fruterius, an extraordinary youth who died at the age of 25 at Paris, and which had been entrusted to his care. He was unfortunately engaged in quarrels with Lambin, Scioppius, and others, which, in exhibiting the passions of human nature, too often show that the intellectual powers do not always exercise that authority over the heart which religion dictates.

GIFFORD, *Dr. Andrew*, a baptist minister, for some time, assistant librarian in the British museum. He died 1784, aged 84, leaving his library to the baptist meeting, Bristol.

GIFFORD, *Richard*, an English divine, educated at Baliol college, Oxford, which he left after taking his first degree in arts. He was for some time curate of Richard's castle, Herefordshire, and then morning preacher of St. Anne's Soho, and in 1758, he became chaplain to the marquis of Tweedale, and the next year obtained from bishop Cornwallis, Duffield vicarage in Derbyshire. He was presented, in 1772, to North Okendon rectory in Essex, where he was unable long to reside on account of the pestilential vapors of the fens. He was author of Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise, — Contemplation, a poem, 1753, quoted by Johnson in his dictionary, — Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit, &c. He died at Duffield much respected, 1st March 1807, aged 82.

GIGGEO, *Anthony*, an Italian divine, who settled at Milan, and translated into Latin the commentaries of

R. R. G. Solomon, Aben Ezra, and Levi Gerfon on the Proverbs. His chief work is Thesaurus Lingue Arabicæ, or Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, 4 vols. fol. He died about 1632.

GILBERT, *William*, a learned physician, who first discovered some of the properties of the load-stone, was born 1540, at Colchester, where his father was recorder. He was educated at Cambridge, but he took his degree of M. D. abroad, and on his return to London, was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1573. He began to practise in London with such reputation, that Elizabeth appointed him her physician, with a liberal pension. In 1600, he published his book "de Magnete, &c. Physiologia Nova," which contained the observations of former writers, and might be said to be the foundation of all future improvements. He died 30th Nov. 1603, and was buried in Trinity church, Colchester. His reputation, in consequence of his discoveries on the magnet, was very extensive, so that not only Carpenter, Barrow, sir Kenelm Digby, and others have compared him to Harvey, to Galileo, to Gassendus, and other great luminaries of philosophy, but foreigners have regarded him as a man of uncommon merit and of superior abilities. His MS. de Mundi Nostri Philosophia Nova, was published at Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. by sir William Boswell. He left his books, &c. to the college of physicians.

GILBERT, *Thomas B. D.* an English divine, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He was ejected from the parish of Egmond, Salop, for nonconformity, 1662, and died 14th July, 1694, aged 83. He wrote some theological tracts, and it is said that he made a convert of Dr. South to his opinion concerning predestination.

GILBERT, *sir Humphrey*, an able navigator, born at Dartmouth. His mother, when a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the famous sir Walter Raleigh. He was educated at Eton, and Oxford, and afterwards followed the military profession, and was knighted in 1570, for his services in Ireland. He, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, in the name of his mistress Elizabeth, where his attempts to settle a colony on the American continent were unsuccessful. He wrote a book to prove a N. W. passage to Cathaia, and the Indies. On his return from Newfoundland, the ship, in which he was, foundered, and every soul on board perished, 1584.

GILBERT, *Jeffery*, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards in England, abridged Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, published by Dodd 1750, and translated the 12th ode of Horace's second book, in a very elegant style, which was inserted in the Wit's Horace, p. 67.

GILDAS, the most ancient of British historians, is known for his epistle written 560, 12 years after the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. He lived near the wall built by Severus, and Nicholson calls him a monk of Bangor. His epistle was translated into English in the reign of Charles II. There was also a poet of that name concerned in the writing of the prophecies of Merlin, in Latin verse.

GILDON, *Charles*, an English critic, born at Gillingham, Dorsetshire, 1666. As his friends were of the

the Roman catholic persuasion, he was sent to Douay, to become a priest, but his inclinations were not for the church, and he returned to England, 1685. He spent in youthful follies, in London, the greatest part of his property, and married a woman of no fortune, and at last to retrieve his affairs, at the age of 23, he went on the stage, but proved unsuccessful as an actor, as well as the author of three plays. He afterwards published various pamphlets and essays, and affected the name and office of a critic, and wrote his "Complete Art of Poetry", and the "Laws of Poetry", &c. He offended Pope, for which he was placed in a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He died 1723.

GILES, of Viterbo, an Italian cardinal, the favorite of the popes Julius II. and Leo X. He was legate in Germany, from the pope, and made a cardinal. He died 1532. He was author of Commentaries on the Palms—dialogues—letters—poems—Remarks on the three first Chapters of Genesis, &c.

GILES, John, or ÆGIDIUS, was born at St. Alban's in the 13th century. He studied at Paris, and was physician to Philip, king of France, and professor of medicine, at Montpellier, and Paris. He was also made D. D. and was the first Englishman on record entered among the Dominicans. He was an eloquent preacher, and as eminent for his physical recipes.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, descended from Genferic, was the last of the Vandal kings of Africa. He deposed his relation Hilderic, 530, but fled into Numidia, when invaded by the superior force of the great Belisarius. He was at last taken prisoner after various defeats, and when led through the streets of Constantinople, he exclaimed, Vanity of vanities, all is vanity! He was honored by Justinian, but refused to be raised to the rank of senator, as it was offered on condition of his renouncing Arianism.

GILL, Alexander, an English scholar, educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and made master of St. Paul's school 1608, in which he continued till his death 1635, at the age of 71. He wrote some theological tracts, and was buried in Mercers' chapel.

GILL, Alexander, son of the above, was born in London, and admitted at Trinity college, Oxford. He was usher to his father in St. Paul's school, and succeeded him in 1635. He removed five years after and kept a school in Aldersgate, till his death 1642. He is called by Wood, a good Latin poet.

GILL, John D. D. a dissenting minister born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 19th Nov. 1697. In 1716, he was admitted pastor of the anabaptists at Kettering, and two years after went in the same capacity to Higham Ferrers. In 1721, he was invited to Horsley-down meeting, in Southwark, and soon after removed to Tooley street, where he died Oct. 13th 1771. He ranked high as a good orientalist, and as an extensive scholar. His publications were numerous, and in his principles he was a rigid Calvinist. His works are, an Exposition of the Bible, 9 vols. fol. a valuable performance—the Cause of God and Truth, 3 vols. 8vo.—a Body of Divinity, 3 vols. 4to.—a dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language—tracts and sermons.

GILLES, Peter, a learned adventurer, born at Albi 1490. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of classical literature, and in 1533 he dedicated a book to Francis I. and invited him to send learned men into foreign countries to examine their manners and customs. He was accordingly sent by the monarch to the Levant, but as he was not supplied with money for his expences as he expected, he was obliged in his distress to enrol himself in the army of Soliman II. for subsistence. He was afterwards engaged in another voyage, and carried by the pirates to Algiers, from which he extricated himself by the liberal assistance of cardinal d'Armagnac. He died at Rome 1555. He was author of Tracts de Vi et Naturâ Animalium—de Bosphoro Thracio—de Topographiâ Constantinopolitana.

GILLESPIE, George, a Scotch divine, one of the four sent as commissioners from the church of Scotland to Westminster 1643. He wrote Aaron's Rod Blossoming—Miscellaneous Questions, &c. and died 17th Dec. 1648.

GILLOT, Claude, a French painter and engraver of Langres, disciple to Vateau, and the master of J. Baptiste Corneille. He died at Paris 1722, aged 49. He was happy in representing grotesque figures, &c.

GILPIN, Bernard, an eminent divine, born at Kentmire, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards went to Christ church, and became a zealous supporter of the reformation in consequence of reading attentively the works of Erasmus, and of other German divines. He obtained in 1552 the living of Norton in Durham diocese, but with remarkable humility he resigned it, considering himself as yet unfit to preside over the spiritual concerns of a parish. He next visited the continent, where he printed a treatise on the sacraments, written by his uncle Tonstal, and returned to England in 1556. By the patronage of his uncle he now obtained the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, and afterwards the rectory of Houghton le Spring. Zealous and active he conducted himself as the friend of piety and religion, he enforced residence among the clergy, and every where supported the honor and the interests of virtue. His influence as a pastor was considered as so great that Bonner, jealous of the increasing power of the reformers, marked him for destruction, and Gilpin, summoned to London before a bloody tribunal, already prepared himself to march to the stake with all the composure of those who had gone before him, when the death of Mary stopped the hand of his persecutors, and restored him to the wishes of his parishioners, and the duties of a benevolent pastor. This exemplary and hospitable man was offered the bishopric of Carlisle by Elizabeth, and also the headship of Queen's college, but he modestly refused these honors, satisfied to live and to die among his parishioners who regarded him as a friend and a father. He died 1583, aged 66. His life has been written by bishop Carleton, and by his descendant William Gilpin.

GILPIN, Richard, a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D. He afterwards took orders, and became minister

nister of Greystock in his own county, and a popular preacher about London, but was expelled for nonconformity 1662. He then practised physic in the north, especially at Newcastle, and died 1657. Of his works his discourse on "Satan's Temptations," is best known.

GILPIN, *William*, an able divine, descended from the famous Bernard Gilpin of whose life he wrote an account. He was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of a respectable school at Cheam, Surrey. He died 5th April 1804, aged 80, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Sarum. He published the *Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Hufs, and Cranmer* — *Lectures on Church Catechism*, 12mo. — *Exposition of the New Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Observations on Picturesque Beauty*, 8vo. — *a Tour to the Lakes*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, 2 vols. — *Essays on Picturesque Beauty* — on Prints — on the River Wye, &c. — on the Western Parts of England, 8vo. — *Moral Contrasts*, 8vo. — *Sermons to Country Congregations*, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

GINNANI, *Francis*, a native of Ravenna, page to duke Anthony Farnese. He afterwards retired to solitude, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estate, and the cultivation of natural history. He died 1766, aged 50. He wrote an historical treatise of the Diseases of Growing Corn, 4to. 1759 — *a Description of Indigenous Plants* — *Dissertation on the Scirpus of Ravenna* — and an *Account of the Curiosities of his Musæum*.

GIOCONDO, *Fra Giovanni* a native of Verona, where he was schoolmaster, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger among his pupils. He was well skilled in architecture, mathematics, theology, and antiquities, and he constructed some of the bridges of France and Italy. He died 1521. He published an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, and of Vitruvius.

GIOIA, *Flavio*, a Neapolitan, born at Amalfi, celebrated as being the inventor of the mariner's compass. As the sovereigns of Naples were at that time the younger branches of the royal family of France, he placed at the north of the compass a fleur de lis, a distinction adopted by every succeeding navigator. The principality of Principato, where he was born, also assumed a compass for its arms, no doubt as a monument of the celebrity of its citizen. Some have attributed the invention of the compass to the Chinese, and Dr. Wallis to the English. Gioia was born about 1300, but the time of his death is not mentioned.

GIOLITO, *Del Ferrari*, a printer of the 16th century at Venice, ennobled by Charles V. His types were more elegant than his printing was correct. He left two sons printers, and died 1547.

GIORDANI, *Vital*, a Neapolitan mathematician. He was at first a soldier in the pope's galleys, then purser of a ship, afterwards keeper of St. Angelo's castle at Rome, and lastly professor of mathematics. He died 1711. He wrote *Euclide Restituito*, fol. — *de Componentis Gravium Momentis*, fol. — *Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium*, et ad Hyac. Christophorum Epistol.

GIORDANO, *Luca*, a painter of Naples, who died 1705, aged 76. He improved himself by studying

the works of Titian, Corregio, and Paul Veronese, and for his merits he was knighted by the king of Spain. Several of his pieces are preserved at Milan, but his most finished picture is the battle of the angels, and the fall of Lucifer, preserved at Naples.

GIORGIANI, or ALSEID ALSCHERIE ABON HASAN, or HOUSSAIN ALI, a native of Georgia, and a Mussulman doctor, author of an *Explanation of Terms used in Theology and Philosophy* — *a Commentary on Euclid*, &c. He died 1413, at Shiraz. Another of that name was eminent as a grammarian and mathematician.

GIORGIONE, an illustrious painter, so called from his noble and comely aspect, was born at Castel Franco in Trevisano, Venice, 1478. He devoted himself to music in which he excelled, and afterwards directed his attention to painting, and was the first of the Lombards who found out the admirable effects of strong lights and shadows. He first studied under Giovanni Bellino, and improved himself by the imitation of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. Titian was his friend and fellow pupil, but his frequent visits alarmed him, and viewing him in the light of a rival and enemy, he excluded him from his house. Thus become hostile each to the other, Titian assiduously labored to copy nature, but while he surpassed Giorgione in the delicacies of natural objects, he was himself surpassed in greatness of conception, and sublimity of invention. The house where the German merchants assemble at Venice, had its front adorned by the pencil of these rival masters, and while Titian embellished one side, Giorgione labored on the other, but time unfortunately has defaced these once splendid monuments of human excellence. A Christ carrying the Cross, in St. Rovo's church, Venice, is considered as the best piece from Giorgione's pencil. The ingenious artist employed his talents to show that sculpture is not superior to painting, and he represented all the sides of the body in the same picture, by the aid of reflection from a fountain at his feet, from a looking glass at his side, and a shining armour. He died in his 33d year 1511, of the plague, with which he unfortunately was seized by paying a visit to a favorite mistress, whose infection was not suspected.

GIOSEPPINO, a painter so called from Gioseppe d'Arpino, a town of Naples where he was born 1560. He learned at Rome the elements of his art, and so distinguished himself that he became the favorite of cardinals and popes, and was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XII. His battles in the capitol are his best pieces. He died at Rome 1640.

GIOTTINO, *Tomaso*, a painter of Florence whose name was Stefano. He was called Giotto from the resemblance of his style to that of Giotto. He died 1356, aged 32.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor and architect, born near Florence 1276. He was found by Cimabue while he was employing himself in the fields in drawing upon the sand the figures of the sheep which he was tending, and under the guidance of this excellent friend and master, he soon rose to consequence and fame. When Benedict IX. wished to see designs from the Tuscan artists, Giotto, with the greatest

greatest quickness, drew with one stroke of his pencil, a circle so round and so perfectly equal, that round as Giotto's O afterwards became proverbial. The pope understood from this the genius of the painter, and employed him at Rome. His most admired piece was a ship of Mosaic work over the three gates of the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church. Giotto still favored by Clement V., Benedict's successor, returned in 1316 to Florence loaded with riches, and was afterwards honorably engaged in the service of the lord of Lucca, and of the king of Naples, and every where left specimens of his genius and of his art. His death of the Virgin, with the apostles about her, was greatly admired by Michael Angelo. He died 1336, and the city of Florence erected a marble statue over his tomb. Giotto was respected not only by princes, but by the learned and the witty, and among his particular friends were Dante and Petrarch.

GIRALDI, *Lilio Gregorio*, an ingenious critic born at Ferrara 1479 and educated in Latin under Guarini, and in Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles. He resided at Modena, and afterwards went to Rome, and saw the pillage of that ancient capital by the soldiers of Charles V. After losing there the whole of his little property, and attending his patron cardinal Rangoni to the grave, and losing his other patron Mirandula, he returned to Ferrara poor and enfeebled by disease. Though, however, terribly afflicted with the gout, he yet read, and composed several of his books, till he sunk under the heaviness of his complaint 1552, and was buried in the cathedral of Ferrara. He wrote 17 different things, afterwards collected into 2 vols. folio, Basil 1580, and Leyden 1696. The most valuable of his compositions are his *Historia de Deis Gentium* — *Historia Poetarum tum Græcorum quam Latinorum Dialogi decem*, — and the *Dialogi de Poetis Nostrorum*. His erudition was very great, and the high encomiums of Scaliger, of Casaubon, and Thuanus upon his meritorious services to the republic of letters, are very just and honorable.

GIRALDI, *John Baptist Cinto*, an Italian of the family of the preceding born at Ferrara 1504. After studying philosophy and the languages he applied to physic and took the degree of M. D. Though only 21 years old he was appointed to read lectures on physic and polite literature at Ferrara, and in 1542 he became secretary to the duke of Ferrara. After teaching belles lettres at Mondovi three years he went to Turin, and thence to Pavia, where he was honorably made professor of rhetoric. He took the name of Cinto at Pavia, which he prefixed to his books. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, and retired to Ferrara where he died soon after 1573. He wrote nine Italian tragedies, besides some orations in Latin, and Hecatonmithi, or 100 novels. His tragedies, which some critics esteem as excellent compositions, were edited by his son *Celso*, Venice, 1583, 8vo.

GIRALDUS, *Sylvester*, a learned Welchman born at Mainarpir castle near Pembroke, South Wales, 1145. He was educated under his uncle, the bishop of St. David's, and studied theology at Paris for some

time. He returned to England 1172, and four years after was named by Henry II. who knew his merit and his learning, to fill the vacant see of St. David's, which he disinterestedly refused. Afterwards he went to Paris and Bologna to study the civil law, and in 1185 he was sent by the king as secretary to his son John, in Ireland. In this office he applied himself to making collections of materials for the History of Ireland, and in 1186 returned to England. In 1198 he was a second time elected to the see of St. David's, but as he had a rich competitor, and as every thing was venal at Rome, he did not succeed. He died at the age of about 70. He wrote several works in which he displayed great erudition and commanding eloquence, which was wonderful, as Tanner observes, in so dark and ignorant an age. He was a great enemy to the monks, and very superstitious, and with respect to dreams and visions contemptibly ridiculous. Besides his History of Ireland, he wrote "*Itinerarium Cambriae*" — "*de Rebus a se Gestis*," and other things some of which are still in MS.

GIRARD, *John Baptist*, a jesuit born at Dol. He was tried by the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of a girl of 18, Mary Catherine Cadiere, for using forcery, according to her expressions, in the violation of her person, and in the attempt to destroy the fruit of her womb. This trial excited much of the public attention. Girard was acquitted.

GIRARD, *Gabriel*, a French ecclesiastic, almoner to the dukes of Berry, and interpreter to the king in the Russian and Slavonian languages. He wrote *Synonymes François* — *Principes de la Langue Française*, &c. and died much respected 1748, aged 70.

GIRANDON, *Francis*, a native of Troyes. He studied sculpture and architecture under Anguier, and was sent to Rome by Lewis XIV. to complete his knowledge of the arts. He succeeded Le Brun as inspector general of sculpture to the king, and died 1715, aged 87. His chief works are the Mausoleum of Richelieu in the church of the Sorbonne — the Equestrian Statue of Lewis XIV. and the Rape of Proserpine in the garden of Versailles.

GIRON, *D. Pierre*, duke of Ossuna, a noble but proud and imperious Spaniard, who, when viceroy of Naples, encouraged the famous conspiracy against Venice, which was discovered by Jaffier one of the accomplices, and which forms the subject of one of the finest pieces of English tragedy. Giron was disgraced and died in prison 1624, aged 49.

GIRONST, *James*, a native of Beaufort in Anjou, educated among the jesuits, and known as a popular preacher. His sermons appeared in 5 vols. 12mo. 1704. He died 1689, aged 65.

GIRTIN, *John*, an English painter of great excellence. His landscapes in water-colors, and in oil, were much admired. The views of London and Paris, exhibited in the Panorama in London, were by him, and are pleasing proofs of his genius and taste. Though laboring under the attacks of a dreadful asthma, he followed his profession till within a few days of his death, which happened Nov. 1802, in his 30th year.

GIRY, Lewis, one of the first members of the French academy, translated Tertullian's Apology, — the Sacred History of Sulpicius Severus — Augustine de Civitate Dei, &c. This learned and excellent character died 1665, aged 70.

GISBERT, John, a native of Cahors, for some years divinity professor at Toulouse, and then provincial of the jesuits at Languedoc. He died 1710, aged 71. He wrote *Anti-Probafimus*, 4to. and other works of merit.

GISBERT, Blaise, a jesuit, born at Cahors. He wrote a work on the Education of a Prince — another on Christian Eloquence, &c., and died at Montpellier 1731.

GISELINUS, a physician, native of Bruges, who published a correct edition of Prudentius at Antwerp. He died 1551, aged 78.

GIULANO, Di Majano, a Florentine, sculptor and architect, who died at Naples 1447, aged 70. The Poggio Reale palace, and other edifices at Naples, are the monuments of his genius, as well as several buildings at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul II.

GIUSTI, Antonio, a painter of Florence, who died 1705, aged 81. His animals, as well as landscapes and historical characters, are highly esteemed.

GLAIN, N. Saint, a native of Limoges 1620, who retired to Holland to profess the protestant faith. After serving with reputation in the armies of the republic, he wrote in the Holland gazette, and from a zealous protestant, he became, by reading Spinoza's book, a rank atheist. So devoted was he to his new opinions, that he translated Spinoza into French, and published it in three different editions, under three different titles, to attract the public attention.

GLANDORP, Matthias, a physician, born at Cologne 1595, where his father was a surgeon. After studying at Bremen, and improving himself at Padua and other Italian universities, he became physician to the archbishop of Bremen 1628. He died soon after 1652. His works, which exhibit the powers of an attentive and able man, were printed together at London 1729, 4to. with his life prefixed.

GLANVIL, Joseph, an English divine, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, 1636. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1656 removed to Lincoln college, and soon after taking his degree of M.A. 1658, entered into orders, and became chaplain to Rouse, provost of Eton college. The death of his patron soon after left him at liberty; and he returned to his college, where he continued during the turbulence of the times, till the restoration brought back peace, confidence, and security. Glanvil, who had showed strong partiality for Cromwell's usurpation, now became an active royalist, and he drew the attention of the learned by his popular treatise, called the *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, &c. against the Aristotelians, so that when the Royal society was established, he was chosen one of that learned body, whose opinions and philosophy he had so ably defended. In 1663 he engaged in a controversy about the possibility of witches and witchcraft, and though his friends, and particularly Mr. Boyle, advised him to be careful in his management of so delicate a subject, where

religion might be treated with levity, he collected, with more superstition than prudence, not less than 26 modern relations of apparitions, &c. besides that of the invisible drummer which, nightly disturbed Mumpesson's house at Tedworth, Wilts, and which was the origin of the controversy. In 1666 by the interest of his friends, he obtained the rectory of the Abbey church, Bath, where he fixed his residence. In 1677 he engaged in a controversy with Crosse, vicar of Chew, Somersetshire, in defence of the Royal society, and against the Aristotelian philosophy; and the rallery used on both sides, brought a fresh antagonist Dr. Stubbe, physician at Warwick, who treated our author with more vehemence and scurrility than propriety could countenance. Glanvil forgot his resentment in the attentive performance of his ministerial duty; and when Stubbe was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and his remains were brought to be interred into the Abbey church, he preached a very pathetic and eloquent sermon on the occasion, and paid very handsome and deserved compliments to the memory of his departed antagonist. He was presented, in 1678, to a prebendal stall of Worcester, by the patronage of the marquis of Worcester, to whom his wife was related, and with the approbation of the king, to whom he had been chaplain since 1672. He was attacked by a fever which proved fatal, and he died at Bath 4th Nov. 1680, aged 44, and was buried in his own church, where his widow erected a decent monument to his memory. He was twice married, but had no issue. He was a man of great parts; but though he possessed in a high degree the power of writing with elegance and fluency, his publications were all on temporary and controversial subjects. Besides the works mentioned already, he wrote an "Essay concerning Preaching, — and a seasonable Defence of Preaching," — a blow at modern Sadducism — "Reflections on Drollery and Atheism" — Essays on important subjects in Philosophy and Religion — sermons, &c.

GLANVILLE, Ranulph, an English lawyer in the 12th century. He is mentioned with great respect, by law writers, for his diligence in collecting all the laws of the kingdom into one body.

GLAPHYRA, a priestess of Bellona's temple in Capadocia, is known for her amours with M. Antony, from whom she obtained the kingdom for her two sons, Sifinna and Archelaus.

GLAPTHORNE, Henry, a dramatic writer in the age of Charles I. Winstanley speaks of him with commendation, but Langbaine allows him little merit. Besides plays, he wrote poems to his mistress Lucinda.

GLASER, Christopher, apothecary to Louis XIV., was author of an elegant and valuable treatise on chemistry, translated into English and German. He died about 1679.

GLASS, John, M.A. a Scotch divine, born at Dundee 1698, and educated at New college, Aberdeen. Upon his publication of a pamphlet on the inconsistency of a civil establishment with christianity, he was deposed from his church, near Dundee, and then became the founder of a new sect called the *Glassites*, in Scotland,

Scotland, and Sandemonians in England. As the discipline of his sect was very rigorous, few embraced his tenets, and the name is scarce known now. He wrote various controversial tracts, published at Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo. He died at Dundee 1773, aged 75.

GLASS, *John*, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee 1725, and went as surgeon to the West Indies. He afterwards quitted the medical profession; and as captain of a ship traded to the Brazils. After an absence of two years, he returned from the Brazils to London in 1765, with all his property; but, when in fight of Ireland, four of the seamen conspired against him; and after murdering him, his wife and daughter, the mate, one seaman and two boys, they loaded the boat with dollars, and sinking the ship, landed at Ross, and came to Dublin, where punishment overtook them. They were executed for the bloody deed, Oct. 1766. Glass possessed abilities, and published a description of Teneriff, with the manners, &c. of the Portuguese, 4to.

GLASSIUS, *Solomon*, a German divine, professor of divinity and D. D. in Jena university. He was afterwards superintendant of the schools and churches in Saxe-Gotha, and died 1656, aged 63. He wrote *Philologia Sacra*, 4to. — *Onomatologia Messiae Prophetica* — *Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem* — *Exegetis Evangeliorum et Epistol.* — *Chistologia Mosaica*, et *Davidica*, &c.

GLAUBER, *Rodolphus*, a German chemist, author of a volume "Glauberus Concentratus," translated into English, fol. 1689, London. He has acquired celebrity as the discoverer of the neutral purgative salt, which still bears his name.

GLAUBER, *John*, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1726, aged 80. His landscapes are much admired. His pieces are enriched by the expressive figures of his friend Laireffe.

GLAUBER, *John Gottlieb*, brother and disciple of the preceding, died 1703, aged 47. His landscapes, sea ports, &c. are in a very finished style.

GLAUBER, *Diana*, sister of the above painters, born 1650, shone likewise by the execution of her pencil. She became blind in her old age. Her portraits and historical subjects were admired.

GLEDITSCH, *John Gottlieb*, a native of Leipzig, who took his degree of M. D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1740, and there became lecturer in botany, physiology, and the *Materia Medica*. He was afterwards member of the Berlin academy of sciences, anatomical professor, and director of the botanical garden. He was author of treatises on the Management of Trees — on the Means of destroying Locusts — on Funguses — Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, Economy — on Bees — on the System of Plants, &c. He died 1786, aged 72.

GLEICHEN, *Frederic William Von*, a nobleman, born at Bayreuth, who, after serving his country with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, retired from public life in 1756, and, satisfied with the empty title of privy counsellor, devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was very ingenious in the delineation of plants, and well acquainted with chemistry, and he

constructed a curious microscope, with which he made observations on feminal animalcules, and on the putrefaction of vegetables, of which he published an account. These, and other works on subjects of natural history, are written in German, and possess merit. He died 1783, aged 69.

GLEN, *John*, a painter and engraver on wood of Liege. He published, in the 16th century, a curious work of ancient and modern dresses, with figures, &c.

GLENDOWER, *Owen*, a famous Welchman, who boldly opposed in the field, during 14 years, the elevation of Henry IV. to the English throne. His name is still revered among the Welch. He died 1415, aged 61.

GLICAS, a Byzantine historian, whose works, the *Annals from the Creation*, and the *History of the Byzantine Emperors*, were published by Labbe, 1660, in Greek and Latin.

GLISSON, *Francis*, an English physician, born at Rampisham, Dorsetshire, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He took his degrees in physic, and became, in the room of Winterton, regius professor of physic to the university, an office which he held 40 years. He was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1634, and in his practice and studies he followed the plans of the great Harvey, and depended more upon anatomical dissection and minute observations than wild theories and vague conjectures. During the civil wars he removed to Colchester, where he practised physic, and he was present at the siege and surrender of that important fortress. He distinguished himself by the great attention he paid to the progress of the rickets, a disorder which then first began to appear in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and he communicated his observations and discoveries to the world in his "*Anatomia Hepatis*," 1654. He was for several years president of the college of physicians, and died 1677, in the parish of St. Bride, London. He was a man of great erudition, and universally esteemed. He contributed much to the advancement of true medical knowledge, and he discovered the *capsula communis*, or *vagina portae*, and more clearly defined the *vena cava porta*, and *vasa fellea* of the liver. Of his many compositions on anatomical and medical subjects his treatise on the Liver is his best work.

GLOUCESTER, *Robert of*, the most ancient of English poets, flourished in the reign of Henry II. and died in a good old age in the beginning of John's reign. Camden speaks very highly of him, and quotes many of his English rhymes; but he is more esteemed for his history than for his poetry.

GLOVER, *Richard*, an English poet, born in London, and educated at Cheam school, where his verses on the memory of Newton were deservedly applauded. He afterwards engaged with his father in the Ham-burgh trade, and in 1737 he married a woman of fortune, and produced his admired poem *Leonidas*. The powers of mind which he possessed were now displayed in political dissensions; he was a popular leader at elections, and when appointed one of the committee in an ap-
plication

plication to the house of Commons from the London merchants, he spoke with such boldness and energy at the bar that his address was printed, and excited universal attention. He sat in parliament for Weymouth at the election of 1761, and died 1785, aged 74, much and deservedly lamented. Besides his *Leonidas* he published *London, or the Progress of Commerce*, a poem, 1739 — *Hofier's Ghost*, a popular ballad to rouse the spirit of the nation against the insults of the Spanish court — *Boadicea*, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, not with success, 1753 — *Medea*, another tragedy, better received 1761 — *Athenaid*, an epic poem of inferior merit, which appeared 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo. His great and immortal work *Leonidas* has been translated into French, and has passed through various editions.

GLUCK, Christopher, an able musician, born in the Upper Palatinate. He studied in Italy, and visited England and Germany, and afterwards acquired great celebrity at Vienna. He went to Paris, where his performances were honorably rewarded with a pension. He wrote besides operas, letters on music, &c. and died at Vienna 1787, aged 73.

GLYNN, Robert, a native of Cambridge, educated at Eton and King's college, of which he became fellow. He studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in 1752; but he preferred the easy and indolent life of a college to the labors of an extensive practice, which his knowledge and information might have commanded. After being for 63 years, for his wit, his learning, and his interesting fund of anecdotes, the favorite of his society, he died 1800, aged 82. He is known as the author of the *Day of Judgment*, a poem of singular merit, which obtained the Setonian prize at Cambridge 1757, and which is much read and deservedly admired.

GMELIN, Samuel Gottlieb, son of a physician at Tübingen, was born in 1745, and distinguished himself by his abilities and his perseverance in several voyages to France, Holland, and on the shores of the Caspian sea. He was seized by the Tartars when in their country, and died in confinement 1774. He published, in German, "*Travels in Russia*," and "*Historia Fucorum*," but though a man of genius, and well versed in natural history, he was of a licentious turn of mind. Pallas has written his life.

GMELIN, John George, uncle to the preceding, was born at Tübingen, and became member of the academy at Petersburg. He is known by his *Flora Siberica*, 4 vols. 4to. — and his *Travels in Siberia*, published in French, 2 vols. He died 1755, aged 46.

GOADBY, Robert, a printer of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, author of an *Illustration of the Scriptures*, 3 vols. fol. and the *Universe Displayed*, and other books. He wrote also the life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, the famous king of the beggars; and he acquired some property by the establishment of a provincial paper at Sherborne. He died much respected 1778.

GOAR, James, a Dominican friar of Paris, sent to the Levant in 1618. He published "*Græcorum Eucologium*," in Greek and Latin, Paris, 1647, and also translated some of the Byzantine historians. He re-

sided for some time at Rome, and was universally respected for his learning. He died 1653, aged 52.

GOBBO, Pietro Paolo Cortonese, a painter of Cortona, who died 1640, aged 60. His fruits and landscapes, by their charming coloring and native elegance, are much admired.

GOBBO, Andrea, an Italian historical painter, who died about 1527, aged about 57.

GOBEL, John Baptist, a native of Hanne, bishop of Lydda. At the revolution he embraced the opinions of the popular party, and was appointed 1791, first constitutional archbishop of Paris. Soon after, however, he resigned his episcopal habit in the convention, declaring at the age of 70 that he abjured a religion in which he placed no faith, and which dishonored humanity. This hoary delinquent against truth and virtue did not pass unpunished, he was accused of atheism by Robespierre, and condemned as the accomplice of Chaumette. He was guillotined 14th April, 1793, regretted by none.

GOBELIN, Giles, a famous dyer in the reign of Francis I. known for the invention of the fine scarlet which still bears his name. The house where he lived in the Fauxbourg of St. Marcel, Paris, still preserves his name.

GOBIER, Charles, a jesuit of St. Maloes, born 1644. He wrote the "*History of the Mariannes*," and "*Lettres Edifiantes*," which contain the history, geography, and politics of those countries, subjected to the observations and discoveries of the jesuits. He wrote some other tracts, and warmly embraced the disputes about the worship of Confucius in China. He died at Paris 1708.

GOBRYAS, one of the seven Persian nobles who conspired to dethrone the usurper Smerdis. He was father-in-law of Darius.

GOCLENIUS, Conrad, a German, born in Westphalia 1486, and esteemed for his learning and virtues by Erasmus. He wrote valuable notes on Cicero's *Offices*, and published an edition of Lucan, and a translation of Lucian's *Hermotimus*. He died 1539.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, author of a tract on the Cure of Wounds by the application of the Magnet, may be considered as the founder of modern magnetism. He was born at Wittemberg, and was professor of physics and mathematics at Marburg, and died 1621, aged 49.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, a voluminous writer, born at Wardeck 1547. He was for nearly 50 years professor of logic at Marburg, where he died 1628. His works are on philosophical subjects.

GODDARD, Jonathan, an English physician and chemist, born at Greenwich 1617, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. After four years' residence in the university he travelled to improve himself in the knowledge of physics, and on his return he took his degree of M. D. as member of Christ college, Cambridge, and that of doctor at Catherine hall. In 1646 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and the next year was appointed their reader in anatomy. As he favored strongly the measures of parliament, he was taken under the protection of Cromwell, and accompanied him as physician to the army to Ireland, and

and afterwards to Scotland, and for his services he was nominated by the usurper, warden of Merton college, Oxford, 1651. During Cromwell's absence in Scotland, he was one of the five delegates, whom he appointed to settle all grants and dispensations, and in the short parliament of 1653, he sat as the sole representative of the university. At the restoration he was driven with disgrace from his wardenship, and he retired to Gresham college, where he had been in 1655 chosen professor of physic, and afterwards his services and talents were considered as so respectable, that in the establishment of the Royal society to which he had so much contributed, he was named one of the first council 1663. In his extensive practice as physician, he was so conscientious that he mixed up his own medicines, and regardless of the clamors of the apothecaries against him, he even published a pamphlet strongly recommending it to his fellow physicians. After being driven from the Exchange by the fire of London, he was enabled to return to the new lodgings in 1671, where he continued till his death, eagerly devoted to the advancement of medicine and of philosophy. He died of an apoplectic fit in Cheapside, as he returned home from the society of a number of his learned friends, 24th March, 1674. He was not only an able writer, but he was the liberal patron of learned men, and in consequence of his celebrity, had several books dedicated to him. He procured some fame by the invention of some drops, long since forgotten, but he deserves to be mentioned with particular honor, if as Dr. Seth Ward says, he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. His writings, which are chiefly on medical and philosophical subjects, are preserved in the philosophical transactions, in Birch's history of the Royal society, and in separate pamphlets.

GODEAU, *Anthony*, a French prelate, born at Dreux 1605. At the age of 24 he was one of those learned men who met at the house of Mr. Courart, on subjects of science and philosophy, and to their zeal in the cause of literature, the French academy of belles lettres owed its origin, and he became one of its first and brightest ornaments. In 1636 he was raised by Richelieu to the bishopric of Grasse, which he relinquished for that of Venice. He was an active prelate, attentive to the duties of his station, and exemplary in every part of his conduct. He died of a fit of apoplexy 21st April 1671. His writings, both in prose and verse, are numerous. His Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. folio, 1653, is very valuable, the first of which only appeared in 1653. He translated also the psalms into French verse, which work though abused by Vavassor and others, is preferred by some to Marot's version.

GODEFROI, *Denys*, a native of Paris, counsellor in the parliament there. As he was a protestant he left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes and retired to Geneva, and afterwards to Straßburg where he died 1622, aged 73. He wrote Corpus Juris Civilis, 4to. — Notæ in Quatuor Libr. Institut. — Opuscula Varia Juris, &c.

GODEFROI, *Theodore*, eldest son of the preceding, was a catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He wrote on the Genealogical History of France, and died at Straßburg 1642. His brother *James*, remained

a protestant, and was member of the council and law professor at Geneva, where he died 1659. He was a learned man and edited Cicero and other classical authors.

GODEFROI, *Denys*, son of Theodore, was author of Memoirs and Instructions concerning the Affairs of the French King, in fol. He died 1681. His son *John* edited Philip de Comines' Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo. and published also queen Margaret's Memoirs, &c. and died 1732.

GODESCHALC, surnamed Fulgentius, a monk of Orbais in Saxony, in the ninth century, known for his controversy about predestination and grace. He was attacked by Rab. Maurus archbishop of Mentz, and thrown into prison, where, after being degraded from his ecclesiastical offices, he died; but his doctrines as well as his sufferings gained him followers. Maguin published in 2 vols. 4to. an edition of all the treatises written on both sides of the agitated question. He died about 869.

GODEWYCK, *Margarita*, a paintress of Dort, who died 1677, aged 50. Her landscapes, and also her works in embroidery, were much admired.

GODFREY, *for Edmundbury*, an able and upright magistrate, who exerted himself in the discovery of the popish plot. He was soon after found dead, pierced with his own sword, and with many marks of violence. His death was imputed to the resentment of the papists, and therefore his funeral was performed with great pomp, and no less than 72 clergymen preceded his corpse, and 1000 persons of rank attended the procession. The dean of Bangor, Dr. William Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Worcester, preached his funeral sermon. He died 17th Oct. 1678.

GODFREY, of Bouillon, an illustrious and active chieftain during the crusades, son of Eustace count of Boulogne. He was, after the fall of Jerusalem, elected by the christians king of that city, and of the adjacent country, but, from motives of piety and humility, he declined the lofty title, and was satisfied with the appellation of duke of the holy sepulchre. He defeated the armies of the Egyptian sultan with great slaughter, and made himself master of all the holy land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died after enjoying his dignity little more than a year, 1100. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's immortal poem.

GODINOT, *John*, a native of Rheims, where he was canon of the cathedral. He was also a wine merchant, and in his conduct very charitable. He was zealously attached to the tenets of the Jansenists, and died 1749, aged 88.

GODIVA, a lady of great beauty and greater celebrity. She was sister to Therald de Burgenhall, sheriff of Lincolnshire, and wife of Leofric earl of Leicester, the son of the earl of Mercia. She solicited her husband to exonerate the people of Coventry from a heavy tax, and he consented to grant her petition provided she rode naked through the streets, which from her generous affection towards the city she condescended to do. The adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church, Coventry, with these words,

I Luric, for the love of thee,
Do make Coventry toll-free.

GODOLPHIN,

GODOLPHIN, John, a learned civilian, born at Godolphin, in the island of Scilly 1617. He was of Gloucester-hall Oxford, and devoted himself attentively to civil law, and took his doctor's degree 1642-3. He favored the puritans, and under Cromwell he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty. So great was his reputation for integrity and knowledge, that at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and he asserted in his publications the king's supremacy. He died 1678. He published "a View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction," 8vo. 1661—"the Orphan's Legacy, &c. 1674,"—"Repertorium Canonicum, 4to."—the Holy Limbec,—the Holy Arbour, fol. &c.

GODWIN, earl, a powerful Saxon baron, who, in 1017, went with Canute against Sweden, and for his valor in that expedition received that monarch's daughter in marriage. On the king's death he supported Hardicanute against his brother Harold, but soon after changed sides. After Hardicanute's death he declared himself in favor of Edward, who had married his daughter, but, with a fickleness peculiar to his character, he afterwards conspired against him, and escaped to Flanders to avoid punishment. Bent, however, on revenge he invaded the kingdom from the continent, and spread such terror by sailing up the Thames to London, that the king yielded to his wishes and received him again into his protection. He died at Winchester suddenly, while dining with the king 1053. It is said that he murdered Alfred, one of the sons of the second Ethelred, and that when accused of it he purified himself by the solemnity of an oath.

GODWIN, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Ockingham, Berks, 1517. Under the patronage of Dr. Layton he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1544. He early embraced the tenets of the protestants, and as his fellow collegians were very zealous for the popish principles, he quitted Oxford, and took the grammar school at Brackley, Northamptonshire, where he married, and lived in comfortable independence in the reign of Edward VI. At the accession of Mary he was exposed to persecution, and leaving his school, he began to practise physic, and took his bachelor's degree at Oxford 1555. On Elizabeth's accession he took orders, and by the friendship of Bullingham bishop of Lincoln, he was introduced to the queen, who admired his eloquence in the pulpit, and rewarded him with the deanery of Christ church 1565, and that of Canterbury the next year. In 1584 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but he soon after fell under the queen's displeasure for taking a second wife, and this weighed much on his spirits, and increased his infirmities. He died of a quartan ague 1590.

GODWIN, Francis, son of the preceding, was born at Havington, Northamptonshire 1561, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student 1578. He was rector of Samford Orcais, Somersetshire, prebendary of Wilts, subdean of Exeter, and in 1595 he took his degree of D. D. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and accompanied Camden in his travels into Wales in search of antiquities, but while he left his friend to record the features of the country, he turned his thoughts to the history of some

of the inhabitants, and produced in 1601, in 4to. "a Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of Christianity in the Island, with an History of their Lives and memorable Actions." This valuable work gained him the friendship of lord Buckhurst, and the patronage of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Llandaff. He now devoted himself to the improvement of his book, and, in 1615, published another edition, which however was so erroneously printed, from his distance from the press, that he gave another edition in an elegant Latin dress, dedicated to James I. who was so pleased with it that he translated the bishop to the see of Hereford 1617. He died of a languishing disorder April 1633, leaving several children by his wife, daughter of Wollton, bishop of Exeter. After his death, in 1638, was published "the Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales, 8vo." an entertaining piece on a philosophical subject, which he had written in 1583, but never published. He wrote also Annals of the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, in Latin, the third edition of which was 1630, with an English translation by his son Morgan, also a computation of the value of the Attic Talent, and Roman Sesterce, &c.

GODWIN, Thomas, a learned Englishman, born in Somersetshire 1587. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1609, and that year he was elected master of Royse's free school, in Abingdon, where his genius and abilities were soon distinguished by a respectable number of pupils. He wrote for the use of his school "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia" 1613, 4to. and in 1616, published at Oxford his "Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, &c." dedicated to his patron Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells. Some time after he obtained from his patron the rectory of Brightwell, Berks, and resigned his school. He printed 1637 "Moses and Aaron", and took his degree of D. D. 1637. He died at Brightwell 1642-3, leaving a wife, whom he had married while at Abingdon. This worthy and learned man was, on account of his book called Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight, by Faith, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Twile of Newbury.

GODWIN, Mary Wollstonecraft, a woman of eccentric character and superior abilities, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, 1768. Reduced in her circumstances by the extravagance of her father, she sought for subsistence in the resources of her own mind, and as a teacher of a day school at Islington, and then at Newington, and afterwards as governess in lord Kingsborough's family, she maintained herself with reputation. Too fond of independence however to submit to the caprices and humors of self-willed children, she had recourse to her pen, and, in 1787, she settled in London, and published Original Stories for the use of children, and various translations from French, and German authors. She was also engaged in the Analytical Review, and, in 1790, was one of Burke's opponents in an attack against his famous pamphlet on the French Revolution, and the next year she published her vindication of the Rights of Women, a book which in bold language attempts to overthrow the established regulations of society, and which, instead of conciliating concord,

cord, harmony and mutual affection, in domestic life, would render the marriage-state a scene of distrust, and jealousy, of strife, and contentious rivalry. She was in 1792, at Paris, where she unfortunately formed an improper connection with an American merchant, by whom she had a daughter, and while accompanying him in Norway, she wrote her Letters on Scandinavia. The little respect she had paid to her character, proved now the source of great unhappiness, and deserted by her ungrateful favorite, she, on her return to England, attempted to destroy herself by throwing herself into the Thames, from Putney bridge. She in some degree atoned 1796, for the insults she had offered to the good sense of her sex, and the precepts of a holy religion, and, after defending a promiscuous intercourse among the sexes, as passion or inclination dictated, she married Mr. Godwin, but died the August of the following year in childhood. Her letters, fragments, and posthumous works, appeared after her death.

GOERCE, *William*, an eminent scholar of Middleburg, who died at Amsterdam, 1715, aged 80. He is author of *Jewish Antiquities*, 2 vols. fol. Utrecht 1700 — *History of the Jewish Church* — essay on the Practice of Painting — on Architecture.

GOERTZ, *John baron of*, a memorable Swede, born in Holstein. He gained, by his intrepidity and valor, the good opinion of Charles XII. He endeavoured to excite an insurrection in England, in favor of the pretender, and was at last sacrificed to the popular fury. He had been placed, by Charles, at the head of his finances, and the discontents which he caused by requiring money for the schemes of his eccentric master, were such, that after the king's death he was beheaded 1719.

GOES, *Hugo Vander*, a painter of Bruges, disciple of Van Eyck. His *Abigail* in the presence of David, is his most admired piece. He flourished about 1480.

GOESIUS, *William*, a critic, born at Leyden. His notes on *Petronius*, adopted in Burman's edition, are much admired. He was son-in-law of Dan. Heinsius, and died 1686.

GOETZE, *George Henry*, a native of Leipzig, who died at Lubec, 1702, aged 34. He was superintendent of the churches of Lubec, and wrote in Latin, dissertations historical, critical and theological. A collection from his works appeared 3 vols. 12mo. 1706.

GOEZ, *John Augustus Ephraim*, a native of Ascherleben, educated at Halle, and minister of Quedlinburg, where he died 1786, aged 55. He was an eminent naturalist, and his various discoveries with the microscope entitle him to great praise. He published *Entomological Collections*, in four parts, 1771-1781 — *History of Intestinal Worms*, in German, 1782, &c.

GOEZ, *Damian de*, a Portuguese writer, born at Alanquar, near Lisbon, of a noble family. He travelled much, and became acquainted with the learned of Europe, especially John, and Olaus Magnus, Erasmus, cardinal Bembo, and others. He married at Louvain, and hoped there to enjoy peace and security, after 14 years spent in travelling, but a war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France, drove him from his retirement. He was recalled home by John III. of Portugal, but the favors of the monarch were embittered by the jealousy and the persecution of the cour-

tiers. By their influence he was confined within the walls of Lisbon on his parole, and he was soon after found dead in his house, with the appearance of having been strangled, or fallen a sacrifice to a violent apoplexy. He wrote "*Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum*" — "*de Imperio & Rebus Lusitanorum*," and other works much esteemed.

GOFF, *Thomas*, an English writer, born in Essex, 1592, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. In 1623 he obtained the living of East Chandon, Surrey, where he took for his wife a Xantippe, whose violence of temper destroyed his comforts, and probably shortened his days. He died 1627. Among his writings are five tragedies, published after his death, some sermons, and two funeral orations on Sir Henry Saville and Dr. Godwin. Philips and Winstanley ascribe to him improperly "*Cupid's Whirligig*."

GOGAVA, *Antonius Hennanius*, a German physician, who published *Aristoxeni Harmonicorum Elementorum Libri quinque*, Venice 1592.

GOGUET, *Antony-Tues*, a French writer, born 1716 at Paris, son of an advocate. Though dull in his younger years, his mind expanded, and produced that excellent work called "*L'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progres chez les Anciens Peuples* 1758," 3 vols. 4to. The reputation of this celebrated performance he did not long enjoy, as he died of the small-pox the same year; and his friend, Conrad Fugere, to whom he left his MSS. and library, followed him through affliction to the grave in three days.

GOLDAST, *Melchior Haiminsfeld*, a learned civilian, born at Bischoffsels in Switzerland 1576. He was always poor, though his distress was relieved by his publications, and the liberality of his friends. He was of a very unsettled temper, and he passed from St. Gall to Geneva, from Geneva to Lausanne, and afterwards he was at Frankfort, Forsteg, and other places. He was some time secretary to the duke of Bouillon, and he married a wife at Frankfort, with whom he lived nearly 30 years. He survived her five years, and died 1635. He was a most indefatigable man, and though his writings were not properly his own, but drawn from scarce books and old manuscripts, yet he displayed astonishing judgment and great erudition; and though abused by Scioppius, he probably deserved all the flattering things which Conringius has said in his praise. As to the knowledge of the public law of the empire, and a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of Germany, no man was better intitled to respect, and therefore it might be said, that had he lived in the age of Athens, he would have found an honorable asylum in her prytaneum. His works are *Monarchia S. Romani Imperii*, 3 vols. fol. — *Alamaniz Scriptores*, 3 vols. fol. — *Commentarius de Bohemiz Regno*, 4to. — *Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum*, 4to. — *Collectio Consuetudinum Leg. Imperial.* fol. — *Politica Imperial.* 2 vols. fol. &c.

GOLDHAGEN, *John Eustachius*, of Magdeburg, translated Herodotus, Pausanias, Xenophon, and other Greek classics into Latin. He died 1772, aged 71.

GOLDMAN, *Nicholas*, a native of Bresslaw, author of a Latin treatise on military architecture, on the proportion of the circle, &c. He died 1665 at Leyden.

GOLDONI, Charles, a native of Venice, who early showed a decided partiality for theatrical representation, so that his father, to humor his taste, fitted up a play-house on his own premises. The genius, so kindly patronised, was most happily exerted, and the Italian itage was completely reformed by the labors and the judgment of Goldoni, whose plays were numerous and popular. After acquiring deserved celebrity at home by the humor and genuine wit of his comedies, he went in 1761 to Paris, where he became composer to the Italian theatre, and obtained apartments at court, and a pension. He died 1792, aged 85. His works were collected together at Leghorn, in 31 vols. 8vo.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, a celebrated writer, born at Elphin 1729, or, according to some accounts, at Pal-las in the county of Longford 1731. He was the third of four sons, and his father, who was a clergyman, intending him for the church, sent him in 1744 to Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his first degree in arts 1749. He preferred, however, medicine to divinity, and in 1751 passed to Edinburgh to qualify himself for his medical degrees, but here the benevolence of his disposition drew him into difficulties; and his imprudent offer to answer for the payment of the debts of an ungrateful fellow collegian, obliged him to fly precipitately from Scotland. He was pursued, and arrested at Sunderland, but the friendship of two of his college friends, who knew his merits and pitied his imprudence, relieved him from his difficulties; and he immediately embarked for the continent. From Rotterdam, where he had landed, he proceeded to Brussels, and then passing through Flanders he came to Strasburg, and visited Louvain, where he took his degree of M. B. From Flanders he travelled to Geneva, where he became tutor to a young man whom the sudden possession of a large fortune had induced to make the tour of Europe, but the dispositions of the preceptor and the pupil were so different, that, after visiting the south of France, they separated in mutual disgust. After a long excursion, chiefly on foot, Goldsmith at last reached Dover in 1758, but persecuted by poverty. For a while he sought employment in London; but the rustic appearance of his dress, and his broad Irish accent, proved unfavorable to his application, till at last a chemist in Fish-street, pitying his misfortunes, received him into his laboratory, more as an act of charity than from the prospect of private advantage. From the hospitable roof of this accidental patron, he soon, however, rose to greater consequence under the patronage of his old friend Dr. Sleigh, and after being usher in a school at Peckham, he commenced writer in the Monthly Review, and then in the Public Ledger, where his Citizen of the World first appeared under the title of Chinese Letters. He was now courted as a man of genius, and respected as a public character; and emerging from his obscure lodgings near the Old Bailey, he took chambers in the Temple, and began to live like a man of fashion and of fortune. His Traveller, or Prospect of Society, his Vicar of Wakefield, and his Letters on the History of England added to his reputation and to his income, and in 1768, his Good-natured Man, acted at Covent-garden, though censured by some critics, placed him

in the rank of the most popular writers of the age. His excellent poem of the Deserted Village appeared in 1770, and two years after he produced his comedy of She stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night, which was received with great and deserved applause, and will long engage the public approbation. He published besides, an History of England in 4 vols. 8vo. — another in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son long attributed to lord Lyttelton, in 2 vols. 12mo. — a Roman History, 2 vols. 8vo. — a Grecian History, 2 vols. 8vo. — an History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 8 vols. 8vo. &c. but though his income was respectable he was far from feeling the comforts of independence and prosperity. His temper was unfortunately peevish and fullen, and though humane, benevolent, and generous, though the friend of indigence and pining merit, he was often a prey to childish moroseness and fullen melancholy, and frequently retired from the company of the gay and the convivial to brood over his self created miseries and his imaginary woes. The last part of life was embittered by the lingering attack of a strangury, and bodily disease at last produced a settled melancholy. A nervous fever succeeded to wear out his constitution, shattered by delirium and the horrors of despondency, and by inadvertently taking an improper dose of Dr. James's powders he hastened his own dissolution. He died 4th April 1774, aged 45, and was buried in the Temple church yard. A monument worthy of his fame and merit has been erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, where a Latin inscription, in nervous and beautiful language by the pen of Dr. Johnson records his virtues. As a writer, Goldsmith acquired great and deserved celebrity. His poems possess singular beauty, the Traveller abounds with elegant and animated description, and as Dr. Johnson observed, no poem of greater excellence has appeared since the days of Pope. The Deserted Village exhibits beauties peculiarly its own, and while the simple tale of indigent nature, and of suffering humanity can interest and captivate the heart, so long will the lines of this correct poem continue to be read and admired. Besides the works already mentioned, many are enumerated as the composition of Goldsmith, though it is probable that, like Guthrie, Smollet, and others, he only lent his name to them to give them a temporary celebrity.

GOLDSMITH or GOULDSMITH, Francis, an able translator of Grotius' play of Sophomarpas, or History of Joseph, into English verse. He lived in the reign of Charles I. and was highly respected.

GOLIUS, James, a learned orientalist, born at the Hague 1596. He studied with unusual application at Leyden, and travelled afterwards to France with the dukes de la Tremouille, and was honorably invited to teach Greek at Rochelle, where he staid till that city was reduced by the French arms. He afterwards returned to Holland, and directed by the genius of his friend and preceptor the learned Arabic professor Erpenius, he accompanied the Dutch ambassador in 1622, to the court of Morocco, thus to enrich his mind with a more intimate knowledge of the Arabian tongue, and to advance the interests of literature. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from his master Erpenius, for the Moorish prince, with a present of a grand atlas, and of a New Testament in Arabic, which was received

received with great satisfaction by Muley Zidan the king of Morocco. During his residence here, Golius devoted himself assiduously to the Arabic, and in an audience which he had from the king, he was admired for the facility with which he understood the language, though on account of its guttural sounds he could not pronounce it fluently, and on his return to Holland he brought with him a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, hitherto unknown to Europe, and among them the Annals of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. On the death of his valued friend Erpenius, he was chosen as his successor in the Arabic chair, but so great was his thirst after knowledge, that he asked and obtained permission to travel into the east. He was 15 months at Aleppo, and made various excursions into Arabia and Mesopotamia, and then came by land to Constantinople, and at last in 1629, he returned to Leyden: He not only had thus become a perfect master of the Persian, Turkish, and Arabic languages, but he had made observations on their manners, and he brought with him such curious and valuable manuscripts, as have ever since been the pride and glory of the university of Leyden. With indefatigable zeal he now converted the treasures he possessed to the good of mankind, and nobly patronized by the states, he began and finished a New Testament in the Arabic language, with a translation into the vulgar Greek, besides the Confession of the Reformed Protestants, and a Catechism and Liturgy, assisted by an Armenian and an Archmandrite, to be dispersed among the Greeks and Mahometans in every part of the world. During his absence, his countrymen, in honor of his great services, had appointed him mathematical professor, and soon after he was nominated interpreter in ordinary to the States for eastern languages, for which he was so well qualified. To these honors from his country he added all the virtues of private life; his temperance and regularity ensured him a vigorous constitution, and at the age of 70 he travelled on foot from the Meuse to the Waal, a journey of 14 hours. He died 28th Sept. 1667, much and deservedly respected for his learning, his virtue, meekness, and piety. He had by his wife, with whom he lived 24 years, and who survived him, two sons, who rose to distinction in Holland. Besides a valuable "Arabic Lexicon," and a new edition of Erpenius' Grammar, and a Persian Dictionary, printed in London, the Life of Tamerlane, &c., he engaged in a Geographical and Historical Dictionary of the East, which, however, he did not complete.

GOLIUS, *Peter*, brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden, and established a monastery of the barefooted Carmelites on the summit of mount Libanus. He was an excellent orientalist, and published some books in Arabic and Latin, and assisted in the editions of the great Arabic Bible, printed at Rome 1671. He died at Surat, in the East Indies, 1673.

GOLTZIUS, *Henry*, an eminent painter and engraver, born 1658. at Mulbrec, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany to Italy disguised in the habit of a servant, whilst his servant appeared in the character of a master, and pretended to keep him for his knowledge and skill in painting. After visiting Rome and Naples, and studying the works of the best

masters he returned to Haerlem, where he died 1617. As an engraver he has been highly commended by Evelyn, and his imitations of Leyden, in the Passion, the dead Christ, and other pieces, have been long and deservedly admired.

GOLTZIUS, *Hubert*, a German writer, born at Venloo, in the duchy of Gueldres, 1526. Though brought up a painter under his father, who was of the same profession, he devoted himself to the pursuits of antiquities, and particularly of medals, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, in the cultivation of his favorite study. His fame as an antiquary was so respectable that he was honored with the freedom of Rome, and the books he wrote were so curious and so valuable that they were deemed the ornaments of the first libraries in Europe. He was so devoted to the science of antiquity that he gave to his children the names of ancient Romans, such as Julius, Marcellus, &c.; but though very nice and judicious in his examination of antiques, he has admitted some medals as true which are evidently not such. He married a second wife, widow of Smetius, more for the antiques which her husband had possessed than for love, and, consequently, the union proved so disagreeable that the violent temper of his bride shortened his days. He died at Bruges 1583, aged, 57. His chief publications were "Imperatorum fere omnium vivæ Imagines à J. Cæsare ad Carolum V. ex Veter. Numismatibus" — "Fasti Magistratum, &c." — "de Origine Populi R." — "Fasti Consulares" — "Thesaurus Antiquit."

GOLYDDAN, a bard in the court of Cadwallader in the beginning of the eighth century.

GOMAR, *Francis*, a native of Bruges, known for his strong and able defence of Calvin's principles against Arminius, his colleague as divinity professor at Leyden, and his adherents. He died at Groningen, where he was divinity and Hebrew professor, 1641. He had before held a literary situation at Middleburgh and Saumur. His works were collected into one volume, Amsterdam, 1645.

GOMBAULD, *John Ogier de*, a French poet, born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintonge, 1567. He was educated at Bourdeaux, and then came to Paris, where he determined by his abilities to advance his fortune, which he, as the son of a fourth marriage, found very circumscribed. His sonnets and epigrams gained him applause, and the verses which he wrote on the king's assassination by Ravallac 1610, so pleased the queen regent, Mary de Medicis, that she made him her favorite, and granted him a pension of 1200 livres. Thus cherished by the great, and the respected friend and associate of those who frequented the house of that virtuous and amiable woman Mad. Rambouillet, he charmed every company with his wit and his elegant manners. He was one of those whose meetings gave rise to the academy of belles lettres, 1626, under the patronage of Richelieu, and he became one of its first members. Though a friend of the reformed religion he conducted himself with such propriety that he offended no party, but, on the contrary, he gained universal esteem, and lived respected. His income was increased by an additional pension from Seguier, chancellor of France, and, by prudent economy, his equipage and finances were

always on the most respectable footing. By an accidental fall in his room he was confined for some of the last years of his life to his bed. He died 1666, aged 99. At the age of 90 he published a collection of epigrams, and some years after, the tragedy called *Danaides*. Among his chief productions are "*Endymion*," a romance, in prose — *Amarintha*, a pastoral — letters — poems, &c. His posthumous works appeared in Holland 1678, and were chiefly religious, and in favor of protestant principles.

GOMBERVILLE, *Marin le Roi*, a native of Chevreuse, member of the French academy, and author of *Polexandre* — *la Cytherée* — *la Jeune Alcidiene*, romances — *Discours sur les Vertus & les Vices de l'Histoire*, &c. — *la Doctrine des Mœurs selon les Stoïques* — *de la Rivière des Amazones* — *Poësies Diverses*, &c. He died 1674, aged 75.

GOMERSAL, *Robert*, a poet in the time of Charles I. student of Christ-church, Oxford, and B. D. 1627. He left poems and sermons. His "*Levite's Revenge*" containing poetical meditations on the 19th and 20th chapters of Judges is his best piece. He died 1646.

GOMEZ, *de Ciudad, Alvarez*, a Latin poet of Guadalaxara near Toledo. He wrote Solomon's Proverbs into Latin verse — the Golden Fleece, and other works, esteemed in Spain. He died 1558, aged 70.

GOMEZ, *de Castro, Alvarez*, a learned Spaniard, born near Toledo, and author of the History of cardinal Ximenes. He died 1580, aged 65.

GOMEZ, *Magdelene Angelica Poisson de*, a French lady who wrote some romances and theatrical pieces, very numerous, but not much esteemed. She died 1770, aged 86.

GONDEBAUD, third king of Burgundy after his brother Chilperic 491. He attacked Italy, and endeavoured in vain to reunite the catholics and Arians at a synod at Lyons 499, but he was afterwards defeated and made tributary to Clovis king of the Franks. He put to death his brother Godefil who had revolted against him, and afterwards devoted himself to the improvement of his subjects, whose morals and property he protected by the establishment of a system of laws still called *la Loi Goubelle*. He died 516.

GONDRIN, *Lewis Antony*, a favourite of Lewis XIV. When visited at his country house by the monarch, he removed in one night the grove of old trees which had appeared to the king as offensive to the sight. Lewis the next day, complained of a large wood which obstructed his view, and in a moment 1200 men, who were ready, levelled the disagreeable wood to the ground. What if the king, said the dukes of Burgundy, who was present, if the king wished our heads thus to disappear, the duke, I fear, would not hesitate to gratify his sovereign.

GONDY, *John Francis Paul*, cardinal de Retz was born at Montmirel in Brié, in 1613, and died 1679. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, and coadjutor to his uncle the archbishop of Paris, and after many intrigues he obtained a cardinal's hat. Though a debauchee in his youth, he yet assumed the sanctity of

the preacher, and with such eloquence and effect that he was adored by the people. He caballed against Richelieu, and at last, after six years of exile, and after being imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes, he was permitted to return, and by his good conduct and exemplary manners he made atonement for the vices of his youth. He was, says Voltaire, a Catiline in his youth, and an Atticus in his old age. He wrote, besides the Conspiracy of count Fiesco — *Memoirs of his Life*, which are very authentic and interesting. The best edition of this valuable performance is that of Amsterdam 1719, 4 vols. 12mo.

GONET, *John Baptist*, a Dominican friar, doctor and professor of theology in the university of Bourdeaux, and author of a *Sytem of Theology* in 5 vols. folio. He died 1681, aged 65, at Beziers his native place.

GONGORA, *Lewis de*, a Spanish poet, born at Cordova 1562. He studied at Salamanca, and taking orders, became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Cordova where he died 1627. His works were all published after his death, and consist of sonnets, elegies, a comedy, a tragedy, &c. Though he is abused by some critics for affectation, and a false sublime, yet the Spaniards regard him as the prince of their poets.

GONNELLI, *John*, the blind man of Combaffi, lost his sight at the age of 20. He afterwards became a sculptor, and by the touch acquired great excellence, and even attempted portraits, and with some success. He gave a good likeness of pope Urban VIII. and of Cosmo the great duke of Florence. His works are much admired in France.

GONSALVA, *Fernandez*, the great captain of Cordova, was an illustrious Spaniard, distinguished against the Portuguese, and in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Grenada, and in the wars of Italy, where he conquered Calabria, Apulia and Naples. This great character, so respectable for his valor and his private virtues became at last suspected to his sovereign, by the artifice of his enemies, and he died in retirement in Grenada 1515. Florian has made him the hero of his romance.

GONTHIER, a Latin poet, author of the History of Constantinople, 1203.

GONTHIER, *John* and *Leonard*, two brothers, eminent as painters on glass. Their works were much admired, and are still held in high estimation.

GONZAGA, *Lucretia*, a learned and illustrious woman of the 16th century. At the age of 14 she married Paul Monfrone, who conspired against the life of the duke of Ferrara, and was discovered and imprisoned. Lucretia, though he was not put to death, applied to every European power for his deliverance, and even solicited the grand Signior to seize the castle where he was confined, but her endeavours were fruitless, and her guilty husband died in prison. Though afterwards solicited in marriage, she lived in widowhood, and of her four children only two daughters survived, whom she placed in monasteries. She was so elegant a writer that her epistles were collected and published at Venice 1552. Though she did not profess to be learned, yet she infused spirit, and all the graces

graces and flowers of erudition into her pieces, and she fully deserved all the praises and flattering compliments of Hortensio Lando, and of the wits of her time. She died at Milan 1576.

GONZAGA, *Scipio*, a noble Italian, educated at Padua, and eminent for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity. He was created a cardinal by Sixtus VI. and died 1593, aged 51. He wrote some poems and left manuscript memoirs of himself, &c. He was concerned in the establishment of the academy of Degli Etereî at Padua.

GONZAGA, *Vespasian*, duke of Sabbioneta, a city which he founded, and which he adorned with churches and schools, died 1591, aged 60, universally respected as a liberal patron of literature, and as an excellent Italian poet.

GONZALEZ, *Thyrfus*, a Spaniard, general of the jefuits, who died at Rome 1705. He is author of the Doctrine of Probability, folio, 1694, and of several other tracts.

GOODALL, *Walter*, a writer, born in the shire of Angus, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He is known as a philologist, and as the author of a Vindication of Mary, in 2 vols. 1751, in which he shows himself very strongly attached to the house of Stuart. He died at Edinburgh 1758, aged 71. He has been censured for his excessive fondness of drinking.

GOODWIN, *John*, an able disputant, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and appointed 1633, minister of St. Stephen, Coleman street, London, from which he was ejected 1645 for refusing to administer the sacrament to his people promiscuously. Under the republic his principles were so violent that he wrote a vindication of the beheading of Charles I. At the restoration he was excepted from the act of indemnity, and his works were burnt by the hangman, and he soon after died lamented by few. His writings which were in favor of Arminianism, were a treatise of Justification, 4to. — Exposition of the ninth of the Romans, 4to. — Redemption Redeemed, fol. &c.

GOODWIN, *Thomas*, a puritanical divine, born 5th Oct. 1600, at Rolfeby, Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Cambridge. He was fellow of Catherine hall, but in 1630 to avoid persecution he went to Holland, and settled at Arnheim, as pastor of the English church there. During the civil wars he returned to London, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and in 1649 was made by Cromwell president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He attended the protector in his last illness, and was ejected from Oxford at the restoration. He afterwards preached to an assembly of independents in London till his death, 23d Feb. 1679. His works have been collected 5 vols. folio. He is supposed by Granger to be alluded to in No. 494 of the Spectator.

GOOL, *John Van*, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague 1685. He also wrote an account of the lives and works of the Flemish painters.

GORDIAN I. emperor of Rome, was invested with the purple in Africa much against his wish, 237, in the reign of Maximinus. His son of the same name assumed the imperial power with him, but soon after

their elevation they were attacked by a general of Maximinus, and the son was killed in battle, and the father destroyed himself with his girdle, 237. A youth of the same family afterwards was raised to the throne, but a few years after he was murdered near the Euphrates by his minister Philip, 244.

GORDON, *Thomas*, a political writer, born at Kircudbright, Galloway. He came to London early, and distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, and other political subjects as the defender of lord Oxford. He was patronized by Mr. Trenchard, who with him began to publish under the name of "Cato" a number of letters on public affairs. He about this time published "the Independent Whig," in which he showed his violence against the hierarchy, but sir Robert Walpole, knowing his abilities, gained him over to his party, and made him commissioner of wine licences. Thus devoted to the minister, he began ably to defend his measures in several pamphlets, and continued attached to him till his death, which happened 28th July, 1750, at the age of 66. His second wife was Trenchard's widow, by whom he had some children. Besides political tracts, he published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses.

GORDON, *Alexander*, M. A. a Scotchman, admired as a draughtsman and as a Grecian. He travelled over France, Germany, and other places, and was secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, afterwards to the Egyptian club, whose members had visited Egypt, and to the antiquarian society, which he resigned 1741. He went with governor Glen to Carolina, where he died a justice of peace, leaving a handsome inheritance to his family. He wrote "Itinerarium Septentrionale," or a Journey through Scotland, with plates — Lives of Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, &c. folio — History of Ancient Amphitheatres — and 25 Plates of Egyptian Mummies, &c. folio, 1739 — Hieroglyphical Figures, &c.

GORDON, *James*, a jesuit, descended from a Scotch family. He taught philosophy and languages at Bourdeaux and Paris, and suffered much for the catholic religion. He died at Paris 1620, aged 77. He wrote Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei Epitome, 2 vols. folio. There was another jesuit of that name, author of a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. fol. 1632, and other works.

GORDON, *Robert*, of Stralagh, was author of "Theatrum Scotiæ," an excellent book with maps of the country, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He died about the middle of the 17th century.

GORDON, *Andrew*, a native of Aberdeen, who became professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, where he died 1751, aged 39. He wrote Phænomena Electricitatis Expedita, 8vo. — Philosophia Jucunda et Utilis, 3 vols. 8vo. — Origin of the Present War of Great Britain, 4to. — Physicæ Experimentalis Elementa, 8vo. He first substituted a cylinder instead of a globe in his electrical machine.

GORDON, *lord George*, son of Cosmo duke of Gordon, was originally in the navy, which a dispute with the first lord of the admiralty obliged him to quit. He afterwards obtained a seat in parliament for Ludgershall, and

and anxious to gain popularity he violently opposed the ministry, and attacked the bill which granted certain immunities to the Roman catholics. Not satisfied with the opposition which he gave to the measures in the house, he had the imprudence to head the mob when they presented a petition to the commons, and thus by his artful and intemperate conduct, he occasioned those dreadful riots, which in 1780 nearly converted the capital into a heap of ruins. So gross a violation of duty did not pass unnoticed, he was sent to Newgate and tried, but acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to appear as a witness in a cause, and two years after he was found guilty of publishing a gross libel against the queen of France. To avoid the punishment due to this offence he fled to Holland, but soon after returned in the habit of a Jew. His disguise, however, could not screen him from the pursuits of the officers of the law, he was sent to Newgate, and died there 1793, aged 43.

GORE, *Thomas*, born of an ancient family at Alderton, Wilts, was educated at Oxford. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and died on his estate, 1684, author of some Latin miscellaneous pieces.

GORELLI, an Italian poet, born at Arezzo. He wrote after the manner of Dante, the history of his country from 1010, to 1384, which if not elegant as a poem, is however useful as a chronicle.

GORGAS, *Leontinus*, a philosopher of Sicily, B. C. 417, so eminent that a statue of gold was raised to his honor at Delphi.

GORIUS, or GORIO, *Antonius Franciscus*, an historian, critic, and antiquarian of Florence. He wrote several valuable works on Grecian and Roman antiquities, especially *Musæum Etruscum*, 3 vols. fol. — *Musæum Cortonense*, fol. — *Inscription in Tuscany*, 3 vols. fol. — *Description of the grand duke's Cabinet*, 11 vols. fol. He died 1757.

GORLEUS, *Abraham*, an antiquarian of Antwerp, who died at Delft, 1609, aged 69. He published an interesting collection of the rings and seals of the ancients, the best edition of which is that of Leyden, 1625. He also gave to the public, a collection of medals in 1608, in which, says Scaliger, he is not always to be depended upon. His collections of antiques, were sold by his heirs to the prince of Wales.

GORLÆUS, *David*, a native of Utrecht, in the 17th century, author of some philosophical books, in which he advanced new opinions.

GOROPHIUS, *John*, a physician of Brabant, who after travelling over Europe, settled at Antwerp. In his "*Origines Antverpianæ*," he maintained with ridiculous pertinacity, that Flemish was the language of Adam. He died 1572.

GORRAN, *Nicholas de*, a Dominican, confessor to Philip the Fair of France. He died 1295. He was an admired and eloquent preacher, and his sermons, together with a commentary on the gospels, appeared at Paris 1523 and 1539.

GORREUS, a protestant physician at Paris, who published a translation of Nicander, and died 1572, aged 72. Upon being suddenly arrested by some soldiers, on account of his religion, he unfortunately lost his senses.

GORTER, *John*, a native of Enhuysen, in West Friesland, who took his doctor's degree in medicine at Leyden, and in 1725, became medical lecturer, and public physician at Harderwyck. He afterwards went to Petersburg, but returned in 1758, to Holland, and died 1762, aged 73. He wrote a treatise de *Perpiratione Insensibili Sanctoriana Batavia* — *Compendium Medicinæ — de Secretione Humorū ē Sanguine ex Solidorum Fabricā, &c.* — *Morbi Epidemici Descriptio & Curatio* — *Materies Medica, &c.* — *Exercitationes Medicinæ*, 4to. &c.

GOSSELIN, *Anthony*, regius professor of history, and eloquence, and principal of the college du Bois, at Caen, published the history of the ancient Greeks, in Latin, 1636.

GOSSELINI, *Julian*, a writer born at Rome, 1525. At the age of 17, he was appointed secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, in whose service he continued 40 years. He published several things in Italian, in verse and prose, besides Latin poems, and died at Milan, 1587.

GOTH, *Stephen*, archbishop of Upsal, who by attempting in vain to restore the Roman catholic religion in Sweden, in conjunction with John the king, nearly kindled a civil war, in the 16th century.

GOTHOFRED, *Dennis*, an able lawyer, born at Paris. He taught law in some of the German universities, but was not permitted to reside in France, on account of his attachment to the principles of Calvin. He died 1622, aged 73. He edited "*Corpus Juris Civilis*" and wrote some law treatises, published in Holland, in folio.

GOTHOFRED, *Theodosius*, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1580, and professed the catholic religion, which his father had abjured. He became counsellor of state, and assisted in the embassy for a general peace at Munster, where he died 1649. He wrote several works on the history, rights, and titles of the French monarchy.

GOTHOFRED, *James*, son of Dennis, was born 1587. He was a Calvinist, and enjoyed five times the office of Syndic, and other high appointments at Geneva, where he died 1652. He wrote several works, which display his great and extensive erudition.

GOTHOFRED, *Dennis*, son of Theodosius, was born at Paris 1615, and died at Lisse, 1681, director of the chamber of accounts. He wrote the histories of Charles VI. VII. and VIII.

GOTHOFRED, *John*, son of Dennis, just mentioned, succeeded his father as director at Lisse. He was equally well skilled in the history and antiquities of France, and wrote *Journal de Henry III.* — *Memoires of Marguerite*, and an edition of Philip Comines. He died 1732, very old.

GOTTESCHALC, *Vid. GODESCHALC.*

GOTTI, *Vincent Lewis*, an Italian of Bologna, made a cardinal by Benedict XIII. He wrote several works on theology, &c. and died 1742, aged 78.

GOTTIGNIES, *Giles Francis*, a native of Brussels, professor of mathematics at Rome, where he died 1689, aged 59. He was also a jesuit, and wrote *Elementa Geometriæ Planæ* — *Arithmetica Introductio*

ad Logisticam Mathefi Universæ Servientem — Epistolarum Mathematicarum. — Figura Cometarum, qui apparuerunt Annis 1664, 5, and 8.

GOTTLEBER, *John Christopher*, an excellent German critic, who died 1785, aged 52. Of his learned works, the best known is *Animadversions on Plato's works*.

GOTTSCHED, *John Christopher*, a German poet of Königsberg, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, who died at Leipzig 1766, aged 66. He was assisted in the composition of his dramatic pieces by his wife, and so great was his influence and celebrity, that he banished buffoonery from the stage, and spread a love of literature over Germany. His wife died 1762. The best of his works are, *Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans* — *Collections for a Critical History of the Language, Poetry, and Eloquence of Germany* — *Principles of General Philosophy* — *Principles of the German Language* — the *German Theatre* — *Poems* — the *Death of Cato*, a tragedy, &c.

GOUELIN, or GOUDOU, *Peter*, a Gascon poet, born at Toulouse, so esteemed among his countrymen, that he is called the Homer of Gascony. His works, containing great sprightliness, and elegance, were published at Toulouse, and Amsterdam. He died 10th Sep. 1649, aged 70.

GOUDIMEL, *Claudius*, an excellent musician, put to death at Lyons, for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.

GOVEA, *Martial*, a Latin poet of the 16th century, author of a Latin grammar.

GOVEA, *Andrew*, brother to the preceding, taught grammar and philosophy, and established under John III. of Portugal, the college of Coimbra. He died 1548.

GOVEA, *Antony*, youngest brother of the preceding, eminent for his erudition, and professor of law at Toulouse, and then at Turin. Besides an excellent edition of Virgil and of Terence, he wrote Latin epigrams, and a commentary on Cicero's *Topica*. He died, as Blount says, after an immoderate meal of cucumbers, at Milan 1565, aged 60.

GOUGE, *William*, minister of Blackfriars, was born at Stratford le Bow. He was of King's college, Cambridge, and is remarkable for not being absent from morning and evening prayers for nine years, and for reading 15 chapters of the bible every day. He was one of the ministers of the assembly of Westminster, and was appointed one of the annotators of the bible. He died 16th Dec. 1653, and was buried at his own church leaving an exemplary character for perseverance as a preacher, for humility, faith, and patience. He wrote "the whole Armour of God" — *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer* — *Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews*, and other works in support of Calvinism.

GOUGE, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was educated at Eton and King's colleges, Cambridge, and became minister of St. Sepulchre, London, for 24 years, but was ejected at the restoration. He died in his sleep 1681, aged 77. He wrote several books of practical divinity, and distributed many thousand copies of the bible, catechism, &c. among the 300 schools which he is said to have established in Wales. Dr. Tillot-

son preached his funeral sermon, though he was a non-conformist.

GOUGES, *Mary Olympe de*, a native of Montauban. During the revolution, she espoused the violent measures of the times, and made Mirabeau the hero of her writings. Reflection, however, and the enormities of the times, cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the bloody tribunal, she had the courage to demand of the convention, the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This heroic conduct, and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre, marked her out for death. She was guillotined 3d Nov. 1792, aged 38. She wrote some dramatic pieces, which were collected in 3 vols. 8vo.

GOUJET, *Claude Peter*, a French writer, who died at Paris 1767, aged 70. He published a supplement to Dupin's *Bibliothèque*, 18 vols. 12mo. — *Richelet's Dictionary*, &c. His library consisted of above 10,000 volumes.

GOUJON, *John*, a sculptor of Paris, from the correctness and grace of his works, called the Coreggio of sculpture. He flourished in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II., and was killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.

GOULART, *Simon*, an able writer, born near Paris 1543. He studied at Geneva, where he succeeded Calvin as minister; and died there 1628. He wrote an *History of the League* — *Notes on Plutarch's works*, translated by Amiot — and on Cyprian's works; and published besides some treatises on divinity — and on moral subjects — and a Translation of Seneca, and other authors. His works are enumerated in *Niceron's Memoirs*.

GOULD, *Robert*, an English poet, who died 1708. His works, which are miscellaneous, appeared in 1709, 2 vols. 8vo.

GOULIN, *John*, a French writer, born at Rheims 10th Feb. 1728. He studied medicine, but was more distinguished as an author, learned, judicious, and enlightened. He published various works of merit, and died at Paris 1799.

GOULSTON, *Theodore*, a physician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and where he took his degree of M. D. 1610. He practised with great celebrity in London, and died 1632, and by his will left 200l. to purchase a rent-charge, to endow a pathological lecture in the college of physicians. He wrote a paraphrase of Aristotle, and of other Greek writers.

GOULU, *John*, a French writer, born at Paris, where he died 1625, aged 49. He translated into French, Epictetus, Arrian, Basil, Diogenes the Areopagite, &c., and had a very severe controversy with Balzac.

GOUPIL, *James*, a native of Lucon, who studied medicine at Paris, and succeeded there J. Sylvius as royal professor of physic 1555. Besides editing several Greek medical writers, he translated from the Italian, Piccolomini's treatise on the sphere of the world, and died 1564.

GOUPY, *Joseph*, a French artist, admired for his execution in water colors, and for his skill as a copier. He taught the princess of Wales; and his cartoons were

were so highly valued, that the duke of Chandos gave 300*l.* for the copy, when, they produced at his death not more than 17 guineas. He died 1747.

GOURDON, *Simon*, a native of Paris, who, at the age of 15, embraced the ecclesiastical profession among the canons of St. Victor, and lived a very austere life till his death 1729, aged 83. He was author of *Lettres on Cases of Conscience*, hymns, &c.

GOURNAY, *Mary de Jars, lady of*, a Frenchwoman, born in Gascony 1565, and allied to several illustrious families. She had a great partiality for literature, and she showed such respect for Montaigne upon reading his first essays, which were then published, that she solicited his friendship; and on the death of her father, adopted him as her own parent. Thus devoted to the muses and the purest regards of this celebrated philosopher, she passed the best part of her life, rejecting every connection which might destroy her friendship and her mental enjoyments. On Montaigne's death, she crossed the kingdom to mingle her tears with those of his widow and her much loved daughter; and as a proof of her great gratitude and immortal affection, she re-printed his *Essays* in 1634, with an elegant preface sacred to his memory. Her works, in prose and verse, were published in 1636, in one volume. She died 1645 at Paris, and her memory was honored with various epitaphs from the pens of Menage, Valois, Patin, la Mothe, Vayer, and others.

GOURVILLE, *John Herauld*, author of "*Memoirs*" containing anecdotes of the French ministers from Mazarin to Colbert, and of Lewis XIV. was originally valet to the duke of Rochefoucault, and by him raised for his merit, to offices of trust and confidence. He died 1705, aged 80.

GOUSSET, *James*, a French protestant minister of Blois, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. He died there 1704, leaving several books as proofs of his great erudition, especially an *Hebrew Dictionary*, — *Dissertations on Controversy with the Jews*, &c.

GOUTHIERES, *James*, a French advocate, born at Chaumont. He wrote some valuable works, "*de Vetere Jure Pontificis Romæ Publicæ*" &c. He died 1638.

GOUVION, *N.* a French officer who served in America, and during the revolution was member of the national assembly, and afterwards general in the army of the North, where he was killed at the head of his troops, 11th June, 1793, near the village of Glifville.

GOUX DE LA BOULAYE, *Francis le*, a native of Anjou, who travelled through Asia and Africa in the character of a Mahometan, and through Europe as a catholic, of which he published an account in 4to. 1653. He went as ambassador to the great Mogul in 1668, and was carried off by a fever the next year in Persia.

GOUYE, *John*, a jesuit and mathematician of Dieppe, member of the academy of Sciences. He wrote *Mathematical and Philosophical Observations*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Paris, 1725, aged 75.

GOUYE LONGUEMARE, a French author, who

wrote some memoirs and dissertations, to illustrate the history of France, and died 1763.

GOWER, *John*, an old English poet, born in Yorkshire 1320. He was professor of law in the Inner Temple, and according to some was chief justice of the common pleas. He was a munificent benefactor to St. Mary's church, now St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument is still preserved. His works called *Speculum Meditantis* — *Vox Clamantis* — *Confessio Amantis*, were first printed by Caxton 1483. They possess great spirit, and the author in bold and energetic language inveighs against the debaucheries of the times, the immorality of the clergy, the wickedness of corrupt judges, and the vices of an abandoned court.

GOYEN, *John Van*, a painter of Leyden, who died 1656, aged 60. His landscapes, battles, and sea-pieces, are most highly valued.

GOZON, *Deodati*, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died 1353. A fabulous story is related of his killing an enormous dragon that infested Rhodes.

GOZZI, *count Gaspar*, a Venetian noble who died 1786, aged 73, illustrious for his lyrical and satirical poems. He was also the author of a periodical paper "*L'Observatore*," in imitation of the *Spectator*. His works appeared together at Venice 1794, in 12 vols. 8vo.

GRAAF, *Barent*, a painter of Amsterdam, who died 1709, aged 81. His landscapes were in the stile of Bomboccio.

GRAAF, *Regnier de*, a physician born at Schoonhaven in Holland, 13th July 1641. He studied at Leyden, and with such success, that in 1663, he published a most respectable treatise "*de Succo Pancreatico*". He went to France, and settled at Delft, where he practised with great celebrity. He had a controversy with Swammerdam, on account of the three treatises which he published on the organs of generation in the human species. He died 17th August, 1673, aged only 32. His works appeared at Leyden 1677, and 1705, and were translated into Flemish, 1686.

GRAAW, *Henry*, a native of Hoorn, disciple to Van Campen. His historical pieces are admired. He died 1682, aged 55.

GRABE, *John Ernest*, a native of Königsberg, in Prussia, who studied divinity with great attention, and then determined to go to Rome, to embrace popery, because he considered the Roman church as the true church of Christ. He published his opinions before his departure, but before he reached Rome, he met with three pamphlets which had been written by order of the elector of Brandenburg, in answer to his book, and these had such an effect upon him, that after conversing with Spener, the author of one of them, he resolved to come to England, as the only place which retained the regular succession of the Apostolic ministry, without the superstitions of Rome. He was liberally received in England, and presented to the degree of D. D. by the university of Oxford, and in proof of his sincerity, and his adherence to the principles of the Anglican church, he took orders, and wrote some valuable works in divinity. He also published

lished an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. preserved in the king's library. He died 1712, aged 46, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

GRACCHUS, *Tiberius*, and *Caius*, sons of Sempronius Gracchus by Cornelia, are celebrated for their intrigues and death. By attempting to revive the Agrarian law at Rome, they drew down upon themselves the vengeance of the senate. They were both killed, Tiberius 133 B. C. and Caius, some years after.

GRACCHUS, *Sempronius*, a Roman banished for his licentious amour with Julia, to a solitary island on the coast of Africa, where 14 years after he was assassinated.

GRACCHUS, *Rutilus*, a Roman poet of the 10th century. Though possessing merit, he was inconsistent in his character.

GRACIAN, *Balthazar*, a Spanish jesuit, rector of the college of Arragon. He died 1658. His sermons and theological treatises were highly esteemed among his countrymen, though written in a turgid and affected style.

GRADENIGO, *Peter*, doge of Venice, is known in the history of Europe, for changing the government of his country, from a democracy to an aristocracy. He died 1303.

GRÆCINUS, *Julius*, a native of Frejus, Forum Julii, put to death by Caligula, for refusing to become the accuser of M. Silanus. He wrote a book on agriculture, and was the father of Jul. Agricola.

GRÆME, *John*, a Scotch poet, born at Carnwarth, Lanarkshire, 1748. As the youngest of four sons and of a weakly constitution, he was intended for the ministry by his father, a farmer of the middling class, whose income arose chiefly from his industry. From the school of Lanark, he was removed to Edinburgh university, where his talents soon displayed themselves in the composition of elegant Latin, and in the acquisition of the more abstruse sciences of natural philosophy and metaphysics. He declined accepting an exhibition at the university of St. Andrew's, and satisfied with the friendship of Wilkie, the author of the *Epigoniad*, he devoted himself fully to the cultivation of the muses, in the ease and retirement of a college life, but his rising fame was cut short by the appearance of a rapid consumption, of which he died 26th July, 1772, aged 22. His poems consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces were printed at Edinburgh 1773, 8vo. and exhibited him in the character of a spirited author, and a benevolent man.

GRÆVIUS, *John George*, a celebrated critic, *Vid.* GRÆVIUS.

GRAFFIO, a jesuit of Capua in the 16th century, author of two 4to. volumes on moral subjects. He was grand pensionary of Naples.

GRAPIGNY, *Frances*, a French lady, who wrote the "Peruvian Letters," an admired and elegant performance, translated into every European language. After her husband's death, who was chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, and from whom, for his brutality, she was separated, she removed to Paris, to live with

the wife of marshal Richelieu, where she died 1758, aged 65. She wrote also *Genie — la Fille d'Ariftide*, two dramatic pieces.

GRAFTON, *Richard*, author of an abridgment of the Chronicles of England, and of a Chronicle and large meere History of the Affayers of England, and Kings of the same from the Creation of the World, was born in London under Henry VIII. and died there in the reign of Elizabeth.

GRAHAM, *George*, an eminent watch and clock-maker born at Gratick, Cumberland, 1675. In 1688 he came to London, and some time after lived in the family of Tompion, a clockmaker, who knew his merit, loved his person, and respected his abilities. To the most perfect knowledge of mechanics he added practical astronomy, and by his perseverance and accuracy, he not only improved but invented several astronomical and mathematical instruments, with a degree of perfection and dexterity hitherto unknown. The great mural arch in Greenwich observatory, was made for Dr. Halley under his inspection, and divided by his own hand; and with his sector Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. But not only England was benefited by his genius, but the rest of Europe. The instruments with which the French academicians made observations to ascertain the figure of the earth, and those which enriched the collections and cabinets of the king of Spain, and other princes, were all constructed by this most ingenious and eminent artist. As a member of the Royal society, he contributed some valuable discoveries, especially on the horary alteration of the magnetic needle, and a quick silver pendulum, and other particulars respecting the simple pendulum. With all the powers of his genius, he was candid and modest, friendly and communicative, and more anxious to advance the happiness of mankind by the improvement of science, than to accumulate a private fortune. The remains of this most respectable man were carried Nov. 24, 1751, with great solemnity to Westminster, and deposited in the same grave with his friend and master Tompion.

GRAHAM, *Catherine Macaulay*, *Vid.* MACAULAY.

GRAIN, *John Baptiste le*, a French historian born 1565. He was counsellor and master of the requests to queen Mary de Medicis, and became a great favorite with Henry IV. He wrote the *Decades*, containing the History of Henry IV. and the History of Lewis XIII. to the death of marshal d'Ancre 1617. He was so censured, and so illiberally abused by the jesuits, who interpolated his works to make him appear ridiculous, that he ordered in his will that none of his descendants should be educated by the jesuits. He died at Paris 1643.

GRAINDORGE, *Andrew*, a physician and philosopher of the Epicurean sect, born at Caen. He wrote some treatises on fire, light, colors, &c. and died 1676, aged 60.

GRANGER, *James*, *Vid.* GRANGER.

GRAMAYE, *John Baptiste*, provost of Arnheim, and historiographer to the Low Countries, was taken during his voyage from Italy to Spain, and carried to Algiers. He returned home and died at Lubec 1635.

He wrote an History of Africa — "Peregrinatio Belgica, a valuable work — Antiquitates Flandriae," &c. and some poetry.

GRAMMOND, *Gabriel* lord of, president of the parliament of Toulouse, and author of the History of Lewis XIII. and of a curious History of the Wars of Lewis XIII. against the Protestants, died 1654, respected for his integrity.

GRAMONT, *Antony* duke of, marshal of France, is known as a warrior and as a writer. He was of the family of Gramont in Navarre, and by marriage was allied to cardinal Richelieu. He wrote two volumes of Memoirs, and after being the greatest ornament of the court of Lewis XIV. he died 1678, aged 74.

GRAMONT, *Philibert* count of, son of the preceding, was a volunteer under Condé and Turenne. He had the temerity of paying his addresses to the mistress of Lewis XIV. and in consequence of this, his services were forgotten, and he fled to England for protection, where his vivacity and agreeable manners gained him many admirers. He became a favorite at the court of Charles II. and afterwards married a lady of the name of Hamilton. His Memoirs were communicated by him to count Hamilton, by whom they were made public in elegant and interesting language.

GRANBY, *Marquis* of, *Vid.* MANNERS.

GRANCOLAS, *John*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of some theological works, and of some translations of the fathers, died 1732.

GRAND, *Antony* le, a Cartesian philosopher of the 17th century, author of some historical treatises — of a Sacred History from the Creation till the Age of Constantine the Great, published in London 8vo. — and of *Institutio Philosophiæ Descartes*.

GRAND, *Joachim* le, a French political writer, much esteemed at the court of Lewis XIV. He wrote some interesting tracts on the History of France, besides translations of Lobo's and of Ribeyro's Histories, and the History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols. He died 1733, aged 80.

GRAND, *Mark Antony* le, a French actor, who died at Paris 1728. His various comedies were received with great applause, as well as his performance in several characters. His works appeared 4 vols. 12mo.

GRAND, *Lewis*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Luzigni in Autun. His works, on theological subjects, are much admired. He died 1780.

GRAND, *Peter* le, captain of a Dieppe privateer, was famous for his courage. He attacked in 1640, with his ship of four guns and 28 men, a Spanish vessel of 54 guns, which he took and carried in triumph to France.

GRANDET, *Joseph*, a French priest of Angers, whose amiable manners and benevolence of heart are highly commended. He wrote several volumes on subjects of biography, in 12mo. He died at Angers 1724, aged 78.

GRANDI, *Francis Lewis*, a native of Cremona, professor of philosophy at Florence, afterwards at Pisa, and then abbot of St. Michael at Pisa, where he died 1742, aged 71. He wrote various mathematical works of merit.

GRANDIER, *Urban*, a Jesuit, native of Bouvere, near Sablé, curate and canon of St. Peter's Loudun, in France. He was an eloquent preacher, and as he recommended confession to the curate at easter, he drew upon himself the envy and resentment of the monks of Loudun. He was accused of criminal conversation with maids and married women in his own church, and when honorably acquitted, his enemies inweighed against him, for causing the Ursuline nuns of Loudun to be possessed with the devil. The folly of this accusation would have appeared before impartial judges, but the monks persuaded cardinal Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of "la Cordonniere de Loudun" a severe satire upon himself, and consequently his fate was determined upon. He was ordered to be tried, and soon found guilty of magic, witchcraft, and possession, and condemned to be burnt alive, and to have his ashes dispersed in the air. The dreadful sentence was executed, and this innocent man perished in the flames, because his enemies were acrimonious against him, and their virulence was supported by the approbation of a gloomy tyrant in power.

GRANDIN, *Martin*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of a Popular Course of Theology, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at Paris 1691, aged 87.

GRANDIUS, *Guido*, a mathematician of Cremona, who among other things translated Euclid into Italian, and died 1742, aged 71.

GRANDUET, *Charles*, a French actor for 35 years, the successful representative of all the Paris *petitemaitres*. His operas, and other poetical pieces, met with some success on the stage.

GRANET, *Francis*, a learned French writer, intimate with the abbé de Fontaine, who speaks with great respect of his talents and amiable character. He translated Newton's Chronology, and wrote Remarks on Racine and Corneille, and was for some time engaged as a journalist at Paris, where he died 1741.

GRANGE, *Joseph de Chancel*, a French writer, who brought upon himself several difficulties, with imprisonment and exile, in consequence of a satirical work on Philip duke of Orleans. He died 1758, aged 82, leaving several works. His tragedies are much admired, as well as his miscellaneous pieces, and they display genius, judgment, and sublimity.

GRANGE, *Nicolas*, an able writer and critic. He translated Lucretius with notes, and edited the Greek antiquities of le Bos. His translation of Seneca appeared after his death, with an account of his life by his friend Diderot. He died at Paris 1775, aged 37.

GRANGER OR GRAINGER, *James M. D.* a physician, known as the author of a poem on the Sugar Cane, of a translation of Tibullus, and of some medical tracts, was born at Dunfermline in the south of Scotland 1723. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was under lord Stair, as surgeon in the army, during the German campaign of 1748, and afterwards he practised in London, where his genius and learning procured him the friendship of Shenstone and other men of letters. Probably his success as a physician was not equal to his expectations, as he left London and embarked to settle at the

the Island of St. Christopher. In his passage he administered to the cure of Mrs. Burt, who sailed in another ship of the fleet, and who had been seized with the small pox, and by his friendly attentions to her, he gained the affection of her daughter, whom he married as soon as he reached St. Christopher. In the midst of a respectable practice, Granger did not forget the muses. He wrote his *Sugar Cane*, which he came to England to publish, and after a few years' residence, again returned to his favorite island, where he died of a contagious fever, 1767. His wife and one daughter survived his loss. In his character he was a man of pleasing manners, and of great benevolence of heart. His merits as a poet are well known. Besides the *Sugar Cane*, he wrote an *Ode to Solitude*, — a *West Indian Ballad*, — *Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ*, 1746, — a *Treatise on the more common West India Diseases*, 8vo. — a *Translation of Tibullus' Elegies into English Verse*.

GRANGER, *James*, author of the *Biographical History of England*, 4 vols. 4to. a valuable work, was vicar of Shiplake, Oxon, and died 15th April 1776, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he had been attacked on the preceding day, whilst administering the sacrament in his own church.

GRANT, *Francis, lord Cullen*, an eminent lawyer and judge of Scotland, born of the ancient family of the Grants, about 1660. He was educated at Aberdeen, and finished his studies under Voet at Leyden, and displayed even in his younger years, such assiduity as promised the highest exertions. On his return to Scotland, he became the friend of sir George Mackenzie, and distinguished himself by the able and constitutional character which he supported at the revolution. While in the Scotch convention of estates, some of the aged lawyers argued in favor of the house of Stuart, he boldly and manfully adopted the principles of the English nation, and asserted the right of the people to fill up the vacant throne. This decided conduct tended not a little to recommend the succession of William III. and Grant thus became a popular advocate, and a politician whose opinions were respected and universally approved. Without his solicitation he was created a baronet by queen Anne in 1705, and a year after he was nominated one of the judges of Scotland, when he assumed the title of lord Cullen. After 20 years of indefatigable and honorable labor devoted to the good of his country, and the impartial administration of her laws, this upright magistrate fell a sacrifice to an illness of three days 16th March 1726, in his 66th year. Respected as a judge in public, and as a man in private life, he was equally great as a writer. His essays on law, religion, education, and on several literary subjects, proved him to have been a man of solid sense, extensive erudition, and strongly fixed principles. He left three sons and five daughters.

GRANT, *Patrick*, a Scotch judge, by the title of lord Preston-Grange, was born at Edinburgh 1698, and studied at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was member of the house of Commons, and in 1746 was made lord advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion

of 1745, and greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer. He died at Edinburgh 1762, aged 64.

GRANVILLE, *George*, viscount Landsdowne, an English poet, second son of Barnard Granville esq. brother of the first earl of Bath of this name, who had a principal share in bringing back Charles II. The father of Barnard was sir Bevil, killed in the royal cause at Landsdowne 1643. Under the tuition of sir William Ellys, a pupil of Busby, young Granville travelled abroad, and at the age of 11 he entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and two years after, in consequence of his extraordinary abilities, he was created M. A. He had a strong passion for a military life; but his father checked his ambition when he expressed a wish, on the insurrection of the duke of Monmouth, to arm in defence of the king, and his ardor was renewed at the invasion of the prince of Orange, but he was equally rebuked, and he, with his family, remained quiet spectators of the revolution, and acquiesced in the measures of parliament. Unable to shine in the field he devoted himself to the cultivation of the muses, and soon told the world, in all the sweetness of amorous poetry, how much he was charmed with the beauty of Myra, a name under which he immortalized the charming, but inexorable countess of Newburgh. In vain his friends expostulated with him for the prostitution of his poetry and of his fame, at the shrine of unyielding charms; he indulged his favorite passion, and, in enjoying the company of the fair, he celebrated, after the example of his predecessor Waller, the reigning beauties of the age. He wrote also some dramatic pieces, and his play of the "British Enchanters," introduced on the stage under the care of Betterton, called and obtained the public applause for 40 successive nights. Thus distinguished as a writer, and flattered by the muse of Addison and of Dryden, Granville, at the age of 35, was introduced to queen Anne after her accession, and found that polite reception which his character and his great veneration for his royal mistress deserved. In seconding the views of ministry in their war against Spain, he translated the second Olythiac of Demosthenes to animate his countrymen, and presented to Harley the *Journal of Wimbledon's Expedition against Cadiz* in 1625, that his errors might be avoided in the projected plan under the duke of Ormond; but in vain, for the attempt was unsuccessful, though Vigo fell into the hands of the disappointed English. After the death of his father, Granville was in parliament for Fowey, and by the death of his elder brother, who died governor of Barbadoes, he was now at the head of his family, and in possession of a very ample fortune. A change of administration, however, cut off his prospects of aggrandizement, till, at the trial of Sacheverell, in 1710, his friends were again replaced into the favor of the queen, and he became secretary at war in the room of Walpole. In 1711 he married Mary, lord Jersey's daughter, widow of Thomas Thynne, and the same year he was created baron of Bideford, viscount Landsdowne, in Devonshire. Though he was one of the 12 persons created peers at the same time, for the purposes of party, his elevation caused not so much noise as that of the others, as already two peerages had been extinct in his family, which, for

antiquity, respectability, and fortune, was equal to any in the kingdom. In 1712 he was made privy counsellor, comptroller, and afterwards treasurer of the household. The death of the queen removed him from his offices; but he did not forget his friends, and therefore strongly protested against the attainting of Ormond and Bolingbroke. As he was suspected of violent attachment to the pretender's party, and was even suspected of planning an insurrection in the West, at the rebellion of 1715, he was arrested on the 26th Sept. and committed a close prisoner to the Tower, where he remained till 1717. As he continued to oppose the ministry his conduct was always suspected by the court, and therefore, on the breaking out of Atterbury's accusation, he retired to France to avoid the imputation of treason and the persecution of his enemies. After 10 years' residence at Paris he returned to England, and published, in 1732, his poems, corrected of their juvenile inelegances, together with a vindication of his uncle sir Richard Granville, against the misrepresentations of Burnet, of Echard, and Clarendon, in 2 vols. 4to. The rest of his life was passed in the ease of privacy and literary retirement. He died 30th Jan. 1735, aged 68, a few days after his wife, and as he had no male issue, but only four daughters, the title was extinct. The last verses which he wrote were to inscribe two copies of his poems to queen Caroline, who had honored him with her protection, and to the princess royal, Anne of Orange.

GRAPALDUS, *Francis Marius*, a native of Parma, who distinguished himself so much in an embassy to the pope, that Julius II. crowned him with his own hand. He wrote a book in which he described all the parts of a house with great judgment and taste. The work has often been reprinted.

GRAS, *Anthony le*, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who translated Cornelius Nepos into French, and wrote an account of the fathers in the age of the apostles. He died 1761, aged 70.

GRAS, *James le*, an advocate of Rouen, who translated Hesiod's *Opera et Dies* into French verse in the 17th century.

GRASWINCKEL, *Theodore*, a native of Delft, who died at Mechlin 1666, aged 66. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a man of letters, and he was made knight of St. Mark by the Venetians for vindicating them against the duke of Savoy in his work called *Libertas Veneta*. He was buried at the Hague, where a monument is erected to his memory. He wrote besides *de Jure Majestatis* against Buchanan, and other learned and valuable treatises.

GRATAROLUS, *William*, a learned physician, born at Bergamo. As a protestant he wished to live in Germany, but after visiting Marburg he settled at Basil, where he practised, and died 1562, aged 52. He wrote a great many books.

GRATIAN, a Roman, emperor in conjunction with his father Valentinian. He was cruel in his government, but warlike in the field, and successful against the Goths, and the other barbarians who had invaded the Roman empire. He was killed in a revolt A. D. 383, aged 24.

GRATIAN, a private soldier, raised to the imperial

throne in Britain, 407, and put to death four months after.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk of Chiusi in Tuscany, in the 12th century, employed for 24 years in writing a book to reconcile the contradictory canons one to the other. This book called "Decretals," was in high repute for some centuries, and greatly contributed to advance the authority and supremacy of the papal see.

GRATIANI, *Jerome*, an Italian writer of the 17th century, author of the *Conquest of Grenada* — and of *Cromwell*, a tragedy — and other miscellanies in prose.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Latin poet in Ovid's age. He wrote *Cynegeticon*, or *Art of Hunting*, &c.

GRATIUS, *Ortuinus*, a learned German, born at Helwick in the diocese of Munster. His real name was Graes. He wrote several works, especially *Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum*, &c. and died 1542.

GRAVELOT, *Henry Francis Bourguignon*, an engraver of Paris, who spent some time at St. Domingo, and afterwards came to London, where he resided 13 years. He employed his art in adorning the best editions of the French poets, and died 1773, aged 74.

GRAVEROL, *Francis*, a French advocate, born at Nismes, who wrote among other works *Sorberiana*. He was an excellent scholar, and died 1694, aged 59. His brother *John* wrote *Archæologia Philosophica*, against bishop Burnet.

GRAVES, *Richard*, a popular English writer. He was born at Micleton, Gloucestershire 1715, and after receiving his education at Abingdon school, he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford, and afterwards in 1736 was elected fellow of All-Souls. He studied physic for some time, but abandoned it for divinity, and entered into orders in 1740. He was presented in 1750 to the rectory of Claverton near Bath, and to this was added in 1763 the living of Kilmersdon, by the friendship of Mr. Allen of Prior park, and the empty honor of being chaplain to lady Chatham. He distinguished himself much as a popular and pleasing writer, and every where displayed that ease, that freedom, and that good humor which were so eminently visible in his character. The best known of his publications are, the *Festoon*, or *Collection of Epigrams*, 12mo. — *Lucubrations*, in prose and rhyme, published under the name of Peter Pomfret — the *Spiritual Quixote*, 3 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, in which he successfully exposed to ridicule the conduct and tenets of the methodists — *Eugenius*, or *Anecdotes of the Golden Bull* — *Columella*, or the *Distressed Anchorite* — *Plexippus*, or the *Aspiring Plebeian* — political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne — *Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of his friend Shenstone* — *Life of Commodus*, translated from the Greek of Herodian — *Hiero*, or *Royalty*, from Xenophon — *Sermons on Various Subjects* — *Meditations of Antoninus*, from the Greek — the *Reveries of Solitude* — the *Coalition*, or *Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus* — the *Farmer's son*, as a *Companion to Anstey's Farmer's Daughter* — the *Invalid*, with the *Means of enjoying Long Life* — *Senilities*, &c. This truly amiable man, long respected for his benevolence, and the urbanity of his manners, died at his rectory of Claverton, 1804, in his 90th year.

GRAVE-

GRAVESANDE, William James, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Delft in Holland, 1688. He was educated at Leyden, and intended for the law, and before the age of 19 he wrote an able treatise on perspective. He settled at the Hague 1707, and practised at the bar, but his acquaintance with learned men led him to the cultivation of literature, and he was one of those who united in the periodical review called "*le Journal Litteraire*," from 1713 to 1722. In 1715 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I. on his accession to the English throne, and during his stay in England, he became the friend of the great Newton, whose sublime philosophy he afterwards taught when elected to the mathematical and philosophical chair of Leyden. This learned man died 1742, after long enjoying the respect of his countrymen by his patriotism, talents, and assiduity. He wrote among other things "an Introduction to Newton's Philosophy" — "a small treatise on the Elements of Algebra," — "a Course of Logic and Metaphysics."

GRAVINA, Peter, an Italian poet, who published a 4to. volume of poems, admired for harmony, sweetness, and delicacy. He was the friend and favorite of Sanzaui, and Paul Jovius, who speak of him in terms of rapture and admiration.

GRAVINA, John Vincent, an illustrious lawyer, born at Roggiano, 18th Feb. 1664, and educated under his relation Gregory Caloprese, the well known philosopher. He afterwards studied at Naples, and so ardent was his attachment to literature and science, that each day he dedicated 10 often 12 hours to his improvement. He went to Rome 1696, and some time after was made professor of canon law in the Sapienzi college, by Innocent XI. He was invited by liberal promises and high patronage to settle in the universities of Germany, and also at Turin, but he preferred his residence, where he died of a mortification in his bowels, 6th Jan. 1718. Though learned, he was unhappily of a disagreeable temper, and spoke with such freedom and contempt of mankind, that he raised himself many enemies. He wrote various works, but that which entitles him to the praises of the learned, is his three books, "*de Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis*," the best edition of which is that of Naples, 2 vols. 4to. with the addition of his treatise *de Romano Imperio*. In this famous work he called upon the Roman youth to study the law in the original records, in the pandects, institutes and the code, and not in modern inelegant abridgments. He wrote also five tragedies, besides philological treatises, orations, &c.

GRAUNT, Edward, a learned man, head master of Westminster school, and author of *Græcæ Linguae Specilegium et Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ*. He died 1601.

GRAUNT, John, the celebrated author of "*Observations on the Bills of Mortality*," was born in Birch Lane, London, 24th April 1620. He was brought up in the rigid principles of the puritans, and as he was intended for trade, he received no advantages from grammar education, but was barely qualified in writing and arithmetic, for the business of a haberdasher. In this employment he gained by his good sense, and strict probity the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; so that he rose to all the offices of his ward; was a com-

mon council-man, and a captain, and then a major of the train bands. His "*Observations*" first appeared in 1661, and with such success, that Louis XIV. of France adopted his plans for the regular register of births and burials, and Charles II. in proof of his general approbation, recommended him to the Royal society to be elected one of their members in 1661-2. In 1665 the third edition of his popular book was printed by the society's printer, and the author, flattered by the honors paid to his literary services, abandoned the business of shopkeeper, and in 1666 became a trustee for the management of the New river, for the countess of Clarendon. In this new office, it has been reported by Burnet, that he was guilty of a most diabolical crime, by stopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Islington to London, the night before the great fire began, which consumed the city. The accusation, however, is false, as he was admitted among the trustees 23 days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report arose only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667 he reconciled himself to the tenets of the church of Rome. He died 18th April 1674, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, attended by many respectable friends; and among them by Sir William Petty, to whom he left his papers. A fifth edition of his book appeared in 1676, under the care of his friend; and it may be fairly inferred, that to this work, and the persevering powers and inquisitive mind of the author, we are indebted for the science of political arithmetic, so ably treated afterwards by Sir William Petty, Daniel King, Dr. Davenant, and other learned men.

GRAY, Thomas, an English poet, son of a reputable citizen, was born in Cornhill 26th Dec. 1716. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, and four years after, in 1738, he came to town to apply himself to the study of the law. His pursuits were for a while suspended, while he accompanied his friend Horace Walpole on the continent. Two months after his return, in 1741, his father died, and he then discovered that his income was inadequate to support him in the study of the law, therefore he returned to Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL. B.; and where he afterwards chiefly fixed his residence. Between the years 1759 and 1762, he had lodgings in Southampton-row, to be enabled to consult the Harleian and other MSS. in the British museum, from which he made some curious extracts. In 1768, he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge, but his health was such, that he never executed the duties of the office. He died of the gout in his stomach July 30th 1771, and was buried with his family at Stoke Pogges, Buckinghamshire. As a scholar, Gray was profound, elegant, and well informed; he had read all the historians of England, France, and Italy, and was well versed in antiquities, in criticism, in morals and politics; and he possessed the most refined taste in painting, architecture, and gardening. His letters are correct, pleasing, and instructive. His poems, which are very few, but most elegant, nervous, and sublime, were published in 1775, in 4to. by his friend Mason, who had lived with him

in intimacy since 1747, and who, therefore, was well qualified to prefix to the edition "Memoirs of his Life and Writings."

GRAZZINI, Antony Francis, surnamed Lasca, one of the principal founders of the academy of la Crusca, was born in Florence, and considered as nearly equal in merit as a writer to Boccaccio. He published six comedies, and other things, besides a collection of novels printed at Paris 1756. He died 1583.

GREATRAKES, Valentine, an Irishman, who acquired some celebrity by attempting to cure diseases by the mere touch. He came to England; but the high expectations formed of his powers were soon dissipated, when the populace found themselves disappointed. He is described as an extraordinary person, by Boyle, who with several others has attested his cures. But, though Glanville imputed his healing powers to some fanative qualities about his person, it is plain that his enthusiasm was strongly assisted by the imagination of his patients. He was otherwise an humane and virtuous character, and died about 1680.

GREAVES, John, an eminent mathematician and antiquary, born 1662 at Colmore near Alresford, Hants, where his father was rector. At 15 he entered at Balliol college, and in 1624 he was elected first of five candidates to a fellowship in Merton college. He devoted his time to mathematics and oriental learning, and in 1630 he was chosen geometry lecturer in Gresham college. Intimately acquainted with the works of the most celebrated astronomers of the age, he wished to extend his knowledge by travelling, and accordingly, in 1635, he went to Holland to attend the lectures of Golius at Leyden, and afterwards passed to Paris, and then visited Rome and other parts of Italy. Lord Arundel saw and admired his spirit in Italy, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to accompany him to Greece, with the liberal allowance of 200l. per annum, and the promise of more extensive patronage, but Greaves had formed the design of penetrating to Egypt, and therefore on his return to England, he communicated his plan to his patron Laud. With praise-worthy zeal, Laud applauded and liberally encouraged his intentions, but when the city of London was solicited to add its influence, and to subscribe to the design, it was peremptorily rejected, and Greaves remembered ever after with sullen disdain the illiberality of the Londoners. In June 1637 he embarked for Leghorn, and from thence he proceeded to Constantinople, where by the kindness of sir Peter Wyche, the English ambassador, he was introduced to Cyril Lucaris the Greek patriarch, who enabled him to procure valuable MSS. but whose violent death, however, soon frustrated his design, and rendered his longer residence at the Porte dangerous. He then embarked for Alexandria, and after visiting Rhodes he reached Egypt, Sep. 1638. After twice penetrating into the desert, measuring the pyramids, and making various observations on the climate, monuments, and manners of the country, he left Alexandria April, 1639. He came back through Italy, and after visiting Florence and Rome with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, he embarked at Leghorn, and reached London before midsummer 1640, richly loaded with the classical spoils of the East, Arabic, Persian,

Greek MSS. besides gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities. The political state of the kingdom, however, promised little encouragement to his studious pursuits, and for his attachment to his patron and to his royal master, he suffered much from the virulence and persecution of the parliament. He was removed from his professorship at Gresham college, and though appointed to the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, and permitted by the king to retain his Merton fellowship, he found himself disturbed in his views of arranging his papers for the press. In this undertaking he was assisted by his friend archbishop Usher, and though the Commons were acrimonious against the partizans of royalty, yet he found an active patron in Seldon, who was burgess in the house for Oxford, and to whom he dedicated his "Roman Foot." Such at last was the persecution of the parliament that he was ejected from the Savilian professorship, in which he was succeeded by Seth Ward, and he afterwards went to reside in London, where he married. Devoting himself to studious pursuits, he shunned the politics of the times, and chose rather to enrich English literature by the translation of Arabic and Persian manuscripts with explanatory notes. He died 8th Oct. 1652, and was buried in the church of St. Benet Sherehog, London. He had no children by his wife. His coins were left to his friend sir John Marsham, and his astronomical instruments were presented to the Savilian professorship of Oxford, with several of his papers. The best known of his works are, his "Pyramidographia," and his "Description of the Roman Foot and Denarius." He had formed a plan for adopting the Gregorian calendar by omitting the bissextile days for 40 years, which though approved by the king and council, was not adopted through the turbulence of the times.

GRECOURT, John Baptiste Joseph Villart de, a French poet, born at Tours. Though an ecclesiastic he lived a disorderly life, but afterwards quitted the church, and became the favorite of men of rank and fashion, on account of his great wit. He died 1743, aged 60. He wrote tales, epigrams, songs, fables, sonnets, and other light works.

GREEN, Robert, a poet in the reign of Elizabeth. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards of Clare hall, where he took his degree of M. A. 1583. The wit and humor which he possessed in great plenty, were unfortunately prostituted to encourage the cause of vice and obscenity, and he showed himself a most abandoned libertine in theory and practice. He is said to be the first English poet who wrote for bread, and happy had it been if virtue had been the idol of his muse. It is said that he felt remorse with penury and disease, as Cibber has preserved one of his letters to his much injured wife. He died according to Wood 1592, of a surfeit, after eating too many pickled herrings, and swallowing too much Rhenish wine. His pieces which are numerous, are now little known.

GREEN, John, an English prelate, born at or near Hull in Yorkshire, 1706. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards usher of Lichfield school, and then chaplain to the duke of Somerset, who became his friend and active patron, and gave him the rectory

rectory of Borough Green near Newmarket. In 1748 he was made regius professor of divinity, in 1750 master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and in 1756 he became dean of Lincoln, and vice chancellor of the university. On the translation of Dr. Thomas to Salisbury, he was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1764, he resigned the headship of his college. In 1771 his income was increased by the addition of the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that on the debate concerning the dissenters in 1772, he favored the bill for their relief, and was the only bishop who voted with that side of the house. He died suddenly at Bath, 25th April 1779. He wrote the "Academic, or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge," and some sermons.

GREEN, *Edward Burnaby*, author of some poetical works, was educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He translated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and some parts of Pindar, and paraphrased Persius. He died 1788.

GREEN, *Matthew*, an English poet. His parents were dissenters, but he afterwards abandoned their tenets for the church of England. He held an office at the custom house, where he attended to his duty with diligence and ability. His best poem is the "Spleen," containing wit, elegance, and originality. He was a very amiable man, and died at the age of 41, 1737. His works have been elegantly edited by Dr. Aikin.

GREENE, *Dr. Maurice*, a musician, son of a London clergyman. He was organist, before the age of 20, to St. Dunstan in the West, and afterwards in the year 1718, to St. Paul's, and in 1727, to the royal chapel. In 1730, he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was also appointed professor of music, to the university. He projected the plan of reforming our church music, which had been corrupted by mutilated copies, and the inattention of transcribers, and the design, stopped by his ill-health, was happily completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died 1st Sep. 1755. His performances are mentioned by sir John Hawkins.

GREENHILL, *John*, an English painter, born at Salisbury. He studied under sir Peter Lely, who was so jealous of his powers that he never would use his pencil before him, till he inadvertently betrayed himself by taking a likeness of his wife. His licentious and imprudent mode of life, it is said, hastened his end. A portrait of bishop Ward, by him, is preserved in Salisbury town hall. He died 19th May, 1676.

GREENVILLE, *sir Richard*, grandfather to the well known sir Bevil Greenville, was son of sir Roger, and was born in Cornwall 1540. He served in the imperial army against the Turks, and was knighted 1571. He was, in 1585, sent on an expedition to America, and in 1591, he was commissioned to intercept a rich Spanish fleet, in conjunction with lord Howard. He with only a few ships attacked the enemy's squadron of 52 sail, on the American coast; but when about to sink his own ship he was carried on board the Spanish fleet, and died three days after of the wounds which he had received.

GREENVILLE, *sir Bevil*, grandson of sir Richard, was born at Stow, in Cornwall, and educated at Exe-

ter college, under Dr. Prideaux. During the civil wars he behaved with singular courage, and after defending the rights of his sovereign, in various encounters, he at last fell at the battle of Lansdowne, near Bath, 5th July 1643, aged 47.

GREGORY, *St.* surnamed the Great, was descended from an illustrious Roman family. He was made prefect at Rome 573, by Justin the younger; but he soon after quitted all secular employments, to retire to a monastery. He was sent, by Pelagius, to Constantinople as nuncio, and on the death of that pontiff, he was elected in his room 590. He labored earnestly in his new dignity to heal differences, and to make profelytes; and in Sardinia, and also in England, by the preaching of Augustine, the monk, the blessings of the gospel were rapidly spread. This mild and benevolent pontiff, died 12th March 604, aged 60.

GREGORY II. a native of Rome, elected pope after Constantine, 715. He was an enlightened and virtuous pontiff, and died 12th Feb. 731.

GREGORY III. a native of Syria, who succeeded the preceding, 731. He excommunicated the Iconoclastes, and solicited the assistance of Charles Martel, against the Lombards, who ravaged Italy, by means of a pompous embassy which is regarded by some authors as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France. He was a charitable but magnificent pontiff, and the first who added temporal consequence and imposing splendor to the ecclesiastical power of the holy see. He died 28th Nov. 741.

GREGORY IV. a native of Rome, elected pope 827, or 828. He rebuilt Ostia, and visited France, to reconcile the jarring interests of the royal family, but returned without accomplishing his designs, and died at Rome, 25th Jan. 844.

GREGORY V. *Brunon*, a German, elected pope after John XVI. 996. He was opposed by Crescencius, the consul of Rome, who raised to the holy seat the anti-pope, John XVII. but the usurper was expelled by the influence of the emperor Otho, who was the relation of Gregory, and excommunicated in the council of Pavia. He died 18th Feb. 999, aged 27.

GREGORY VI. *John Gratian*, a Roman, elected pope 1044, after Benedict IX. He labored zealously to restore the revenues of the church to their former flourishing situation, and punished peculators and plunderers, but his anathemas offended those who reaped advantage from the public calamities, and a formidable party was raised against him. Gregory defeated them, and rendered travelling easy and safe, but the severity of his measures displeased again the Romans, who preferred public robbery, to private industry; and Gregory, in disgust, abdicated the tiara, in the council of Sutri, near Rome, 1046, and was succeeded by Clement II.

GREGORY VII. *Hildebrand*, son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany. He entered among the monks of Cluni, and obtained preferment at Rome, and in 1073 was elected successor to Alexander II. In his new dignity, the pope soon assumed extraordinary powers, and claiming superiority, not only in all spiritual but temporal affairs, he regarded the sovereigns of

of Europe as vassals whom he could depose and appoint at his pleasure. His presumption soon embroiled him with his ancient friend Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who had the weakness to submit to his power by the most mortifying penance. A reconciliation was followed by fresh disputes, and at last Henry elected another pontiff, in opposition to Gregory, while the offended Italian prevailed upon the German princes to appoint another emperor. At last Gregory, tired with the dissensions, which his inordinate ambition had raised around him, and disgusted with the murmurs of the Romans, retired to Salerno, where he died 24th May 1085.

GREGORY VIII. *Albert de Mora*, of Benevento, succeeded Urban III. as pope 1187, and died two months after, 17th Dec. exhorting the Christian princes to undertake a crusade against the infidels. The anti-pope Bourdin assumed also the name of Gregory VIII.

GREGORY IX. *Ugolin*, of the family of the count of Segni, and nephew to Innocent III. was elected^s pope 1227. He excited the christian princes to undertake a crusade, and Frederic, emperor of Germany, though twice excommunicated for his disputes with the see of Rome, joined the expedition. He died 12th Aug. 1241.

GREGORY X. *Theobald*, of the noble family of the Visconti, at Placentia, was elected pope 1271, while he was in the Holy-land, with Edward king of England. He summoned a general council at Lyons, and labored earnestly to heal all schisms, in religion, and to reconcile the Eastern and Western churches. He died 10th Jan. 1276, at Arezzo.

GREGORY XI. *Peter Roger*, nephew to Clement VI. and son of the count of Beaufort, of Limousin, was elected pope 1370. He was a zealous promoter of concord and reconciliation among the christian princes, and distinguished himself by his benevolence, his charity, and his liberal patronage of letters. He quitted Avignon, where the popes had fixed their residence for several years, and transferred the see to Rome, where he died 28th March, 1378, aged 47.

GREGORY XII. *Angelo Corario*, a native of Venice, made a cardinal by Innocent VII., and elected pope 1406, during the schism in the West. He was opposed by Benedict XIII. the other pope, and at last a general council, held at Pisa, deposed both the competitors, and elected Alexander V. in their room. Gregory who wished to oppose the proceeding of the council, at last fled before the storm to Gaeta and Rimini, and sent his abdication to the council of Constance. He died at Recanati, 13th Oct. 1417, aged 92.

GREGORY XIII. *Hugh Buoncompagno*, a Bolognese, elected pope after Pius V. 1572. He was an able civilian, and warmly opposed the protestants. He embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticoes, and chiefly immortalized himself by the reformation of the calendar, and the adoption of the style which bears his name. He was assisted in this honorable and necessary alteration by the labors of Lilio, an able astronomer of Rome, but though the plan was acknowledged universally useful, it was per-

tinaciously rejected by the protestant princes of Europe. Gregory also published the Decretals of Gratian, which were enriched with valuable learned notes. He died 10th April, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV. *Nicolas Sfondrate*, son of a senator of Milan, was elected pope after Urban VII. 1590. He declared himself, at the suggestion of Philip II. of Spain, against Henry IV. of France, and levied an army to enforce his threats, but his troops were defeated, and his military plans disconcerted. He died of the stone, 15th Oct. 1591, aged 57.

GREGORY XV. *Alexander Ludovisio*, of an ancient family of Bologna, was archbishop of his native town, and made a cardinal by Paul V. He was elected pope 1621, and died 8th July, 1623, aged 69. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric, and assisted the emperor and the king of Poland, in their wars. He wrote *Epistola ad Regem Perfarum Schah Abbas*, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo. — *Decisions de la Rote*.

GREGORY, *James*, a Scotch mathematician, born and educated at Aberdeen. His strong genius began early to display itself, and in 1663 at the age of 24 he invented the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name, but which the inexperience of the London artists could not then construct according to his approbation. He afterwards went to Italy, which at that time was considered as the cradle of mathematical knowledge, and applied the powers of his mind with such success that he discovered a new analytical method of summing up an infinite converging series to calculate with exactness the area of the hyperbola, and of the circle. On his return to London in 1669 he was chosen a member of the Royal society, and soon after engaged in an unfortunate controversy with Huygens about the quadrature of the circle, in which his arguments were false. His reputation as a mathematician, and as the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and of the burning concave mirror, was now so well established, that the royal academy at Paris proposed him to the French king as deserving an honorable pension from him, a step which was not, however, adopted. In 1672 he had a dispute, but in amicable terms with sir Isaac Newton after his wonderful discoveries on the nature of light, about the various utility of his dioptric telescope against that of the catoptric instrument of his antagonist. This able philosopher, whose genius daily contributed to the improvement of mathematical science, was unhappily attacked by a fever which proved fatal Dec. 1675, in his 36th year. A short history of his mathematical discoveries was compiled and published by his friend Mr. Collins, with his letters to him in the "*Commercium Epistolicum*." His works are *Optica Promota seu Abditata Radium Reflexorum & Refractorum Mysteria*, &c. 1663, translated by Dr. Desaguliers into English — *Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura*, &c. besides some papers in the philosophical transactions.

GREGORY, *David*, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 24th June 1661. He there received the elements of his education, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. The fame of his uncle and the perusal of his papers excited his attention

attention in mathematical pursuits, and at the age of 23 he was deemed capable to fill the mathematical chair of Edinburgh. He published, in 1684, an ingenious treatise called "Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum," 4to. and soon after, on the appearance of Newton's Principia, he applied himself to study the great truths of that immortal philosopher, and was the first to introduce them into the university schools. In 1691 he came to London with the intention of soliciting the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford upon Dr. Bernard's resignation, and by the friendship of sir Isaac Newton, and of Flamsteed, he succeeded, after being admitted at Baliol college, and incorporated M. A. and created M. D. He now devoted himself to his laborious studies, and displayed great powers in the elements of optics and physical and geometrical astronomy, improving the discoveries of others by new and elegant demonstrations. He proposed to publish the works of all the ancient mathematicians, and in the prosecution of this plan produced an edition of Euclid in Greek and Latin, and prepared with his friend Halley, an edition of the Conics of Apollonius. His labors however were stopped by death. He died at his villa near Maidenhead, 16th Oct. 1710, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory, in St. Mary's, Oxford, by his widow. His eldest son *David*, was educated at Christ church, and successively became regius professor of modern history, canon and dean of his college. Many of his papers were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and the various things which he wrote, and the improvement which he made in geometry and philosophy are fully mentioned in the Biographia Britannica. His brother *James* was for 33 years mathematical professor at Edinburgh, where he was succeeded by Maclaurin. — Another brother, *Charles*, was 32 years mathematical professor at St. Andrew's, where he was succeeded by his son *David*, author of a System of Arithmetic and Algebra in Latin.

GREGORY, *John*, an English divine, born at Agmondesham, Bucks, 10th Nov. 1607. His abilities displayed themselves so early that as his parents were poor, though well respected, his opulent neighbours united to give him a liberal education by common subscription. With this benevolent intention, he was sent with sir William Drake to Christ church, Oxford, as fervitor, under the tuition of Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Young Gregory rose in the esteem of his fellow students, he took his degree of M. A. 1631, and was made by dean Duppa, chaplain of the cathedral. When Duppa was promoted to the see of Chichester, and afterwards to Salisbury, he accompanied him as his domestic chaplain, and obtained from him a stall in the church of Sarum. The violence of the times, however, did not long permit him to enjoy his ecclesiastical honors, he was ejected by the parliament, and, in his distress, he went to reside in the house of one Sutton, who kept an ale-house at Kiddington green, near Oxford, to whose son he had been tutor, where he died of the gout in his stomach, March 13th 1646. His remains were buried in Oxford cathedral. His works were Notes and Observations on some Passages of Scripture, — an

edition of Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law — "Gregorii Posthuma," &c.

GREGORY, *Edmund*, author of the "Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy," — of "a Meditation on Job," 8vo. was of Trinity college, Oxford, and died 1650.

GREGORY, *Dr. John*, a physician of respectability, born at Aberdeen. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and became professor of philosophy and medicine at Aberdeen. He wrote several valuable medical tracts, but he is chiefly known for his "Comparative View of the State of Man, and other Animals," — a Father's Legacy to his Daughter, and other moral pieces. He settled in London in 1751, but removed to Edinburgh as professor of physic, in 1766, and died there 1773, aged 49. His works have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo.

GREGORY, *Peter*, a native of Toulouse, author of some learned but injudicious works. He died 1527.

GREGORIUS, *Georgius Florentius*, or *Gregory of Tours*, a learned bishop of Tours, in the 6th century. He was an able writer, as his History of France, Lives of the Saints, and other works fully prove, though Gibbon censures his style as devoid of elegance and simplicity. He died about 595.

GRENADA, *Lewis de*, a Dominican, born at Grenada. Devoted to the duties and austerities of a monastic life, he had the firmness to refuse the bishopric of Braganza, and died 1588, aged 84. He wrote several works which evince his labors, his piety, and his benevolence.

GRENAN, *Benignus*, a Latin poet, professor of rhetoric at Harcourt. He was born at Noyers, and died at Paris 1723, aged 42. He was the friend and the poetical rival of professor Coffin. His verses contain great elegance, with many noble and delicate sentiments.

GREUCE, a French painter of great merit. His pieces are much admired, especially the sacrifice of Jephtha, Diana and Endymion, Susannah, &c.

GRENVILLE, *George*, a celebrated statesman, known in parliamentary history, for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, passed in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770. He was distinguished for his eloquence in the senate, and possessed that extensive and enlightened knowledge which fitted him for the highest offices of the state. He was, in 1754, made treasurer of the navy, and became first lord of the treasury in 1763, but resigned two years after to lord Rockingham. He died 13th Nov. 1770, aged 58. By Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Wyndham, he had four sons and five daughters, and of these, the present marquis of Buckingham, who inherited the family estates in Buckinghamshire; lord Grenville, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, have raised themselves high in the public estimation for their services to their country, in the important offices which they have filled with so much ability, firmness, and wisdom.

GRESHAM, *sir Thomas*, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in London 1519, and was bound apprentice to a mercer. That his mind might however be somewhat cultivated, he became a member of Caius college, Cambridge, where his proficiency was such that he was called by Caius the founder, "Doctissimus Mercator." He was admitted into the mercers' company in 1543, and about that time married,

ried, and, in 1551, he went to Antwerp to settle as agent to king Edward, for taking up money from the Flemish merchants. In this office he displayed great dexterity and wisdom, and made the balance of trade preponderate much in favor of England. On Mary's accession he was removed from his office, in consequence of which he presented a petition to the queen, and represented in modest terms the many services which he had rendered to her brother Edward, and to the kingdom, in consequence of which he was restored to favor, and continued in the same employment under Elizabeth. In 1559, he was knighted by the queen, and in the midst of his great reputation, and commercial prosperity, he built himself a mansion-house on the west side of Bishopsgate street, but his hopes were ruined, and his happiness embittered by the death of his only son, a youth of 16, in 1564. Full of liberality, sir Thomas wished that the merchants of London might meet in a more convenient place than the open air in Lombard street, and therefore, agreeable to his suggestions, the city of London bought for more than 3532l. about 80 houses, which were pulled down, and on the site of them was begun, 7th June 1566, the erection of a noble building. It was fully completed in 1569, at sir Thomas's expence, after the model of the exchange at Antwerp, and Jan. 29th 1570, Elizabeth, attended by her nobility, visited it, and by the voice of a herald, caused it to be proclaimed "the Royal Exchange." Sir Thomas afterwards built the mansion-house at Osterley park, for his residence, and he determined to appropriate his house in Bishopsgate street to literary purposes, though earnestly solicited to apply his liberality to the foundation of a college at Oxford, or more particularly at Cambridge, where he had received some part of his education. In 1575 he therefore founded Gresham college, leaving the half of his property in the Royal exchange to the corporation of London, and the other to the mercers' company, for the endowment of seven lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, rhetoric, geometry, and music, at 50l. each, with his house where the lectures were to be delivered. Besides these munificent donations, he was a very liberal benefactor to various charities and institutions, and, in every respect, shewed that riches in his hand could best be employed in acts of benevolence and humanity. This truly illustrious character did not long enjoy the satisfaction of conscious and dignified virtue; he fell down senseless on his return from the exchange to his house, Bishopsgate street, and expired soon after, 21st Nov. 1579. He was buried with great pomp in his parish church of St. Helen's. His corpse was attended by 100 poor men and as many women, clothed in black, and the expences of the funeral, in those cheap days, amounted to no less than 800l. His lady survived him some years, she died 23d Nov. 1596, and was buried in the same vault with him. The character of this generous and public spirited man has been drawn accurately by Mr. Ward, who observes that, to the knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and an eagerness to patronize literature and learned men, he united a very comprehensive knowledge of commercial affairs, foreign and domestic. He therefore deservedly acquired an immense fortune, which rendered him not only the highest commoer in the kingdom, with the appellation

of the Royal merchant, but the most capable and the most willing to employ his opulence in such acts as dignify human nature.

GRESSET, *John Baptist Lewis*, a celebrated French poet, known chiefly for his elegant, lively, and interesting poem called *Vert-vert*. His *Ceuvres Diverses* were published 1748, 12mo. He was director of the French academy, and obtained the order of St. Michael, and letters of nobility. He died at his native town, Amiens, 16th June 1777, aged 68. His comedy of the *Mechant* was a very popular play.

GRETZER, *James*, a learned jesuit, born at Marcdorf 1561. He was 24 years professor of morality and school divinity at Ingoldstadt, and published a great number of books on theological subjects, and against the protestants. To great learning he united unusual modesty. He died at Ingoldstadt 1635. His works were published at Ratibon, in 17 vols. folio, by Nicéron, 1739.

GREVENBROECK, a Flemish painter of the 17th century, admired for his sea pieces, and particularly for the correctness with which he delineated the most minute objects.

GREVILLE, *Fulk*, or *Foulk*, lord Brooke, was born 1554, at Beauchamp court, Warwickshire, the seat of his father sir Fulk Greville. He was educated, as is supposed, at Shrewsbury school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Oxford. After travelling abroad he was introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, where he became a great favorite, and where he obtained an annual income of above 2000l. as clerk of the signet to the council of Wales. Though prevented by the commands of the queen from indulging his attachment to military affairs, he distinguished himself, with his affectionate friend sir Philip Sydney, in the tilts and tournaments which engaged the public attention on the expected marriage of Elizabeth to the duke of Anjou. In 1597 he was knighted, and continued to represent his county in parliament till the end of the queen's reign. Though under James he obtained the grant of Warwick castle, on the reparation of which he spent 20,000l. yet he found Cecil jealous of his power, and therefore retired to privacy, and to studious pursuits. He wished to engage in the history of his country from the union of the two roses in Henry VII.; but Cecil the secretary refused him the perusal of those papers which might have thrown a great light on the annals of that interesting period. After Cecil's death he became, in 1615, a favorite at court, and was made under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1620 he was raised to the dignity of the peerage. He continued in the favor of Charles I. and in the beginning of his reign founded a history lecture in the university of Cambridge, with an annual salary of 100l. The succeeding history of his life is most melancholy; Ralph Heywood, one of his domestics, considering his services too long unrewarded, upbraided him in his chamber with unusual freedom, and upon finding his application disregarded, stabbed him mortally in the back with a knife or sword, and then retiring to an adjoining chamber, destroyed himself with the same weapon. This bloody catastrophe happened at Brook-house, Holborn, 30th Sept. 1628. The dead body was conveyed to Warwick, and buried in St. Mary's church there. Lord Brooke deserves

deserves to be recorded not merely as a courtier, but as the friend and patron of learned men, and among his respectable associates may be numbered besides Sidney, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Egerton, Overal, Camden, Speed, Davenant, &c. As he was never married, his estates descended to his relation Robert Greville.

GREVIN, *James*, a French poet and physician, born at Clermont 1538. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin, 5th Nov. 1573. He wrote three plays; and had he not died thus prematurely, he would have been distinguished still more by his genius as a poet, and by extensive practice as a physician. His poems, &c. were printed at Paris 1561, in 8vo. As he was a strong Calvinist, he joined Roche Chandieu and Christian to write the well-known poem "the Temple," against Ronsard, who in his "Miserics of the Time," had abused the protestants.

GREVIUS, or GRÆVIUS, *John George*, a learned Latin critic, born at Naumbourg in Saxony, 29th Jan. 1632. He finished his studies at Leipzig, but though intended for the law by his father, he paid much attention to classical literature, and by the friendship and assistance of J. F. Gronovius at Deventer, and of D. Heinsius at Leyden, he laid the foundation of that universal learning, which soon after so eminently distinguished him. By the persuasion of D. Blondel, at Amsterdam, he quitted the tenets of Luther for those of Calvin. His reputation was so well established that his assistance as public professor was solicited by the elector of Brandenburg, but he finally settled at Deventer, where he succeeded his friend Gronovius. After adorning, by his eloquence and the great powers of his mind, successively, the chairs of eloquence, politics, and history; and after being honored with the particular attentions of the states of Utrecht, who, as well as many students from Germany and England, paid homage to his superior abilities; this excellent scholar was suddenly carried off by an apoplexy, 11th Jan. 1703, aged 71. By his wife, whom he married 1656, he had 18 children, but only four daughters survived him. As an editor and annotator, Grævius has acquired great celebrity. Hesiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Florus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Cæsar, Lucian, &c. were edited by him, besides Callimachus, which his son, who died in his 23d year, had nearly completed. His chief work is his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols. fol. to which he added Thesaurus Antiq. et Hist. Italix, printed after his death, 3 vols. fol. The best part of his letters to the learned men of the age were preserved in Dr. Mead's collection.

GREUZE, a very eminent French painter. His *Pere de Famille* giving his daughter to an honest peasant, to whom she was betrothed, his *Filial Piety*, and his young Woman deploring the loss of her canary-bird, are very fine performances.

GREW, *Obadiab*, an English divine, born at Atherston, Warwickshire, 1607. He entered at Baliol college, and after taking his degrees in arts, he entered into orders at the age of 28, and favoring the views of parliament, settled at Coventry as minister of St. Michael's there. Active and exemplary in his conduct, he was an indefatigable parish priest, and as he sided with the presbyterians against the hierarchy, so he opposed them in their views of cutting off the king; and

even drew a promise from Cromwell, as he passed through Coventry, in 1647, that no violence should be offered to his royal master. In 1651, he took both his degrees in divinity, but at the restoration he refused to conform, for which he was ejected from his parish. He died 22d Oct. 1698. He published *Meditations on the Parable of the Prodigal Son*, and other theological tracts.

GREW, *Nehemiah*, son of the preceding, was eminent as a writer and a physician. He was educated abroad, and was admitted into the college of physicians 1680. His great merits and extensive practice, in London, recommended him to the Royal society, of which he became fellow; and in 1677, secretary. Besides the publication of the philosophical transactions in which he was engaged, he sent to press the *Anatomy of Plants*, fol. — *Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach*, &c. fol. — *Catalogue of the Rarities of the Royal society* — *Cosmologia Sacra*, &c. He died suddenly, Lady-day 1711, in London.

GREY, *lady Jane*, celebrated for her virtues and her misfortunes, was daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of Mary, dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate-hall, Leicestershire, and from her very infancy shewed great quickness and comprehension of mind. Under Harding and Aylmer, her father's chaplains, she improved herself in the various branches of learning; and became such a proficient in languages, that she spoke and wrote, with astonishing facility, the French, Italian, Latin, and it is said the Greek; and was also well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee. To these high acquirements in literature, were united great beauty, the mildest manners, and the most captivating virtues of humility, benevolence, and modesty. Regardless of the pleasures and frivolous occupations of the great, she sought for gratification in reading and in meditation, and she observed to her tutor Ascham, who found her reading Plato while the rest of the family were hunting in the park, that the sport which they were enjoying, was but a shadow compared to the pleasure which she received from the sublime author. The alliances of her family, however, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in her beloved seclusion. No sooner was the declining health of the sixth Edward perceived by his courtiers, than Dudley, duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the unsuspecting monarch, to settle the crown on his relation, lady Jane, whose attachment to the principles of the reformation was indubitable; and to pass over his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the artful favorite married his son Guildford Dudley to the future queen, and thus paved the way to the elevation of his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in these plans of approaching greatness, Jane alone seemed unconcerned, and when, at last, on Edward's death, she was hailed as queen by her ambitious father-in-law, Northumberland, she refused the proffered dignity, till the authority of her father the duke of Suffolk, and the entreaties of a husband whom the tenderly loved, prevailed upon her reluctantly to consent. She was as usual, conveyed to the tower, preparatory to her coronation, and she was proclaimed queen in the city, and honored with all the marks of royalty. This sum-

shine of prosperity, was, however, but transitory; her rival Mary proved more powerful, and the kingdom seemed to espouse her cause with such loyalty, that Northumberland and Suffolk yielded to the popular voice, and lady Jane, after being treated as queen for a few days, descended again, and with exultation, to privacy. But misfortunes accompanied her fall. She saw her father-in-law and his family, her own father and his numerous adherents brought to the Tower, and at last expire under the hand of the executioner, and she herself together with her husband were to complete the bloody tragedy. She and lord Guilford and Cranmer were carried to Guildhall from the Tower and attainted of high treason, and condemned, but it is imagined that had not Wyatt's rebellion at that time alarmed the suspicions of the bigoted Mary, the innocent Jane might have been pardoned. Three months after her condemnation she was ordered to prepare for death, and as her husband was dissuaded from increasing their mutual bitterness by taking leave of each other, she gave him her last farewell through the window as he passed to the place of execution, and soon after the saw his headless body wrapped in a linen cloth borne to the chapel. From the horrid sight she was soon summoned herself to the scaffold, where she suffered with the most christian resignation, exclaiming with fervency, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." This bloody catastrophe took place 12th Feb. 1554. Jane carried with her to the grave, the regrets and the affections of the protestants, and Mary in shedding the blood of those who were so nearly related to her, seemed to proclaim that she little regarded the sacrificing of the lives of her subjects to her own bigoted principles.

GREY, *Dr. Zachary*, an English scholar, descended from a Yorkshire family. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of LL. D. He was rector of Houghton-Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Giles' and St. Peter's in Cambridge, and died 25th Nov. 1766, aged 79. He was author of near 30 publications, the best known of which is his edition of Hudibras, with curious and interesting notes, 2 vols. which has been censured and ridiculed by Warburton and H. Fielding, but ably defended by Warton on Shakespeare. He also answered Neale's History of the Puritans, 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Grey was twice married and left two daughters.

GREY, *Dr. Richard*, an English divine, born 1693. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of Kilncote, Leicestershire, and afterwards Hinton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's. He was made D. D. 1731, by the university for his "System of English Ecclesiastical Law." He published besides in 1736 an anonymous pamphlet called "The Miserable and Distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church Established," 8vo. — and also "A New Method of learning Hebrew without Points," — Liber Jobi — the Last Words of David — some sermons, &c. He left some daughters, and died 28th Feb. 1771, aged 78.

GRIBALDUS, *Matthew*, a learned civilian of Padua, who left Italy to embrace the protestant faith, and became professor of civil law at Tübingen. He followed the errors of the anti-trinitarians, for which he was obliged to fly from Tübingen, and he was at last seized

at Bern, where the plague carried him off in Sep. 1564, and thus prevented the ignominious death which his persecutors would have inflicted upon him. He wrote some valuable books on civil law, the best known of which is his "Commentarii in Legem de Rerum Mixturâ, et de Jure Fisci."

GRIEBNER, *Michael Henry*, professor of the law at Wittenberg, died 1734. He wrote several works in Latin on jurisprudence, &c. and his abilities are mentioned with respect by Saxius in his Onomasticon.

GRIERSON, *Constance*, a woman of great respectability as a scholar in Greek and Roman literature. She was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, of poor and illiterate parents, but she proved her title to celebrity by her edition of Tacitus, dedicated to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence, inscribed to his son, and also by her poems, and a Greek epigram of great merit. In acknowledgment of her literary abilities, lord Carteret inserted her name in the patent which granted the office of king's printer to her husband for life. She died in 1733, aged only 27. She received, as she informed Mrs. Pilkington, some instruction from the clergyman of her parish, but for the best part of her learning, she was indebted to her own industry. To her learning and philosophical knowledge, she united great modesty, genuine piety, and every female virtue.

GRIFFET, *Henry*, a jesuit of Moulins, who died at Brussels 1775, aged 77. He published Daniel's History of France, in which he continued the reign of Lewis XIII. 7 vols. 4to. besides sermons, and a popular work called "Delices des Pays Bas," 5 vols. 12mo.

GRIFFIER, *John*, an eminent painter, called old Griffier, and abroad the gentleman of Utrecht. He was born at Amsterdam, and died in London 1718, aged 60. His views on the Thames were much admired, as also his etched prints of birds, beasts, &c. from the designs of F. Barlow. His son *Robert*, called the young Griffier, was born in England, and was living in 1713. He was an excellent landscape painter.

GRIFFIN, the last prince of Wales before its total subjugation by the English, was inhumanly put to death in London by his conqueror.

GRIFFITH, *Michael*, a native of London, who studied at Seville and in the Low Countries, and became a jesuit, and was sent as missionary of his order to England. He died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65. He wrote *Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ*, 4 vols. fol. — *Britannia Illustrata*, 4to.

GRIFFITHS, *Ralph*, a native of Shropshire, known in the republic of letters as the first editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review a periodical work, begun in 1749, and by his assiduity and the co-operation of men of talents and information raised to great celebrity. This useful work was so ably and so successfully conducted, that it procured him a comfortable independence, on which he retired to his residence at Turnham Green, some years before his death. He was honored for his services to literature with the degree of LL. D. from one of the American universities, and he died 1803, aged 83.

GRIGNAN, *Frances Margaret de Seigné*, countess of, daughter of the celebrated madam de Seigné, was born in 1646. She married in 1669, count Grignan, an officer of high rank at the court of Lewis XIV. Her residence

residence in Provence with her husband, and at a distance from her mother, was the cause of the writing of those excellent letters, which passed between the mother and daughter. She had two daughters and one son. She died 1705, one year after the death of her son, and her husband survived her till 1714, aged 85.

GRIGNON, *Jaques*, a French engraver at the end of the 17th century. His best works are his portraits. He engraved some pieces from Chauveau's designs for "les Tableaux de la Penitence."

GRIMALDI, *John Francis*, a painter, born at Bologna 1606. He studied under his relations the Caraccis, and was honorably employed by Innocent X. in adorning the Vatican, and the other edifices of Rome. He also was engaged by Mazarin at Paris for three years in embellishing his palace and the Louvre, but the troubles of the times, and the warmth with which he espoused the cause of his patron, obliged him to fly to the jesuits for protection. On his return to Rome he gained the patronage of Innocent's two successors, Alexander VII. and Clement IX. and devoted the labors of his pencil in their service. He was also skilled in architecture, and 42 of his engravings in aqua fortis, are mentioned with great commendation. In him the celebrity of the painter was united with great benevolence and the most charitable disposition. He died of a dropy at Rome 1660, leaving a considerable fortune among his six children, the youngest of whom *Alexander*, distinguished himself as a painter.

GRIMANI, *Domenico*, son of the doge of Venice, was born there 1460. He was a learned man and the correspondent of Erasmus, and translated some of Chrysostom's homilies into Latin. He was made a cardinal and died 1523.

GRIMANI, *Hubert*, an excellent portrait painter of Delft, who died 1629, aged 30.

GRIMAREST, *Leonard*, a French writer who died 1720. He wrote the Life of Charles XII. and that of Moliere, severely censured by Voltaire.

GRIMAUD, *N. de*, professor of medicine at Montpellier, is author of a treatise on Fevers — Memoirs on Nutrition, &c. He died 1791.

GRIMMER, *James*, a much admired landscape painter of Antwerp, who died 1546, aged 30.

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who affected to make no distinction between night and day. His portraits are highly valued as cabinet pieces. He died 1740.

GRIMSTON, *sir Harbottle*, a learned lawyer, master of the rolls to Charles I. He died 1683, aged 99.

GRINDAL, *Edmund*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1519 at Haltingham in Cumberland. He entered at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and then removed to Christ's, and afterwards to Pembroke hall, where he became fellow 1538, and M. A. 1541. He was afterwards chosen lady Margaret's public preacher, and distinguished himself so much that Ridley bishop of London made him his chaplain 1550. The next year he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1553 he obtained a stall at Westminster, and was marked as one of those who were to enjoy in two portions the rich bishopric of Durham, but the succession of Mary clouded all his prospects. He fled to Strasburg, and there remained till the death of the queen, when his services were employed in drawing up the new liturgy and in opposing in a public dispute with seven other

protestants the popish prelates. In 1559 he was made master of Pembroke hall, in the room of Young, who refused the oaths of supremacy, and the same year he was nominated to succeed after Bonner's deposition as bishop of London. In 1564 he took his degree of D. D. and in 1570 he was translated to York, and succeeded Parker five years after in the see of Canterbury. His elevation was of short duration. Elizabeth saw with displeasure that the frequent meetings of the clergy for purposes of mutual improvement, and for the better understanding of the scripture, were often converted into faction instead of christian edification, and she therefore directed Grindal to exercise his authority to abolish these prophesyings, as they were called. The primate who acknowledged that the interference of the laity in these public meetings was often subversive of good order and decorum, yet saw consequences in the friendly meeting of the clergy so favorable to the cause of religion that he ventured to dispute with the queen about the propriety of her measures. Elizabeth was peremptory, her commands were issued to the bishops to silence all prophesyings and exercises, all preachers not lawfully called; and Grindal after being allowed a decent time to consider of his conduct, was, by order of the Star-chamber, confined to his house, and his see sequestered from him. Though in some degree afterwards restored to his metropolitan power, yet he chose to resign his see, and to receive a pension from the queen. With this he retired to Croydon, but died two months after 6th July, 1583, and was interred in Croydon church. This learned prelate, whose firmness was doubted whilst he held the see of London, and seemed to waver in his treatment of the papists, wrote little. The patrons of his early life, were besides Ridley, secretary Cecil and archbishop Parker. He was engaged in drawing up the statutes for the government of Christ-church, Oxford, and by his humanity he provided a new settlement at Embden for the British merchants of Antwerp, whom Spanish tyranny oppressed and insulted.

GRINGONNEUR, *Jacquemin*, a Parisian painter in the 14th century, said to have invented playing cards about 1392, to amuse the melancholy hours of Charles VI. king of France. Some, however, imagine that cards were in fashion long before the derangement of the sixth Charles.

GRINGORE, *Peter*, herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died 1544. His "Moralities" in verse, though not very interesting, are curious, to mark the progress of theatrical improvement.

GRISAUNT, *William*, an English physician, astronomer, and mathematician, who studied at Merton college, Oxford, and to avoid the suspicion of magic which in those barbarous ages attended the possession of learning, fled over to France. He settled at Montpellier and afterwards at Marseilles, where he acquired eminence and fame by an inquisitive examination of the diseases and constitution of his patients. His son rose to the pontificate under the name of Urban V. His works are mentioned in Aikin's Biog. Memoirs. The time of his death is unknown, though he was an old man in 1350.

GRIVE, *John de la*, a French geographer born at Sedan. He died 1757, aged 68. His "Topography of Paris" is extremely accurate, and his plans

of

of Versailles, Marly, &c. are much admired. He wrote also a Manual of Spherical Trigonometry, and other works.

GROCYN, *William*, a learned Englishman, born at Bristol 1442, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1479 he obtained from his college the rectory of Newton Longville, Bucks, and afterwards in consequence of holding in the ablest manner a disputation before Richard III. when he visited Oxford, he was made prebendary of Lincoln. He travelled to Italy, and improved himself in the Greek, then little understood, under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian, and at his return 1491, settled at Exeter college, Oxford, where he became public professor of his favorite language. He was the correspondent and friend of Erasmus. When that illustrious scholar visited Oxford, Grocyn received him with affection, and introduced him to Warham the primate, and other great and learned men. In 1490, Grocyn exchanged his living for the mastership of All-hallows college, Maidstone, Kent, where he died 1522, of a stroke of the palsy, which the year before had greatly impaired his faculties. He had little respect for Plato, but paid great homage to the philosophy of Aristotle, whose works, he undertook with Latimer, Linacre, and More, to translate, but did not pursue. He left part of his property to Linacre his executor, and to Thomas Lilly the grammarian, who was his godson. A Latin epistle from him to Aldus Manutius, is preserved in Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra. Though Erasmus says this is all he wrote, yet some other writings of his are mentioned by Bale and Leland.

GROCHOWSKI, a Pole, who, after serving in the Prussian armies, took up arms in defence of his country against the Russians. He was with Kosciuszko, at the battle of Syezekociny, 6th June, 1791, and was mortally wounded by a cannon ball.

GRODITUS, *Stanislaus*, a jesuit of Poland, author of eight volumes of Latin sermons, and other polemical writings. He died at Cracow, 1613.

GRONOVIVS, *John Frederic*, a respectable civilian, critic, and historian, born at Hamburgh, 1613. After making great progress in literature at home, he travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, further to increase the resources of his mind, and on his return through Deventer, he was stopped, and honorably appointed professor of polite learning. In 1658 he removed to Leyden as successor in the professorial chair, to Dan. Heinius, and there he died greatly regretted, 1672. He married at Deventer, and had two sons both eminent in literature. He published a dissertation on Statius Sylva — a treatise on the Sestertie — a work of Ecclesiastical Writers, besides valuable editions of Plautus, Seneca, Sallust, Livy, Quintilian, Pliny, &c.

GRONOVIVS, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, 20th Oct. 1645, and educated under his father at Leyden. In 1670, he visited England, and not only examined the valuable libraries of the universities, but he gained the friendship of the learned, of Pocock, Pearson, and M. Casaubon, and after his return to Leyden, he extended his travels to France, where he was introduced to Chaplain, d'Herbelot, Thevenot, and other scholars. Though his father's death disconcerted his plans, he proceeded to Italy, where the grand duke of Tuscany, in respect to his merits,

granted him a pension, and a professor's chair at Pisa, where he had for his colleague Henry Norris, afterwards a cardinal. After some time he left Tuscany, and returning by the way of Venice and Padua, he came to Leyden, where, in 1679, a professorship awaited him. In this peaceful retreat, endeared to him by the residence of his father, and the partialities of youthful life, he determined to pass the remainder of his days, and therefore rejected the honorable offers of a chair at Padua, and also at Keil, in Holstein, under the duke of Sleswick. In the midst of his literary occupations the death of his favorite daughter rent his bosom with affliction, so that in the fullness of his grief, he fell sick, and five weeks after followed her to the grave, 21st Oct. 1716. He left two sons, the eldest a physician and the youngest *Abraham*, history professor at Utrecht. Gronovius was inferior to his father in modesty and moderation, though superior in learning; but his virulence against his literary antagonists was such, that he was called a second Scioppius. Besides editions of Macrobius, Polybius, &c. he published that valuable book, "*Theaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum*" 13 vols. fol.

GROPPER, *John*, an able polemic of Westphalia, who refused a cardinal's hat. He died at Rome 1559. He had a great abhorrence of women. He wrote a valuable work "*Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis*."

GROS, *Peter*, an able sculptor, born at Paris. He embellished the capital of France with many fine specimens of his art, and died at Rome 1710, aged 44.

GROS, *Nicholas*, a theologian of Rheims, whose opposition to the bull unigenitus, obliged him to fly from France. He was for some time in England, and wrote several things on temporary subjects. He was theological professor at Amersfort, and in his writings ably supported the jansenists in Holland. He died 1751, aged 76.

GROSE, *Francis*, an English antiquary, and able writer. He illustrated "*the Antiquity of England and Wales*" in 4 vols. 4to. "*and of Scotland*," in two. His design, with respect to Ireland, was checked by death, which carried him off in Dublin, in 1791, aged 52. He published besides "*a Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*," — "*Military Antiquities*, &c. — a treatise on Ancient Armour, &c. His talents were much admired as a draughtsman, and he was equally respectable as a pleasing and agreeable companion in private life.

GROSLEY, *Peter John*, member of the academy of belles lettres, and of Inscriptions, was born at Troyes, and died there 1785, aged 67. He wrote "*Recherches pour l'Histoire du Droit François*" — the Lives of the two Pithou's, &c. besides large contributions to the Encyclopedia, and the Dictionnaire Historique.

GROSSETESTE, *Robert*, an English prelate, born about 1175, at Stradbrook, Suffolk. Though obscurely born, he received a decent education, most ably assisted by indefatigable application, at Oxford and Paris, where he became a respectable proficient in Greek literature, little regarded at that time. On returning from Paris, he read lectures on philosophy and divinity at Oxford, and from the celebrity which he acquired was made archdeacon of Chester, afterwards of Wilts, and in 1234-5, elected bishop of Lincoln. He died at Buckden, 1253, highly respected for learning, integrity, and piety, even in the opinion of Matthew Paris, who often speaks of him with marked indifference. He wrote commentaries

commentaries on Aristotle, and other voluminous works, mentioned in Tanner's *Bibliothèque*. He possessed besides great learning, a clear and vigorous intellect. Dr. Pegge has written his life.

GROSTESTE, Claude, a French refugee, who came to London, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was minister of the Savoy, and wrote several sermons, and a treatise on the Inspiration of the Sacred Books, displaying learning, benevolence, and humility. He died 1713, aged 28.

GROSVENOR, Benjamin, a native of London, made minister of a dissenting congregation, in Crosby square, 1704, and in 1716 removed to Salters' hall meeting-house. Besides essay on Health, and the Mourner, often edited, and universally approved, he wrote several sermons, and died 1758, aged 83.

GROTIUS or GROOT, Hugo, a celebrated writer, son of John de Groot, a respectable burgo-master of Delft. He was born at Delft, 10th April 1583, and from his earliest years displayed strong powers of mind, great genius, sound judgment, and a most retentive memory. He studied at the Hague, and afterwards removed to Leyden under the care of Francis Junius, and here Joseph Scaliger saw and admired his promising abilities, and affectionately interested himself in his improvement. In 1598 he accompanied count Justin of Nassau, and the grand pensioner Barnevelt, in their embassy to France, and he was received with every mark of kindness by the court, and presented by Henry IV. with his picture and a gold chain. The university of Paris also paid its respect to this learned youth, and granted him a doctor of law's degree before his return to Holland. Devoting himself to the law, he pleaded his first cause at Delft, and though scarce 17, he commanded the general applause by his eloquence and extensive information. But polite literature also engaged much of his attention, and in 1599 he published an edition of Martianus Capella, dedicated to the celebrated de Thou, and translated into Latin, Stevin's treatise for the instruction of pilots in finding a ship's place at sea. In 1600, he published his *Phænomena* of Aratus, and acquired such celebrity as a poet that his *Prosopopœia* was translated into French by du Vaer, Rapin, Pasquier, and Malherbe, and into Greek by Casaubon. He also wrote tragedies, and his *Adamus Exul*, his *Christus Patiens*, and his *Joseph*, were received with great applause. In 1603, he was appointed historiographer to the states of Holland, who thus selected him as the ablest historian worthy to transmit to posterity the heroic deeds of their countrymen, and their emancipation from Spanish slavery. He was next appointed advocate general for the fife of Holland and Zealand, with an increased salary, and he ably defended in 1609, in his "*Mare Liberum*" the freedom of the ocean, and the right of the Dutch to trade to the east, though the work was severely and acutely censured by Selden. His treatise *de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ*, to assert the ancient independence of his country from the Roman yoke, and the modern usurpations of Spain appeared in 1610, and was rewarded with the unanimous thanks of the states. In 1613, he was honorably elected pensionary of Rotterdam, and obtained a seat in the assembly of the states of Holland, and afterwards of the states general, and soon after his abilities were employed in settling the

disputes between the English and the Dutch, on the subject of the fishery in the Northern seas. In the religious differences which now began to agitate Holland, Grotius who had hitherto marched unopposed in the road of honor and glory, took a share, and, in embracing the tenets of Arminius, he declared himself a zealous advocate for toleration. His conduct, and that of those with whom he acted, proved offensive to prince Maurice, and the conference, begun for reconciliation, soon ended in mistrust and warfare. At the national synod of Dort, 15th Nov. 1618, the five articles of the Arminians were condemned, their ministers were banished, and their three able defenders Barnevelt, Grotius, and Hoogarbets, were tried, and the first was executed, and the others doomed to perpetual imprisonment. In his prison of Louvestein, Grotius found consolation in literary occupations, and though his confinement was rigorous, he derived every comfort from the attentions of his wife, who after some difficulty was permitted to visit him. The fond care of this worthy woman at last procured his deliverance, after a captivity of nearly two years, and on pretence of removing books which she declared proved injurious to her husband's health, she was permitted to send away a small chest of drawers of the length of three feet and a half in which he was confined. Thus carried by two soldiers from the fortress of Louvestein, the chest was removed to Gorcum on horseback, and at the house of a friend the illustrious prisoner was set at liberty, and immediately escaped disguised in the dress of a mason with a rule and a trowel, to Valvic in Brabant, and then to Antwerp. From Antwerp he wrote to the states general exculpating himself, and asserting that his conduct was guided by the purest love for his country, and the sincerest regard for the interests of the states, and he afterwards went to Paris, where he received a pension from the French court. His apology appeared in 1622, but it was received with such indignation by the states general, that all persons were forbidden to read it on pain of death, and a decree was issued to seize the offending author wherever he could be found. In 1623 he retired from the tumults of Paris to the seat of one of his friends near Boulogne, and there began his great work on the Rights of Peace and War. The death of Maurice in Holland made no change in the politics of the Dutch, and the next stadtholder, Frederic Henry, professed the same enmity against the exiled sufferer, but, at last, through the solicitations of his friends, and the earnest applications of his wife, the confiscation was removed from his property, and in Oct. 1631, he ventured to revisit Holland. Though honorably received at Rotterdam, at Amsterdam, and at Delft, he found still the spirit of rancor in the magistrates, and when threatened again with persecution, he determined to remove from an ungrateful country on which his services and his writings have conferred immortal fame. In March 1632, he retired to Hamburgh, and there was flattered with the most pressing and liberal invitations from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holstein, and other princes, but he preferred the friendship of Oxenstiern, and a residence in Sweden, to all other situations. By the kindness of his new patron, and the celebrity of his own meritorious works, he was at last declared counsellor to the queen of Sweden, and appointed her ambassador to France, and for eight

eight years, till 1644, he supported the character of his station, and the interests of his new adopted country, with firmness and with dignity. When, at his own solicitation, he retired from the French embassy, he removed through Holland to Sweden, and was honorably received by queen Christina; but seeing the cabals of his enemies, who, without merit, were jealous of his fame and consequence, he sighed again for retirement, and requested permission to go to Lubec. On the 12th of August, 1645, he embarked, but the vessel was driven by a dreadful storm on the coast of Pomerania, and Grotius, intent to reach Lubec, arrived at Rostock, after a tedious journey of sixty miles, exposed to the rain and to the inclemency of the air. The difficulties of his journey were increased by the attacks of a fever, and the illustrious stranger, whom the ingratitude of his countrymen had banished from his home, and the envy of courtiers had driven from his long wished for asylum, sinking under fatigue and disease, expired at midnight, 28th Aug. 1645. His remains were conveyed to Delft, and deposited in the grave of his family, where this modest epitaph written by himself marks the spot;

Grotius hic Hugo est, Batavum captivus et exul,

Legatus regni, Suceia magna, tui.

Besides his valuable treatise on the Christian religion, which is known to every student of christianity, and his treatise de Jure Belli & Pacis, and the other pieces already mentioned, he published, among other works, *Via ad Pacem Ecclesiasticam* — *Anthologia* — *Historia Gothorum* — *Commentary on the Old and New Testaments* — *Dissertation Historic. de Dogmat. Ritib. &c. Ecclesiæ, &c.* — *de Origine Gentium Americæ.* — *Notes on Tacitus, Lucian, &c.* — *Epistles, &c.* His wife, Mary Reigelberg, whom he married 1608, survived him. She was a woman of a most respectable family in Zealand, and in her character most amiable, benevolent, and exemplary. The religious opinions of Grotius were very favorable to the church of England, and it is no despicable testimony to the purity and authenticity of the doctrines of our national establishment, that its tenets and discipline were commended and applauded by a man whose judgment was so discriminating, and whose opinion is so respectable and so satisfactory, especially on the subject of religion, to which he devoted, for a long time, all the powers of a strong, vigorous, and unprejudiced mind. Two of the sons of this illustrious character, *Cornelius* and *Diederic*, embraced the military profession, and another, *Peter*, became eminent in the law and as a philologist, and was known as a pensionary of Amsterdam. He died 1678.

GROTIUS, *William*, brother of Hugo, was born at Delft, and distinguished himself as a lawyer. He wrote *Enchiridion de Principiis Juris Naturæ* — & *Vitæ Jurisconsultorum in Pandectis Nomin. &c.* and died 1662.

GROVE, *Henry*, a learned teacher among the presbyterians, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 4th Jan. 1683. He was descended from very respectable families in Devonshire and Wiltshire, by his father and mother, and therefore his education was particularly attended to. After being under the care of Mr. Warren, who kept an academy at Taunton, he went to London, and studied under his relation Mr. Rowe, and, by his learning and abilities, recommended himself to the notice of some respectable divines, among whom,

was Dr. Watts. At the age of 22 he began to be a preacher, and soon after married; and undertook with Mr. James, the care of Taunton academy, in the room of his friend Warren, where he continued very successfully employed for 18 years. During that time he engaged in the theological disputes which agitated the dissenters and the clergy, and he published his, "*Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion*," and other things. In 1736 he lost his wife, and the following year, he fell a victim to a violent fever, which carried him off 27th Feb. 1736-7. An inscription was placed over his grave, by Dr. Ward of Gresham college. He wrote *Miscellanies* in prose and verse, besides a *Discourse on Saving Faith* — an *Essay on the Soul's Immortality* — and the numbers 588, 601, 626, 635, in the *Spectator*. His posthumous works appeared in 1740, 4 vols. 8vo.

GROVE, *Joseph*, an Englishman, who wrote the life of cardinal Wolley. He died 1764.

GRUCHIUS, *Nicolas*, of a noble family in Rouen, was the first who explained Aristotle in Greek. He translated Castanedo's history of the Indies, and wrote a treatise de Comitibus Romanorum, besides tracts against Sigonius, and other works. He died 1572, at Rochelle.

GRUDIUS, *Nicolas Everard*, treasurer of Brabant, wrote sacred and prophane poetry in Latin, and died 1571.

GRUE, *Thomas*, a Frenchman at the end of the 17th century, who translated several English works into French, and among them, Ross's history of all Religions, and Rogers' Gate opened to the Knowledge of Paganism.

GRUET, *N.* a young poet of very promising abilities, who was unfortunately killed by the discharge of a fowling-piece, on which he was resting his head, and of which the trigger was pulled by the motion of his dog. His farewell to Hector and Andromache, and his Annibal to the Carthaginian senate, are poetical pieces of great merit. He died 1778, aged 25.

GRUGET, *Claude*, a Parisian of the 16th century, who translated Spanish and Italian works into French, and among them the queen of Navarre's Heptameron.

GRUNER, *John Frederic*, an able theologian and scholar born at Cabourg. He wrote an introduction to Roman Antiquities — *Miscellanea Sacra* — *Critical Remarks on the Classics*, besides editions of *Cælius Sedulius*, *Eutropius*, *Paterculus*, and other valuable works. He died 1778, aged 55.

GRUTERUS, *Janus*, an eminent philologist, born 3d Dec. 1560, at Antwerp. His father was burgo-master there, and he was obliged to fly in consequence of signing that petition to the dukes of Parma, which gave rise to the word *Gueux*. He came to Norwich with his wife, who was an Englishwoman, and with his infant son. Under the eye of his mother who was an excellent scholar, and could read Galen in the original, young Gruter made a rapid progress, and at the proper age he was sent to Cambridge. On the return of his parents to the continent he followed them and completed his education at Leyden, where he took a doctor's degree in civil law. During the political agitation of Flanders, he travelled into foreign countries, and was some time professor of history at Wittenberg, but refused to continue there, as a confession of faith, contrary to his sentiments, was tendered to him. He was afterwards offered a professor's chair at Padua, but he preferred the invitation which

he had received to settle at Heidelberg. In this situation he published his large collection of inscriptions, dedicated to the emperor Rodolphus II. who in approbation of his merit granted him the licence of publishing his own works and those of others, and intended him the honors of nobility, the completing of which his death prevented. On the taking of Heidelberg he had the misfortune to lose his valuable library which had cost him 1200 golden crowns, and all applications for its recovery were fruitless. He afterwards had honorable invitations to settle in Denmark, and in the university of Franeker, but he rejected them, and at last fixed his residence at a country house near Heidelberg, from whence going to visit his son-in-law he was 10th Sep. 1527, suddenly taken ill, and expired 10 days after. He was buried in St. Peter's church, Heidelberg. He was an able critic, a man of extensive erudition, and a very voluminous and respectable writer.

GRUTERUS, *Peter*, a practitioner of physic in Flanders, who published in 1709 at Leyden "a Century of Latin Letters," with obsolete phrases, and a "New Century," also in 1629 at Amsterdam, where he died 1634.

GRYLLUS, son of Xenophon, slew Epaminondas, and fell himself at the celebrated battle of Mantinea, B. C. 363.

GRYNEUS, *Simon*, a learned German, son of a peasant of Swabia, born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, 1493. He studied with great assiduity, and became Greek professor at Vienna, but his attachment to the protestants exposed him to many dangers and frequent persecution. He was imprisoned by the monks at Baden, and after his liberation had a conference with Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg. He was afterwards for six years Greek professor at Heidelberg, from whence he went to Basil, and, in 1531, visited England with strong recommendations from Erasmus to sir Thomas More, Montjoy, and others. In 1534 he was employed in reforming the church and school of Tübingen, and two years after returned to Basil, and in 1540 assisted at the conferences of Worms. He died of the plague the next year at Basil. He was an excellent scholar, whose great erudition is usefully displayed in his editions of the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, of Euclid, Plato, Proclus, &c.

GRYNEUS, *John James*, a native of Berne, of the family of the preceding. He was minister and divinity professor at Basil, and died there 1617, aged 77. He was blind for the last five years of his life. He wrote notes on several of the fathers, besides an ecclesiastical history, &c.

GRYNEUS, *Thomas*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Syringen in Swabia, and educated under the care of his uncle. He was Latin and Greek professor at Berne and Basil, and was highly respected as a scholar and a man. He left four sons, all eminent in literature.

GRYPHIARDER, *John*, professor of history and poetry at Jena, was author of some works, and died 1612.

GRYPHIUS, *Sebastian*, a celebrated printer at Lyons, born at Reuthlingen in Swabia 1493. He was equally known as a scholar, and Conrad Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated one of his books to him, and Julius Scaliger also spoke respectfully of his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much ad-

mired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and particularly his "Latin Bible," in 2 vols. fol. in the largest types, then seen, 1550. He died 1556, and left his trade and reputation to his son and able successor Anthony Gryphius.

GRYPHIUS, *Andrew*, the Cornelle of Germany, was born at Glogaw 1616. He is highly extolled by the Germans as a tragic writer, and he also published in a fine vein of satire and irony, a critique on the ancient comedies of the Greeks. He died 1664.

GRYPHIUS, *Christian*, son of Andrew, was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, and principal librarian of the college of Magdalen. He was a man of extensive erudition, and was the author of German poems — a treatise on the German language — of a dissertation on the historical writers of the 17th century, &c. He died 1706, aged 57.

GUA DE MALVES, *John Paul de*, a French ecclesiastic, born in Languedoc. He first conceived the idea of an encyclopedia, which was so successfully executed by d'Alembert, Diderot, and others. He wrote *Usage de l'Analyse de Descartes*, &c. and died at Paris 1786, aged 74.

GUADAGNOLO, *Philip*, a learned orientalist, born at Magliano. He chiefly devoted himself to the study of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught many years in the Sapienza college at Rome. He was so well versed in Arabic, that he spoke an oration in that language before queen Christina at Rome 1656. He also at the request of pope Urban VIII. undertook in 1622, and finished after 27 years' labor, a translation of the Bible into Arabic for the use of the Eastern churches, published at Rome 1671, 3 vols. fol. He wrote besides an Apology for the Christian Religion in Latin 1631, and in Arabic 1637, against a mahometan, and with such effect that his antagonist embraced christianity — "a Methodical Arabic Grammar" — an Arabic Dictionary, not completed, the manuscript of which is preserved in the convent of San Lorenzo in Lucina. This accomplished scholar died 1656, aged 60.

GUAGUIN, *Alexander*, an author, who was born at Verona 1538, and died at Cracow, aged 76. He wrote some valuable typographical works, especially "Sarmatiae Europae Descriptio, Spices," 1581 — et Rerum Polonicarum Scriptores, 3 vols. 8vo.

GUALBERT, *St. John*, a Florentine who founded a monastery at Vallombrosa among the Apennines, where he died 1073. The spot is immortalized by the pen of Milton in his *Paradise Lost*.

GUALDUS, *Prioratus*, or *Galeazzo*, an Italian historian, born at Vicenza, where he died 1678. He was historiographer to the emperor, and wrote the History of Ferdinand II. and III. and also of Leopold, 3 vols. folio — the Troubles of France from 1648 to 1654.

GUALTERUS, *Rodolphus*, author of Commentaries on the Bible, and of a translation of Julius Pollux, was born at Zurich 1529, and died 1586.

GUARIN, *Peter*, a Benedictine of Rouen, who died at Paris 1729, aged 51. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and also a Hebrew Lexicon.

GUARINI, an eminent scholar, of a noble Veronese family, who went to Constantinople to learn Greek,

and was the first who taught it in Italy. He was professor of learned languages at Ferrara, and translated some of the ancient authors, especially Strabo and Plutarch's Lives, and died 1460, at Ferrara. His son *Baptista* was professor at Ferrara, and translated into Italian some of Plautus' comedies, and wrote besides some poems and other works, &c.

GUARINI, John Baptist, a famous Italian poet, great grandson of the preceding, born at Ferrara 1537. He was educated at Pisa and Padua, and afterwards introduced to the court of Alphonso II. His abilities were employed in frequent embassies to Venice and to Turin, where his "Pastor Fido," was first exhibited to the applauses of an admiring populace, at the nuptials of the duke of Savoy with the sister of Philip III. of Spain. In 1571 he went as ambassador to Rome, and four years after negotiated in Poland, to obtain for his master the crown, which Henry of Valois had resigned. Disgust with the intrigues and ingratitude of the court drove him, in 1582, into retirement; but he was prevailed upon again to become secretary of state, and ambassador, and again he abandoned, with dissatisfaction, the offices of elevated life for privacy. As the duke of Ferrara had favored his son in a law-suit against him, he offered his services to the duke of Savoy; but the loss of his wife, in 1589, produced a revolution in his sentiments, and for a while determined him to become an ecclesiastic. After, however, being in the service of the duke of Mantua, he was reconciled to Alphonso of Ferrara; but fresh quarrels arose, and Guarini quitted his country for the protection of the grand duke of Tuscany. He died at Venice, October 1612, aged 70, after exhibiting the peevishness and dissatisfaction of an ambitious, but inconsistent, character. He was member of several learned societies; but so regardless of the poetical fame which his *Pastor Fido* had acquired, that he considered it below the rank of a gentleman to be a poet. He wrote several things besides, mentioned by Nicéron.

GUARINI, Guarino, a well known architect, born at Modena. He died 1683, aged 59. He embellished Turin, and other cities of Italy, and even Paris, with palaces; but though admired, his buildings are irregular.

GUASCO, Octavian, a native of Turin, who died at Verona 1783. He was member of the French academies, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially "a treatise on Asylums," — on the Statues of the Ancients, &c.

GUAZZI, Stephen, an Italian, secretary to the dukes of Mentz, and author of some poems, dialogues, &c. much esteemed. He died at Pavia, 1565.

GUAZZI, Mark, a native of Padua, eminent in arms and in literature. He wrote an History of Charles VIII. — an History of his own Time, and other things, much admired. He died 1556.

GUAY TROUIN, René du, a famous admiral. *Vid. Du-GUAY.*

GUDIUS, Marquard, an able critic of Holstein, educated at Rensburg and Jena. He early displayed a strong inclination for literature, and was recommended by Gronovius to D. Heinsius, as a person of great and promising talents; but his parents were anxious to advance him at court, and, therefore, earnestly desired to

see him lay aside all studious pursuits. By the interest, however, of his friends Grævius and Gronovius, he obtained the office of tutor to a young man of family and fortune, named Samuel Schas, and with him he began to travel, in 1659, into France. His abilities, and the recommendation of his friends in Holland introduced him to the learned of Paris and of Toulouse, and after visiting the libraries and most curious collections of France and Italy, the tutor and the pupil returned, in 1664, to Germany. He was afterwards in England, and in the company and friendship of his pupil, who possessed great erudition, and employed much of his great property in the collection of rare and valuable manuscripts, he spent the whole of his time, and declined accepting a professorship which was offered him at the Hague. So great and sincere was the friendship between Gudius and Schas, that the pupil left his property to his preceptor in 1675; but such was the ungrateful conduct of Gudius, that on the acquisition of his riches he forgot and disregarded the friends in Holland, to whose interference he owed his elevation and his opulence. He was afterwards counsellor to the duke of Holstein, and to the king of Denmark, and died immaturely, as Burman observes, in 1689. Though very learned, he never published any thing of great importance; the notes and MSS. however, which he communicated to his friends were valuable, and his assistance and abilities have been honorably recorded by Grævius, Burman, and others.

GUDIUS, Gottlob Frederic, a Lutheran minister, author of some valuable works, especially on the Difficulty of learning Hebrew — Remarks on the Emperor Julian — a Life of Hoffman.

GUEDRIER DE ST. AUBIN, Henry Michael, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Gournai-en-bray, near Rouen. He died abbot of St. Vulmer monastery, in Bayonne, 1742, aged 47. He distinguished himself as a casuist, and wrote the Sacred History of the two Covenants, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

GUERARD, Robert, a Benedictine monk, born at Rouen, where he died 1715, aged 74. He wrote an Abridgment of the Bible in questions and answers, 2 vols. 12mo. and assisted Delfau in the editing of St. Austin's work, and was sent to exile, when his associate was disgraced for his book called *l'Abbé Comendataire*.

GUERCHEVILLE, Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of, a French lady, remarkable for her dignified answer to Henry IV. who meditated an attack on her virtue. If, said she, I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too noble to be your mistress. When married to Mary de Medicis, he made her lady of honor to his queen, saying, Since you are a lady of honor, be one to my wife.

GUERCHI, Claude Lewis de Regnier, count de, a French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and afterwards came to England, as ambassador from his court. He died 1768.

GUERCINO, Francisco Barbieri da Cento, so called from a cast in one of his eyes, was a painter of eminence, born near Bologna, 1590. He began to practise his profession at the early age of eight, and by attending the lessons of Michael Angelo, and the Caracci, he acquired great reputation for correctness, invention,

and

and a becoming boldness in his figures. For two years he practised at Rome, by the desire of Gregory XV. but afterwards the liberal offers of the kings of England and France could not draw him away from his favorite retreat at Bologna. Christina queen of Sweden, paid her respects to him, and shook him by the hand, by that hand, said he, which had painted 106 altar pieces, 144 pictures, for people of distinction, and besides composed 10 books of designs. He died 1666, a bachelor, leaving much of his property to build chapels, and for other charitable purposes. His private character for piety and morality, was as eminent as his abilities as a painter.

GUERET, Gabriel, eminent as an advocate at the bar, and as an author, was born at Paris 1641, and died there 1688. He wrote "Parnassus reformed" — the War of Authors, and other facetious and satirical works.

GUERICK, Otto, a German philosopher, and physician, celebrated as the inventor of the Air-pump, and of the Weather glass. He was counsellor to the elector of Brandenburg, burgo-master of Magdeburg, and author of some treatises, on experimental philosophy. He was twice married, and by his first wife had *Otto*, who was counsellor to the king of Prussia, and a man of learning. This able man died at Hamburgh, 1686, aged 84.

GUERIN, Francis, professor of the college of Beauvais, translated Tacitus and Livy into French. His *Livy* was esteemed, printed at Barbou's press, 10 vols. 12mo.

GUERINIERE, Francis Robichon, author of "l'Ecole de Cavalerie", and "Elemens de Cavalerie", was equester to the French king, and died 1751.

GUERRE, Martin, a Frenchman, whose history excited some interest in his country. After living about 10 years with Bertrande de Rols, his wife, he went from her and engaged in the Spanish service. Eight years after one of his friends, Arnaud du Thil, presented himself to the deserted Bertrande, and by imposing upon her credulity, was received by her as her husband. The imposture was suspected by the uncle of Guerre, but du Thil, though prosecuted, and condemned to be hanged, asserted his innocence, and declaring himself the real Martin, appealed to the parliament of Toulouse. The cause seemed intricate, but before the decisive sentence was pronounced, Martin returned, and the impostor, was for his treacherous and immoral conduct, hanged and burned, 1560.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, a celebrated warrior, constable of France. He was a native of Britany, but his education had been so neglected, that he could neither read nor write, and in his person he was as mean, as his mind was noble. He was principally distinguished in his wars against the English. His life has been written by several of his countrymen. He died in the midst of his triumphs, before Chateau Neuf de Rendon, 1380, aged 69.

GUETTARD, John Stephen, a French physician and botanist, whose extreme application in literary pursuits, brought on a premature death 1786. He wrote *Observations on Plants*, 2 vols. 12mo. and *Memoirs of different parts of the Sciences and Arts*, 3 vols. 4to.

GUEVARA, Antony de, a Spanish writer, born in the province of Alaba. He was brought up at court, and

became known as a preacher, and historiographer to Charles V. He was made bishop of Guadix in Granada, and of Mandonedo in Galicia, and died 1544. The best known of his works is "Dial of Princes, or the life M. A. Antoninus", which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. He is deservedly censured as an historian, not only for the ill taste, but the improbabilities, and distorted accounts, which he introduces as historical facts, more becoming the meretriciousness of romance than of sober truth. He wrote besides *Golden Epistles*, &c. His nephew, *Anthony*, was also an ecclesiastic, and author of Commentaries on the Scriptures.

GUEVARA, Lewis Velez de, a Spanish comic poet, admired in the court of Philip IV. for his pleasantries. His humorous piece "el Diabolo Cojuelo" is the foundation of le Sage's *Diabolo Boiteux*. He was a native of Içija, in Andalusia, and died 1646.

GUEULETTE, Thomas Simon, a French advocate, author of some novels and comedies, was born at Paris, and died 1766, aged 83. His works display genius, elegance, and ease. Besides "the Sultans of Guzerat, &c." he wrote Italian pieces, &c.

GUGLIELMINI, Dominic, a mathematician, born at Bologna. He was of the academy of Paris, and was patronized by Lewis XIV. Of the valuable works which he wrote the treatise on the Nature of Rivers is the most esteemed. His works are printed at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1719. He died 1710, aged 55.

GUIBERT, author of *Gesta Dei per Francos*, or an History of the first Crusade, died abbot of Roget-sous-Couci, 1124, aged 71.

GUIBERT, James Anthony Hippolite, a native of Montauban who early served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. He published in 1770; *Essai general du Tactique*, and afterwards quitted the military profession to devote himself to dramatic writings. He became member of the French academy, in the room of Thomas, and died 1790; aged 47. Besides tragedies, he wrote also the Eulogy of the king of Prussia — of Catinat, and of l'Hopital.

GUICCIARDINI, Francesco, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482, of a noble family. After receiving a most liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of dignity and importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence, he went to Rome, and was highly honored by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high, civil, and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity and talents. He died universally respected 1540. His history of Italy, in Italian, 4 vols. 4to. is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

GUICCIARDINI, Lewis, nephew of the historian, was himself a writer of great fidelity. He was born at Florence, and died at Antwerp 1589, aged 66. Of his valuable works the most esteemed is his description of the Pays Bas, in Italian, translated into French by Belleforet.

GUICHARD, Claude de, historiographer to the duke of Savoy, was author of a curious work called "the Funerals of the Ancients" in 4to. He died 1607.

GUICHERON, Samuel, a French advocate of Bourges, in Bresse, known as an historian. Among other things,

his "Genealogical History of the House of Savoy," is much admired by Bayle and others. He died 1664, aged 57.

GUIDI, Alexander, a Italian poet, born at Pavia in Milan, 1650. He was patronized by the duke of Parma, and afterwards under the protection of Christina of Sweden, who resided at Rome, he not only became acquainted with the literary characters of that city, but read to great advantage the works of his favorite masters, Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrara. After thus enjoying the friendship of the learned, and the good opinion of the popes, of Eugene of Savoy, and others, he was seized with an apoplexy which proved fatal at Fiescati, in June, 1712. His body was carried back to Rome, and buried in the church of St. Onuphrius, near that of Tasso. His works which consist of pastorals, operas, and other poems written in an easy, agreeable, but correct style, were published at Verona 1726, 12mo. with an account of his life. Though respectable as a poet, he was in his person very deformed, his head was disagreeably large, and he was blind of one eye.

GUIDO, Reni, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1575. His father who was a musician designed him for his profession, but nature had given him a strong genius for painting, and by improving himself under the direction of Denis Calvert, a Flemish painter, and afterwards of the Caraccis, he acquired such excellence as rendered him superior to the artists of his age. His merits happily were not buried in oblivion, he was honored with the notice and esteem of pope Paul V. of the cardinals and princes of Italy, of Lewis XIII. of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Udislaus king of Sweden and Poland. He lived in great splendor at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, but a most invincible attachment to gaming ruined his fortune and rendered him indigent and discontented. From the most elevated affluence he sunk to poverty, and the reflection of his deplorable and ruined situation had such an effect upon him that it brought on a distemper, of which he died 1642. In his youth his features were so pleasing that his master Ludovico Caracci painted his angels from him. In every part of his character Guido was highly respectable, gaming was his only vice. His pictures are much valued, and they adorn the collections of the great. His best piece is what he painted with Domenicheno in the church of St. Gregory. Some of his designs were etched by himself.

GUIDO, Cagnacci, an historical painter of Bologna, disciple to Reni Guido. He possessed great merit. He died 1680.

GUIDOTTI, Paul, a painter, engraver, and architect, of Lucca. He had also some knowledge of anatomy, and pretended he could fly with wings. In the attempt he fell and broke his limbs. He died 1629, aged 60.

GUIGNARD, John, a jesuit born at Chartres, and professor of divinity at Clermont college. He was executed at Paris 7th Jan. 1595, for high treason. During the affair of John Chastel, which so nearly concerned the life of Henry IV. some papers were seized at Clermont, in the hand-writing of Guignard and as in these he maintained that the murder of Henry

III. and of Henry IV. was lawful, and refused to retract his assertions, he was put to death.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, a native of Pontoise, who studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and became interpreter to the French king, 1741, and member of the belles lettres' academy 1753. The revolution though it hurried him not to the guillotine, yet proved the source of his misery and reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris 1800, aged 79. He was well acquainted with the Chinese characters, and for 35 years was principal conductor of the Journal des Savans. He wrote General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, 5 vols. 4to. — the Life of Fourmont — the Military Art of the Chinese — Memoir to prove the Chinese an Egyptian Colony — Essay on the Oriental and Greek Topography — Principles of Typographical Composition — Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c.

GUILD, William, D. D. a Scotch divine born near Dundee, and educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he was successfully professor of philosophy, divinity, and church history. Though he opposed the covenant in 1638, he afterwards complied, and at the restoration went as one of the commissioners to Breda to congratulate Charles II. He wrote in 1657 an answer to a Roman catholic book on Innovations, and died 1662, much esteemed, aged 60.

GUILLAIN, Simon, a sculptor, rector of the painting and sculpture academy at Paris. He died 1658, aged 77.

GUILLANDIUS, Melchior, an eminent physician and botanist of Konigsberg in Prussia. He was taken by the Algerines when going on botanical pursuits to Africa. His commentary on the Papyrus is full of erudition. He wrote several works, and died at Padua 1589, where he was botanical professor.

GUILLELMA, a woman of Bohemia, who in the 13th century, founded in Italy a sect which united enthusiasm with lewdness. After being respected during life as a saint, she was, when dead, dug up from her grave and burnt with ignominy.

GUILLEMEAU, James, a French surgeon, author of some valuable books on his profession. He died at Paris 1612.

GUILET DE ST. GEORGE, George, first historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture in Paris, was born at Thiers in Auvergne, and died at Paris 1705, aged 80. He wrote, among other things, the History of Mahomet II. — Ancient and Modern Sparta — Ancient and Modern Athens, &c.

GUILLIAUD, Claude, doctor of the Sorbonne, was author of Commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew, and St. John, and of Collationes in omnes S. Pauli Epistolas, &c.

GUILLIM, John, author of the celebrated work "Display of Heraldry" in folio, was born in Herefordshire 1565, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was of the society of the college of arms, and in 1617, was made rouge-croix pursuivant of arms. He died 1621. The sixth edition of his valuable work appeared 1724, with many editions. Some have attributed the work to Dr. Barkham.

GUILLOTIN, a physician, born at Saintes, 29th March 1738. He studied at Paris, and at the revolution

tion he was sent as a deputy to the national assembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code, he recommended an instrument of death which might be more expeditious, and create to the unhappy sufferers less pain than either the halter or the wheel, and this new machine, so fatally used during the civil dissensions of the state, has immortalized the name of its author. Though it is reported that he perished under his guillotine, it is however certain that he died a natural death, and it is said of grief for the infamous abuse of what he intended for the more humane punishment of the guilty.

GUISCARD, *Robert*, a famous Norman knight, son of Tancred Hauteville, of Coutances, assisted in the conquest of Naples and Sicily, from the Saracens. He obtained the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria, and took prisoner pope Gregory VII. who died a captive under his care. His daughter married Constantine, son of the emperor Michael Ducas, for which elevation he is censured by the invidious Anna Comena. He died 1085, in the island of Corfu.

GUISCARD, *Charles*, a Prussian officer of distinction, author of "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans" a valuable work. He wrote besides *Memoires Critiques & Historiques sur Plusieurs Points d'Antiquités Militaires*, 4 vols. 8vo. &c. As a soldier, he served with reputation under the Dutch, and under Frederic II. of Prussia, who called him Quintus Icilius, and gave him a regiment. He died 1775, aged 33.

GUISE, *Claude de Lorraine, duke of*, fifth son of duke René II. of Lorraine, settled in France and became the founder of the family of Guise there. At the battle of Marignan he displayed such valor, that he received more than 20 wounds. He married Antoinette de Bourbon of the blood royal, in 1513, and died 1550.

GUISE, *Francis duke of*, son of the preceding, was a man of great talents, and extensive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and Guise. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and was a most furious bigot. He died by a pistol shot from the hand of Poltrot de Meré, a protestant gentleman 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, *Henry, duke of*, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave and gallant as a soldier, he was turbulent, imperious, factious, and violent, as a subject, and at the head of that party which were called the league, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal, under pretence of supporting the catholic religion and the state, he long overawed the king, Henry III. and prevented his appearance at Paris. After massacring the Huguenots, and filling the streets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the day of Barricades, Guise considered his success secure, but Henry escaped his guards and fled to Blois where he called an assembly of the states. Guise appeared there, but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the assassination of the demagogue, 23d Dec. 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal shared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, *Charles duke of*, eldest son of Henry, was arrested on his father's murder and confined in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped 1592. His partizans received him with open arms, but he afterwards had

the good sense to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in security, had not Richelieu's jealousy of him driven him from the kingdom. He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, *Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal of*, son of Henry, was illustrious as well in arms as in the arts of peace. He was with Lewis XIII. in Poitou, where he greatly signalized himself. He died at Saintes 1621.

GUISE, *Henry of Lorraine, duke of*, grandson of Henry, was remarkable for his intrigues with the duke of Bouillon, and the court of Soissons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile, the revolt of the Neapolitans from the Spanish power, called him into the field, but while flushed with victory he regarded the crown of Naples already within his reach, he was taken prisoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' imprisonment he was liberated. He died 1664, aged 50, author of *Memoirs of his Neapolitan Enterprize*, which appeared in one vol. 4to. after his death.

GUISE, *William*, an English divine, born at Ab-lond's court, near Gloucester 1653. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to the study of oriental literature, and published a translation with a valuable commentary of "Misa Pars Ordinis Primi Zeraim Tituli Septem." His learning was highly esteemed both at home and abroad. He died of the small pox 1638, and was buried at St. Michael's Oxford, where he had long resided, and where his wife erected a monument to his memory. His son was general Guise of military memory.

GUITTON, *d'Arezzo*, an early Italian poet, some of whose productions are to be found in the Florence collection of ancient Italian poets 1527, in 8vo. He flourished in the middle of the 13th century.

GUITTON, *John*, a native of Rochelle, mayor of the town when it was besieged by Richelieu. He always had a dagger on the table, to stab the first man who talked of surrendering, and when told that many perished by famine, he said, it matters little if one only is left to shut the gates.

GULDENSTAEDT, *John Antony*, a famous traveller, born at Riga. He visited during an absence of three years, Astracan, Caucasus, Georgia, Tartary, and the neighbouring places, with the eyes of a politician and philosopher. His performances are enumerated by Coxe. He was honorably invited to Petersburg, where he became professor of languages, and where he died of a fever, 1781.

GUNDLING, *Nicolas Jerome*, a native of Nuremberg, professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some valuable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was such that he was often consulted at Berlin by the court. His "Course of Philosophy," "of Literary History," and his History of moral Philosophy, are much esteemed. He died rector of Halle 1720.

GUNNERUS, *John Ernest*, a native of Christiana, made bishop of Drontheim 1758. He died at Christianfund 1773, aged 55. He was well skilled in botany, and published *Flora Norwegiae*, &c. He founded, for the encouragement of natural history, the royal Norwegian society at Drontheim. Linnæus, in compliment

ment to his merit, gave the name of Gunnera to a plant.

GUNNING, Peter, an English prelate, born at Hoo in Kent, 1613, and educated at Canterbury school, and Clare hall, Cambridge. He became fellow and tutor of his college, and distinguished himself as a preacher, but he exposed himself to the persecution of the parliament, on account of his zeal for the king's service; and when ejected, he returned to Oxford. Here he was made chaplain of New college, and afterwards became tutor to lord Hatton, and sir Francis Compton, and chaplain to sir Robert Shirley, at whose death he obtained the chapel of Exeter-house, Strand. At the restoration, his services and sufferings were rewarded; he was created D. D. by the king's mandate, and then advanced to a prebend of Canterbury, and successively to the headships of Corpus Christi and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the committee for the review of the liturgy, and he had a conference with the dissenters at the Savoy, in 1661. In 1669, he was made bishop of Chichester, and in 1674, he was translated to Ely, where he died, 6th July 1684, a bachelor. He was buried in his cathedral. Opinions have varied with respect to his character, but it must be confessed, that, though some question, whether his head was as good as his heart, he was distinguished by erudition, piety, and exemplary manners. His charities to public uses were great and numerous.

GUNTER, Edmund, a mathematician, of Welch extraction, born at Gunter's town, Brecknockshire, 1581. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and entered at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and was ordained. His genius led him to mathematical pursuits, and by the new projection of a sector, he acquired celebrity, and was in 1619, honorably appointed astronomy professor at Gresham college 1619. In this appointment he directed all the powers of his mind in the improvement of science. He invented a portable quadrant, observed a new variation in the magnetic needle, and contrived that valuable rule of proportion, the line of numbers, called from him, Gunter's scale. His merits gained him not only the friendship of the learned, of Oughtred, Henry Briggs, and others, but the patronage of the earl of Bridgewater, and the notice of his sovereign Charles I. This excellent philosopher was carried off in the prime of life, 10th Dec. 1626. He was buried in St. Peter's the poor, Broad-street, where no monument records the name of a mathematician, whose services to science and to mankind are so great. The fifth edition of his works was published by Leybourn, 1674, in 4to.

GUNTHER, a German poet in the beginning of the 18th century, whose superior genius proved his destruction. As he was going to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, a rival poet mixed some poisonous drugs in his drink, in consequence of which the unhappy man, as he was addressing the monarch, fell down, and he expired soon after, in his 28th year. He wrote some elegant poetry, an Ode on Eugene's victory over the Turks, &c.

GURTLE, Nicolas, a native of Basil, who died 1527, aged 53. He wrote a Greek, German, and French Lexicon — *Historia Templariorum* — *Origines Mundi Institutiones Theologicae*.

GUSMAN, Lewis, a Spanish jesuit, author of the

history of his fraternity in the Indies, and the success of their missions in Japan, 14 books. He died at Madrid 1605, provincial of Seville and Toledo.

GUSSANVILLAN, Peter, a native of Chartres. He edited the works of Gregory the Great, the best, before the Benedictine edition.

GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, was son of Eric, duke of Gripsholm, is known by the name of Gustavus Vasa. He was born 1490. After the reduction of Sweden by Christian II. king of Denmark, Gustavus was kept a prisoner in the capital of the conqueror; but after many years of captivity, he escaped, and appeared among the Dalecarlians, whom he engaged to revolt. A great boldness of character, and an ardent love of military glory, together with capacious resources of mind, had calculated him for a leader in times of danger and difficulty. The conduct of the Danes, who had murdered his father and other Swedish nobles, roused him to revenge. He re-took Upsal; and though occasionally defeated, he acquired fresh vigor from disasters; and animated to desperation by the cruelties of Christian, who put his mother and his sister to death, by shocking tortures, he over-ran Gothland, and besieged Stockholm. The states of the kingdom were convened, and Gustavus was offered that kingdom, which his valor had recovered, and by his influence the crown was declared hereditary in his male issue. Invasion from abroad ceased, by the expulsion of the Danish monarch from the throne, and the succession of Frederic, duke of Holstein; and Gustavus, secure in the love of his subjects, cultivated all the arts of peace and commerce, and made the Lutheran tenets the established religion of his country. This great and heroic monarch, died at Stockholm 1560, in his 70th year, and was succeeded by his son Eric.

GUSTAVUS, Adolphus, deservedly surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm 1594. In 1611 he ascended the throne of Sweden, and though so young he evinced the sagacity of a great character in the choice of able ministers. He was fond of military glory, and soon acquired renown in his battles against the Danes, Muscovites, and Poles. By his heroic valor and judicious conduct, he made an honorable peace with the two first, and obliged the last to evacuate Livonia, and then forming an alliance with the protestants of Germany, he over-ran in two years and a half all the countries between the Vistula, the Rhine, and the Danube. The imperial general Tilly was twice defeated; and the pride of Austria was humbled, but the battle in the plains of Lutzen proved fatal to the life of the brave monarch, 1632. He fell it is said by the treacherous intrigues of Richelieu, or by the hand of Lawemburgh, one of his generals who had been dishonorably bribed by the emperor Ferdinand to take away his life. This warlike monarch possessed those virtues which in a reign of peace might have equally distinguished him. He patronized literature, he enriched the university of Upsal by his munificent donations, he founded the royal academy of Abo, and the university of Dorp, in Livonia. Before his time the Swedes were indifferent soldiers, but such was the enthusiasm which he inspired among his subjects, that he had always an army of 80,000 men well disciplined. He has been with some justice compared to the great Scipio, and the parallel in some particulars

ticulars is striking. He was succeeded by his only child, the celebrated Christina, who succeeded though only five years old.

GUSTAVUS III. king of Sweden, son of Frederic Adolphus, by Louisa Ulrica, the sister of Frederic II. king of Prussia, was born 24th Jan 1746, and succeeded to his father 1771. Disgusted with the influence of Russia at Stockholm, and with the usurpation of his senators who wished to abridge his liberty, and not only to appoint him a confessor, but to settle even how much wine he might be permitted to have on his table; he secretly formed the plan of a revolution, which was effected without bloodshed in 1772. The senate surrounded by the guards surrendered its authority, and the friends of Gustavus were afterwards distinguished by wearing a white handkerchief on the left arm, which was the signal of mutual attachment during the revolution. The wisest regulations followed this change of government, a new translation of the bible was made, torture was abolished, commerce, the arts and the sciences were liberally encouraged, agriculture and industry patronized, and the laws were administered with greater dispatch and more impartiality. To put an end to the disputes which prevailed with Russia, he in 1777 paid a visit to Catherine at Petersburg, and was received with magnificent hospitality, and in 1783 he spent 10 months in travelling over Italy and France, not only to improve his health, but to observe the manners, the political regulations, and the industrious exertions of foreign countries. The peace with Russia was disturbed in 1788, by the emissaries of Catherine, who wished to excite disturbances in Finland, and Gustavus declared war, and equipped a formidable fleet at Carlscrona. Though he had to contend with Denmark and Russia, he, encouraged by assurances of support from Turkey and Prussia, boldly attacked Frederickshamn, where he destroyed several vessels, but he was repulsed in his attempt against Revel, and obliged to retreat. The attempt on Wyburg was equally unsuccessful, but a splendid victory was obtained July 9th 1790, by the monarch over the Russian fleet, who took and destroyed 45 ships, and peace soon after was restored between the two countries. The abilities which Gustavus had displayed made him ambitious of acquiring greater glory in war, and therefore on the breaking out of the French revolution he zealously engaged in the coalition which Spain formed with the Northern powers for the invasion of France. But during the preparations for this distant war, the life of the monarch was cruelly sacrificed by the hand of an assassin. The Swedish nobles dissatisfied with the events of the revolution of 1772, and with the changes which had been introduced into the government at the diet of Gesse in 1792, conspired against his life, and three of them drew lots who should give the fatal blow. Ankarstroom a disbanded officer who had received favors from the monarch was the assassin, and during a mask ball in which the unfortunate king had been warned of his danger, the fatal blow was given by the discharge of a pistol. This was in the night of the 15th April, 1792, and the king languished till the 29th of the same month, and expired in great agony, maintaining to the last the firmness and serenity of a heroic mind. He took an affectionate farewell of his son and of his friends,

and appointed his brother the duke of Sudermania the regent of the minority. Gustavus possessed an enlightened mind, and as his education had been under the care of count Tessin, he imbibed a strong partiality for literature and for noble achievements. He wrote some dramatic pieces, academical discourses, and an eulogy on Torstenfon, which was secretly conveyed to the academy of Stockholm, and obtained the prize.

GUTHRIES, James, a French advocate, known as an able antiquarian and correct writer. He died 1638.

GUTHRIE, William, was born at Breichen, Angus-shire, 1701, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. A love affair drove him to London, where he wrote for the bookfellers, and died 1769. He was a justice of Middlesex, but did not act. His works were, History of England, 3 vols. folio. — a Geographical Grammar, in 8vo. and 4to. He lent his name to "History of Scotland," 10 vols. — to "Universal History," 12 vols. — and a "Peerage," 4to.

GUTTENBERG, John, a German, born at Mentz 1408, of a noble family. He disputes with Faust, Schœffer, and others, the honor of inventing printing. Bowyer says, Laurentius of Haerlem is the real inventor, and that his types were stolen by a brother of Guttenberg. Guttenberg, however, claims the merit of regularly printing a book, and of inventing cut metal types, with which the earliest editions of the bible were printed. He died at Mentz, 1468.

GUY, Thomas, son of a lighterman and coal dealer of the same name, in Horsley-down, Southwark, was apprenticed in 1660 to a bookfeller, and began trade with about 200l. stock, in the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. He engaged with others in a scheme to print bibles in Holland to import into England; but when that was prohibited, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege, and by this lucrative connection, he began to amass a large fortune. His property, however, was immensely increased by purchasing seamen's tickets and south-sea stock in the year 1720. It was his intention to marry his maid-servant, and to adorn the avenues of his house, on this occasion, he had the pavement before his door mended. A broken piece was observed in his absence by the maid-servant, and she desired the workmen to repair it, and when they said they were not to go so far, she, presuming on the partiality of the old man, required them to mend it, and to tell her master not to be angry, as she had directed it. The pavement was mended, but Guy was offended at the presumption of his intended bride, he determined never to marry her, but to apply his riches to charitable purposes. After being a great benefactor to St. Thomas' hospital, he at the age of 76 formed the noble design of erecting that stately pile which bears the name of Guy's hospital. The erection cost him 18,793l. and 219,499l. were left by him for its endowment, and he had the satisfaction to see the building roofed in before his death, which happened 17th Dec. 1724, in his 81st year. He also founded an alms house at Tamworth, which he represented in parliament, and which was his mother's native place, and he also gave 400l. a year to Christ's hospital, and left 80,000l. to his relations. This most extraordinary, and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uses,

uses than any private man on record, was in his habits very parsimonious. He dined on his shop counter with an old newspaper for his table cloth, without dainties, and his dress and appearance were so mean that in some instances the alms of the humane were pressed upon him as upon an indigent and half starved beggar.

GUY, a monk of Arezzo, known as a musician, and as the first who produced a delightful harmony from several different voices singing together. He also invented the six syllables of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. His inventions were received with applause by the world. He lived about the year 1026.

GUYARD, *de Berville*, a French author of some merit. He was born at Bans 1697, and after suffering, like Otway and Chatterton, all the evils of pinching poverty and accumulated distress, he died in the prison of Bicetre at the age of 73. He wrote the lives of Bertrand, of du Guesclin, of the chevalier Bayard, &c.

GUYARD, *Anthony*, a benedictine monk, author of Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices, &c. He died at Dijon 1770.

GUYET, *Francis*, an eminent critic, born at Angers 1575. He lost his parents in his infancy, but, though his property was squandered by the negligence of his guardian, he devoted himself assiduously to letters, and went to Paris, where he had the happiness to be introduced to the society of the two du Puys, Thuanus, and other learned men. In 1608 he visited Rome, and acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian. After his return through Germany to Paris, he became tutor in the house of the duke d'Epemon to the abbot de Granselve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. In this office he conducted himself with such judgment and prudence, that he gained the confidence of his patrons, and might have risen to eminence in the church, had he not preferred the retirement of Burgundy college to the splendor of a palace. He employed himself here in a work to prove that the Latin is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the Greek are but of one syllable. Though learned, he published nothing, but his criticisms afterwards appeared very valuable in the hands of his friends, especially those on Hesiod, published by Grævius, and those on Terence by Bocclerus. As a critic, however, he was severe, and he scrupled not to erase many verses in Virgil, and to reject the first ode in Horace, and the secret history of Procopius. Thus respected for his erudition, and for the virtues of private life, this good man died of a catarrh after three days' illness in the arms of his friends J. du Puy, and Menage, 12th April 1655, aged 80. His life, in Latin, was published by Portner.

GUYON, *Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe*, a French lady of a noble family, born at Montargis, 1648, famous for her writings. She wished to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and she became, at the age of 28, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of quietism, which Michael de Molinos, a Spanish jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the credulity of the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers,

she was imprisoned in the bastille by order of the king. Fenelon undertook her defence, but his enemy Bossuet had the art to procure the condemnation of his works on the subject. Her verses, after her death, which happened at Blois 1717, were published in 5 vols. and also some of her Mystical Reveries.

GUYON, *Claude*, a French historian, born at Franche Comté. He died at Paris 1771. Besides his "Ecclesiastical History," a very valuable book, he wrote "History of the Indies — of the Amazons — and a continuation of Echard's Roman History.

GUYS, *Peter Augustin*, a native of Marseilles, eminent as a merchant, and as a man of letters. He travelled over various parts of the east, with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, and published the result of his researches, in which he compared the different characters of the ancient and of the modern inhabitants of those classical countries. He died at Zante in the Ionian sea, in 1799, aged 79. His works are Essay on the Antiquities of Marseilles, 8vo. — Voyage Literaire de la Grece, 4 vols. 8vo. 1783, — a Voyage in Italy and in the North, 8vo. &c.

GUYSE, *John*, a native of Hereford, who became a dissenting minister there, and in 1727 removed to New Broad-street independent congregation, London. He was made D. D. by the university of Aberdeen 1732, and though blind for some years before his death, he nevertheless continued his pastoral functions. He died 1761, aged 81. He wrote a Paraphrase of the New Testament, 3 vols. 4to. — the Standard Use of Scripture in the Purposes of Divine Revelation, 8vo. — Jesus Christ God-Man, &c. in several sermons — the Holy Spirit in sermons — Youth's Monitor in 10 sermons to young persons, 12mo.

GWYNN, *Eleanor*, better known by the name of *Nell*, was famous in the history of courtezans, as she rose, from an orange girl of the meanest description in the play-house, to be the mistress of Charles II. In the first career of life she gained her bread by singing from tavern to tavern for the amusement of the guests, and gradually advanced to the rank of a popular actress, at the theatre royal. She is represented as handsome but low of stature. She was mistress successively to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurst, before she was admitted to the arms of the licentious Charles. It is said that in her elevation she showed her gratitude to Dryden, who had patronized her poverty, and she was, unlike the other concubines, faithful to her royal lover. From her are sprung the dukes of St. Alban's. She died 1687.

GWYNNE, *Matthew*, an English physician, born in London, of an ancient Welch family. He was educated at Oxford, where in 1593, he took his degree of M. D. He went in 1595, as physician to sir Henry Unton, queen Elizabeth's ambassador to France. He obtained great reputation by his practice, as well as by his writings, which modern discoveries have rendered now of little value. He died after 1639, though what year is uncertain.

GYLIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist Syracuse against the Athenians, B. C. 414. He was banished for embezzling the booty which he had obtained.

GYZEN, *Peter*, a landscape painter, disciple to John Breughel, born at Antwerp, about 1636. His views on the Rhine are much admired.

H.

H A C

H A D

HAANSBERGEN, *John Van*, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1705 aged 63. The figures which he introduced into his landscapes were much admired. He was pupil to Cornelius Poelemborg.

HAAS, *William*, a printer and type-founder, born at Basil, and eminent for his ingenious inventions. He was in the first part of life engaged in the military affairs of his country, and he established a school in which a new system of artillery was practised and recommended with great success. He afterwards devoted his time to printing, and was the first who engraved a French type in the style of Baskerville. He invented a new printing press, and introduced a new method of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. He died at St. Urban monastery in Lucerne, June 1800 aged 59. Many of his papers are preserved in the economical society of Basil.

HABAKKUK, the eighth of the minor prophets, supposed to be of the tribe of Simeon. He prophesied in the reign of Jehoiakim, and chose to remain among the ruins of his desolated country, rather than follow his people into captivity. His style is highly poetical, beautiful and sublime.

HABERT, *Francis*, a native of Berry, one of the most ancient poets of France. He wrote some fables, besides *Les Trois Nouvelles Deesses*, &c., and died about 1569.

HABERT DE CERISI, *Germain*, an ecclesiastic of Bayeux, who wrote some poems. He defended the Cid of Corneille against the censures of Richelieu and of the academy, and died at Paris 1655.

HABERT, *Henry Lewis*, a member of the French academy, the friend of Gassendi, and the publisher of his works with an elegant Latin preface. He wrote some epigrams and other poetical pieces, and died 1679.

HABICOT, *Nicolas*, a surgeon, born at Bonay in Gatinois. He was eminent in his profession, and wrote a treatise on the plague. He died 1624.

HABINGTON, *William*, an English writer, born at Hendlip, Worcesterhire 1605. As a catholic, he was educated at St. Omer's and Paris, but he refused to embrace the order of the Jesuits, and returned to England. He died 30th Nov. 1654. He wrote the *Queen of Arragon*,—*Observations on the History of Edward IV.*—and some poems.

HACHETTE, *Jane*, a heroine of Beauvais in Picardy, who successfully headed a body of women in an assault against the Bourguignons who besieged her native place 1472. In commemoration of her intrepid conduct, an annual procession takes place at Beauvais on the 10th July, in which the women march at the head of the men.

HACKAERT, *John*, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam 1635. The mountainous scenery in his landscapes is much admired.

HACKET, *William*, a fanatic in the reign of Elizabeth. After being a gentleman's servant, he married a rich widow, and when reduced to indigence by debauchery and extravagance, he became a highwayman, and then all at once aspired to the name of prophet. He was joined in his imposture by Coppinger and Arthington, men of some learning, and after imposing upon the credulity of the people of York and Lincoln, he came to London, as inspired by the holy ghost. He proclaimed that Jesus was come to judge the world, and his associates announced him by the words of "behold the king of the earth." The cabals which he raised called for the interference of government. He was tried and executed 28th July 1592. His blasphemies on the scaffold were most horrid, and evinced not only a mad enthusiast, but a most diabolical heart. Of his associates Coppinger died in prison, and Arthington upon his recantation was pardoned.

HACKET, *John*, an English prelate, born in London 1st Sept. 1592. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. His great merit recommended him to bishop Andrews, and to Williams bishop of Lincoln, to whom he became chaplain, and afterwards to James I. He took his degree of D. D. 1628, and was promoted to a prebend in Lincoln, and the rectory of Cheam in Surrey, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. The troubles of the times not only prevented his further advancement, but subjected him to persecution, though he concealed himself in retirement at Cheam. At the restoration he refused the bishopric of Gloucester, but soon after accepted that of Lichfield and Coventry. With great munificence he began the repairs of his cathedral, which had been nearly demolished by the civil wars, and after eight years' labor, and the expence of 20,000l. nearly all his own, he completed the building in a splendid and most elegant manner. He was equally liberal in his benefactions to Trinity college Cambridge, and other foundations. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in his cathedral. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. His son Sir Andrew, master in chancery, erected a monument over him. He wrote "*Loyola*" a comedy, twice acted before James I.: besides sermons, and a life of his great patron bishop Williams, &c. He was highly respected for learning, for piety, and every exemplary virtue.

HACKSPAN, *Theodore*, a Lutheran minister, first professor at Altorf, well skilled in oriental literature. His books on theological subjects were much esteemed in Germany. He died 1659.

HADDICK, *N. count of*, an Austrian general during the seven years' war. He also distinguished himself against the Turks in 1789, and died the next year aged 80.

HADDOCK, *Sir Richard*, a valiant admiral who distinguished

[A]

tinguished himself on various occasions under Charles II. and his successors, and died, very old, 1714.

HADDON, Walter, an eminent English scholar, born in Buckinghamshire 1516, and educated at Eton school and King's college, Cambridge. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, of which he became professor. In Edward's reign he was a zealous promoter of the reformation, and for his services he was made master of Trinity hall, Cambridge, in the room of Gardiner, and afterwards, though not qualified, made president of Magdalen college, Oxford; but in Mary's reign he resigned his honors to avoid the disgrace of expulsion, and lived in concealment. The accession of Elizabeth restored him to public notice; he was made master of the court of requests, judge of the prerogative court, and one of the commissioners who visited Cambridge. In 1566 he was employed at Bruges to settle the commercial intercourse between England and the Netherlands. He died Jan. 1571-2, and was buried in Christ church, London. The chief writings of this pious, learned, and polite character, were "Lucubrationes," containing latin orations, letters, &c.—a defence of queen Elizabeth against Osorio, &c.—poems. He assisted also sir John Cheke in the compilation of the ecclesiastical law, called *Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*. 4to.

HADRIAN, *vid. ADRIAN*.

HAEN, Antony de, privy councillor and physician to the empress Maria Theresa, was author of "ratio mendendi," 17 vols. 8vo.—and a treatise on magic. He died 1776.

HAERLEM, Theodore Van, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem. His Christ and his Apostles in the church of Utrecht are much admired. He died 1470 aged 60.

HAGEDORN, a German poet of the 18th century. His works, which are chiefly in imitation of Fontaine, display genius, vivacity, and great delicacy.

HAGEN, John Van, a landscape painter, born in Cleves. His pieces were much admired. He died at the end of the 17th century.

HAGGAI, the tenth of the minor prophets, lived in the reign of Darius Hytaspes. He was of the sacerdotal race; and according to Epiphanius was buried among the priests of Jerusalem.

HAGUENIER, John, a French poet born in Burgundy. He died 1738. His pieces are on light subjects, but possess great wit and elegance.

HAGUENOT, Henry, author of a treatise *de morbis externis capitis*, 12mo.—*otia physiologica*—memoirs addressed to the academy of sciences, &c.—was a physician of Montpellier, who died 1776.

HAHN, Simon Frederic, author of the "history of the empire," and of "collectio monumentorum veter. & recent." 2 vols. 8vo.—was a very extraordinary character. At the age of 10 he knew several languages, and at 24 he was professor of history at Helmstadt. He was historiographer to the elector of Hanover, and died 1729 aged 37.

HAILLAN, Bernard de Girard, lord of, a French historian, born at Bourdeaux about 1535. He first appeared before the public as a poet, in his piece called "the union of the princes," and afterwards as the translator of Eutropius, of Tully's offices, and Æmylius Probus. In 1574 he was named historiographer of

France, in consequence of his valuable book on the state and success of the affairs of France. In 1576 appeared his history from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. the first history of France written in French. He did not continue this popular work beyond that time, though he promised it to Henry IV., as he considered himself too near the periods of which he was to treat, afraid that the sober truths of history might give offence. A continuation was added by the booksellers, as far as 1627. He died at Paris, Nov. 23, 1610. He was originally a calvinist, but it is said he changed his religious opinions to please the court where he was flattered and admired. Though accurate and impartial as an historian, he seems fond of displaying his title to the approbation of his country, by the style of his dedications and of his prefaces. He was at one time secretary to the embassy in England in 1556 and 1557.

HAINES, Joseph, better known by the name of count Haines, was a comedian of wit and great facetiousness. He was obscurely born, but the liberal subscription of a few friends, enabled him to enter at Queen's college Oxford, where his talents and manners gained him the friendship of sir Joseph Williamson, afterwards secretary of state, and minister at Ryfwick congress. He attended his friend as Latin secretary, but he betrayed the state secrets with which he was confidentially entrusted, and thus incapable of this office, he was recommended to Cambridge, which all at once he quitted to join a company of strolling players at Stirbridge fair. He gradually rose to some consequence, and was engaged at Drury lane, where his education, his wit, and his agreeable conversation made him the friend and the associate of the great and the opulent. He went afterwards as companion to the English ambassador to France, and on his return again appeared on the stage. He died of a fever, after a few days' illness, in Hart street, Long-acre, and was buried in St. Paul's church yard, Covent-garden.

HAKEM, the third of the Fatamite caliphs, was a violent persecutor of the Christians and Jews. He pretended to be the visible image of God. He was assassinated by the intrigues of his sister 1021.

HAKEWILL, George, an able divine, born 1579 at Exeter, son of a merchant. He entered at St. Alban's hall, and was elected fellow of Exeter college, Oxford. He was in 1616 made archdeacon of Surrey, and as chaplain to Charles prince of Wales, he might have risen to higher honors in the church, had he not written to oppose the union of his master with the infant of Spain. The king resented the remarks of the chaplain, and he was for some time imprisoned, and dismissed from about the prince's person. He was afterwards chosen rector of Exeter college, but the rage of civil war drove him to his rectory of Heanton near Barnstaple, where he died 1649. Of his works the best known is his "apology or declaration of the power and providence of God in the government of the world, proving that it doth not decay," &c. in four books, 1627, with two additional books in an edition, folio 1635.

HAKEWILL, John, brother to the preceding, was mayor of Exeter 1632. Another brother, *William*, was of Exeter college, and afterwards of Lincoln's inn, and as he espoused warmly the party of the puritans, he published

published among other things, "the liberty of the subject against the power of impositions," &c. 4to.

HAKLUYT, Richard, a native of Eyton, Herefordshire, educated at Westminster school and Christ church Oxford. He took orders, and obtained the living of Wetheringset in Suffolk, and a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and afterwards at Westminster. He died 23d Nov. 1616 aged 61. He was not only an able divine but a learned cosmographer; and his collection of voyages in 3 vols. folio, is deservedly admired as a valuable performance. In honor of his services to geography, a promontory on the coast of Greenland was called by his name, by captain Hudson in 1608. His son was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge.

HALDE, John Baptiste du, a learned Jesuit, born at Paris 1674. He is the author of a valuable work, "grande description de la Chine & de la Tartarie," 4 vols. folio; compiled from the curious and interesting observations of the missionaries of his fraternity. He collected also after father Gobien, "lettres edifiantes," in 18 vols.: besides Latin poems and orations. He died 1743.

HALE, sir Matthew, a learned lawyer, born at Aldersly in Gloucestershire, 1st Nov. 1600. He was educated at Wootton-under-Edge, under the puritanical vicar of the parish, and in 1626 entered at Magdalen hall Oxford, and three years after began to study the law at Lincoln's inn. Parting after distinction he now bid adieu to the follies and levities of youth, and of idle company, and devoting daily 16 hours to study, he enriched the resources of his mind with all the treasures of law, of philosophy, of science, and of divinity. When called to the bar, the integrity of his conduct recommended him to the public notice, not less than his superior abilities; and in those times of civil discord, he became the friend of royalists and of republicans by not mixing with faction. His extensive knowledge of the law was called into action in the defence of Stafford, of Laud, and even of Charles himself; but though the advocate of royalty, he refused not to take the covenant, and to appear as one of the commissioners who treated with the king's officers about the reduction of Oxford. Though the death of Charles shocked his feelings, he however yielded to the strong invitations of Cromwell, who knew his merits, and he accepted under him the office of one of the judges of the Common-bench. Scruples however soon arose, and after going two or three circuits, he refused to act as judge on the crown side; and when on the death of the protector, higher powers were offered him under his son Richard, he boldly rejected the new dignity, and refused to wear mourning. At the restoration he was marked out for the highest distinction as chief baron of the exchequer; and Clarendon in investing him with his office, declared that he knew no one more honest or more fit to preside in that court. For eleven years he endeared himself to the nation as an impartial judge, generous, diligent, and humane; and in 1671 he was promoted to the office of chief justice of England, where he displayed the same integrity, the same zeal, and the same unbiassed patient attention. Four years after, a sudden inflammation in the midriff produced an asthma and a rapid dropy, which proved fatal 25th Dec. 1676. He was twice married,

and by his first wife had ten children. He left his valuable MSS. to Lincoln's inn society. This great man eminent not less for his learning, piety, and private virtues, than for his uprightness as a judge, wrote several valuable works on subjects of law, philosophy, and divinity; the best known of which are, the primitive origination of mankind considered and explained according to the light of nature, &c. folio—the history of the pleas of the crown, folio—the original institution, power, and jurisdiction of parliaments—contemplations moral and divine, 3 vols. 8vo.—judgment of the nature of true religion, its corruption, &c.—difficiles nugæ, &c.—essay on the gravitation, &c. of fluid bodies, &c.

HALES, John, called the ever-memorable, was born at Bath, 1584, and educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford. In 1605 he was chosen fellow of Merton; in 1612 made Greek professor of the university, and the next year admitted fellow of Eton college. In 1618 he went as chaplain with sir Dudley Carleton, the English ambassador to the Hague, and was present at the synod of Dordt, of the proceedings of which he wrote to his patron an impartial account, published in his golden remains. In 1638 he was by the friendship of Laud, made canon of Windsor, but the disorders of the times did not permit him to enjoy long these honors, and when he refused to take the engagement, he was stripped of his Eton fellowship, and of his other preferments, and reduced to the greatest distress, which he bore with christian fortitude. He died 19th May 1656, and was buried in Eton college church yard. This worthy man, so much admired for his wit, his learning, and his politeness, wrote several works which appeared after his death in 3 vols. 12mo. or 8vo.

HALES, Stephen, a native of Kent, educated at Bennet's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow 1703. He early devoted the great powers of his mind to botany, and experimental philosophy, and was the ingenious inventor of a machine which displayed the various motions of the heavens similar to a modern orrery. His learning and virtues recommended him to the great and the powerful; he enjoyed the esteem of Frederic prince of Wales, and was almoner to the princess, but satisfied with the rectory of Teddington near Hampton Court, he disregarded the higher preferments which the partiality and influence of friends might have procured. He died after a few days illness, 4th Jan. 1761 aged 84 universally respected. He published in 1741 his invention of ventilators; and wrote besides four volumes of statistical essays, &c. and contributed some valuable papers to the philosophical transactions.

HALI-BEIGH, a native of Poland. His original name was Bobowiki. He was when very young sold by the Tartars to the Turks, and educated in their religion. He was acquainted with 17 languages, and became dragoman or interpreter to the grand signior. He translated the English catechism into the Turkish language, and also the bible. His chief work is a treatise on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c. published in Latin by Thomas Smith, Oxford 1691. He had formed the design of returning to the Christian faith, when he died 1675.

HALKET, Lady Anna, was born in London 1622, and married 1656 sir James Halket, by whom she had

four children. Her father Robert Murray was preceptor to Charles I. before he ascended the throne. She died 1699, and from her MSS. was selected a volume of meditations, printed at Edinburgh 1701.

HALL, *Joseph*, an eminent divine, born July 1st 1574, at Bristow park, Leicestershire. He entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and he distinguished himself in the university by his wit and learning. His "Virgidemiarum" or satires, in six books, appeared in 1597, and were again edited at Oxford 1753. The friendship of sir Robert Drury gave him the living of Hawstead, Suffolk, where he married, but in consequence of some dispute with his patron he resigned it, and was soon after presented by lord Denny to the donative of Waltham Holy Cross, Essex. Though he remained in possession of this preferment 22 years, his income was encreased by a prebend in Wolverhampton collegiate church; and in 1616 by the deanery of Worcester. His learning had recommended him to prince Henry, to whom he was some time tutor, and to the king; and his abilities appeared so respectable, that he was one of the divines sent 1618 to the synod at Dordt, from which however he soon returned in consequence of ill health, though not without the respect and gratitude of that dignified assembly. In 1624 he refused the see of Gloucester, but three years after he accepted that of Exeter, and in Nov. 1641 he was translated to Norwich. The following December however he was sent to the tower by the parliament, with the rest of the bishops who protested against the exclusion of the spiritual peers from the upper house; and though released six months after by giving 5,000l. bail, he was still exposed to the persecution which in those turbulent times, attended the clergy. Stripped of his dignities, and with all his revenues sequestered, he retired with difficulty to the obscurity of a little farm which he rented at Heigham near Norwich, where the last nine years of his life were spent. He died 8th Sept. 1656 aged 82: and as he said in his will that "God's house was not a fit repository for dead bodies," he ordered himself to be buried in the church yard of his parish. To wit, learning, and judgment, this prelate joined the virtues of private life. He was pious, unaffected, and moderate in his religious opinions; and while he wrote against popery, he was equally severe against those who separate from the church from motives of party or innovation. Besides his satires, he wrote—Meditations,—Miscellaneous Letters,—Mundus idem & alter, a satirical piece, &c. His works, says Bayle, abound with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety; so that he is not improperly called the English Seneca. They were in 5 vols. folio. His meditations on the histories of the Old and New Testament, have been modernized by Mr. Glasie of Hanwell, 4 vols. 12mo.

HALL, *John*, an English lawyer and poet, born at Durham, Aug. 1627, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he left to study the law at Gray's Inn. He was called to the bar, but his celebrity as a political writer recommended him to the parliament, and he was sent to Cromwell to Scotland, but he fell a sacrifice to his licentious intemperance, and died at Durham 1st Aug. 1656. During his short life

he gave strong proofs of his genius and abilities by the publication of "Horæ vacivæ or essays"—a translation of Longinus,—some poems, &c.

HALL, *Henry*, an English divine, born in London 1716. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1738. In 1748 he was appointed librarian at Lambeth by Potter, and he was continued in his office by the next primate, Herring, who rewarded his merit by the rectory of Harbledown, the vicarage of Herne, and the sinecure of Orpington. In 1756 he exchanged Herne for East Peckham, and at the death of his patron in 1757, he resigned the place of librarian, and being appointed treasurer of Wells cathedral, he retired to Harbledown, where he died a bachelor 2d Nov. 1763, after a short illness. This respectable man, beloved as a pastor for his benevolence, meekness, and exemplary conduct, published some occasional sermons, &c.

HALL, *John*, a surgeon of Maidstone, Kent, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth. He published a compendium of anatomy and other surgical works, besides hymns with musical notes, 1565.

HALL, *Jacob*, a rope dancer in the age of Charles II. so graceful in his person, and so pleasing in his address, that he captivated several of the ladies of that licentious period, and especially the duchess of Cleveland, who granted him a pension.

HALL, *Richard*, an English popish priest, who left England under Elizabeth to avoid the penal laws against his religion. He became divinity professor at Douay, and canon of St. Omer's, and wrote several theological books, especially the history of the troubles of his times, and died 1604.

HALLE, *Peter*, a French civilian and poet, born at Bayeux in Normandy, 8th Sept. 1611. He was educated at Bayeux and Caen, and by his merit was raised to the office of rhetorical professor in the latter university. His eloquence in the delivery of an oration so pleased Segurier the chancellor, that he presented him with a doctor's cap 1640, and carried him with him to Paris. Here his abilities were displayed to such advantage, that he was offered the headship of five colleges, and was at last appointed poet to the king, and in 1646 reader of the Greek and Latin tongues in the royal college. In 1655 he began as professor of canon law to raise the character of that much neglected science, and by his "canonical institutions," published 1685, and other treatises on law, acquired a high reputation for learning, application and judgment. He published also 1655, a collection of Latin poems, and died Dec. 27, 1689.

HALLE, *Antony*, a good Latin poet, professor of eloquence at Caen. He published a Latin grammar,—some treatises,—poetry, &c. and died at Paris 1675 aged 83.

HALLE, *Claude Guy*, director of the Paris academy of painting, was distinguished as a painter, and by his genius adorned several of the churches of the French capital, especially Notre Dame. He died highly respected 1736 aged 85. His son *Noel* was member of the academy of painting, and obtained the order of St. Michael for his services in reforming and improving the academy of painting at Rome. He died 1781 aged 70.

HALLED, Albert, an eminent Swiss physician, professor of medicine, chemistry, &c. at Gottingen. Scarce inferior to Boerhaave, his abilities adorned the university and raised it to celebrity. Besides medical tracts, such as *disputationes anatomicæ*, 8 vols. 4to.—*disputationes de morbis*, 7 vols. 4to.—*elementa physiologiæ*, 8 vols. 4to. &c. he wrote moral essays, religious pieces, and a few odes much admired in Germany for poetry, elegance, and sublimity. In 1760 he retired to his native city Berne, where, after enjoying the respect of his country as a senator and magistrate, he died 12th Dec. 1777, aged 75. His son, who died 1786, was equally eminent as a scholar and as a man of merit, and wrote *biographie littéraire de la Suisse*.

HALLEY, Edmund, a celebrated English philosopher, born 29th Oct. 1656, in St. Leonard's parish, Shoreditch. He was educated at St. Paul's school under Gale, and in 1673 became a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, where he early devoted himself to those astronomical and geometrical studies which have rendered his name immortal. His first attempt was to correct the errors of Tycho Brahe, and to ascertain the place of the fixed stars; but finding that those of the northern hemisphere already engaged the attention of Flamsteed and Hevelius, he set out under the protection of Charles II. and of the East India Company to St. Helena, where he formed a catalogue of those bodies which never appear above the horizon of Greenwich or Dantzick. After two years' residence there, he returned in 1678 to England, and his planisphere was so well received by the learned, that he was honored with the degree of M. A. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and was admitted fellow of the Royal Society. In 1697 he visited Hevelius at Dantzick, at the request of the Royal Society, to adjust the dispute between that great philosopher and Hooke in England, concerning the preference of plain or glass lights in astroscopical instruments. On his return he went upon a tour in company with his school-fellow the learned Nelson, and in his way to Paris, he first observed that remarkable comet which at that time soon engaged the attention of the philosophers of Europe. After finishing his observations on this wandering body in the Paris observatory, with the kind assistance of the great Cassini, he passed to Lyons, and thence to Italy, where, upon his return to England in 1681, he left his friend Nelson. He now settled at Islington, after his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Tooke, the auditor of the exchequer, and devoted himself ardently to his favorite pursuits. In 1683 appeared his theory of the variation of the magnetical compass, and by his acquaintance with the great Newton, whom he visited at Cambridge to consult him on philosophical subjects, he had the opportunity of recommending, by an elegant copy of verses, the principia of the illustrious astronomer which were then first presented to the world. In 1698 he obtained from king William the appointment of a vessel to enable him to improve and to mature his philosophical observations on the variations of the needle, and after proceeding as far as the line, he returned home with the intention of pursuing discoveries in another voyage. The next year with bold zeal in the cause of science, he crossed the Atlantic ocean, and penetrated towards

the south pole till the ice stopped his progress, and returning to England in 1700, he published the following year his general chart, showing the variations of the compass in those seas frequented by European navigators. In a third voyage, he examined the course of the tides in the various parts of the English channel, and accurately ascertained the longitude and latitude of each headland, which he published in an elegant chart in 1702. At the request of the emperor of Germany he was sent by queen Anne to examine the coast of Dalmatia, where two convenient harbours were to be formed under his auspices for the reception of the commerce of the Mediterranean. Though the design failed through the jealousy of the Dutch, Halley was honorably treated by the emperor, who presented him with a golden ring from his own finger, as a mark of respect. On his return to England in 1703, he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and honored with the degree of LL. D. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the Royal Society, which he resigned in 1719, when he succeeded Flamsteed in the Greenwich observatory, and in reward of his services he received by the intercession of queen Caroline, the allowance of half pay as a captain of the navy. This great and good man, who had done so much for science and philosophy, was in 1737 attacked by a paralytic stroke, which gradually weakened his constitution, though it did not totally extinguish the powers of his mind. He expired easily and without a groan, as he sat in his chair, 14th Jan. 1741-2, in his 86th year. Besides the works already mentioned, astronomical tables, and several valuable papers in the philosophical transactions, Dr. Halley, at the request of his friend Aldrich, edited and translated the works of Apollonius.

HALLIFAX, George Saville, marquis of, vid. SAVILLE.

HALLIFAX, Samuel, an English bishop, eldest son of an apothecary at Chesterfield. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of LL. D. 1764. As professor of civil law in the university, he gained great reputation by his "analysis of the civil law." In 1775 he was created D. D. by mandate, and became afterwards chaplain to the king, rector of Worship, Notts, master of the faculties in Doctors' Commons, and master of his college, which he resigned in 1781, when made bishop of Gloucester. In 1787 he was translated to St. Asaph, and died 1790 aged 60. He was a man of great erudition, commanding eloquence, and of amiable manners. His sermons at Warburton's lectures were much admired, and also his judicious analysis of Butler's Analogy. He was for some years Arabic professor at Cambridge.

HALS, Francis, a portrait painter of Mechlin, much admired, and considered inferior only to Vandyck. He died 1666 aged 82.

HALS, Dirk, brother to the above, was also a painter, whose genius led him to the humorous representation of festive and low scenes. He died 1656 aged 67.

HAMBERGER, George Albert, an eminent mathematician of Franconia, author of some valuable works on optics, hydraulics, and other philosophical subjects. He died at Jena 1726.

HAMBERGER, *George Christopher*, a learned German, of the university of Göttingen. Besides other voluminous works he published *Orpheus* with the assistance of Gesner. He died 1773 aged 47.

HAMEL, *John Baptiste du*, a French divine, born 1614, at Vire, in Normandy, and educated at Caen and Paris. At 18 he published a tract on trigonometry with Theodosius' three books on spherics, and the next year he was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, where he continued 10 years, till he became curate of Neuilli on the Marne. In 1666 he was appointed secretary to the newly established academy of sciences, and he afterwards accompanied Colbert de Croissy, the French ambassador, at Aix la Chapelle and in England, where he gained the friendship of Boyle, Ray, and Willis. He returned to France through Holland, and in 1678 published his "*philosophia vetus & nova*," a valuable work, reprinted in 6 vols. 1681. In 1698 appeared his "*Regiæ scientiarum academix historia*," 4to in four books, to which two were afterwards added. He also published 1706, *Biblia sacra vulgatæ editionis cum selectis notis, &c.* besides other theological works. He died 6th Aug. 1706, of old age. To the character of a scholar he united that of a pious and worthy man, esteemed not only by the great and powerful, but by the poor, especially at Neuilli, where his annual visit, after he had quitted the cure, was regarded as a day of festivity.

HAMEL, *du Monceau, Henry Lewis du*, a native of Paris, inspector of the marine, and eminent for his knowledge of mechanics, agriculture, and commerce. He wrote treatises on trees, naval architecture, agriculture, and other subjects, and died 1782 aged 82.

HAMILCAR BARCAS, the father of Hannibal, was distinguished as a general in Spain, where he founded Barcelona. He fell in battle B. C. 237.

HAMILTON, *Patrick*, a Scotch divine, related to James V. by whom he was made abbot of Ferne. His further advancement in the church was prevented by his adherence to the tenets of Luther, which so offended the catholic clergy, that at the suggestion of cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrew's, he was tried as a heretic, and condemned to the flames. He endured the cruel sentence with the most astonishing fortitude, 1527, aged only 23. His confession of faith was published by John Frith. He was not only pious, but learned and polite.

HAMILTON, *Antony, count*, a native of Ireland, of Scotch extraction. He followed the fate of the second Charles, and returned at the restoration, but was banished at the revolution. His genius, vivacity, and wit, rendered him the companion of the great, and the ornament of every society. His works consisted of poems,—fairy tales,—and "*Memoirs of the Count de Grammont*," which developes the licentious characters of the court of Charles II. He died at St. Germain's 1720, aged 74.

HAMILTON, *James, first duke of*, son of James marquis of Hamilton, was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's titles, 1625. With a mind ardent after adventures he went in 1631 with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and returned the following year. Distinguished at the English court by the favor and good opinion of the monarch,

he was named a commissioner to settle the disputes which the presbyterians excited in Scotland on the subject of episcopacy, and for his services he was created duke of Hamilton and earl of Cambridge. After seeing the ruin of his master's armies in England, he still maintained his cause in the north, but the superior power of Cromwell prevailed against him, and he was unfortunately defeated at Preston. Though promised that his life would be spared, the perfidious conqueror still treated him as an enemy and caused him to be tried and to be beheaded, 1649, in his 43d year.

HAMILTON, *William, duke of*, born in 1616, was secretary of state for Scotland, and exerted himself zealously in the royal cause. He died 1652 of the wounds which he had received at the battle of Worcester, aged 36.

HAMILTON, *George*, earl of Orkney, was fifth son of lord Selkirk. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, and on other occasions, for which he was raised to the peerage by William 3d. His valor was equally displayed under Marlborough at Blenheim and Malplaquet. He died 1737.

HAMILTON, *William*, a poet, born at Bangor, who died 1754, aged 50. His works were printed at Edinburgh, 12mo, 1760.

HAMILTON, *sir William*, a Scotchman of the noble family of that name, after receiving a liberal education improved his narrow circumstances by his marriage with a lady of fortune 1755. He was sent as ambassador to the Neapolitan court in 1764, and continued in that capacity till the year 1800, during which time he devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of science, and to the improvement of the fine arts. With the eye of a philosopher, and the taste of a man of genius, he visited and examined the wonders of Etna and Vesuvius, and not only collected from their volcanic eruptions the most valuable curiosities, but composed an interesting and admired performance. He also published *Campi Phlegrei* 2 vols. folio, a curious and splendid work, and encouraged and contributed to the compilation of the *Antiquités Étrusques, Grecques & Romaines*, edited from his cabinet by D'Hancarville. The philosophical transactions were also enriched by his learned commentaries, and the British Museum can boast of his valuable presents of antiquities and other curious donations. This active antiquarian whose researches were so much applauded by all men of science, was honored with the ribbon of the order of the Bath, while at Naples, and he received from the Sicilian king and his court every mark of attention and respect. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Hart, who survived him. He died in London in May 1803.

HAMLET, prince of Denmark, is immortalized in English literature by the pen of Shakespeare, who drew his materials from the relation of Saxo Grammaticus the Danish historian.

HAMMOND, *Henry*, an English divine born at Chertsey, Surrey, 18th Aug. 1605. He was educated at Eton, and Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1625. In 1633 he was presented to the living of Penshurst, Kent, by Robert earl of Leicester, who accidentally heard him in the pulpit, and thus nobly rewarded his eloquence and piety. He continued

in this peaceful retirement, the zealous minister of his parish, till 1643, when his zeal in the royal cause rendered him obnoxious to the parliament, and rool were set upon his head. He fled in disguise to Oxford, and in 1644, at the request of his friend Dr. Potter of Queen's college, he published his "practical catechism" which gave offence to those who in the business of salvation regarded faith alone without works. He however defended himself against the attacks not only of Cheynell, but of 52 ministers in the province of London, and he continued to serve the cause of religion by other valuable tracts. At the treaty of Uxbridge he was appointed on the part of Charles I, and he displayed to great advantage his learning and eloquence in a dispute with Richard Vines a presbyterian minister delegated by the parliament to meet him. To the archdeaconry of Chichester to which Duppa had presented him in 1643, the king in 1645 added a canonry of Christ church, and soon after he was chosen public orator to the university. He afterwards attended the king as chaplain during his confinement at Woburn, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight, till he was dismissed in 1647 by the parliament and permitted to return to Oxford. He was in 1648, stripped of his honors, and with Dr. Sheldon, confined a prisoner in Oxford by the parliamentary delegates, and ten weeks after conveyed to the house of sir Philip Warwick at Clapham, Bedfordshire. When liberated in 1649 he retired to the seat of sir John Packwood, Westwood, Worcestershire, where the second Charles saw and commended his loyalty, and his firm adherence to the religion of his country. In 1653 he published his "paraphrase and annotations on the new testament," which he had begun during his confinement at Oxford, a work of great merit, and general utility. He began afterwards "a paraphrase and commentary on all the books of the old testament," but his infirmities prevented his completing more than the psalms and the 3d part of proverbs. He fell a martyr to the stone, accompanied by those other dreadful maladies the gout, the cholic, and cramp, 25th April 1660, at a time when the king, restored to the throne of his ancestors, was meditating to reward his meritorious services by raising him to the bishopric of Worcester. His works are collected into 4 vols. folio.

HAMMOND, *Anthony*, an English poet whose family had long been settled at Somersham-place, Huntingdonshire. He was born 1668, and was educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He became commissioner to the navy, and was so eloquent in parliament that Bolingbroke called him the silver tongued Hammond. Distinguished as a wit, and as a man of fashion, he was equally known as a poet and an author. He wrote the life of his friend Moyle, besides poems. He died about 1730.

HAMMOND, *James*, second son of the above, is distinguished as a poet. He was born in 1710, and educated at Westminster school, but he did not it seems enter at the university. He was early made equerry to the prince of Wales, and thus moving in the sphere of fashion he became the friend of Lyttelton, Cobham, and Chesterfield. His income was increased in 1733 to 400l. a year by the liberality of a dying relation, and

in 1741 he was elected member for Truro, yet in the midst of pleasures and business he did not forget the calls of the muse, but often withdrew from festive scenes to the tranquillity of retirement and the meditations of literary life. His "love elegies" are elegant, and valuable specimens of his poetical powers, and also his prologues, &c. He died at Stowe, the seat of his friend Cobham, June 1742. His cruel mistress survived him till 1779, and died unmarried, bed-chamber woman to the queen. The elegies appeared after his death, recommended, says Dr. Maty, by the elegant pen of Lord Chesterfield.

HAMON, *John*, a French physician of Cherbourg. He wrote on religious subjects and in a style much admired, and deserving the high commendation of Boileau. He died 1687 aged 69.

HAMPDEN, *John*, the illustrious patriot, was born of a very ancient family in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. From the university he went to the inns of court in London and was afterwards chosen in parliament. In 1636 he had the boldness alone and unsupported to resist the royal authority in levying ship money, and though he lost his cause he gained more admirers by the firmness and modesty of his conduct than the king obtained advantage by the successful issue of the trial. Thus proclaimed by the public voice a patriot, Hampden was now regarded as the leader of the popular party in the House of Commons against the king, and when the civil war broke out, he took up arms to defend what he considered as the rights of the people. In the field he showed himself courageous, intrepid and active, but his career of glory was cut short by a fatal wound which he received in Chalgrove field, Oxfordshire, when fighting against prince Rupert 18th June 1643. The bone of his shoulder was shattered by two bullets, and after suffering great pain from the wound, he expired six days after, to the universal regret of his party. This very extraordinary character, who, in every contest in the parliament and in the field, evinced such steadiness and perseverance in what he regarded as the cause of his country, is described by Clarendon as a great rather than a good man, and the noble historian applies to him what was applied to Cinna, that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief.

HANSA, a Mahometan doctor, known for his extravagant attempt to eradicate the tenets of Mahomet, and to establish a new religion of his own. His book in opposition to the alcoran was translated into French and is called "evidences of the mysteries of the unity." It is written with great purity and elegance. He flourished about 1020.

HANDEL, *George Frederic*, a celebrated musician born at Hall, Upper Saxony, 24th Fev. 1684. His father who was a surgeon intended him for the profession of the law, and that he might check his strong inclinations for music he prevented his access to all musical instruments. The son however in spite of his father's prohibitions, obtained a small clavichord, with which he amused himself every evening, at the top of the house, after the family had retired to rest. His accidental visit with his father to the court of the duke

of Saxe Weissenfels where his brother-in-law was valet of the household, enabled him at last to follow the bent of his genius. He played the church organ after the morning service, with such effect that the duke, who happened to be present, sensible of his promising powers, expostulated with his father, and obtained from him the permission of his being instructed in music. Under the care of Zackaw at Hall, young Handel began to display that musical genius which marked him for immortality. At the age of nine he composed the church service for voices and instruments, and after equalling his master at Hall he passed to Berlin where the king of Prussia witnessed and rewarded his astonishing powers. From Berlin he went to Hamburgh where he was greatly noticed, but the honors which he received, excited the envy of other musicians, and one of them, as he was returning from the orchestra made a violent push at him with a sword. The wound would have proved fatal had not Apollo, says his historian, interposed, and by means of a music book which he accidentally carried in his bosom, Handel was not mortally stabbed to the heart. It was at Hamburgh, where at the age of 14, he produced *Almeria*, his first opera, with such effect that it was repeated 30 successive nights; and after staying here about five years he visited Florence. Here his *Rodrigo* was produced with universal applause; but not attached to any particular place, and too independent in spirit to be gained by the most liberal promises of patronage he next went to Vienna, where his *Agrippina*, finished in three weeks, was performed for 27 successive nights. Afterwards he again visited Italy, and then returned to his native country, and from thence he passed through Hanover to England in 1710. His fame procured him here friends and admirers, he was flattered by the queen and nobility, and his *Rinaldo*, which he produced here, showed how well he was entitled to the public favor. After visiting the elector of Hanover he again returned to England, and that he might be induced to devote his services to the musical entertainment of the nation, not only a pension of 200l. a-year was settled on him, but he was appointed composer to the Haymarket theatre. On the accession of George I. his pension was doubled by the monarch, who forgot the offence which Handel had offered to him by not settling at Hanover; but after presiding nine years at the musical academy of the Haymarket, supported by the nobility, he found that his quarrels with the Italian singers who performed under him, rendered him unpopular, and by degrees his audience sunk away from him. Though he attempted to recover his popularity by visiting Italy, and introducing new singers, he found still that his opponents were too powerful; but after some time malice and jealousy ceased, and his merits were again permitted to shine in full splendor. In 1742, on his return from Dublin to London, he was invited to Covent garden, and here his oratorios were continued with increasing popularity till within eight days of his death. He expired the 14th April 1759, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument, at his expence, was erected to his memory. His works, which are truly valuable, have been well edited by Dr. Arnold.

HANGEST, *Jerome de*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who distinguished himself by his writings against Luther. He died at Mans 1538.

HANISAH, a saint, among the Mussulmans, regarded as the head of the most ancient of all their sects. The other sects are those of Schiass, of Malik, and of Hambel. He died at Babylon.

HANKINS, *Martin*, was born at Breslaw 1633, where he became professor of history, politics, and eloquence. His works evince the scholar and the critic. The best known of these is his book, "*De Romanarum Rerum Scriptoribus*," to which was added *de Byzantin. Rerum Scriptor. Græcis*. He died 1709.

HANMER, *Meredith*, D. D. a native of Flintshire, who became treasurer of Trinity church Dublin, and died there of the plague 1604. He translated into English the ecclesiastical histories of Socrates, Eusebius, and Evagrius.

HANMER, *for Thomas*, a statesman born 1676, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He was for 30 years member of parliament as representative of either Suffolk, Flintshire or Thetford, and in 1713 he was chosen speaker, an office which he adorned by dignity of deportment, commanding eloquence and great impartiality. He retired from public life and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published an edition of Shakespeare, in an elegant and magnificent style, which he presented to the university of Oxford, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at his seat, Suffolk, 5th April 1746.

HANMER, *Jonathan*, a nonconformist divine, born at Barnstable, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. He was ordained by bishop Field, and was made rector of Bishop's Tawton, and lecturer of Barnstable, from which he was ejected 1662. He is the author of a view of ecclesiastical antiquity,—of a discourse on confirmation,—and other works. He died 1687.

HANNECKEN, *Mennon*, a historian and divine, born at Blaxan, Oldenbourg. He was professor of morals, theology, &c. at Marburg, and died at Lubeck 1671, aged 76. He wrote a Hebrew grammar,—an exposition of St. Paul's epistle to the Ephesians, &c.

HANNEKEN, *Philip Lewis*, eldest son of the preceding, was professor of eloquence and Hebrew at Gießen, and died at Wittenberg 1706. His works were chiefly on theological controversy.

HANNEMAN, *John*, a painter at the Hague, known for historical pieces, and portraits, and as an excellent copyist of Vandyck. He was patronized by Mary princess of Orange, daughter of Charles I. and died 1680, aged 69.

HANNIBAL, a celebrated Carthaginian. At the age of nine he swore to his father eternal enmity to Rome, and through life he evinced how much he adhered to the solemnity of an oath. After taking Saguntum and thus beginning the second Punic war, he crossed the Alps, and defeated the Romans at the great battles of Trebia, the Trasymene lake, and Cannæ, with such terrible carnage that during 16 years no general had the boldness to face him in the field. By invading Africa, the Romans forced the victorious Hannibal to come to the defence of his country, and at the battle of Zama he was defeated by Scipio. He afterwards

led a wandering life at the courts of Antiochus and Prusias in Asia, and at last destroyed himself by poison when he was going to be betrayed into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 182.

HANNIBALIANUS, *Flavius Claudius*, nephew of Constantine was murdered by Constantius, A. D. 338.

HANNO, a Carthaginian general who made some curious discoveries in Africa, of which he wrote an account still extant.

HANNSACHS, a German poet, born at Nuremberg. His works are swelled to 5 folio vols. but possess little to recommend them either in elegance or genius. He died 1576.

HANRIOT, *Francis*, a native of Nanterre who during the revolution obtained the confidence of Marat and Robespierre, by the atrocity of his character, and the active part which he performed in the murder of the priests at the Carmes in Sep. 1792. By surrounding the convention with armed men, he obtained the decree of accusation against the Girondists, but though thus triumphant, the fall of Robespierre was but the forerunner of his own. He was guillotined 28th July 1794, aged 33, execrated for his cruelty, rapine, and insolence.

HANWAY, *Jonas*, a benevolent character, born at Portsmouth 1712. He was early engaged with a merchant at Lisbon, and afterwards was connected with a house at Petersburg, in the business of which he travelled into Persia. On his return to London, in the retirement of private life he employed his large and honorably-acquired opulence to the purposes of benevolence and humanity, and to his liberality and public spirit, among other institutions, the Marine society, and the Magdalen charity owe their origin. His services in the cause of philanthropy were such that several British merchants applied to lord Bute to distinguish him by some marks of public esteem, and he was accordingly made commissioner of the navy, and when after 20 years he resigned the office he was honorably permitted to retain the salary. His exertions to relieve the distresses of the chimney sweepers, deserve also the highest praise, and to his humane intentions the establishment of Sunday schools in is some degree to be attributed. At his death which happened 1786, a public subscription of several thousands was contributed to erect a monument to the memory of a man, who above all others had shone as a pattern of benevolence, virtue and philanthropy. His publications are said to have amounted to nearly 70, the best known of which are an account of his travels through Russia, Persia, Germany and Holland, &c. published 1753, 2 vols. 4to. and domestic happiness promoted. He is said to be the first who used an umbrella in the streets of London.

HARCOURT, *Harriet Eusebia*, a lady born at Richmond, Yorkshire. She travelled with her father over Europe, and at his death at Constantinople in 1733, she returned to England, and as she inherited a large property she began to establish a female monastery on her Yorkshire estate, and another in the western isles of Scotland. These institutions which were composed chiefly of foreign females, restrained by neither vows nor austere forms, were dissolved at the death of their patroness, which happened 1745, in her 39th year.

HARDER, *John James*, a native of Basil, who studied medicine at Rome, and in France. On his return to Basil he became professor of rhetoric and afterwards of medicine and anatomy, and was three times rector of the university. He was highly esteemed for his learning and abilities, and besides the honors bestowed by several princes, he was raised to the dignity of a count by the emperor Leopold. He wrote *prodomus physiologicus*, &c.—*apiarium*—*examen anatomicum cochleæ terrestris*, &c. and died 1711 aged 55—His brother *James* was professor of oriental languages at Leyden, and a learned divine. Before he took possession of his professional chair he travelled through Europe and died at Constantinople.

HARDEBY, *Geoffrey*, an Augustine monk, confessor to Henry II. and professor at Oxford. He died in London 1360, author of some lectures on the old and new testament,—history of his order,—tract on evangelical poverty, &c.

HARDIME, *Peter*, a painter of Antwerp who died 1748, aged 70. His four designs representing the four seasons with appropriate fruits, are much admired in the monastery of the Bernardines at Antwerp. His brother *Simon* excelled as a flower painter, and died at London 1737.

HARDING, *John*, author of an English chronicle, died 1461.

HARDING, *Thomas*, an English divine, born at Comb Martin Devonshire 1512. He was educated at Winchester and New college Oxford, where he became fellow 1536. He was made Hebrew professor of the university by Henry VIII. and when chaplain to the duke of Suffolk, he was concerned in the education of his daughter the lady Jane Grey. From a protestant under Edward he became a strong catholic under Mary, and at the accession of Elizabeth, he lost his preferment and retired to Louvain where he became, says Wood, the target of popery. He entered the lists of controversy with bishop Jewel, against whom, during 13 years, he wrote seven pieces in support of the catholic faith. He died about 1570.

HARDINGE, *Nicolas*, an eminent English scholar, born at Canbury near Kingston, Surry, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was clerk to the house of commons, and afterwards member for Eye, and secretary to the treasury. He died 9th April 1758, leaving by his wife, lord Camden's sister, the present eminent counsel, G. Hardinge, &c. His Latin poems were much admired, and two of them are preserved in the *musæ Anglicanæ*. He wrote besides "*Denhill Iliad*," a poem, and other things. To an extensive knowledge of history, law, and the English constitution, he united a correct taste formed by an intimate acquaintance with classical literature. His valuable library was sold by auction 1759.

HARDION, *James*, member of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Tours. He died at Paris 1766, aged 80. He published "*universal history*," 18 vols.—a treatise on French poetry and rhetoric, 3 vols. and other works.

HARDOUIN, *John*, a French jesuit, born at Quimper in Brittany 1647. He distinguished himself for his criticism and extensive erudition, as well as by the singularity

[B] rity

city of his opinions. He published in 1684 "*nummi antiqui populorum & urbium illustrati*," and afterwards was engaged in the edition of the classics, for the use of the Dauphin, especially Pliny, 5 vols. 4to. He next attempted religious subjects, and in 1693, came out, in 2 vols. 4to. his "*Chronologiæ prolusio, &c.*" in which he maintains that the many authors which the moderns regard as antient, are only impositions upon the credulity of the world by the artifice of the monks of the 13th century. Homer therefore and a long list of literary heroes are hurled down from their height of antiquity, and Cicero alone, with Pliny's natural history and Virgil's Georgics, and Horace's satires and epistles, are permitted to retain the reverence paid to them through successive ages. His learning was thus lost in wild reveries, and while he wished to prove that the *Aeneas* of Virgil is no other than Jesus Christ, and the *Lalage* of Horace, the christian religion, he imposed upon his own understanding, and gave way to the greatest absurdities, which public authority at last was called upon to repress. His opinions were ably opposed by La Croze, by Le Clerc, and others; but though he pretended to make a recantation of his errors, he yet continued to maintain them. With the approbation of some of the French clergy by whom he was assigned a pension, he prepared a new edition of the councils, in 12 vols. folio, which however was prohibited by the parliament. This extraordinary character died at Paris 3d Sep. 1729, aged 83, and after his death appeared some of his posthumous works. De Boze wrote his epitaph, and after mentioning his learning he concludes by describing him as a man, "*qui Scepticum pie egit, credulitate puer, audacia juvenis, delirius senex.*"

HARDUIN, Alexander Xavier, a native of Arras, secretary to the academy of his country. He was also an advocate and a poet, but he is better known as a grammarian. He died 1788, aged 70. He wrote dissertations on vowels and consonants, and other works.

HARDWICKE, Philip Yorke earl of, an eminent English lawyer, born at Dover, 1st Dec. 1690, and educated under Mr. Samuel Morland of Bethnal green. He studied law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1714, and in 1718, was chosen member for Lewes. His great abilities and the friendship of Parker the chancellor, raised him in 1720, to the office of solicitor general, and four years after he was appointed attorney general. In the trials of Laver, of Kelly, and others, he displayed great eloquence, extensive knowledge of law, and honorable candor and lenity. Upright in his conduct and biased by no influence of favor or of party, he acted up to the impartial dictates of his conscience, and in some cases even voted against those friends to whose favor or kindness he owed his elevation. In 1733 he was made chief justice of the King's bench, with a double salary of 4000l. and soon after a baron of the realm, and on the death of lord Talbot he was appointed lord chancellor, Feb. 1736-7. In 1754 he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and two years after he resigned the high office which for 20 years he had supported with honor, with impartiality, and with general approbation. During these times of public danger and official embarrassment only three of his decrees were questioned, and on examination they

were affirmed by the lords. To his great knowledge of law, he joined a high respect for the constitution of his country, and while he was eager to dispatch the often protracted business of chancery, he applied his commanding talents to the relief and the comforts of the subject, in the planning, and improving the bills introduced to the legislature. This excellent character, pious as a christian, eloquent as an orator, dignified as a judge, well informed as a politician, as much beloved in private as he was honorably respected in public life, died 6th March 1764, at his house in Grosvenor square. He was buried at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, near his wife, daughter of Charles Cocks, brother of lord Somers. His son and successor in the title distinguished himself while at Cambridge as the author of Athenian letters, in which he was assisted by his brother Charles. He also published sir Dudley Carleton's correspondence while ambassador from the first James, to the States General, and some other state papers. He died 1790, aged 70.

HARDY, Alexander, a French dramatic writer, whose plays it is said amounted to six hundred, of which however only 41, in 6 vols. 8vo. were printed. With great facility of composition he often wrote 2000 lines in 24 hours, and completed his play in three days. He was the first French dramatist paid for his pieces. He died at Paris 1630.

HARDY, sir Charles, an able officer, grand-son of a distinguished naval commander under queen Anne. He was commander in chief of the western squadron in 1779, and died that year at Spithead of an inflammation in his bowels.

HARE, Francis, an English prelate bred at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he was fellow. He became tutor to lord Blandford, son of the illustrious Marlborough, and by his friendship rose to the office of chaplain general to the army, and afterwards of dean of Worcester, and bishop of Chichester, with the deanery of St. Paul's till his death 1740. He has been accused by some of scepticism, but falsely, though he treats in a manner more ludicrous than dignified the study of scripture, in his "*difficulties and discouragements, &c.*" He opposed Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and published other works, besides Terence with notes in 4to.—the psalms in the Hebrew in the original metre, a work censured by some learned men and especially by Lowth in his lectures.

HARIOT, Thomas, an English mathematician, born at Oxford 1560. He was educated at St. Mary hall there, where he took the degree of B. A. He went over to America with sir Walter Raleigh, whom he instructed in mathematics, and at his return he gave to the public an account of Virginia, reprinted in Hackluyt's voyages. He was afterwards patronized by Henry earl of Northumberland, who liberally allowed him an annual pension of 120l. and who, when confined in the tower, forgot the horrors of imprisonment and persecution, in his interesting conversation. He lived for some time at Sion college, and died at London July 21st 1621, of a cancer on his lip. His "*ephemeris chryrometrica*," is preserved in Sion college in M.S. and from his "*artis analyticae praxis*," published after his death, it is said Descartes drew many of his improvements in algebra. Wood has impeached his character

as to his religious principles; but while he describes him as a deist, others regard his attachment to the doctrines of the church, and his veneration for the holy scriptures as incontrovertible.

HARIRI, an Arabian author born at Barfa in the kingdom of Babylon. He wrote *Almakamah* or 50 assemblies, that is, conferences, &c. published by Golius in Arabic and Latin, Leyden 1656, six of which were translated into English by Chappelow, Arabic professor at Cambridge 1767. He died 1122.

HARLAY, *Achille de*, a learned president of the parliament of Paris, after De Thou. During the commotions of the league he maintained with firmness and dignity his attachment to the king, and without yielding to the intrigues of the factious and the disloyal, he supported with increasing reputation the upright conduct of the magistrate. He died universally respected, at Paris 23d Oct. 1616, aged 80.

HARLAY de Saucy, *Nicholas de*, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and afterwards ambassador of France in England; was very zealous in the service of Henry III. On the accession of Henry IV. he changed his religion to please his master, to whom he endeared himself by his attention and his obsequiousness. He died 13th Oct. 1629, aged 84.

HARLAY, *Francis de*, archbishop of Rouen, and afterwards of Paris, was the favorite of Anne of Austria, and afterwards of Lewis XIV. though little entitled by his private manners, say some historians, to the notice of the great. He died 6th Aug. 1695, aged 70. His life has been written by Le Gendre.

HARLAY, *Achille de*, first president of the parliament of Paris, was an upright magistrate, and a respectable subject. In his conversation he was particularly jocose, and often forgot the dignity of his rank or situation to indulge his inclination for a witty or severe allusion. He died 23d July 1712, aged 73.

HARLEY, *Robert*, earl of Oxford, was eldest son of sir Edward Harley, and was born in Bow street Covent garden, 5th Dec. 1661. He was educated at the private but respectable school of Mr. Birch at Shilton near Burford, Oxon, and there he laid the foundation of that extensive knowledge, and that general information which raised him to the highest honors. At the revolution he levied a troop of horse in favor of William, and soon after was chosen member for Tregony in Cornwall, and then for Radnor which he represented till he obtained a seat in the upper house. In Feb. 1701-2 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, and continued in that high office that and two successive parliaments. In 1704 he became one of the privy councillors, and the same year was made secretary of state. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners to settle the union with Scotland, and in 1710, he was raised to the office of one of the commissioners of the treasury, and of chancellor of the exchequer. In March that year his life was attempted by the marquis of Guiscard, a French papist who, when examined before the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife, for which offence he was sent to Newgate where he died soon after. The danger thus incurred increased the popularity of the secretary, who after some weeks' confinement was on his appearance in the house, handsomely congratulated

by the speaker. In 1711 he was raised to the peerage by the queen, and the same year appointed lord high treasurer of Great Britain, an office which he resigned in 1714, four days before the queen's death. In 1715 he was impeached by the commons of high crimes and misdemeanors, and after two years' confinement he was tried and acquitted by his peers, July 1st, 1717. He died 21st May 1724, aged 64. Though abused and vilified by his rival in power, Bolingbroke, not only in the senate but in a letter to sir William Windham, he possessed great talents, and was not devoid of those amiable virtues which attend and support the good man, and which have been deservedly illustrated by the immortal pen of his contemporary, Pope. As a patron of learning the public respect his character, and the valuable collection which he made of MSS. and of rare and curious books, after being augmented by his son, now adorns the shelves of the British museum.

HARMER, *Thomas*, a dissenting minister of Waterfield in Suffolk, born at Norwich. He is author of "observations on passages of scripture," 4 vols. 8vo. a valuable work often edited. He wrote also notes on Solomon's song, and other works, showing in the most respectable light his extensive learning and his perfect acquaintance with oriental literature. He died 1788 aged 73.

HARMODIUS, *vid.* **ARISTOGITON**.

HARO, *Don Louis de*, nephew and heir of Olivares the famous Spanish minister, was equally celebrated as the favorite of Philip IV. He was not only prime minister, but a negociator, and had a long conference with Mazarin to settle the peace with the Low Countries, and with France in 1659. He was as respectable in private life, as he was distinguished in the cabinet. He died 17th Nov. 1661, aged 63.

HAROLD I. king of England, was son of Canute. The interference of Alnot archbishop of Canterbury, who considered him as illegitimate, and who would consecrate none but the son of queen Emma, proved the source of civil discord. Harold however possessed power and influence, and by seizing the throne, he became master of his half-brother Alfred, whom he confined in a monastery after putting out his eyes. He died the 5th year of his reign in 1039 and without issue.

HAROLD, II. son of earl Godwin, took possession of the English crown on the death of Edward the confessor. His claims to the sovereignty were opposed by his brother, but after defeating him in the north with great slaughter, he found that another competitor, William of Normandy, had invaded the kingdom. He marched bravely to repel this formidable invasion, and fell, nobly fighting at the head of his troops, 14th Oct. 1066, the first year of his reign. Though Harold must be considered in some degree as an usurper, yet his bravery, his wisdom, and his virtues, exhibit him to the view of history in the most amiable light. Had he defeated the Normans in the field of Hastings he might have adorned his reign by the arts of peace, and endeared to his people by the intrepidity with which he exposed his life in the defence of his native country, he might have given birth to a new era of national prosperity, political justice, and honorable industry, and prevented that tyranny, and that devastation which ever attends the steps of a foreign, arrogant, and suspicious usurper.

H A R

HARPALUS, a Grecian astronomer, inventor of the cycle afterwards improved by Meton, B. C. 480.

HARPALUS, an officer entrusted by Alexander with the treasures of Babylon. The trust was too tempting for the avidity of Harpalus, who plundered the treasury and fled away.

HARPE, *John Francis de la*, a French writer of great eminence. He was of Swiss parentage, and was born at Paris 20th Nov. 1739, and educated in the college of Harcourt. He began early the profession of writer, and his earl of Warwick, a tragedy, in 1764, procured him great applause and some money. He published various other dramatic pieces, besides poems rewarded with prizes from different learned bodies, elegies of Fenelon, Catinat, Charles V. &c. highly and deservedly admired. His chief work is a complete course of literature 12 vols. 8vo. As a critic, his powers were advantageously displayed in his lectures at the Lyceum, and his abilities, his taste and genius as a poet, a philosopher, and as a man, are sufficiently displayed in his writings. During the revolution he, like other literary characters, supported the principles of republicanism; but when he saw terror prevail, and religion degraded, his sentiments were seriously changed. Though condemned to be deported, he escaped from his persecutors, and died at Paris 1803. His other works are very numerous.

HARPOCRATION, *Valerius*, a rhetorician of Alexandria, A. D. 180, author of a lexicon, on the 10 orators of Greece, published by Aldus 1603, and by Gronovius 1696.

HARPSFIELD, *Nicholas*, an English divine, archdeacon of Canterbury. His attachment to the popish religion under Elizabeth, exposed him to persecution: he was imprisoned for some years, and died 1572. He wrote an history of Wickliffe's heresy — an ecclesiastical history of England, &c.

HARRINGTON, *John*, an English poet, born at Helston near Bath. As his father was imprisoned for holding conference with Elizabeth in Mary's reign, the princess stood godmother to his son in proof of her patronage, and his learning and acquirements proved him not unworthy of royal favor. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and before he was 30 he published a translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso. He was knighted on the field by the earl of Essex, and under James he was created a knight of the Bath. He drew upon himself the attack of the clergy, by writing, for the use of prince Henry, a tract against married bishops. His works were published by the Rev. H. Harrington under the title of "*Nugæ antiquæ*," and contain a miscellaneous collection of curious pieces in verse and prose. He had formed the plan for an history of his own times which he did not execute. He died 1612 aged 51.

HARRINGTON, *John lord*, eldest son of lord and lady Harrington, to whose care James I. entrusted the education of his daughter Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederick king of Bohemia, was early distinguished by his talents, and his genius, and by his intimacy and correspondence with Henry prince of Wales. When at Rome he as well as his tutor Tovey was strongly solicited by the Jesuits to abandon his religion, but when entreaties were unavailing, it is said that the holy fathers art-

H A R

fully administered poison to them, in consequence of which the tutor soon after died, though the pupil's stronger constitution struggled longer against the deleterious effects. This promising youth however died some time after his return to England 1613, aged 22. His Latin letters to the prince are extant.

HARRINGTON, *James*, an eminent political writer, born Jan. 1611, at Upton, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he had Chillingworth for his tutor, and after three years' residence, on his father's death, 1622, he set out upon his travels. In Holland he served for some time in lord Craven's regiment, and afterwards travelled through Flanders, Germany, France, and Italy. His time mean while was usefully employed in making deep and important observations on the manners and the government of the nations which he visited, and while he refused to pay homage to the pope of Rome by kissing his toe, he cultivated the friendship of men of letters, and in considering their various advantages in the cultivation of science, he regarded Venice by her situation and constitution superior to the rest of the world. After his return to England, Harrington sided with the parliament, but he never could obtain a seat in the house. His independent spirit, however, was admired and respected, and when the commissioners removed the captive king from Newcastle nearer London, he was selected to attend upon his person. The unfortunate monarch was pleased with his conversation; he parted with him at Hurst castle with bitter concern by the rude interference of the republicans, and when led to the scaffold he again distinguished his favorite, and rewarded him on that awful occasion with a token of his esteem. The death of Charles affected deeply Harrington, but while his friends attributed his retirement to melancholy or discontent, he silenced their reproaches by producing his celebrated work "*Oceana*," which at first was regarded as a severe satire on Cromwell's usurpation, but was afterwards permitted to appear dedicated to the protector by the interference of lady Claypole his favorite daughter. The work was read but not approved by Cromwell, who disdained to resign the power acquired by his sword to the visionary dreams of new politicians. Harrington in the mean time found his labors attacked by various pamphlets, which he boldly answered, and to prove the practicability of his republican plan he established a society at Miles's coffee-house, Palace yard, where the public regulations he proposed were fully debated before crowded audiences. Principles which favored the establishment of a republican government upon a broad basis could not be agreeable to the royalists, and therefore at the restoration, Harrington was regarded as a secret enemy, and though living in retirement he was in Dec. 1661 seized by order of the king and committed to the tower, as guilty of treasonable practices. These accusations, though supported by the authority of chancellor Hyde, may be considered as founded on imaginary grounds, while the criminality of Harrington may be viewed in his severe reflections against the royal family. With unfeeling bitterness he not only decried the character of Mary queen of Scots, and treated her son James as a worthless impostor, but he loaded the memory of Charles with every foul epithet;

thet; and forgetful of his former attachment, he described him as a tyrant at last cut off by God's avenging hand. After some time he was removed from the tower to St. Nicolas's island, opposite Plymouth, and afterwards to Plymouth, where by the advice of his physician Dunstan he mixed improperly too much guaiacum with his coffee for the cure of the scurvy, and brought on a gradual delirium. As his relations had given bail for his appearance he was liberated from confinement, and as he had some intervals of reason, he was permitted to retire to Scotland, where he married the daughter of sir Marmaduke Dorrell of Bucks, a lady to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, and with whom he spent the remainder of life. He died of the palsy at Westminster, 11 Sep. 1677, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, near the remains of Raleigh. There were not wanting some who attributed his disorder to political causes, and who considered his delirium as occasioned by the malice of his enemies, who dreaded the satire of his pen. His works were collected by Toland, 1700, in 1 vol. folio, but Dr. Birch's edition of 1737 is more full and correct. Besides his *Oceana* which, as mentioned already, contained the visionary plan of a pure and independent republic, he attempted poetry, but with no creditable success.

HARRIS, *Walter*, an English physician, in the reign of William III. He wrote some well esteemed books on the diseases of children.

HARRIS, *Robert*, a native of Broad Camden Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. During the rebellion he opposed the king, and was made by the parliament rector of Petersfield, and president of Trinity college Oxford, where he died 1658 aged 80. He wrote sermons—remedium contra avaritiam—tractatus de novi testat. fœdere—epistolæ apologeticæ, &c.

HARRIS, *William*, a dissenting minister, who resided at Honiton, where he died 4th Feb. 1770. He was an able scholar, and was honored in 1765 by the Glasgow university with the degree of D. D. He wrote though not very accurately an account of the lives of James I. Charles I. Oliver Cromwell, and Hugh Peters, in 5 vols. 8vo. He prepared also materials for an account of James II. which he did not complete.

HARRIS, *John*, secretary to the royal society, translated Pardie's elements of geometry, and died 1730. He was an able mathematician, and good divine, and first projected the plan of a Cyclopædia or dictionary of sciences, which appeared in 2 vols. folio, 1710, under the title of *Lexicon Technicum*, to which a supplement was added in 1736. The works of Chambers, and the improvements of Dr. Rees and others have superseded this now obsolete performance.

HARRIS, *William*, author of sermons on the principal representations of the Messiah in the old testament,—of funeral discourses and other religious tracts, was for 40 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Crutched-friars, and died 1740, aged 65.

HARRIS, *James, Esq.* an eminent scholar, son of a sister of Shaftesbury, the author of the characteristics. He was born in the close, Sarum, 1709, and after an education at the grammar school there, he entered at Wadham college, Oxford, but took no degree. He was

member for Christ Church in several parliaments, and in 1763 was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and soon after removed to the treasury, and in 1774 he was appointed secretary, and comptroller to the queen, which office he retained during life. He died after a long illness 21st Dec. 1780. His works are three treatises concerning art; music, painting and poetry; and happiness, 8vo. 1745,—Hermes, or a philosophical inquiry concerning universal grammar, 1751, 8vo. an able composition, commended by many, and particularly by Lowth, philosophical arrangements, and philosophical inquiries, 2 vols. 8vo. published after his death. His works have been edited by his son lord Malmesbury, with an elegantly written account of his life.

HARRISON, *William*, an ingenious youth, fellow of New college Oxford. He was tutor to one of the duke of Queensbury's sons, and was recommended by his wit, genius and learning to dean Swift, who procured for him from St. John the respectable office of secretary to the English ambassador at the Hague, lord Raby, and afterwards lord Stafford. Under the expectation of higher appointments, he was unfortunately carried off by a short illness, in London, 14th Feb. 1712-13. He wrote some elegant poetical pieces, many of which are preserved in Nichols's and Doddsley's collections. Not only Swift, but Young, Tickel and others, have spoken with great respect and affection for the amiable character which he supported.

HARRISON, *William*, an English writer, author of the pilgrim, or the happy convert, a pastoral tragedy, 1709.

HARRISON, *John*, an eminent and well known mechanic, born at Foulby near Pontefract, 1693. His father was a carpenter, and he was brought up to his business, but he was doomed to extend his reputation beyond the limits of an obscure village. He had early a strong propensity to wheel machinery, and as his father was occasionally employed in repairing clocks, he improved in his knowledge of the power of movements. In 1700 his father removed to Barrow, Lincolnshire, and there he obtained from a neighbouring clergyman a MS. copy of Sanderfon's lectures, which he transcribed, and from which he drew a hitherto unknown fund of knowledge. He made some ingenious experiments, and in 1726, produced two clocks, chiefly of wood, with the compound pendulum, which were so accurately constructed that they varied scarce a second in one month. He visited London 1735, and by the kindness of Dr. Halley was recommended to that ingenious artist G. Graham, who admired and encouraged his great talents, and advised him to complete his machines to present to the board of longitude. In 1735 his first machine was approved by the board, and he was sent to Lisbon to try its accuracy and its properties. Thus patronized he produced another more simple machine in 1739, and again a 3d, in 1749, but while he considered his labors as arrived to the highest degree of perfection, he discovered that greater accuracy might still be obtained, and a 4th time his machine, six inches in diameter, and in the shape of a watch, was constructed. The correctness of this machine was ascertained by the author's son in a voyage to Jamaica, and in another to Barbadoes, and as his discovery came within the meaning of the act of the 12th of Anne, he claimed, and obtained, though with

with some trouble, the liberal reward of 20,000*l.* from parliament. These four curious machines were deposited in the observatory at Greenwich, where it is said they are now buried in oblivion. A time piece on the same principles was constructed by Mr. Kendal for Cooke's voyage, and was found extremely accurate. The last time piece made by this ingenious artist erred only four seconds and a half in ten weeks. After a life thus devoted to the service of the public, this worthy character died 1776 of the gout at his house Red-lion square aged 80. Though ingenious as a mechanic, he was very incorrect as a writer, and never could express himself in a clear and simple style. He was also an excellent musician, and he is said to have constructed a curious monochord.

HARRISON, *John*, colonel in the parliament army, was son of a butcher, and one of the judges of the unfortunate Charles. He was employed to lull into security the unsuspecting Fairfax, and was with him on his knees in the hypocritical semblance of prayer till the execution was over. He was tried and executed for his perfidy after the restoration.

HARTE, *Walter*, a native of Marlborough, Wilts, known as a poet and historian. His poetical pieces called *Amaranth*, were published in 8vo. besides a history of Gustavus Adolphus, 2 vols. 4to. and essays on husbandry 8vo. He died 1773.

HARTLEY, *David*, an English physician, son of a clergyman, born about 1704, and educated at Jesus college Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He practised physic at Newark, afterwards at St. Edmundsbury, and then in London, and lastly at Bath, where he died 30th Sep. 1757. His chief work is observations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations, 2 parts, 1749, 2 vols. 8vo. besides some letters in the philosophical transactions. He also wrote about Mrs. Stevens' quack medicines as a solvent for the stone, which procured her from parliament 5000*l.* The doctor died of the stone at last, though it is said he had taken to remove it above 200*lbs.* weight of soap.

HARTMAN, *John Adolphus*, a native of Munster, who from a Jesuit became a Calvinist, and was appointed professor of philosophy and poetry at Castel, and afterwards historical professor at Marburg, where he died 1744, aged 64. He wrote *Historia Hæsiaca*, 3 vols. — *vita pontific. Roman. &c.* — *Harangues &c.*

HARTSOEKER, *Nicolas*, a native of Gonda, son of the minister of the place. He laboriously devoted himself to mathematics and natural philosophy, and became professor of philosophy at Heidelberg and mathematician to the elector palatine. He wrote besides some small pieces. — *natural philosophy* in 4to. and died 1725, aged 69.

HARTUNGUS, *John*, a native of Millenberg, professor of Greek at Heidelberg where he was educated. He for some time bore arms against the Turks, and died 1579. He wrote some notes on the three first books of the *Odyssey*, besides a Latin translation of Apollonius.

HARVARD, *John*, founder of a college at Cambridge in North America, which bears his name, was a nonconformist divine who died at Charlestown in New England 1688.

HARVEY, *William*, an English physician, celebrated as the first discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

He was born at Folkestone 2d April, 1578, and educated at Canterbury school, and Caius college Cambridge. At the age of 19 he travelled through France and Germany, to Padua where he studied medicine under some eminent masters and where he took the degree of M. D. in 1602. On his return to England he was incorporated to his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and then came to settle in London where he married. In 1604 he was admitted candidate of the college of physicians, three years after fellow, and in 1615 lecturer of anatomy and surgery. In 1616 he laid open his discovery of the circulation of the blood, in his lectures, the M. S. of which is preserved in Sir Hans Sloane's papers. It was published in 1628 and dedicated to Charles I. after the ingenious author had in his lectures for nine years confirmed and illustrated it, by reasons and arguments the most convincing and satisfactory. This curious and important discovery produced an astonishing revolution in the practice of physic, and it is not to be wondered that so many laid claims to the honors and celebrity which belonged to Harvey alone. Not only father Paul vindicated the merit of the discovery, but Hippocrates was asserted by his editor Vanderhinden, to be the original author of this newly revived opinion. In 1632 Harvey was made physician to the king, and he shared his dangers at the battle of Edge-hill, and in consequence of his loyalty, he was incorporated M. D. at Oxford, and in 1645 made warden of Merton college, which the following year he resigned, on the surrender of the city to the parliament. In 1651 he published his "*exercitationes de generatione animalium, &c.*" which might have been rendered more valuable by some important additions and anatomical observations, had not the papers of the author been profanely plundered and destroyed in London by the republicans during the civil wars. In 1654 he was chosen president of the college of physicians, but his infirmities were so great that he recommended Dr. Prujean for his successor. As he had no family he honorably made the college his heirs, and after he had built them a combination room, a library and a museum, he presented them with the deeds of his estates, and founded the commemoration which annually on the 18th of Oct. records the liberality of its benefactors, and the meritorious services of its founder. This great man died 3d June, 1657, and was buried at Hempsted, Herts. Under his picture in the college, on a brass plate is a long but nervous inscription which commemorates his services and his virtues. His works were edited by Dr. Lawrence, with a life prefixed, in 2 vols. 4to. 1766.

HARVEY, *Gideon*, an English physician, born in Surrey. After studying the languages in the Low Countries he was admitted of Exeter college Oxford 1655, and then he applied to physic at Leyden under some eminent masters. He was physician to Charles 2d in his exile and also to the English army in Flanders. He afterwards travelled through Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and on his return to England was made physician in ordinary to the king and also to the tower. He died 1700, but he derived little fame, and less profit from his publications. He was perpetually at war with the college of physicians, whom he attempted to ridicule in a piece, 1683.

HARWOOD, *Edward*, a dissenting minister, born in Lancashire.

Lancashire. He died 1794 aged 65. He wrote various works, but he is best known as the author of a "view of the various editions of the Greek and Roman classics," which has passed through several editions, and has appeared in almost every European language. After presiding over a congregation at Bristol he came to London where he lived by correcting the press, by teaching the classics, and by his various publications. It is said that he refused very liberal patronage to join the church of England.

HASE, *Theodore*, professor of Hebrew at Bremen, his native town, died 1731. He was a man of extensive learning, and published some valuable "dissertations," &c.

HASE, *James*, brother of the preceding, was also a man of classical knowledge, and author of some elegant tracts. He died 1723.

HASSELQUIST, *Frederic*, a learned botanist, born 1722 at Tournalla in East Gothia. The early death of his father left him in indigent circumstances, but he maintained himself at the university of Upsal by instructing some of his fellow pupils, and he displayed so much diligence in the study of physic that he received a royal stipend. He published an "essay on the virtue of plants," and was encouraged by his friend and master Linnæus to undertake a voyage to Palestine to examine its natural history. He was conveyed by the Levant company to Smyrna, and for two years was engaged in making a most valuable collection of curiosities. When on his return in 1752 he was overpowered by the heat of the climate and by fatigue, and died near Smyrna. His curiosities were seized by his creditors, but the queen of Sweden discharged his debts, and Linnæus arranged the publication of his papers.

HASTINGS, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, was celebrated for her personal accomplishments, but more for her private and public acts of charity which were never exceeded by any female in the kingdom. The distresses of the poor and unfortunate in every place and situation were her peculiar care, and a splendid fortune was appropriated solely to their relief far and near. This virtuous and amiable character is well depicted under the name of Aspasia by Congreve in the 49th number of the Tatler. She died 1740 most universally and deservedly lamented.

HATTON, *sir Christopher*, chancellor under Elizabeth, was a man of learning and great integrity, but it is remarkable that though placed in so high a situation he had not been bred to the law. His decisions however were never impeached, as he was guided by justice and impartiality. It was by his advice that the unfortunate Mary submitted to her fatal trial. He was born at Holdenby in Northamptonshire, from an ancient Cheshire family, and died 1591.

HAVERCAMP, *Sigebert*, an eminent critic, professor of history, eloquence, and Greek at Leyden. His editions of Josephus, Sallust, Eutropius, Tertullian, &c. are considered by learned men as very valuable. He died at Leyden 1742, aged 58.

HAVERS, *Clopton*, an English physician, who published in 1691, a curious treatise on the bones. He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

HAUSTEAD, *Peter*, a comic writer, author of the "rival friends," acted before Charles I. and his court

at Cambridge. He was in orders and published some sermons in London 1646.

HAUTE-FEUILLE, *John*, an ingenious mechanic, son of a baker, was born at Orleans 1647. He was the inventor of the steel springs in pendulum watches, afterwards improved by Huygens. He was an ecclesiastic and held some preferment. He also wrote some curious pamphlets on clocks, &c. and died 1724.

HAUTEROCHE, *Noel le Breton de*, a French dramatic poet, and actor, who died at Paris 1707, aged 90. His pieces are numerous and possess some merit.

HAUTETERRE, *Anthony Dadine de*, professor of law at Toulouse, was a native of Cahors, and died 1682, aged 80. He wrote *Gesta regum et ducum Aquitanix*, 2 vols. 4to.—a treatise on monastic life, &c.—and various other works which display great erudition and a deep knowledge of jurisprudence.

HAWES, *Stephen*, a native of Suffolk, educated at Oxford, and made groom of the privy chamber to Henry VII. He was well skilled in French and Italian poetry, and wrote the temple of glass, copied from Chaucer's house of fame,—the pastime of pleasure, completed 1506, and eleven years after printed in 4to. by Wynbyn de Worde with wooden plates.

HAWKE, *Edward lord*, son of a barrister, entered early in the naval service to which he was to add so much glory. In 1734 he was made captain of the Wolf, and he soon distinguished himself under the English admirals, Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the Pader of 60 guns. In 1747 he was made rear admiral of the white, and that year he defeated a French fleet, and took two 74, one 70, two 64, and one 50, for which he was honored with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1748 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and two years after of the white, and in 1757 he assisted on the expedition against Rochfort. In 1759 he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them and attacked them off Belleisle and totally defeated them, for which he received a pension of 2000l. from the king. In 1765 he was appointed vice admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 raised to the peerage. This heroic commander who ranks so high in the annals of his country died at his house at Shepperton, Middlesex, Oct. 14th 1781.

HAWKESWORTH, *John*, an eminent English writer. He was born 1715 at Bromley in Kent, and bound to the business of a watch maker, which he early abandoned for public life and literary pursuits. His wife it is said kept a boarding school at Bromley, and by the means of a lady of some influence and consequence in Indian affairs he became known to the commercial world, and was elected a director of the East India company. His "adventurer," was so popular a performance that archbishop Herring conferred upon him, though a dissenter, the Lambeth degree of LL. D. He was appointed to digest the narrative of the South Sea expeditions, a labor for which say some critics, he was not adequate, as his talents tended more to influence the passions in animated descriptions, than interest the heart in the cold detail of a journal. Though he received the high sum of 6000l. for his trouble it is asserted

that

that he died of chagrin for the unfavorable reception of his narrative, though some say he died of high living. He died 16th Nov. 1773, aged 58, and in Bromley church, Kent, where he was buried, is an elegant monument which records his services, in appropriate language borrowed from the last adventurer.

HAWKINS, sir John, an English admiral, born at Plymouth. He was for seven years in the merchants' service, and signalized himself under Elizabeth, especially against the invincible armada, when he was rear admiral, and in several expeditions to the West Indies, where he died, 1595.

HAWKINS, sir John, a native of London, who acquired some eminence in the law as an attorney, and became known as the friend and companion of Dr. Johnson. He commenced author by publishing in 1760, an edition of Walton's angler, besides various communications to the gentleman's magazine, and other periodical works, and in 1761 he was made justice of peace for Middlesex, and in 1772 knighted for dispersing some rioters in Moor-fields. The greatest of his works is his history of music in 5 vols. 4to. which contains very useful and curious particulars. His life of Johnson is not a very creditable performance, as it was hastily finished to gratify the wishes of the bookfellers. Sir John died 1789, aged 70.

HAWKSMOOR, Nicolas, an architect, pupil to sir Christopher Wren. Though he possessed genius he did not much improve on the principles of his illustrious master, but frequently deviated from them. He was clerk of the works at Greenwich, under William and his two successors, and had other places of trust and emolument, he was also employed as surveyor of the new churches built by queen Anne's act. Among others the church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is particularly censured, as it exhibits an irregularly absurd steeple, with the statue of George I. elevated to the top, with the lion and unicorn as supporters. He planned several private mansions, and gave the design of the Radcliffe library at Oxford. He died 1736.

HAWKWOOD, sir John, an English general in the service of Edward III. He was born at Sible Hedingham in Essex, where his father was a tanner, and he was for some time apprentice to a tailor, but he soon, says Fuller, turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield, at the sound of Edward's wars. He signalized himself so much under the king and the black prince, that from a private soldier he became a captain, and was knighted; but at the peace of Bretigni in 1360, he found himself too poor to maintain his dignity, and therefore he associated with others into a corps called "les tard venus," whose employment was to gain support by plunder as a marauding party. With these desperate followers, whose numbers daily increased, sir John penetrated into Italy, and enriched himself by the plunder of the clergy. In 1364 he entered into the service of the Pisan republic, in which he behaved with great bravery. In 1387 he armed in defence of the Florentines, and his masterly retreat from the superior forces of his able antagonist Venni, and a difficult and dangerous country, is celebrated as exhibiting the most heroic courage, with coolness, judgment, and perseverance. Though at the

peace of 1391 the Florentines disbanded all their forces, yet they retained still Hawkwood at the head of 1000 men. He died in Florence 1393, 6th March, at an advanced age, and his funeral was celebrated with unusual magnificence, and his remains deposited in the church of St. Reparata. A cenotaph was erected in the church of his native town, which still perpetuates his memory, as an able and heroic general, whose character, if taxed with ferocity or with the unprincipled passions of a lawless freebooter, must be defended by the barbarity of the times, which regarded valor, however disgraced by bloodshed and rapine, as one of the noblest virtues of man. As a proof of his charity it may be mentioned, that he founded an English hospital at Rome for the entertainment of poor travellers.

HAY, James, came to England with the first James, and was the first Scotchman raised to the English peerage, successively by the titles of lord Hay, viscount Doncaster, and earl Carlisle. He was employed by his master in various embassies, and went to France to negotiate a marriage between the prince of Wales and Henrietta Maria of France. He died 1636.

HAY, William, an English writer, born at Glenburne, Suffex, about 1700, and educated at Headley school. In 1734, on lord Hardwicke's promotion, he was elected member for Seaford, which he represented till his death. He espoused the cause of sir Robert Walpole, whom he defended in some pamphlets, and by whom he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of the victualling office. He died 19th June 1755. He wrote "religio philosophi," &c.—a translation of Hawkins Browne's de immortalitate animæ,—the epigrams of Martial modernized, &c. besides an essay on deformity, in which he descanted with humor and liveliness on his own personal imperfection, observing that of the 558 members of the commons' house, he was the only man of bodily deformity. His son was equally deformed, and was cruelly put to death by Cossin Ally Kawn, at Patna 1762. Hay's works were published by his daughter, 2 vols. 4to. 1794.

HAYER DU PERRON, Peter le, a native of Alencon, born 1603. He distinguished himself by his poems, odes, songs, and sonnets, which possess merit.

HAYER, John Nicholas Hubert, a French ecclesiastic, born at Sare-Louis, 15th June 1708. He displayed his zeal and learning by his able works—on the immortality of the soul, 3 vols. 12mo.—on the existence of God. He died at Paris 16th July 1780.

HAYES, Charles, an ingenious author. He was of such a timid and modest disposition, that he prefixed his name to none of his many valuable publications, except to his treatise on fluxions, in folio 1704. He was for many years deputy-governor to the royal African company, and on its dissolution in 1752, he retired to solitude and study at Down in Kent. He died 18th Dec. 1760, at Gray's inn, where two years before he had taken chambers, in his 82d year. His works were "the moon, a philosophical dialogue,"—a new and easy method to find the longitude, and other works.

HAYMON, a native of the Tyrolese in the 15th century, remarkable for his gigantic stature, said to have been 16 feet in height, with proportionable strength. His tomb is to be seen at Inspruck.

HAYNES,

HAYNES, Hopton, assay master of the mint, and tally writer of the exchequer, was a man of great integrity, and distinguished as the author of "the scripture account of the attributes and worship of God, and of the character and offices of Jesus Christ," published after his death. He died 19th Nov. 1749.

HAYNES, Samuel, son to the above, was tutor to lord Salisbury, who rewarded his services with the living of Hatfield, and afterwards that of Clothall. He was also canon of Windfor. He died 9th June 1752. He published in 1740 "a collection of state papers," in folio.

HAYWARD, sir John, an English historian, doctor of laws in the university of Cambridge. He is the author of "the lives of the three Normans, kings of England, William I. and II. and Henry I." dedicated to Charles prince of Wales, of the first part of "the life and reign of Henry IV." dedicated to Robert earl of Essex, for which he suffered imprisonment, on account of some offensive passages about hereditary right, of "the life and reign of Edward VI. with the beginning of Elizabeth's," and of other works, especially on divinity and pious subjects. He was made historiographer of Chelsea college 1610, and knighted by James 1619. He died 27th June 1627.

HAYWOOD, Elizabeth, *vid.* HEYWOOD.

HAZAEI, servant of Benhadad king of Syria, was sent by his master in his illness to inquire of Elisha the prophet, concerning the issue of his complaint. On his return he murdered his master, and ascended his throne, B. C. 889.

HEAD, Richard, author of "the English Rogue" — "the art of wheedling" — "the humors of Dublin," comedies and other dramatic pieces; was a native of Ireland, and after being at the university of Oxford, became a bookfeller in London. He was drowned when going to the isle of Wight 1678.

HEADLEY, Henry, a native of Norwich, educated there under Dr. Parr, after which he went to Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in arts. He married early, and fell a victim soon after to a rapid consumption 1788, aged only 23. He possessed genius and talents, which he displayed in his volume of poems. He wrote some of the papers of the *Olla Podrida*; and besides various communications to the *Gentleman's* and *European* magazines, under the signature of T. C. O. he published select beauties of ancient English poetry, with curious and interesting remarks, 2 vols. 8vo.

HEARNE, Thomas, a learned English antiquary. He was born 1680 at White Waltham, Berks, where his father was parish clerk, and as he displayed early proofs of genius and application, he was noticed by Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, and by the advice of Mr. Dodwell, then resident there, he was taken into his patron's family, and liberally and honorably treated as one of his sons. After a previous good education, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, under Dr. Mill the editor of the Greek testament, and soon distinguished himself as an accurate collator of MSS. and as an indefatigable antiquarian. In 1699 some of his friends wished to send him as missionary to Maryland, but he preferred the learned retirement of Oxford and the valuable stores of

the Bodleian, to difficulties and fame abroad; and after being for some years one of the librarians of that noble collection, he was appointed in 1715 archetypographer of the university, and squire beadle of the civil law. These offices however he soon after resigned, as he refused to take the oaths; and though preferment was offered to him, he declined it from the same delicate scruples of conscience. He died at Oxford 10th June 1735 aged 55, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard, where his epitaph by himself says, "he studied and preserved antiquities." By a life of economy he saved about 1300l. which were found among his papers, and distributed among his poor relations. With the most indefatigable application, but often without taste and judgment, he sent a great number of publications to the press, not less than 38. The majority of these, were editions of different authors; but they generally appeared accompanied with long-labored prefaces and miscellaneous observations, often not relevant to the subject. Among the best known of his works are, "*Reliquiæ Bodleianæ*," — "*Ductor Historicus*," — "*Leiland's Itinerary*," 9 vols. — "the history of Glastonbury," — "*Spelman's Alfred*," — "*Camden's Annales*," &c. He wrote besides indexes to several works, as Clarendon's history, &c.

HEATH, James, an English historian, born 1629 in London, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, of which he was a student. He was ejected in 1648 for his loyalty, and by his imprudence, and a foolish marriage, he soon reduced his patrimony, so that he maintained himself by correcting the press, and by his pen. He died of a dropsy and consumption, Aug. 1664, leaving several children to the parish. He is author of a brief chronicle of the late intestine war in the three kingdoms, 1661, 8vo. afterwards improved and republished, and again continued to 1675 by Philips, Milton's nephew, — of a new book of loyal martyrs, &c. — of the glories of Charles II.'s restoration, — of a brief and exact survey of the Netherlands.

HEATH, Benjamin, town clerk of Exeter, is known as an able scholar. He published an essay to prove the divine existence and attributes, 1740 — the case of the county of Devon, with respect to the duty on cyder and perry — a revival of Shakespeare's text, 1765 — and notæ, five lectiones ad tragicorum Græcorum veterum, *Æschyli*, &c. 4to. 1752, a work which displays great critical knowledge. He was created LL. D. at Oxford, 31st March 1762. The time of his death is not mentioned. His brother, *Thomas*, alderman of Exeter, wrote an essay towards a new version of Job, 1755.

HEATH, Nicholas, archbishop of York, and chancellor of England in Mary's reign, was born in London, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He was deprived of his offices for refusing to take the oath of supremacy, and died at Cobham 1560.

HEATH, Thomas, brother of the archbishop, was a Jesuit, sent by his order as missionary to England in 1568. As he was disguised as a puritan, he was permitted to preach in Rochester cathedral, but whilst inveighing against the liturgy, he dropped by accident a letter from his pocket, which being carried to the

bishop, proved him to be a Jesuit and occasioned his imprisonment, and his exposure on the pillory. He died soon after in confinement.

HEATHCOTE, Ralph, D. D. at Cambridge, was author of *sylva*—a sketch of Bolingbroke's philosophy—a tract against the Hutchinsonians, and other works. He died 1795 aged 74.

HEBENSTREIT, John Ernest, an eminent physician, born at Nevenhoff 1702. He was educated at Jena, and afterwards removed to Leipzig, where he spent much of his time, and died 1756. He wrote various tracts, and among them—*Carmen de usu partium*—*de homine sano*, &c.—*oratio de antiquitatibus Romanis*, &c. His brother, *John Christian*, was an able divine and a very learned Hebraist. Both brothers are mentioned with great praise by Ernesti.

HEBER, son of Saleh and father of Pheleg, died at the age of 464, B. C. 817. From him the Jews derive their name of Hebrews.

HEBERT, James Rene, a native of Alencon, whom the French revolution raised to consequence. As the writer of the *Pere Duchesne*, an abusive paper, he acquired popularity among the terrorists, and by bitterly inveighing against the unfortunate queen, he maintained the character of brutality, violence, and cruelty, which had encouraged and defended the horrors of the 10th of August, and the murders of September. By attempting to oppose the power of the commune of Paris to the authority of the convention, he drew upon himself the vengeance of Robespierre, and was guillotined 24th March 1794. This worthless character, who had organized the feasts of reason in contempt of religion, and of another life, died like a coward.

HECATEUS, an historian of Abdera, at the court of the Ptolemies. He wrote commentaries on Hesiod, Homer, &c. besides a valuable history of the Jews.

HECHT, Christian, a native of Hall, minister of Es-sen, East Friesland, died 1748 aged 52. He wrote *commentaria philologico-critico-exegitica*—and *antiquitas Haræorum inter Judæos in Polonia*, besides some German tracts.

HECK, Nicholas, a Dutch painter, born 1580, well acquainted with the powerful effects of the *chiaro oscuro*. His landscapes and historical pieces are much admired.

HECK, Martin Hemskirk, son of the preceding, was eminent for the beauty and correctness of his landscapes.

HECK, John Van, a painter of Oudenard, who studied at Rome, and became known for the delicacy and correctness of his flowers, and his Roman landscapes. He died about 1689 aged 64.

HECQUET, Philip, a French physician, born at Abbeville. He practised there, and at Port-royal, and afterwards at Paris, where he died in the Carmelites' convent, 11th April 1737 aged 76. He was a great friend to bleeding and to the good effects of warm water; and this opinion has tended to immortalize him in the page of *Gil Blas* under the name of doctor Sanguado. He was a man of great abstemiousness, and exemplary piety, and published some medical works, especially on the indecency of men-midwives—and in favor of mothers suckling their own children—on diges-

tion—on the plague, &c. Le Fevre de St. Marc has written a prolix account of his life.

HEDELIN, Francis, an advocate, afterwards abbé of Aubignac and Meimac, was born at Paris. The favor of Richelieu, two of whose nephews he educated, raised him to consequence, so that he aspired to the name of scholar, poet, antiquarian, and preacher. He was of such a haughty temper, that he was embroiled in various quarrels, especially with Corneille, Menage, Mad. Scuderi, &c. He died at Nemours, 1676 aged 72. His chief works are, "*Pratique du Theatre*," a book of no great merit, but censorious, and such as to have passed to a fourth edition,—"*Zenobia*," a tragedy in prose, and a very dull performance, according to the prince of Conde's remark, and other works of little consequence.

HEDERICUS or HEDERICH, Benjamin, author of the well-known Greek lexicon, first published at Leipzig in 8vo. 1722, and republished in England by Young and Patrick, was born at Grossen-hayn in Misnia, 1675. He published besides an edition of *Empedocles de sphaera*, and "*notitia auctorum*." Ernesti, who improved his lexicon 1767, speaks of him as not a profound Greek scholar. He died 1748.

HEDLINGER, John Charles, a Swiss engraver, whose medals are much admired. He was member of various learned academies, and died 1771 aged 80.

HEEDE, William, and Vigor Van, two brothers, painters, born at Furnes. They painted historical pieces with great success. William, whose works are most esteemed, died 1728 aged 68; and the other 1708 aged 49.

HEEM, John David de, a painter of Utrecht, whose fruits and flowers were greatly admired. He died 1674 aged 74. His son *Cornelius* rivalled him in the beauty and correctness of his pieces.

HEEMSKERK, James, a Dutch admiral, born at Amsterdam. He was sent in 1596 under Barentein, to discover a north-east passage to Asia, and brought back his ships safe, after the death of the commander of the squadron. He was in 1607 sent as vice-admiral against the Spaniards, but fell in the battle after defeating a superior force in the Mediterranean, and capturing the enemy's admiral John Alvarez Davila.

HEEMSKIRK, Martin, *vid.* **HEMSKIRK.**

HEERE, Lucas de, an admired painter of Ghent, whose historical pieces are said to be in a very superior style. He died 1584 aged 50. His father was a good statuary, and his mother excelled as a painter.

HEGESIPPUS, a Jew who became a Christian at Rome, 157, and wrote an history of the church to his own times, some fragments of which are preserved. He died 181.—Another of the same name wrote an account of the destruction of Jerusalem.

HEIDEGGER, John Henry, a protestant divine, born at Urfevellon near Zurich. He was professor at Heidelberg, afterwards at Steinfurt, and then at Zurich, where he died 1698 aged 65. He published "*Exercitationes selectæ de historiâ sacrâ Patriarcharum*"—"de ratione studiorum"—"*tumulus Tridentini concilii*"—"historia papatus," &c.

HEIDEGGER, John James, a native of Zurich, son of a clergyman. He married in Switzerland, but in conse-

consequence of an intrigue left the country, and when 50 years old, came to England on a negotiation for the Swifs. His embassy failed and with it his resources, so that he engaged as a private foldier in the guards for protection and support. His conduct and address however were such, that he soon gained the attention of his superiors, and obtained the appellation of the Swifs count. By means of his friends who were numerous in the fashionable world, he raised a subscription in 1709 to furnish the opera of *Thomyris*, which was performed at the Haymarket, and with such success, that he not only gained 500 guineas, but recommended himself to the public notice by his taste and judgment in the management and decorations of the theatre. George II. who was fond of operas patronised him, and he soon obtained the management of the opera house in the Hay-market, and presided over the masquerades, and was made master of the revels. Thus patronised by the king, flattered by the nobility, and courted by all, he contributed to the amusement of the public, as the arbiter elegantiarum, but while he thus raised an annual income of 5000*l.* he did not accumulate property, but expended his money in the luxuries of his table, and in honorable acts of extensive charity. His memory was so retentive that he once walked from Charing-crofs to Temple-bar, and back again, and at his return wrote down every sign on either side of the Strand. When discoursing on the most ingenious nation in Europe, he claimed the merit himself, and said, I was born a Swifs, and came to England without a farthing, where I have found means to gain 5000*l.* a-year and to spend it. Now I defy the most able Englishman to go to Switzerland and either to gain that income, or to spend it there. He died 4th Feb. 1749 aged 90, and was buried at Richmond, Surrey. He left a natural daughter, married in 1750 to captain, afterwards admiral, Denis.

HEIL, *Daniel Van*, a painter of Brussels, born 1604. His houses on fire are much admired.

HEIL, *John Baptist*, brother to Daniel, was born at Brussels 1609, and became eminent as an historical and portrait painter.

HEIL, *Leonard Van*, brother of the preceding, was also born at Brussels, and evinced a superior genius in the painting of flowers and insects.

HEIN, *Peter*, a Dutchman, who from obscurity rose to the command of the fleets of his country. He defeated the Spaniards on the coast of Brazil, 1626, and was killed off Dunkirk in a battle against the French, 1629. The state of Holland honored his memory with great respect, and consoled with his mother who coolly observed, I always said that Peter was an unlucky dog, and would come to an untimely end.

HEINECCIUS, *John Gottlieb*, a German lawyer, born at Eifenberg 1681. He was counsellor and professor of philosophy, and afterwards of law at Hall, from whence he removed to Franeker in 1724, and three years after, at the request of the king of Prussia to Frankfort on Oder. In 1733 he resumed his former engagements at Hall, where he died 1741. His works are numerous and respectable, on jurisprudence, logic, and morality. They were collected at Geneva in 8 vols. 4to. 1744.

HEINECKEN, *Christian Henry*, a remarkable child, born at Lubeck 6th Feb. 1721, and died there 27th June 1725. At 10 months' old he could talk, and before he was 12 months he knew the principal facts mentioned in the five books of Moses, and in another month he gained a complete knowledge of the rest of the old testament, and in an additional month of the new. His mental powers continued to increase so that at the age of four he could prove the doctrines of divinity from the bible, was acquainted with ecclesiastical history and could repeat 80 psalms, 200 hymns, &c. and understood and spoke perfectly the German, Latin, French, and low Dutch. These astonishing abilities were just shown to the admiration of the world, and then snatched away. Martini of Lubeck has published a dissertation on him.

HEINSIUS, *Daniel*, an eminent scholar born at Ghent, May 1580. After studying at the Hague, in Zeland, and at Franeker, where he displayed great abilities he came to Leyden, and at the age of 18 he was seated in the chair of Greek professor, and afterwards succeeded his friend and instructor Joseph Scaliger in the professorship of politics and history. He died 25th Feb. 1655. He was distinguished as a man of extensive learning, and great application, and possessed of a correct taste and sound judgment. He not only enriched by his labors Silius Italicus, Theocritus, Hesiod, Seneca, Homer, Theophrastus, Hesychius, Livy, Ovid, Terence, Horace, &c. but he wrote also some prose works abounding with wit, and chaste satire. He was honored and respected not only by the learned but even by princes, and especially Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, the republic of Venice, and Pope Urban VIII.

HEINSIUS, *Nicholas*, son to the preceding, was born at Leyden 1620. He was eminent as a poet and critic, and deserved the flattering appellation of the "swan of Holland." Though employed in the affairs of the state, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and edited several classical authors, Virgil, Ovid, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, &c. His poems were often reprinted, but the best edition is that of Amsterdam 1666. He died at the Hague 1681, respected at home and abroad.

HEINSIUS, *N.* grand pensionary of Holland, died at the Hague 3d Aug. 1720, aged 87. He was in the service of William prince of Orange, and distinguished himself as a negociator in France, against the destruction of whose power he afterwards directed all the energies of his country. During the 30 years in which he was grand pensionary, he displayed great vigor of mind, but in his views of humbling the pride of Lewis XIV., he brought great difficulties and immense debts upon Holland, so that the people saw his retirement from power with pleasure and exultation.

HEISS, *N.* a German author who published an indifferent history of the German empire in 1684, in 2 vols. 4to.

HEISTER, *Lawrence*, a native of Frankfort on the Maine, professor of medicine at Altorf, and afterwards at Helmstadt where he died 1758 aged 73. He was the learned author of "*Compendium anatomicum*" — "*institutiones chirurgicæ*" — "*de medicamentis German. indigenis*"

indigenis suffic." — "compendium institutionum medicarum," &c. — His son *Elias Frederic* published "Apo-logia pro Medicis Atheismo accusatis," and died at Leyden 1740.

HELE, *Thomas*, a native of Gloucestershire, who served in the army, especially in Jamaica, and at the peace of 1763, travelled through Italy, and in 1770 settled at Paris. He became so well acquainted with the French language, that he wrote some plays, which were received with great applause on the Paris theatres, and highly admired. His comedies, it is said, are full of plot, lively and interesting, and the dialogue is pleasing and expressed with neatness and elegance. He died of a consumptive disorder at Paris Dec. 1780 aged about 40. His "Jugement de Midas," and his "Amant Jaloux," are particularly esteemed by French writers.

HELENA, *St.* wife of Constantius Chlorus, and mother of the great Constantine, was born of obscure parents in Bithynia. When divorced by the marriage of her husband with Maximilian's daughter, she retired with resignation from the court, but the elevation of her son to the throne restored her to the dignity of her rank, which she adorned by devotion and christian charity. She was the founder of various churches, and in her travels into the Holy Land she is said to have discovered the true cross. She died in the arms of her son, 328, aged 80.

HELIODORUS, bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, in the fourth century, was the author of the loves of Theagenes and Chariclea condemned by a synod of bishops.

HELIOGABALUS, *M. Aurel. Antonin.*, succeeded to the Roman empire after the death of Macrinus, though only 14. Though popular in the beginning of his reign, he became cruel, vindictive, and licentious, and was assassinated A. D. 222.

HELLENICUS, a Greek historian who died B. C. 411.

HELLOT, *John*, author of *l'art de la teinture des laines & cloffes de laine*, 12mo.—and other works of merit on philosophical and chemical subjects, was member of the Paris academy of sciences and of the London royal society. He also conducted for some time the Gazette of France, and was distinguished as an able chemist. He died at Paris 15th Feb. 1766 aged 80.

HELMBREKER, *Theodore*, a painter born at Haerlem 1624. He was pupil to Peter Gribber, and studied in Italy, and after being sometime resident at Haerlem he returned to Rome where he died 1694. His pieces, especially in history and landscape are much admired.

HELMONT, *Matthew Van*, a painter of Antwerp happy in the representation of shops, chemical laboratories, markets, &c. He died 1726.

HELMONT, *John Baptist Van*, a learned scholar and physician, born at Brussels 1577. He studied at Louvain, but after refusing to devote himself to divinity, he turned his attention to medicine and took his degrees in that science. His application to chemical experiments, and to the investigation of the power of herbs and plants led him to superior practice, and so extraordinary were some of his cures considered that he was brought before the inquisition as a magician who removed human diseases by more than human art.

He succeeded however in clearing himself from the imputation, and retired to the greater freedom of Holland, where he died Dec. 30. 1644. He was, says Lobkowitz his biographer, pious, learned, famous, a sworn enemy of Galen and Aristotle. The sick never languished long under his hands, being always killed or cured in two or three days. He was sent chiefly to those who were given up by other physicians, to whose great grief and indignation the patients were often unexpectedly restored to health. His works chiefly against the Peripatetics and Galenists were published in folio by his son, who acquired some fame as a physician and was falsely called in his epitaph, "nil patre inferior." He died 1699 aged 81.

HELOISE, the mistress of Abelard is celebrated for her beauty and her misfortunes. She died 1163. *Vid. ABELARD.*

HELISHAM, *Richard*, M. D. professor of physic and natural philosophy in Dublin college. He was author of 23 very popular lectures on natural philosophy published after his death by Dr. Robinson, and frequently reprinted.

HELST, *Bartholemeew Van der*, a painter of Haerlem who died 1670 aged 57. His representation of the train bands of Amsterdam was much admired by sir Godfrey Kneller, and is preserved in the town house of the capital.

HELVETIUS, *Adrian*, a Dutch physician born 1656. He was by accident at Paris when a violent dysentery prevailed there, and his remedies proved so successful that Lewis XIV. presented him with 1000 louis d'ors for the discovery of his potent medicine. He declared it to be ipecacuanha. He afterwards settled at Paris and was made physician to the duke of Orleans, and inspector general of the military hospitals. He died 1721. He left some works, the best known of which is a treatise on the most frequent maladies, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS, *John Claude*, son of the preceding died 1755 aged 70. He was first physician to the French queen, counsellor of state, and member of several learned academies. He cured Louis XV. of a dangerous disorder, and gained the confidence and good opinion not only of the court but of the poor, by his skill, attention, and great humanity. He published "L'idée generale de l'economie animale" 1722 8vo. — "Principia Physico-medica, in tirorum medicinarum gratiam conscripta," 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS, *Claude Adrian*, son of John, was born at Paris 1715, and educated with great attention under father Poree. He had a strong desire to appear as an author, but his first production "de l'esprit" in 1 vol. 4to. and afterwards in three, 8vo. 1758, exposed him to the censure of the parliament who condemned his publication as calculated more for the encouragement of vice than an incitement to virtue. Thus disgraced he came to England in 1764, and the next year visited Prussia, where the king honorably received him. On his return to France he retired in privacy to his estate at Voré, in the bosom of his family. As he was rich, he showed himself charitable to the poor, and benevolent to all. He died of an attack of the gout Dec. 1771. Besides his atheistical book "de l'Esprit" he published

"le

"le Bonheur," a poem in six cantos, written in an affected style, — "de l'homme," 2 vols. 8vo. a work as dangerous as unphilosophical, and as impious as the first, — and the "Child of nature improved by Chance," a licentious romance. As Helvetius was a man of mild manners, and of a benevolent disposition it may surprise us, that books so little calculated to improve humanity should proceed from his pen.

HELVICUS, *Christopher*, professor of Greek and eastern languages, and of divinity, at Gießen university, was born 1581, at Sprendlingen near Frankfort. He was educated at Marburg, and early displayed a poetical genius, and at 20 was capable of teaching Hebrew and Greek, two languages which he spoke with great fluency. He died in the flower of his age 1617, and his immature death was deplored with feeling and sorrow by all the German poets of the Augsborg persuasion. Besides poetry he published Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac grammars, — a Hebrew and Latin lexicon, — and some chronological tables.

HELYOT, *Peter*, an ecclesiastic of English extraction. He was of the order of Picpus near Paris, which was a branch of the Franciscans, and after 23 years' labor, he published in 8 vols. 4to. a history of the monastic orders, religious and military, &c. a work full of learned research and general information. He died 1716 aged 56.

HEMELAR, *John*, a learned man, born at the Hague, of so amiable a character for probity and disinterestedness as to deserve to be compared, says Gronovius, with the Roman Atticus. He resided six years at Rome, and preferred to the office of librarian of the Vatican a canonry in the cathedral of Antwerp. He devoted himself much to polite literature and the science of medals, and he lived in friendly intimacy with Grotius, Lipsius, and other eminent men. He published valuable commentaries on the medals of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Justinian, from the cabinet of Archot and Rocoxius. Besides this work which is now rare, though three times printed, he wrote poems and orations, and died 1640.

HEMMERLIN, or MALLEOLUS, *Felix*, a canon of Zurich in 1428. He is author of "Opuscula varia, scilicet de nobilitate et rusticitate dialogus," &c. — "variarum oblectationis opuscula," &c., comprised in a folio volume, and full of coarse humor.

HEMMINGFORD, *Walter de*, a canon of Gisborough abbey in Yorkshire, author of a history of England from 1066 to 1308. The work is respectable for accuracy and exactness. He died at Gisborough 1347.

HEMSKIRK, or HEEMSKIRK, *Martin*, a peasant's son, born in a village of that name in Holland 1498, and distinguished as a painter. After studying three years at Rome he settled at Haerlem, where he died 1574 aged 76. His pieces were admired by Michael Angelo, by Vasari and others, but though he possessed great merit, his figures show that he did not understand the chiaro oscuro.

HEMSKIRK, *Egbert*, a Dutch painter, known for his success in delineating droll subjects and grotesque figures.

HEMSKIRK, *Egbert*, called the younger, son of the preceding, united to great abilities, a lively imagination

and a humorous taste. Some of his pieces in which he represents devils and witches are admired. He died 1704 aged 59.

HEMSTERHUIS, or HEMSTERHUSIUS, *Tiberius*, a learned critic, born at Groningen, 1st Feb. 1685, son of a physician. He studied at Groningen and Leyden, and at the age of 19 was appointed professor of mathematics and philosophy at Amsterdam. In 1717 he removed to Franeker, where he succeeded Lambert Bos as Greek professor, and in 1740 he was appointed to the chairs of Greek and of history at Leyden, where he died 1766. He published the three last books of J. Pollux's onomasticon 1706, for which he was complimented by Bentley, select colloquies of Lucian, and his Timon, 1708, — the Plutus of Aristophanes, with the scholia 1744, — part of an edition of Lucian, — notes and emendations on Xenophon Ephesus, and other equally learned works. He is praised by Ruhnkenius as a critic of very superior powers.

HEMSTERHUSIUS, *Francis*, son of a physician of Groningen, and grandson of Tiberius, was in the service of the United States, and died 1790. He was an able author, and wrote *œuvres philosophiques*, translated into French, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1793, and other works.

HENAULT, *John d'*, a French poet, son of a Paris baker. He travelled into Holland and England, and was patronized by the superintendant Fouquet, by whose means he obtained the receivership of taxes at Fores, and other employments. He became a man of celebrity by his poetical pieces, and proud of his distinction he affected the fashionable debauchee and the impious atheist as the friend of Spinoza, but after a life of dissipation and profaneness, the approach of death seemed so terrible that he became a coward, and renounced with sorrow and deep contrition the follies and wickedness of his prosperous days. He died 1682. His best pieces are said to be his sonnet on the miscarriage of Mad. de Guerchi, and his satirical poem on Colbert, in consequence of the fall of his patron. He printed at Paris, his "*œuvres diverses*" in 12mo. 1670. He translated the three first books of Lucretius, but by the advice of his confessor he destroyed them. Only 100 lines copied by his friends were preserved, which are much admired by Voltaire.

HENAULT, *Charles John Francis*, a celebrated historian, born at Paris, 8th Feb. 1685. He early discovered a sprightly and benevolent disposition, but after being two years at the congregation of the oratory, he quitted it for the more gay society of the wits of the age. The dispute between Rousseau and De la Motte however gave him a disgust for the fallacious intimacies of the learned and the great; and devoting himself more particularly to his own improvement, he obtained the prize of eloquence in the French academy 1707, and another the following year. In 1713 he produced on the stage a tragedy, under the disguised name of Fuselier, but though it was received with indifference by the public, he regarded it as a valuable composition, and as such permitted Horace Walpole, with whom he became acquainted in 1768, to print it at Strawberry-hill. Though unsuccessful as a poet, he rose to honor as a politician. He became counsellor of parliament 1706, president of the first chamber of inquest 1710, and in 1718 he accom-

accompanied the French ambassador Morville to Holland, where his abilities were respected by the Dutch, and particularly by the pensionary Heinsius. In the midst of his political occupations, Henault paid deep and lasting attention to history, and at last published his history, the result of 40 years' laborious reading and study under the modest name of "an essay" in 1744. It met with astonishing success, and not only became popular in France in nine editions, but was translated into English, German, Italian, and even Chinese. This valuable work raised him to the honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and other learned societies, and he was afterwards appointed superintendent of the queen's house. He was now courted by the wit and fashion of the court, and his house was the receptacle of whatever was innocently gay, pleasing and agreeable. For the entertainment of the queen and her court he wrote three lively comedies, one of which, "le Reveil d'Epimenides," who is said to have slept 27 years, proved particularly agreeable, and he produced at the queen's request, a fourth piece called Hebe. This most respectable character died 24th Dec. 1771 aged 86. In the midst of prosperity he practised benevolence and charity, he was pious and resigned under afflictions, grateful to providence for the blessings which he enjoyed, and his manners and devotion were truly exemplary. His wife, to whom he was married 14 years, died 1728, leaving no issue. He adopted as his own children, his sister's three sons and two daughters, and had the happiness to see them form respectable connections.

HENDERSON, *Alexander*, a Scotchman, who acquired some celebrity at the head of the presbyterian party. He was one of the divines sent to meet Charles I. at Newcastle 1646, but though he possessed eloquence and abilities, it is said that in disputing with the monarch about episcopacy, he found his arguments too futile to resist the superior reasons of his unfortunate master. This it is said had such effect upon his spirits, that he died soon after, and in his last moments, expressed great contrition for the severity and rancor with which he had opposed the king's measures in Scotland.

HENDERSON, *John*, an English actor of eminence, born in London. He at first learnt painting under Fournier, an able artist, but he quitted him to work in the shop of a silversmith, and after his death he appeared on the stage at Bath 1772, in the character of Hamlet, under the assumed name of Courtney. The opinion which he had formed of his theatrical powers, was greeted by the applauses of crowded audiences, and after acquiring celebrity in provincial companies, he for the first time, presented himself before a London audience, at the Hay-Market, under Coleman as Skylock. The approbation with which he was received excited him to greater exertions, and he soon became the popular representative of Falstaff, Richard III, Pierre and other difficult characters at Drury Lane. He died suddenly 25th Nov. 1785, of a spasmodic affection in the brain, aged 38. His life has been published by Ireland.

HENDERSON, *John*, an extraordinary character, born at Ballegarance in Ireland 1757. He was educated in the principles of his father who was an itinerant preacher of Wesley's persuasion, and who for some

time settled near Bristol as a schoolmaster, and under him he made such astonishing progress, that he taught Latin in Kingwood school at the age of eight, and Greek in lady Huntingdon's college in Wales, when he was no more than 12. These extraordinary powers were seen and encouraged by dean Tucker, who sent him to Pembroke college, Oxford, where he staid long enough to take his first degree, but was not admitted to orders though his friends wished to see his oratorical abilities exerted in the pulpit. These brilliant parts were unfortunately clouded by great and often offensive singularities. In his person, he affected great negligence, his long unpowdered hair gave him an air of religious melancholy, he never wore a neckcloth, his buckles on his shoes were of the most diminutive size, and the rest of his dress exhibited him particularly hostile to the reigning fashions of the times. Though eagerly courted in the university for his great fund of knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of his mental powers, he at length rendered himself disagreeable by the lateness to which he protracted his visits. Seldom in bed before the dawn of day, he rose late in the afternoon, and as if setting at defiance the powers of nature, he would often go half naked to the pump and desire the college servants to pump over him for several minutes, and then in that condition he retired to his bed. Those who frequented his company have often been astonished at the vastness of his powers, which adorned with all the flowers of oratory and elegant language the most abstruse and barren subjects. Though well skilled in general knowledge, he was particularly attached to physiognomy, alchemy and the occult arts, and in some instances he has been known to prostitute his great talents in diving into futurity, and anticipating the mournful accidents of life. This eccentric genius died in Pembroke college 2d Nov. 1788, and was carried by his father to Bristol to be there interred.

HENGIST, a Saxon chief who came to England at the request of king Vortigern, whom he assisted in repelling the Picts. The British monarch married Rowena, the daughter of his ally, and Hengist, in reward for his services, obtained the kingdom of Kent, and died 489.

HENLEY, *Anthony*, an English senator, born of a respectable family in Hampshire. He was educated at Oxford, and early distinguished himself for his classical taste. In London he gained the friendship and familiarity of the great, and as the associate of Dorset and Sunderland he figured on the circles of fashion, and passed at Will's and Tom's as a man of wit and facetiousness. As his affections were benevolent and his heart generous, he was addressed by the poets and writers of the age as a patron and a guide, and the command of an independent fortune of upwards of 3000l. a year was in the midst of mirth and gallantry, liberally applied to the remuneration of the flattering muse. In 1698 soon after his marriage with the daughter of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, he was elected member for Andover, and in succeeding parliaments for Weymouth. He was in his political career, a firm and eloquent whig, and he drew upon himself the persecution of the tories by moving the house to address the queen to confer some ecclesiastical dignity on Mr. Ben.

Howdly,

Hoadly, whose attachment to the revolution was then publicly known. As a writer he distinguished himself by various anonymous publications, and in the *Tatler* and *Medley*, appeared many of his pieces, remarkable for their wit, ease and fluency, and for that genius and vivacity with which he assumed the character and language of masters and servants, peasants and tradesmen, parents and children. He was very fond of music, and in his summer recreations he had a private theatre at Southwick, where Betterton, Booth, Mrs. Barry, and other great performers were generally invited to exhibit and join their abilities to his exertions, for the amusement of his friends. He died 1711, universally lamented. His second son became Lord Northampton, and chancellor of England.

HENLEY, *John*, well known by the appellation of "orator Henley," was born at Melton Mowbray, 3d Aug. 1692, where his father was vicar, and after receiving instruction in the grammar school of his native town, and that of Oakeham, Rutland, he entered at the age of 17 at St. John's college, Cambridge. When he had taken his bachelor's degree he was invited by the trustees of Melton school to take care of that foundation, and he raised it from a languishing to a flourishing state. He now courted the public approbation by the appearance of his *Esther*, a poem, and when he had entered into orders he left the country for fame and preferment in the capital. Followed as a preacher determined to create public notice, he introduced regular action into the pulpit, and courted popularity a thousand ways, but when disappointed of the preferment he expected, he formed a plan for lectures and orations. Every Sunday he discoursed on theological subjects, while Wednesday was reserved for political subjects, into which he poured much of the gall of satire against the great, the powerful, and the learned. To this acrimonious spirit he indeed owes the distinguished place which he holds in Pope's *Dunciad*, as "the zany of his age." Admission was procured to his oratorial theatre by the payment of a shilling, and as the lowest of the people formed the most numerous part of his audience, the daily advertiser generally announced the topics which were to be discussed on each day, by this artful and commanding preacher at his oratory near Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 14th Oct. 1756. He published an account of himself and his adventures, and it is easily discovered that to personal vanity he added effrontery, and obtained popularity by bold invectives and satirical censoriousness. The medals which he struck for admission to his lectures represented a star rising to the meridian with "*Inveniam viam aut faciam*." Hogarth has immortalized his name by introducing him into two of his humorous pieces, in one of which he is christening a child, and in the other he appears on a scaffold with a monkey by his side with the motto "amen," and with other appropriate figures. Henley it is said gained 100l. a year by editing a periodical paper called the *Hip Doctor*, which was a farrago of nonsense. On one occasion he filled his oratory with shoemakers, by announcing to them he would teach a new and short way of making shoes, which was by cutting off the tops of boots.

HENNINGES, *Jerome*, a German historian in the 16th century. He devoted himself much to genealogical his-

tory, and his "*Theatrum Genealogicum*" 6 vols. folio, 1598, is a valuable work, containing the account of several of the chief families of Germany, &c.

HENNUYER, *John*, bishop of Lisieux, is justly celebrated for his great humanity at the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholemew. He boldly opposed the king's orders to assassinate the protestants, and instead of violating their persons, he openly protected them; yet from this opposition to tyranny, he was never censured by the monarch; so great was the respect paid to his persevering virtue and dignity. He died 1577, universally lamented, and revered for his mildness, humanity and piety.

HENRIOT, *Nicholas*, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, member of the academy of inscriptions. He was engaged in composing a work on the weights and measures of the ancients, of which his death in 1720, at the age of 50 prevented the completion. With an extravagant imagination he described Adam as 132 feet 9 inches high, and Eve 118 feet 9 inches, but gradually reduced the size of his gigantic heroes, and made Abraham 27 feet, Moses 13, Hercules 10, and Alexander only 6.

HENRY I. surnamed the Fowler, emperor of Germany, was son of Otho duke of Saxony, and elected to the throne 919. He was a brave and politic prince, he exerted his influence among the princes of Germany to restore union; and to render the country more powerful, he built and fortified towns to withstand the attacks of the barbarians. He confirmed his regulations by the establishment of wise and salutary laws, and the introduction of the patrician order for the distinction and encouragement of merit. In war he was successful against the duke of Bavaria, he conquered the Bohemians, Slavonians, and Danes; and invaded the kingdom of Lorraine, and defeated the Hungarians at the famous battle of Mersburg. He died 2d July 936, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Otho.

HENRY II. emperor of Germany, surnamed the Lamé, was grand-son of the preceding, and ascended the imperial throne 1002. After defeating the duke of Bavaria, he re-established Benedict VIII. in the Holy see, and was crowned by him at Rome 1014, with great solemnity. He also drove the Greeks and Saracens from Calabria, and after restoring tranquillity over Italy and Germany, and every where leaving marks of his great generosity, and extensive benevolence, he died 13th July 1024, aged 47.

HENRY III. emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Conrad in 1039. After making war in Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, and expelled from the papal throne Benedict IX. Sylvester III. and Gregory VI. and in their room elected Clement II. by whom he was crowned. He died at Botfeld in Saxony, 5th Oct. 1056, aged 39, and was buried at Spire.

HENRY IV. the aged or great, emperor of Germany after his father Henry III. though only six years old, was governed during his minority by the wisdom of his mother Agnes. When grown up to manhood, Henry displayed ability in opposing the insurgents of Germany, and Saxony, but when he supplicated the interference of pope Gregory VII. to restore order by his spiritual

but Robert was defeated in Normandy, and dragged a prisoner to England, where the last years of his life were past in close confinement in Cardiff castle. In his government Henry was wise and moderate, though he exercised absolute power. He opposed the encroachments of the church of Rome; he not only patronized learning, and restored the university of Cambridge, but deserved the name of Beau Clerc from his intimate acquaintance with literature. He was severe against robbers, but he had the good sense to abolish the curfew bell so galling to the English, and he established an universal standard of weights and measures. While he watched over the prerogative of the crown, he had respect for the liberties of the people, and from the charters which he granted may be derived the freedom of which the nation is now so deservedly proud. Henry died in Normandy 1185, aged 68, and was buried in Reading abbey. As his only son had been drowned in crossing from Normandy, he left his possessions to his daughter Matilda, but Stephen usurped the crown at his death.

HENRY II. king of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. was born 1132. In 1150 he was made duke of Normandy, and the next year married Eleanor the heiress of Poitou and Guienne, and in 1153 on the death of Eustace, Stephen's son, he was acknowledged successor to the English throne, which he ascended the next year. To his extensive possessions in France he added Britany by conquest, and he afterwards conquered Ireland, which since that time has formed part of the British dominions. Though wise in his government, Henry had to struggle with the clergy, whose ambition, it was his wish to repress. The murder of Thomas à Becket, the primate, which was falsely attributed to the king, tended however to increase rather than diminish the power of the church, and the monarch could reconcile himself to the offended pope only by solemnly exculpating himself on oath of the alleged crime, and by submitting patiently with every mark of penance and contrition to the discipline inflicted on him by the monks of Canterbury. Though respected at home and abroad, and successful in his expeditions against France, and against Scotland, Henry did not however find that happiness at the close of life which he might deserve. His children, excited by the arts of the French king, rebelled against him, and their ingratitude proved so grievous that it is said he died of a broken heart, when he found his favorite son John in the number of his enemies. He expired at Chinon in Touraine 6th July 1189. The reign of Henry was marked by the striking character of firmness, wisdom, valor, genius and popularity. He reformed abuses, corrected the laws, repressed the power of the barons, and advanced the interests and the consequence of the people. Unfortunately however these high qualities were obscured by excessive pride, boundless ambition and an unceasing propensity to sensual pleasures, which not only revolted the affections of his queen from him, but tended to embitter the close of his life.

HENRY III. was son and successor of John on the English throne 1216. He lost by his ill conduct the provinces of Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Maine and Tou-

raine, which were conquered by the king of France, and after a disgraceful campaign he retired to England, where the barons, headed by Montfort made war against him and took him prisoner at the battle of Lewes. The valor of his son Edward again set him at liberty, at the battle of Evesham, but Henry was not become wiser by adversity, and instead of devoting himself to the prudent and impartial government of his people, he gave loose to every base and intemperate pleasure; and while he could levy money to satisfy his favorites and parasites, he permitted the pope to plunder the clergy, and to impoverish the kingdom. This worthless monarch, to whose weakness indeed the people of England may be said to owe the establishment of their democratic government, died after a long reign of 56 years, 15th Nov. 1272, aged 65.

HENRY IV. king of England, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III. ascended the throne after the deposition of Richard II. 1399. This usurpation excited the civil wars between the two roses, or the houses of York and Lancaster. Henry, after an useful rather than a splendid reign, died 20th March 1413, aged 46, and was succeeded by his son.

HENRY V. son and successor of Henry IV. was remarkable in his youth for his debauchery, and the wildness of his conduct. Better reflection however produced the happiest reformation, and when raised to the throne, he bid adieu to the companions of his licentious hours, and displayed the great and virtuous monarch. He formed the resolution of conquering France, and after taking Harfleur, and ravaging Normandy, he fought the celebrated battle of Agincourt, in which his 15,000 men obtained the victory over 52,000 French men. Three years after he again visited France, and every where proved victorious, so that he was received at Paris as the future master of the kingdom. He married Catherine of France, and was declared heir to the kingdom after the death of Charles VI. the reigning monarch: but whilst these successes promised stability and security to his power, the sudden attack of a fistula, at that time considered as incurable, proved fatal. Henry died at Vincennes 31st August 1422, aged 36, highly respected for valor, prudence, benevolence, and the regular observance of every religious and moral duty.

HENRY VI. son of Henry V. was only ten months old when he succeeded to his father on the English throne. The death of his grandfather Charles VI. soon after, left him also the title of sovereign of France; but a rival arose in the duke of Orleans to dispute his title under the name of Charles VII. Though the young king was crowned with every appearance of popularity at Paris, and though his cause was ably supported by the valor of his uncle the duke of Bedford, yet the English affairs began to decline at the appearance of Joan of Arc. This famous heroine relieved Orleans, which the English were besieging, and inspiring courage in her countrymen, and superstitious terror in her enemies, she recovered with astonishing rapidity, the vast territories which had cost so much English blood to acquire. The death of Bedford hastened also the downfall of the English power in France,

and Henry when come to years of manhood, did not display those powers of mind, and that decision of character, so necessary in times of danger and civil war. Though his wife Margaret of Anjou possessed great talents, and even the valor which distinguished the heroes of those days, he was nevertheless unsuccessful in the battles between the two roses. He was taken prisoner, and led about as a captive; but though he recovered his liberty by the fall of Richard duke of York, his opponent, it was only to be exposed to fresh insults. The fallen duke's son Edward laid claim to the crown, and had abilities and troops to support those pretensions, and after various battles he at last prevailed in the fight of St. Alban's, and was proclaimed king. Henry, who had remained a passive spectator of the ambition and of the courage of his wife, and of the slaughter of his people, was sent to the tower, where he was soon after murdered, as it is supposed, by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. 1471. There was such mildness and moderation in the character of the unfortunate Henry, that in private life he would have been a most amiable man.

HENRY VII. son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, of the house of Lancaster, was enabled by the assistance of the duke of Brittany, and of Charles VIII. of France, to invade England and to defeat the usurper Richard III. The battle of Bosworth field, and the death of Richard 1485, left Henry in peaceful possession of the throne. He was crowned on the field of battle, and devoted himself to improve and to protect those dominions which his valor had acquired, and his prudence merited. His tranquillity however was disturbed by the arts of two impostors, one of whom, Lambert Simnel, son of a baker, assumed, at the instigation of the lady Margaret, sister of Edward IV. the title of Richard the duke of York, who had been murdered in the tower by the duke of Gloucester. The imposture for a while succeeded, but Henry at last obtained possession of the person of his ignoble rival, whom in derision he made a scullion in his kitchen. The other impostor was Perkin Warbeck, the son of a Jew, who personated young Edward V. and after he had for some time alarmed the kingdom, he was taken and executed at Tyburn. The reign of Henry formed a new era in the English history. The happiness of his people was the guide of his conduct, and though he loved money, it is certain that no monarch ever contributed more to the establishment of commerce, to the encouragement of industry, and to the protection of arts. He had discovered how dangerous the overgrown power of the nobles is to the monarch and to the people, and wise laws therefore were enacted to curb their ambition, and to treat them as subjects and no longer as petty sovereigns. This great and good king died 22d April 1509, aged 52. He had married Elizabeth the daughter of Edward IV. and he thus united the claims of the two rival houses, which had so long deluged England in blood.

HENRY VIII. son and successor to Henry VII. ascended the throne 1509, at the age of 18. The salutary instructions which he had imbibed under his father, for a while guided the young monarch, whose reign

was wise, popular, and useful. Arbitrary in his conduct and capricious in his opinions, Henry soon however showed himself a tyrant. He was persuaded by the emperor Maximilian, and by pope Julius II. to make war against France, and his invasion of that kingdom was attended with success; but pleasure and not military glory was the ambition of the monarch, and at the persuasion of his favorite, cardinal Wolsey, he soon made peace, to be enabled to dissipate in licentious enjoyments the money which he had acquired by conquest and by treaty. When the reformation was begun in Germany by the preaching of Luther, Henry, who was well skilled in school divinity, defended the papal power against the reformer, and with such effect, that the pope in flattery called him defender of the faith. His attachment to Rome soon after vanished, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce, and empower him to marry Anne Boleyn, of whom he was enamoured. Unable to prevail with the pope to separate him from his queen, with whom he had lived 18 years, but with whom he now scrupled to cohabit because she had been his brother's wife, he declared war against the church of Rome. He not only proclaimed himself head of the church, but he abolished all the monasteries over the kingdom, and seized the ecclesiastical funds, which were lavished wantonly on his favorites and parasites. Thus married to Anne Boleyn, he soon changed his affections to another object, and conducting the ill-fated queen to a scaffold, he took for his third wife Jane Seymour, who the next year died in childbed. His fourth wife was Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced as he found her more corpulent and less agreeable than he expected; and for his fifth he took Catherine Howard, who soon after expired on the scaffold on a charge of adultery. He afterwards married Catherine Parr, widow of lord Latimer, who survived him, and after a reign of turbulence, violence, and oppression, he expired 28th Jan. 1547, aged 57. Though Henry was the unworthy instrument of the introduction of the reformation into England, he must be detected in his character as a capricious, unfeeling, and licentious tyrant; of whom it was truly said, that he never spared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his lust. During his reign, Fisher, sir Thomas More, Cromwell, and other illustrious characters were sacrificed to the passions of the monarch, and no minister could ever be either so virtuous or so favored as to escape the resentment of a changeful despotic master. Out of the dissolved monasteries Henry founded six new bishoprics, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, and Westminster, the last of which has since been incorporated with that of London.

HENRY prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. was a most promising and amiable youth. He died 1612, aged 18, universally lamented by the nation, who viewed in him their future friend and common benefactor.

HENRY of Huntingdon, an ancient historian, whose history of England to the year 1154, was published by Saville 1576. He was archdeacon of Huntingdon and canon of Lincoln, in the 12th century, and wrote besides a Latin treatise on the Contempt of the World, &c.

HENRY, Philip, an English non-conformist divine, called by some of his party, "the good and the heavenly," was born at Whitehall 1631, and educated at Westminster school, under Busby. In 1648 he was admitted a student of Christ church, and after taking his master's degree he went into Flintshire, as tutor to the sons of judge Puleston, where he was ordained according to the forms of the presbytery, and where he married the heiress of Dan. Matthews of Broad-oak, Shropshire, and thus acquired independence and ease. At the restoration he refused to conform, and therefore was ejected. For the last 28 years of his life, he resided at Broad-oak, and there behaved with great moderation, benevolence, and in an exemplary manner; but still adhered to the dissenting principles by preaching to some few in a barn.

HENRY, Matthew, an eminent dissenting divine, son of the above, was born 1662. He was carefully instructed under the watchful eye of his father, and early initiated in classical literature; but though he entered at Gray's inn, and there for some time studied the law with zeal and assiduity, he had a strong predilection for divinity, and after his return into the country began to preach. He was invited to a congregation at Chester, where he was ordained, and where he lived 25 years. He was afterwards prevailed upon to remove to Hackney near London. He died of an apoplectic fit at Nantwich 1714, and was buried in Trinity church, Chester. His great worth was ascertained by the various funeral sermons which his death occasioned. As a writer his labors are highly valued, as the author of some sermons, and other theological pieces, and practical divinity, but especially his Expositions of the Bible, in 5 vols. folio, a valuable and most excellent performance.

HENRY, Robert, a Scotch divine, born Feb. 18, 1718, at Muir-town, St. Ninian's, where his father was a farmer. After being at the school of St. Ninian, and of Stirling, he completed his studies at Edinburgh, and became master of Annan grammar school. In 1748 he was invited to Carlisle by the presbyterians there, and was ordained their minister, and after 12 years' residence among them, he removed to Berwick-on-Tweed, where he married the daughter of Mr. Balderston, a surgeon. In 1768 he was appointed minister of the New Greyfriars at Edinburgh; and two years after the degree of D. D. was honorably conferred upon him by the university; and in 1776 he became colleague minister in the old church, where he continued till his death Nov. 1790. Dr. Henry is author of an history of England on a new plan, which he first conceived in 1763, but did not produce before the public till 1771. He arranges his materials under seven interesting heads, civil and military history, the history of religion, the history of the constitution and laws, the history of learning and learned men, the history of arts, that of commerce, money, &c. — and lastly, that of manners and customs. This laborious work, of which the second 4to. volume appeared in 1774, the third 1777, the fourth 1781, the fifth 1785, and the sixth, which is posthumous, 1793, has merited the public approbation by the large editions which have been printed in a 4to. and 8vo. form. The Scotch critics indeed at first censured the

work; but the English regarded it with more propitious omens, and the author for 1000l. conveyed his property in his volumes to Messrs. Cadell and Strahan, and reflected with satisfaction that his history produced him altogether no less than 3300l. Dr. Henry in his private character, was an amiable man, fond of society, and in his clerical conduct, he was exemplary and devout.

HENRY, David, a respectable printer, born in Dec. 1710. He is particularly known as the conductor of the gentleman's magazine for above fifty years, in the management of which he succeeded the original proprietor, Cave, whose sister he married 1736. Besides valuable communications to his magazine, he published, a System of Husbandry 1772—an Account of the Voyages round the World, 4 vols. 8vo. 1774, and other smaller works. He died 5th June 1792.

HERACLITUS, a philosopher of Ephesus, 500 years B. C. called the mourner, from his weeping at the follies of mankind. He died aged 60.

HERACLIUS, son of Heraclius governor of Africa, dethroned Phocas, and ascended the throne of Constantinople 610. He defeated Chosroes the Persian king, who had laid waste Palestine, and he recovered the Cross, which he carried back to Jerusalem on his shoulders. In his reign there were severe theological disputes, and the Saracens began their hostilities against the Roman power in the east. He died 641, and was succeeded by his sons Heraclius, Constantine, and Heraclonas. Heraclius was poisoned a few months after by his mother-in-law Martina.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem, disgraced himself by his licentiousness and hypocrisy. He was greatly displeased with Henry II. of England, because, in consequence of his determination to do penance for Becket's murder, he did not undertake a crusade to Jerusalem.

HERALDUS, Desiderius, or **HERAULT**, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, author of several learned works, among which were, "Adversaria," 1599; besides notes on Tertullian's Apology, on Minutius Felix, Arnobius, Martial, &c. He died June 1649. His son was minister of the Walloon church in London, and fled during the civil wars to France, as a royalist; at the restoration he obtained a canonry in Canterbury cathedral. He published some sermons.

HERBELOT, Bartholomew, a well-known French orientalist, born at Paris 14th Dec. 1625. He applied himself assiduously to the oriental languages, especially Hebrew, and after visiting Rome and Italy for 18 months, he settled at Paris, where he became interpreter for Eastern languages. He again went to Rome in 1666, and was received every where with uncommon respect, not only by the learned, but by the duke of Tuscany, who liberally entertained him in his palace, and presented him with some valuable oriental manuscripts. The homage paid to his abilities abroad, rendered him more respected at home. Colbert recalled him to patronize him, and he quitted Florence to the great regret of the duke. While in Italy, he began his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, containing whatever related to the knowledge of the Eastern world, and he completed it in France. It was originally written in Arabic,

bie, but he translated it into French. He died 8th Dec. 1695, before the printing of his work was finished, which was not indeed published before 1697, in a large folio. This learned man, respectable in the possession of all the virtues of private life, wrote also a Turkish, Arabian, Persian, and Latin dictionary, &c. which have never been published. The best edition of his *Bibliothèque*, is in 6 vols. 8vo. Paris 1782.

HERBERT, *Mary*, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, and countess of Pembroke, is known as the translator of *Annius*, a tragedy, from the French, in 12mo. 1595, and of the *Psalms of David*. She died at her house Aldergate street. London, 25th Sept. 1621; and this epitaph was placed on her grave by the pen of Ben Jonson:

Underneath this sable hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death! e're thou killest such another,
Fair, and good, and learned as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

HERBERT, *Edward*, lord Herbert of Cherbury, Shropshire, was born at Montgomery castle in Wales, 1581. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and after travelling abroad, he was made a knight banneret, and counsellor to the king, and was afterwards sent as ambassador to Lewis XIII. of France, to interfere for the protestants of that kingdom. Though for a while disgraced, in consequence of a quarrel with De Luines, the French minister, he was restored to favor, and made an Irish peer in 1625, and a peer of England 1631. During the civil wars he forgot the kindness of his master, and sided with the parliament. He died at his house Queen street London, 20th Aug. 1648, and was buried in St. Giles's church in the fields. He wrote various books, the best known of which are, *de Veritate*, in which he supports the tenets of the deists, a work refuted by Gassendi — the *History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII.* a performance of merit — *de Religione Gentilium* — *memoirs*, &c.

HERBERT, *George*, brother to the preceding, was born at Montgomery castle, 3d April 1593, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was in 1619 chosen orator of the university, in which office he continued eight years, and when he was disappointed in court favors, he took orders, and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and Bemerton rectory in Wilts. He died about 1635, and left behind him an excellent character, not only as an exemplary divine, but as an elegant poet. His poems, consisting of the *Temple — Priest to the Temple*, &c. were published together in 12mo. and though now little read, were once highly esteemed.

HERBERT, *William*, earl of Pembroke, was born at Wilton house, and educated at New college, Oxford, and in 1601 succeeded to his paternal titles and estates. He was in 1626 elected chancellor of Oxford, and made steward of the royal household, and he died suddenly four years after. His poems were published in 8vo. 1660.

HERBERT, *Thomas*, a native of York, related to the Pembroke family. He was educated at Jesus col-

lege, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and then went abroad. After four years' absence he returned, and in 1634 published his interesting travels in Asia and Africa, in folio. During the civil wars he joined the parliament, but afterwards deserted a cause which he began to regard as violent and unconstitutional, and he was reconciled to his royal master, whom he attended in his captivity. He was at the restoration created a baronet. He died at York 1st March 1682. He wrote besides *Threnodia Carolina*, or the *Historical Account of the two last Years of the Life of Charles I.* 8vo. Several of his MSS. are preserved at Oxford, and at York.

HERBINIUS, *John*, a native of Bitchsen in Silesia, who was deputed by the protestants of Poland to those of Germany. His observations in his travels on cataracts and water-falls, were published in 1678 in 4to. called *de Admirandis Mundi Cataractis*, &c. He wrote also *Terræ Motus Examen — de Statu Ecclesiarum Augustanæ Confessionis in Polonia*, 4to. &c. He died 1676 aged 44.

HERISSANT, *Lewis Anthony Prosper*, son of a printer, was born at Paris, and died there 10th Aug. 1709 aged 24. He was eminent as a poet, and as a physician, and wrote *l'Eloge de Gonthier d'Andernach*, crowned by the faculty of medicine — *l'Eloge de Ducange — poem on Printing — Bibliothèque physique de la France — Catalogue raisonné des Plantes*.

HERITIER, *Nicolas P.* a French poet, nephew to du Vair keeper of the seals. He became by purchase treasurer of the French guards, and afterwards historiographer of France. He wrote two tragedies, *Hercule Furieux*, and *Clovis*, and other fugitive pieces, and died 1680.

HERITIER, *Marie Jeanne P.* de Villandon, daughter of the preceding, was born at Paris 1664. She was member of the academy of Jeux Floraux, and of the Ricovrati at Padua, and deserved the distinction which she received for her genius and abilities. Her works are both prose and verse. She wrote *la Tour Tenebreuse — a tale*, *les Caprices du Destin*, a novel — *l'Avare Puni*, in verse, and other poems, besides a translation of 16 of Ovid's epistles. She died at Paris 1734.

HERITIER DE BRUTELLE, *Charles Lewis P.* a native of Paris, eminent for his botanical knowledge. He published in London the *Flora of Peru*, from the valuable collection of plants, &c. brought from Peru and Chili by Dombey, in 1786, and on his return to Paris, he printed another work, called *Flore de la Place Vendôme*. This learned and ingenious man was assassinated on his return from the National Institute at Paris, 10th Aug. 1801, and his murderers were never discovered. He was then 56 years old. He wrote besides *Stirpes Novæ*, folio 1784 — *Cornus Siftens*, folio 1789 — *Sertum Anglicum*, &c.

HERLICIUS, *David*, a German astrologer, born 1557. He acquired celebrity and money by his almanacks, and pretended prophecies.

HERMAN, *Paul*, a botanist of Halle in Saxony, who was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards became botanical professor at Leyden, where he died 1695. He wrote a catalogue of the plants in the public garden of Leyden, 8vo. — *Cynofura Materia Medica*.

medicæ, 2 vols. 4to. — Lugduno-Batavi Flores — Paradisus Batavus — Museum Zeylanicum, 1717.

HERMANN, *James*, a mathematician of Basle. He was for three years mathematical professor at Padua, and afterwards assisted the Czar Peter in the establishment of his academy, and then was appointed morality professor at Basle, where he died 1733 aged 55. He wrote several works on mathematics: — *Responso ad Considerationes de Princip. Calculi Different.* — *de Phoronomia* — *de Nova Accelerationis Lege*, &c. — *Disquis. de Vibrationibus Chordarum tenfarum* — *Solutio Problematis de Trajector. curvar.*

HERMANT, *Godefroi*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Beauvais 1617, and patronised by the bishop of that see. He became rector of the university of Paris 1646, and died 1690. He possessed learning and application. His works are chiefly on theological subjects, besides the lives of St. Athanasius, Basil, Gregory Nazianzen, &c.

HERMAS, *Pastor*, or shepherd, one of the fathers, supposed to have died at Rome, 81 A. D. and to be the person mentioned in the epistle to the Romans. His "Shepherd" was translated into English by archbishop Wake.

HERMES, *Trismegistus*, an Egyptian priest, who instructed his countrymen in hieroglyphics, &c. He flourished A. M. 2076.

HERMIAS, a heretic of Galatia in the second century. He considered the soul as formed of fire and spirit, and asserted the materiality of God, and the eternity of the world.

HERMILLY, *Vaquette d'*, author of the history of Majorca and Minorca, and of a translation of Ferrera's history of Spain, and of father Feijoo's Critical Theatre, was a native of Amiens, and died at Paris 1778, aged 71.

HERMOGENES, a rhetorician of Tarsus in the second century, whose works are edited, Geneva, 1614, 8vo.

HERMOGENES, a heretic of Africa in the second century. He was of the Stoic sect, and regarded idea as the mother of all the elements.

HEROD the great, was born at Ascalon in Judæa, and made tetrarch or king by Anthony. He died three years after the birth of our Saviour, aged 70.

HEROD ANTIPAS, son and successor of the great Herod, repudiated his wife to marry Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, and put John the Baptist to death. It was before him that our Saviour was made to appear by Pilate.

HERODIAN, a Greek historian, A. D. 247. His History of Rome in eight books, was elegantly translated by Politian.

HEROBOTUS, an historian of Halicarnassus, called the father of history. He wrote an account in nine books, of the wars of Persia against Greece, till the reign of Xerxes, and received the universal applause of the Greeks at the Olympic games. He flourished 444 B. C. The best edition is Wesseling's 1763.

HEROPHILUS, a physician of Chalcedon 570 B. C. He was an able anatomist, and is said to have discovered the lacteal vessels.

HERRERA TORDESILLAS, *Antonio de*, a celebrated

Spanish historian. He was at first secretary to Vespasian Gonzaga, viceroy of Naples, and afterwards historiographer of India, with a pension, in which honorable office he published his general history of India, from 1492 to 1554, in 4 vols. folio. He died 1625 aged 60; and a little before his death, he had been made by Philip IV. secretary of state. His Indian history is a most valuable performance, very accurate, though the style is now and then too inflated. He wrote also an history of Spain, three vols. folio, not equally esteemed.

HERERAS, *Ferdinand de*, a poet of Seville, who published some elegant lyric and heroic poetry, 1582. He wrote also in prose a Life of sir Thomas More — an Account of the War in Cyprus — and the Battle of Lepanto, &c.

HERRING, *Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1693 at Walsoken, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was educated at Wisbech school, and in 1710 entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Corpus Christi in 1716, and became tutor there, and when in orders, minister of Great Shelford, &c. In 1722 he was made chaplain to Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, and four years after, chosen preacher at Lincoln's inn, about which time he took his degree of D. D. and was nominated chaplain to the king. In 1731 he was made dean of Rochester, in 1737 consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to York. At the breaking out of the rebellion, the archbishop exerted himself actively to rouse the people in his county and around him to a sense of their duty, and by his eloquent appeal, procured a subscription of 40,000l. for the defence of the country, which was immediately seconded by the kingdom. These high services were rewarded by his elevation to the see of Canterbury, on the death of Potter 1747. A violent fever in 1753 shattered his constitution so much, that he afterwards retired to the privacy of Croydon, where he saw none but his immediate friends. He died after a languishing illness of four years, 13th March 1757, and was privately buried in Croydon church, according to his desire. Herring was as amiable in private as he was respected in public life. He liberally expended 6000l. in the repairs of Lambeth and Croydon palaces and gardens, and was a noble contributor to several charities. In 1763 his sermons on public occasions, were published, and a volume of his letters has been presented to the world by the reverend Mr. Duncombe.

HERSENT, *Charles*, or Herfan, a French divine, known by his severe satire against Richelieu, whom he accused, in his book called, "Optati Galli de cavendo Schismate," of intentions of separating the Gallican church, like the English, from the see of Rome. The book was answered by three or four writers at the suggestion of the cardinal, but the writer escaped his pursuit by flying to Rome, where he drew the vengeance of the inquisition upon him, by his opinions on the doctrine of grace. He was excommunicated for contumacy, and returned to France, where he died 1660. He wrote besides a paraphrase on Solomon's Song, &c.

HERTZBERG, *Ewald Fredericbon*, a native of Pomerania,

merania, raised by his abilities to a high situation in the office of secretary of foreign affairs at Berlin, and afterwards employed as ambassador at Vienna. His knowledge of political affairs was eminently displayed in his essay on the Population of the Marche of Brandenburg, which was in 1752 rewarded with the prize of the Berlin academy of sciences, and in consequence of his experience in diplomatic affairs, and his deep acquaintance with the interests of states, every paper of importance, and every memorial of communication with foreign powers was submitted to his enlightened mind. He was thus raised to the highest offices in the kingdom, and ennobled. He died 1795 aged 70.

HERVEY, *James*, an eminent divine, born at Hardington, Northamptonshire, and educated at Northampton grammar school, and Lincoln college, Oxford. In 1736 he served the curacy of Weston Favel for his father, and afterwards removed to Biddeford, and in 1750 succeeded on his father's death to the livings of Weston and Collingtree. In the discharge of his pastoral duties, he was zealously active and vigilant, in his conduct exemplary, and in his manners pious, humane and charitable. His heart was so warmly actuated by benevolent motives, that he expressed a wish to die "even with the world," and therefore his income and the profits which he derived from his popular and valuable publications were carefully devoted to the comfort and support of the poor and wretched in his neighbourhood. This good and benevolent character, whose constitution was undermined by a slow consumption, died on Christmas-day 1758 aged 44. As a scholar, his abilities were respectable, he was well skilled in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and in his compositions he aimed not so much to be polished and sublime, as to be plain and useful. His *Meditations among the Tombs*, and *Reflections in a Flower Garden*, were first published 1746, and as they were well received by the public, he added another volume, and *Theron and Asaph*, or *Dialogues and Letters on the most important subjects*, 3 vols. 8vo. appeared 1755. a work strongly supporting the doctrines of Calvin. — He wrote besides sermons — letters to J. Wesley — letters to lady Frances Shirley — an edition of Jenks' *Meditations*, &c. His works have been edited in 7 vols. 8vo. 1796, with his life prefixed.

HERVEY, *Augustus John*, earl of Bristol, was early engaged in the navy, and in 1744 married Miss Chudleigh, afterwards better known as duchess of Kingston. He was in 1747 made post captain, and served with credit in the Mediterranean. He was in 1763 groom of the royal bed-chamber, and in 1771 was made a lord of the admiralty, and three years after succeeded to his brother's title and estates. In 1768 his wife had her marriage annulled in the commons, but the proceedings were reversed by the house of lords 1775, and she was declared guilty of bigamy. The earl died 1779, and was succeeded by the bishop of Derry his brother.

HERWART, or HERVART, *John Frederic*, of Augsburg, chancellor of Bavaria, at the beginning of the 17th century, was author of some curious and extra-

vagant publications. He wrote *Chronologia Nova et Vera*, two parts 4to. 1622 and 26. — *Admiranda Ethicæ Theologicæ Myſteria Propalata, de Antiquissimâ Veterum Nationum Superſtitione, quâ Lapis Magnes pro Deo habitus colebatur*, &c.

HESHUSIUS, *Tillemannus*, a German divine, born at Wesel, dutchy of Cleves 1526. He taught theology in various parts of Germany, but was every where disliked in consequence of his turbulent and restless spirit. He died 1588. He wrote *Commentaries on the Psalms* — on *Isaiah* — on *St. Paul's epistles* — a *Treatise on Justification and the Lord's supper*, &c.

HESIOD, a celebrated Greek poet of Aſcra in Bœotia, wrote, the *Works and the Days*, a poem on agriculture — *Theogony*, an interesting account of ancient mythology — the shield of Hercules, a fragment. He lived according to the best account in Homer's age, B. C. 907.

HESSE, *William prince of*, was illustrious for the patronage which he extended to learning, and for the judgment and success with which he cultivated literature. He built an observatory at Cassel, and was assisted in his observations on the heavenly bodies by Juste Byrge and Christopher Rothman. He died 1597. His observations were published at Leyden, 1618.

HESSELS, *John*, or Hesselius, theological professor at Louvain, was born 1522. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, by his eloquence and erudition, and by a perfect knowledge of the works of Austin and Jerome. He died of an apoplexy 1566, and was buried in St. Peter's church, Louvain, where he was a canon. He wrote various controversial works against the protestants.

HESYCHIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, author of a valuable Lexicon of Greek words, published 2 vols. folio 1766.

HETZER, *Lewis*, a German socinian. His translation of the Bible into German, printed at Worms in folio 1529, was suppressed, and few copies can now be found. He died 1540.

HEVELIUS, *John*, or Hevelke, a celebrated astronomer, born at Dantzic 28th Jan. 1611. As his parents were respectable in rank and fortune, he received a very liberal education, but his attention was particularly bestowed upon natural philosophy, and under the care of Crugerus, his friend and preceptor, he made a most rapid progress in mathematics. He spent four years in travelling over Holland, England, France and Germany, and at his return home he was engaged in civil affairs, till Crugerus, who knew his abilities, prevailed upon him to devote himself fully to astronomy, as a science by which he might obtain distinction and fame. The more conveniently to pursue this study he built an observatory at the top of his house, and as he had learned to work in wood, and metals, he constructed his own mathematical instruments. His observations were first directed towards the moon, and in 1647, he published at Dantzic his *Selenographia*, five *Lunæ Descriptio*, &c. in which he gave an accurate account of its appearance and spots, and also of the phases of the other planets. Flattered with the applause of the learned on his labors, he continued his astronomical obser-

observations, and published various tracts, on the heavenly bodies. In 1668 appeared his "Cometographia," a book which he made known in England by sending a copy of it to Hooke, of the London royal society. This literary intercourse, however, was not productive of great service to science, but rather of abusive language; and while Hevelius asserted that distances and altitudes could be taken with plain sights nearer than a minute, Hooke denied it; and thus each defended with unpardonable acrimony his position and the goodness of his particular telescope. In 1673 the first part of his "Machina Cœlestis" appeared, which, as it supported his former assertions, was attacked by Hooke with such virulence that in 1679 Dr. Halley, at the request of the royal society, examined the instruments of both the disputants, and made a favorable report of both, though later experiments have given the preference to Hooke. The second part of the *Machina Cœlestis* was published 1679, in which year he suffered a most irreparable loss by the destruction of his house, of his instruments, and astronomical apparatus, &c. by fire. This learned man died on his birth day 1687. To the reputation of a great astronomer he added the character of an upright magistrate, as he was raised by the voice of his fellow citizens to the office of burgomaster of Dantzic, which he discharged with fidelity and applause. Many of the letters which he received from learned men, and also from princes and potentates, were published after his death 1682, all expressive of the high respect in which he was held in the republic of letters.

HEVIN, *Prudent*, an able surgeon, author of *Pathologia Chirurgica*, 2 vols. 8vo. — Memoir on Strange Substances in the Oesophagus, &c. died at Paris 1789 aged 74.

HEURNIUS, *John*, a physician, born at Utrecht 1543. After studying in foreign universities, he became medical professor at Leyden, where he died of the stone 1601. He is said to have been the first who lectured at Leyden on human bodies. He published Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, and wrote several works, the best known of which is his treatise on the Disorders of the Head. His works were published folio, Leyden 1658. His son *Otto* became eminent as a medical man.

HEUSCH, *William de*, a landscape painter of Utrecht, who studied under John Both at Rome, and died at the end of the 17th century. His nephew *Jacob*, was equally eminent, and died 1701 aged 44. Another of the same family, of the name of *Abraham*, was also eminent as a painter of insects, flowers, and plants.

HEUSINGER, *John Michael*, a Saxon divine, born at Sunderhausen, Thuringia, Sept. 1690. He studied at Gotha, Halle, and Jena, and in 1715 he settled at Gießen, where he took pupils. In 1722 he went to Laubach, and in 1730 was made professor at Gotha, and in 1738, he removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Eisenach, where he married, and where he died March 1751. He is eminent for his piety, good temper, and sound judgment; and of his learning the best proofs are, his valuable editions of some of the classics, and various philological treatises.

HEUSINGER, *James Frederic*, nephew to the prece-

ding, was born 1719 at Usingen in Wetteravia, and educated at Gotha under his uncle. After teaching philology for some time at Jena, he removed in 1750 to Wolfenbüttel, as second master of the school there, in which he succeeded as head master 1759. He supported the character of an able preceptor, an acute critic, and a polite scholar, and died 1778, well known by some learned observations on the *Ajax* and *Electra* of Sophocles, and other tracts.

HEWSON, *William*, an able anatomist, assistant and afterwards partner to Dr. William Hunter. An unfortunate dispute separated these able men, and Hewson read anatomical lectures in his own house. He died 1774 aged 35. He wrote *Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood, and the Lymphatic System*, 2 vols. 8vo. — He maintained also for some time, a literary dispute with Dr. Abraham Monro, about the discovery of the Lymphatics in the vessels of oviparous animals.

HEXHAM, *John of*, an English Benedictine, whose historical works in the 12th century, possess great merit.

HEYDEN, *John Van der*, a landscape painter, born at Gorcum in Holland. He died 1712 aged 75. His pieces, representing buildings, &c. are much admired.

HEYLIN, *Peter*, a native of Burford, Oxfordshire, born 29th Nov. 1600. He was educated at Hart-hall, and afterwards elected fellow of Magdalen college, where he read lectures on cosmography. He published, in 1621, his *Microcosmus*, or description of the world, which became very popular, and procured him great celebrity. In 1629 he was made chaplain to the king, by the recommendation of Laud, and of lord Danby, and in 1631 he was promoted to the rectory of Hemmingford, a prebend of Westminster, and the living of Houghton, Durham. In 1633 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1637 he was made rector of Islip, Oxfordshire, which the next year he exchanged for South-Warborough, Hants; but while he expected higher preferments, he found his hopes shattered by the violence of civil war, and he was, therefore, not only stripped of his benefices and property, but declared a delinquent by parliament. He fled from the fury of his persecutors, and concealed himself for some time at Winchester, then at Minster-Lövel, Oxfordshire, and afterwards at Abingdon, where he devoted himself to literature. At the restoration he was reinstated in all his ecclesiastical honors, but while he expected in higher dignities the reward of his faithful services in favor of royalty, he sunk under a severe disease, 8th May 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey. This able and indefatigable writer whom Wood declares to have been endowed with singular gifts, of a sharp and pregnant wit, solid and clear judgment, published besides a history of the reformation in England — history of the Presbyterians, fol. — Life of archbishop Laud, fol. &c. His description of the world from a small 8vo. originally, was swelled in subsequent editions, under the name of *Cosmography*, to a large folio.

HEYWOOD, *John*, an English poet and jester, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, but the brilliancy of his wit, and the liveliness of his disposition, rendered him

him better known to his cotemporaries than the effusions of his pen. He was particularly noticed by sir Thomas More, and by Henry VIII. and he was equally the favorite of queen Mary, whom it is said he entertained and amused even upon her death bed. As he was a bigoted papist, he left England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to Mechlin, where he died 1565. Besides his plays, he wrote 500 epigrams, the Spider and Fly, a parable, in 77 chapters, at the beginning of each of which appears the figure of the author near a window hung with cobwebs, flies, and spiders. He had two sons, the eldest of whom was Ellis, fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, 1547, and so perfect as an Italian linguist, that he wrote a book called "Il Moro." He became a Jesuit at Louvain where he died 1572.

HEYWOOD, *Jasper*, youngest son of John, was born in London 1535, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, and from which he was expelled for immorality 1558. He was next fellow of All-Souls, but soon after left England, and in 1562 became a Jesuit at Rome. He was provincial of the Jesuits in England, and died at Naples 1597. He wrote besides three tragedies of Seneca translated, various poems — and the "Paradise of Dainty Devices," 1573, 4to.

HEYWOOD, *Thomas*, an actor and writer of plays, under Elizabeth and her two successors. Out of the 220 plays which it is said he wrote, only 24 remain, but of no great reputation. The time of his death is unknown. He was a good linguist if we are to judge from his translations from Lucian, Erasmus, &c.

HEYWOOD, *Oliver*, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662 from his living of Coley, Yorkshire, for nonconformity, and he afterwards continued to preach privately, for which he was excommunicated. He died 1702 aged 73. He wrote Heart's Treasure, 12mo. 1667 — Closet Prayer 12mo. — Meekness for Heaven — Life of Angier, 8vo. — &c.

HEYWOOD, *Eliza*, a voluminous female writer, born in London. Her abilities were displayed in novel writing, but her "Court of Arimania" and "New Utopia" do not show her in a favorable light as a moralist, and in consequence of the licentious tendency of her works, though some say from personal motives, Pope gave her a distinguished place in the Dunciad. Her other works were more in favor of virtue, and deserve commendation, especially the Female Spectator, 4 vols. — Epistle for the Ladies, 2 vols. — Betsey Thoughtless, 4 vols. — Husband and Wife, 2 vols. &c. She attempted dramatic poetry, but without success, and her appearance on the stage was equally unfavorable. Though thus licentious in some of her writings, she has never been accused of immorality in her conduct, but she is described as modest, affable and virtuous, and of a very lively disposition, and unusual gaiety of spirits.

HEYWOOD, *Nathanael*, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, deprived of his living for nonconformity in 1662. He published some sermons, and died 1677.

HICETAS, a philosopher of Syracuse, 340 B.C. He supposed that the sun and the stars were fixed, and he gave to the earth a circular motion.

HICKES, *George*, an eminent English divine, born 20th June 1642 at Newsham, Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton school, and in 1659 admitted at St. John's college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen college, and Magdalen hall, and in 1664 was chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an able and active tutor for seven years. In 1673 he accompanied his friend and pupil, sir George Wheeler on his travels, but left him in France, as he was obliged to return to Oxford to take his degree of B.D. At Paris he became acquainted with Henry Justell, a man of consequence and information, who entrusted him with some MSS. to present to the university of Oxford. In 1676 he was made chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied the next year to Scotland, where his grace was high commissioner for the king. He was honored, at the request of Dr. Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrew's, with the degree of D.D. from that university, which was confirmed at Oxford in Dec. 1679. After obtaining various pieces of preferment, he was made dean of Worcester 1683, and the next year the vacant bishopric of Bristol was marked for him, but the king's death prevented his elevation, as his zeal against popery was far from recommending him to the favor of the successor on the throne, James II. He afterwards accepted from the bishop of Worcester the rectory of All-church near that city, but at the revolution he was ejected from all his ecclesiastical honors, as he refused to take the oaths of allegiance. When Talbot, afterwards bishop of Oxford and of Durham, was nominated in the gazette, dean in his room, he boldly claimed his right, and affixed a paper to that purpose on the entrance into the choir of the cathedral. This step of course exposed him to the resentment of government, and therefore to avoid persecution he left the kingdom, till some years after, in 1699, the chancellor, lord Somers, out of respect for his great abilities obtained an act of council to stop all proceedings against him. After his deprivation, Hickes was sent by his fellow-sufferers to James into France, and in 1694 he was, on his return, with the approbation of the exiled monarch, consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, by the bishops of Norwich, Ely and Peterborough. Though some have accused him of a wish to take the oaths of allegiance, to preserve his preferments, his known integrity and undaunted firmness forbid the belief of it. After being grievously afflicted with the stone, he died 15th Dec. 1715 in his 74th year. Dr. Hickes was a man of very extensive erudition, well acquainted with the fathers, and with the doctrines of the primitive church, but it is to be lamented that his great powers were engaged chiefly, only in controversial pamphlets which are forgotten as soon as read. His principal works are on the old northern languages, and their antiquities, besides some sermons, and treatises, &c. amounting to 26 in number.

HICKES, *John*, brother to the preceding, was ejected

ed from the living of Stoke in Devonshire 1662, for refusing to take the oaths. He joined in 1685, the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and for this disloyal act he was seized and executed.

HICKMAN, *Henry*, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity. He died about 1688, minister of the English congregation at Leyden in Holland. Besides other works he attacked Heylin's quinquarticular history, &c.

HIERO I. king of Syracuse, after Gelon his brother, B.C. 478. He is immortalized by the pen of Pindar for his victories at the Olympic games.

HIERO II. king of Syracuse, B.C. 268, was the enemy, but afterwards the friend, of the Romans.

HIEROCLES, an enemy and persecutor of the Christians in the fourth century. He not only exercised cruelty, but wrote some books, against the Christians, mentioned by Lactantius and Eusebius.

HIEROCLES, a platonic philosopher of Alexandria in the 5th century, author of seven books on providence, &c.

HIFFERMAN, *Paul*, an author, born in the county of Dublin 1719, and educated for a popish priest at Dublin and in France. He however preferred the study of physic, and for some time practised in Dublin, but his indolence was such that he relinquished the profession for the laborious life of an author, and came to London 1753. He recommended himself by some of his pieces to the learned and witty of the times, and by the effusions of his pen, and the contributions of his friends, he contrived to live. Though acquainted with Foote, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, Bickerstaff and others, he yet seldom appeared decently respectable. His resources indeed were not always very honorable, and so great were his eccentricities, that he never would mention where his lodgings were. He died June 1777, and it was then discovered that he lodged in one of the obscure courts near St. Martin's lane. Dr. Hifferman, as he was called, wrote "the Ticklers" a set of political papers in Dublin 1750 — "the Tuner" another political paper, London 1753 — Miscellanies in prose and verse — the Earl of Warwick, a tragedy from La Harpe — and other trifles neither elegant nor popular.

HIGDEN, *Ralph*, an early English chronicler, who died 1363. He is author of Radulphi Higdeni Polychronici Libri VIII. &c. the best edition of which is that of 1642. It extends from Adam to 1357, and though only the last is original, the whole is respectably written and often quoted.

HIGGINS, or HIGINS, *John*, an English divine educated at Oxford, and engaged in the instruction of youth at Winham and Ilminster in Somersetshire. He published "Flosculi of Terence" — Holcot's Dictionary — and other school books, besides controversial tracts concerning Christ's Descent into Hell, and an edition in 1587, of the Mirror for Magistrates. He died it is supposed after 1604.

HIGGONS, *sir Thomas*, an English writer, born at Westburgh, Shropshire, where his father was rector, and admitted at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where however he took no degree. He married the much defamed widow of Robert earl of Essex, at whose fu-

neral he pronounced an oration 1656, afterwards published. He next married the sister of John Greenville earl of Bath, and in 1658 and 1661 was member for Malmesbury and Windfor, and such were his services to the crown considered, that he received a pension of 500l. a year, besides handsome presents, and the honor of knighthood. In 1669 he was sent as envoy to invest the duke of Saxony with the order of the garter, and four years after he was ambassador to Vienna, where he remained three years. He died of an apoplexy in the court of King's Bench, where he was summoned as a witness, 24th Nov. 1691, and was buried in Winchester cathedral near his first wife. He wrote a panegyric to the king 1660 — the History of Hoof Bassa 1684 — the Venetian triumph translated into English, besides his oration on his wife, which did as much honor to his sensibility, his affection and the goodness of his heart, as it rescued from infamy, the character of an injured and innocent wife. That oration was seen and highly approved by Mr. Granger.

HIGGONS, *Bevil*, younger son of the preceding by his second wife, entered 1686 at the age of 16 at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Cambridge, and then to the Middle Temple. He wrote the Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Discovery, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, and published 1702 — a poem on the Peace of Utrecht. — Remarks on Burnet's History of his own Times — a View English History, with reflections political, &c. to the revolution of 1688. He was a firm adherent to the house of Stuart, and he accompanied James II. in his exile, and died in France 1735.

HIGHMORE, *Joseph*, an eminent painter born 13th June 1692 in the parish of St. James Garlick-hithe, London. He early showed a strong inclination for painting, but his father bound him as clerk to an attorney, and for a while he was withdrawn from his favorite pursuits. Nature however prevailed over parental authority, and young Highmore guided by his own genius and instructed by such rules as he found in books, gradually distinguished himself, and became a professed artist in 1715 at the expiration of his clerkship. In 1716 he married the daughter of Mr. Hiller, and as his reputation increased he removed from the city in 1724 to a house in Lincoln's inn fields. His engagements now grew upon him; he was employed in drawing the knights of the Bath, on the revival of the order, and afterwards he painted the portrait of the duke of Cumberland, and some time after of the prince and princess of Wales, and of the chief nobility. In 1732 he visited Holland, and examined the valuable picture gallery of Dusseldorf, and in 1734 he made another excursion to Paris, where he saw, by the favor of cardinal de Polignac, the famous group of the court of Lycomedes, which was afterwards destroyed by the Russians at Charlottenburg in Prussia. In 1744 he painted a set of paintings on the history of Pamela, just published, and thus became acquainted with the excellent author, Samuel Richardson. In 1753, at the institution of the academy of painting, he was appointed one of the professors, and he deserved the honor not only as an artist, but as an elegant writer. He published "an Examination of Rubens'

Ruben's two paintings in the banqueting house" in 4to. — Practice of Perspective on the principles of Dr. Brook Taylor, &c. 1763, — essays moral religious, &c. with a translation of Browne's Latin poem on the immortality of the soul, 1766, 12mo. — Observations on Dodwell's Christianity not founded on argument, &c. His paintings during a practice of 46 years are numerous, the best known of which are Hagar and Ishmael, now in the Foundling hospital, the good Samaritan, the finding of Moses, the Harlowe family from Clarissa, the Graces unveiling Nature, on memory, from Rubens, &c. On the marriage of his daughter in 1761 to Mr. Duncombe he retired from business, and after selling his collection of pictures, he went to settle with his son-in-law at Canterbury. Here he spent his life in ease and literary employments, and often contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine. An even temper, and a most benevolent disposition lent their aid to support a constitution naturally strong and vigorous, and he lived to his 88th year. He decayed gradually, and as if falling asleep gently expired 3d March 1780. He was buried in the fourth aisle of Canterbury cathedral. Besides his daughter, he had one only son Antony, of his own profession.

HIGHMORE, *Nathaniel*, an eminent anatomist born at Fording-bridge Hants. He is the first Englishman who wrote a systematical treatise on the structure of the human body, and he was indefatigable in the pursuit and improvement of anatomical science. He died 21st March 1684 aged 71. His works are "Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica, folio 1651 — the History of Generation — de Passione Hyfterica, 8vo. 1660.

HILARION, a native of Gaza, who after seeing the anchorite St. Anthony in Egypt, laid the foundation of a similar order of monastic life in Palestine. He died in Cyprus 371 aged 80.

HILARIUS, a Romish saint, bishop of Arles. He died 449 aged 48. He wrote Homilies — the life of St. Honoratus, his predecessor in the see of Arles, and other smaller works.

HILARIUSE, *Joseph*, a native of Enzesfeld, educated among the Jesuits, and made teacher of grammar and rhetoric at Vienna where he was appointed præfectus rei nummarie. He renounced the order of the Jesuits 1770, and became director of the imperial cabinet of medals, &c. and dean of philosophy. As a medallist and antiquarian he was particularly eminent. He died 1798 aged 61.

HILARY, *St.* a native of Poitiers in France who was late in life converted to christianity, and was in 355 made bishop of his native town. He ably defended Athanasius at the council of Beziers against Saturninus, and for his zeal was banished by the emperor Constantius into Phrygia. He died 367. His works have been edited Paris 1693.

HILDEBERT, bishop of Mans, and then archbishop of Tours, was born at Lavardin. Though according to Bayle, he is accused by Yvo, bishop of Chartres, with licentiousness and intemperance before he was admitted into the church, yet he became one of its brightest ornaments for piety, learning and holiness. He was very severe against the vices and the corruptions of the court

of Rome, in a letter which he published in lively, elegant, and animated language. He also wrote a Description of Rome in Latin verse. He died before the middle of the 12th century.

HILDESLEY, *Mark*, an English bishop, born at Marston, Kent, 1699, and educated at the Charter house, London, and Trinity college, Cambridge of which he became fellow 1723. In 1731 he obtained the college living of Hitchin, and four years after that of Holwell in Bedfordshire, where he zealously devoted himself to the spiritual care and instruction of his parishioners. On the death of that amiable prelate Dr. Wilton, bishop of Sodor and Man, the duke of Athol fixed upon Hildesley as a successor, and for piety, goodness and exemplary morals, a better choice could not be made. The new prelate took leave of his Hitchin congregation with affectionate tenderness, and when he revisited them afterwards with friendly humility, he was greeted with the respect and homage of crowded multitudes. In his diocese he was enabled to see the completion of his worthy predecessor's translation of the bible into the Manx language, in 1755. He died of a paralytic stroke, Dec. 7th, 1772, and was buried near bishop Wilton.

HILL, *Joseph*, an English divine born at Leeds 1624, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and Magdalen, of which he became a fellow. As he was strongly attached to the doctrines of the puritans, he was ejected at the restoration for non-conformity, and went over to Holland. He was in 1667 pastor of the English church at Middleburg, and at last settled at Rotterdam where he died 1707. He is chiefly known for his edition of Schrevelius' Greek Lexicon improved with 8000 new words 1676. He wrote also dissertations on the antiquity of temples, and churches.

HILL, *William*, an English scholar, fellow of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards master of a school in Dublin, where he died 1667. He prepared an edition of Dionysius Periegetes, with learned and critical annotations, which was published 1688, in London.

HILL, *Aaron*, a poet, born 10th Feb. 1685, in Beaufort buildings, London, of a respectable Wiltshire family. He was educated at Westminster school, but the ruin of his father by mismanagement, left him in 1669 in distressful circumstances, but the next year he determined to go to Constantinople, to see his relation lord Paget the English ambassador there. The visit was not unwelcome to lord Paget; by his friendship young Hill was enabled to travel over Egypt and part of the east, and on his return to England with him he was presented to many of the courts on the continent. Some time after he accompanied sir William Wentworth in the tour of Europe, and was absent for three years. On his return he claimed the public notice by the publication of his "Camillus" a poem on lord Peterborough the general in Spain; and about that time, 1709, being made manager of Drury lane theatre, he wrote his first tragedy, "Elfrid or the Fair Inconstant" finished at the request of Booth in little more than a week. In 1710 he was master of the Opera house, Hay market, and wrote the opera of "Rinaldo" the first piece set to music by Handel, in England. A quarrel however with the lord chamberlain, put a

speedy end to his theatrical career, and in 1715, as appears from his letter preserved in the Harleian MSS. he undertook to extract from the beech nut, an oil as sweet as that of olives; but though he obtained a patent, and promised an annual million to the nation, his prospects vanished, and his hopes were disappointed. He therefore again wrote for the stage "the Fatal Vision, or the Fall of Siam," and in 1718 published "the Northern Star" a poem on the Czar Peter, which was some time after handsomely rewarded with a gold medal from the empress Catharine. In 1728 he engaged in a contract to supply the navy with timber from Scotland, but his schemes like the former proved abortive, and after travelling into the north of Scotland he retired to York, where he published "the Progress of Wit" against Pope's Dunciad. In 1731 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, after an happy union of 20 years, and the birth of nine children. He survived her till 1750 and expired 8th Feb. in the very minute, it is said, of the earthquake, and was interred in Westminster abbey by the side of his beloved wife. Four volumes of his poems have appeared since his death, in which is *Merope*, a tragedy borrowed from Voltaire, and introduced at Drury-lane, by Garrick. Though possessed of good natural talents, he never rose to great celebrity as a writer. His thoughts were always expressed with affectation, and by attempting too much, he never effected any thing with complete success. He is now known as a writer cotemporary with Pope, but his poetical effusions have sunk into oblivion.

HILL, sir John, an indefatigable English writer born 1716, son of a clergyman at Spalding or Peterborough. He was bred an apothecary, and for some time practised in St. Martin's lane Westminster, but an early marriage accompanied with no fortune obliged him to apply to other resources besides the medical profession. As he knew something of botany he turned his thoughts to that science, but though patronised by the duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he found the success of his project inadequate to his expectations, and indeed to his indefatigable exertions. He next applied to the stage, but after some exhibitions at the Hay-market and Covent-garden, he was convinced that nature had not formed him for a theatrical hero. By the friendship of Folkes, and Baker, respectable members of the royal society, he was introduced to the notice of literary men, and in 1746 he published by subscription a translation of Theophrastus' treatise "on gems" which increased his fame, his friends and his resources. Flushed with his literary labors, he began to compile a general natural history in 3 vols. folio, and next undertook with G. L. Scott, a supplement to Chambers' Dictionary. Besides these his attention was engaged in the publication of the "British Magazine" and of "the Inspector" a periodical pamphlet, which he rendered palatable to the public by the little anecdotes, the private scandal, and the public intrigues with which his attendance at different places of general amusement made him acquainted. Success now rendered him vain, and with the diploma degree of M. D. from the university of St. Andrew's he assumed the character, the language, the dress and the equipage of a man of fashion. As his publications

were numerous, he acquired a large and regular income but the freedom with which he treated public and private characters, often exposed him to personal violence, so that in one instance he was caned at Ranelagh by an Irish gentleman who considered himself as ridiculed by him. Thus by degrees he exposed himself to the contempt of the world, and by a paper war with Woodward, with Fielding, and others, he rendered himself obnoxious to the malevolence of all, and sunk in the general estimation. From a writer he became an empiric, and by the preparation of the essence of waterdock; of tincture of valerian; of the pectoral balsam of honey, and other simple medicines, he again procured a comfortable income. The patronage of the earl of Bute also was extended to him, and with his approbation he undertook that pompous and voluminous work, called "a System of Botany," and by presenting a copy of it and of some of his other works to the king of Sweden, he was in return invested with one of the orders of knighthood, and assumed the title of sir John. This extraordinary character died Nov. 1775, of the gout in his stomach. He possessed great natural talents, but the rapidity with which he wrote, and the wish of obtaining popularity, prevented that elegant polish, and that highly finished diction, which entitle the labors of genius and perseverance to more than temporary fame. It is said, though scarcely credible, that from the variety of subjects which his prolific pen treated, he gained an income of 1500l. a-year, an enormous sum for compositions which were mostly compilations, and depended chiefly on the fashions, the prejudices, or the frailties of the times. His novels, as filled with personal abuse on the well-known characters of those times, possess little merit; his three dramatic pieces, *Orpheus*, the *Critical Minute*, and the *Rout*, rise not above mediocrity, but his "Essays," and some of his philosophical treatises, are entitled to greater praise. By his dispute with Garrick he drew upon himself the severe reflections of that keen satirist, and of other poets. In an epigram, Garrick says of him,

For physic and farces, his equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic, his physic a farce is.

HILL, Robert, an extraordinary character, born 11th Jan. 1699, at Milwell near Tring, Herts, by profession a taylor and stay maker. In the midst of his obscurity and poverty, he aspired after fame, and by great labor and perseverance, he made himself a perfect master of several languages by books only. He became known to the public by means of Mr. Spence, who in 1757, published a comparison between him and Magliabecchi, and endeavoured to raise a subscription in his favor. He was seven years in acquiring a knowledge of Latin, and 14 in learning Greek, but he made himself master of Hebrew in a little time. He wrote *Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit* — the *Character of a Jew* — a *Criticism on Job*. He died after a confinement of 18 months to his bed, July 1777, at Buckingham.

HILL, Thomas Ford, an English antiquary and philologist, who died 1795.

HILLEL, the elder, a Jewish doctor of the Mishna, born about 30 years B. C. He was president of the Sanhedrim

Sanhedrim at Jerusalem, an office which remained in his family for six generations. He defended the oral traditions of the Jews, and reduced them into six treatises.

HILLEL, the prince, great-grandson of Judas Hakkadosh, was one of the writers of the Gemara. He flourished in the middle of the fourth century.

HILLIARD, *Nicholas*, a native of Exeter, goldsmith, carver, and portrait painter to queen Elizabeth. He drew the queen's whole length sitting on her throne, and acquired also much celebrity by a highly finished portrait, in water colors, of Mary queen of Scots, in her 18th year. His pieces were so much admired, that Donne said in his "Storm," a hand, an eye, by Hilliard drawn, is worth an history. He died 1619 aged 72.

HIMERIUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Prusias in Bithynia, in the age of Constantius and Julian. He kept a school at Athens, and was a violent opponent of the Christians.

HINCKLEY, *John*, a native of Warwickshire, educated at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of D. D. 1679. He was vicar of Colehill, Berks, and rector of Drayton, Leicestershire, by the patronage of his friends the Purefoy family, and afterwards became rector of Northfield, Worcestershire. He died April 13th 1691. He published some assize sermons, preached at Reading and Abingdon — a Persuasive to Conformity, in a Letter to his Dissenting Brethren — *Fasciculus Literarum*, or Letters on several Occasions, 8vo. 1680, &c.

HINCMAR or **HINCMARUS**, archbishop of Rheims, 685, was a zealous supporter of the Gallican church, but too severe against a monk called Godescalcus. He was driven from his bishopric by the incursions of the Normans, and died at Epernay 882. His works were published 1645, by Sirmond, in 2 vols. He wrote on theology and history with great spirit, though in barbarous language.

HIPPARCHIA, a woman who lived for some time with Alexander the great, and afterwards married the stoic Crates. She was eminent as a philosopher, and wrote some treatises.

HIPPARCHUS, son of Pisistratus, was slain by Harmodius and Aristogiton, B. C. 528; and the tyranny of his family was soon after abolished at Athens by the banishment of his brother Hippias.

HIPPARCHUS, an astronomer of Nicæa in Bithynia, celebrated for the catalogue of stars which he made, preserved in Ptolemy's *Almagest*. He died about 125 B. C.

HIPPOCRATES, a native of Cos, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, of which he is properly called the father. He died about 361 B. C. His works have been edited Vienna, 2 vols. folio 1740. The modern inhabitants of Cos show still with pride the spot where he once resided.

HIPPONAX, a Greek satirist, known particularly for the severity of the lampoon with which he lashed two brothers, sculptors, who had ridiculed his deformities, and with such effect, that they hanged themselves. He flourished 540 B. C.

HIRAM, king of Tyre in the reign of David and Solomon. As he was at peace with the Jewish nation,

he supplied Solomon with timber, gold, and other ornaments, which he wanted for the completion of the temple. He died 1000 B. C. in the 60th year of his reign. It is said that the letters which passed between him and Solomon are extant. — The architect who superintended the building of Solomon's temple at the request of the Tyrian king, was also of the name of Hiram, and a native of Tyre.

HIRE, *Laurence de la*, a French painter, born at Paris 1606. His landscapes were much admired, though he was deficient in the rules of perspective. He died 1656.

HIRE, *Philip de la*, a painter, son of the preceding, born at Paris 1677. He imitated the manner of Watteau, and was admired for his landscapes and portraits. He died 1719.

HIRE, *Philip de la*, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Paris 18th March 1640. His father, Laurence who as mentioned was a painter, educated him in the principles of his art, but his deep application to mathematics and geometry marked him early for astronomical fame. After his father's death, he resided four years in Italy for the benefit of his health, and soon after his return to Paris he was elected member of the academy of sciences 1678. He was employed with Picard and Cassini, under the liberal patronage of Colbert, to make observations for the improvement of the map of France; and for this important purpose he visited with the eye of a philosopher, Bretagne, Guienne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Provence in 1679, and the three following years. He was after Colbert's death engaged in taking levels for the grand aqueducts projected by the munificence of Lewis XIV. but besides these public employments, and the labors which devolved upon him as professor of the royal college, and of the academy of architecture, he devoted himself to other scientific pursuits. While the day was employed in study, the night was frequently passed on astronomical observations, and painting occasionally amused a vacant hour. This great and good man died April 21st 1718, aged 78. He was twice married and was father of eight children. Fontenelle wrote an eulogium upon him. His works are numerous, the most valuable of which are *Nouvelle Methode en Geometrie*, &c. 4to. — *De la Cycloide*, 12mo. — *Nouveaux Elements des Sections Coniques*, &c. — *La Gnomonique*, 12mo. — *Sectiones Conicæ*, in IX. libros, &c. folio, a most valuable work — *Tabulæ Astronomicæ*, 4to. — *Veterum Mathematicorum Opera*. Gr. and Lat. folio 1693. Besides several pieces in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences*.

HISCAM, or **HISJAM**, 15th caliph of the Omniades, and fourth son of Abdamelech succeeded his brother Jezid II. 723. He conquered Khacam of Turkestan, and made war against Leo the Maurian. He was always attended with 600 camels to carry his splendid wardrobe. He died 743.

HOADLY, *Benjamin*, a learned prelate, born Nov. 14th 1676 at Westerham in Kent. His father was for some time master of Norwich grammar school. Young Hoadly entered at Catharine hall, Cambridge, 1692, and became afterwards a fellow of the society. In 1706 he began his literary career by an attack on Atterbury's

terbury's sermon at Mr. Bennet's funeral, and two years after he attacked another sermon of the same author, on the Power of Charity to cover Sin. His "Measures of Obedience," on the doctrine of non-resistance, so pleased the Commons in 1709, that they petitioned the queen to reward his services in the cause of civil and religious liberty, by some honorary preferment. He was however neglected, though made rector of Streatham, Surrey, by Mrs. Howland, till the reign of George I., when he was in 1715 raised to the see of Bangor. Party disputes, however, and the fear of his personal enemies, detained him in the metropolis, so that he never visited his bishopric. At this time his sermon on the words "my kingdom is not of this world," produced a violent dispute for many years, known by the name of the Bangorian controversy, which, though at first it attacked the temporal power only of the clergy, soon extended to the rights of princes. In this controversy he had for opponents, Dr. Snape, and the still more formidable William Law, who in some points triumphed in the general opinion over him. He afterwards opposed Hare on the nature of prayer, and asserted that a calm, dispassionate, and rational address was the most acceptable to heaven, while his opponent recommended a warm, enthusiastic zeal. From Bangor he was translated to Hereford, and afterwards to Salisbury, and lastly to Winchester, where he continued 26 years. He died 17th April 1761 aged 85, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where a neat monument, with a Latin inscription, drawn by himself, records the events of his life. He was twice married, and by his first wife had two sons, Benjamin and John, the last of whom survived him. As a writer he possessed great abilities; he was a keen disputant, but his style was inelegant, and his periods, as Pope observes, "were of a mile." In his religious opinions he was a great latitudinarian, so that it has been wondered on what principles he continued through life to profess conformity, as on several occasions he seemed far from strictly adhering to the tenets of the Anglican church, and regarded reason more as the guide of the Christian, than the pure precepts of the gospel. His writings, which are numerous, are enumerated in the Biographia Britannica, on the authority of his son. They have appeared in 4 vols. folio. Aken-side, among other poets, has paid a handsome tribute to his memory. His brother John died archbishop of Armagh 1746.

HOADLY, Benjamin, M. D. eldest son of the bishop of Winchester, was born 10th Feb. 1705-6, in Broad street, and educated at Newcome's school, Hackney. He entered at Benet college, Cambridge, 1722, under Herring, afterwards primate. He studied mathematics under the blind professor Saunderson, and then took his degree in medicine. When the king visited Cambridge in 1728, Hoadly's name was on the list of those who were to be presented to the degree of M. D. but it is supposed that he was omitted by the illiberality of Dr. Snape, who hated his father, and he was admitted about a month after by mandamus. He was made registrar of Hereford by his father, and appointed physician to the king's household in 1742, and to the prince of Wales 1746. He died 10th Aug. 1757, at

Chelsea. He was twice married, but his only child, by his first wife, died an infant. He distinguished himself as the author of three letters on the Organs of Respiration, read at the college of physicians 1740 — Oration Anniversaria, &c. 1742 — Observations on Electrical Experiments, 1756, 4to. and the Suspicious Husband, a comedy of great merit and popularity.

HOADLY, John, LL. D. youngest son of bishop Hoadly, was born in Broad street 8th Oct. 1711, and educated at Hackney school, where he acted with great applause Phocylas in the Siege of Damascus. He entered in 1730 at Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and soon after at the Temple, but he abandoned the profession of the law, and took the degree of LL. B. in 1735, and the same year was appointed chancellor of Winchester by his father, and admitted into orders. He was then made chaplain to the prince of Wales' household, and held the same office with the princess dowager 1751. Preferments crowded afterwards thick upon him, the most valuable of which were a prebend of Winchester, the rectory of St. Mary, near Southampton 1743, that of Overton 1746, and the mastership of St. Cross in 1760. He received the degree of doctor from Lambeth, and it was the first honor of that nature conferred by Herring the primate. He died 16th May 1776, and with him the name of Hoadly became extinct. He wrote five dramas, the Contract, a comedy — Love's Revenge and Phoebe, two pastorals — Jephtha, and the farce of Truth, two oratorios, — besides some other dramatic works, left in MSS., among which was a tragedy on lord Cromwell. He also wrote some poems, preserved in Doddsley's collection, and at all times showed himself so fond of a theatrical life, that he seldom had any friends in his house, whom he did not solicit to undertake a character in some interlude at his own private theatre. He published also his father's works in 3 vols. folio.

HOBBS, Thomas, an eminent philosopher, born 5th April 1588, at Malmesbury, Wilts, where his father was minister. He entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1603, and five years after he went to reside in the family of the earl of Devonshire as tutor to his son, with whom he made the tour of Europe. By the friendship and kindness of this illustrious family, he was introduced to persons of rank and literary fame; he was noticed by the great lord Bacon, by lord Herbert of Cherbury; and Ben Jonson with fond partiality, revised his translation of Thucydides, which he published to warn his countrymen against the dangers of civil dissensions. In 1626 he lost his patron the earl of Devonshire, and two years after his pupil, and so severely did he feel the affliction, that to disperse his grief, he travelled with sir G. Clifton's son over the continent. His abilities and his character were so well known, that lady Devonshire insisted on his superintending the education of the young earl, and in the confidence of this illustrious family, he visited again the continent with his pupil, and at Paris was introduced to the society of Merenne, and other learned men, and at Pisa he had frequent intercourse with the celebrated Galileo. On his return to England, he published his book called de Cive, and he afterwards made his political and moral opinions public in his Leviathan,

viathan, but the tumults of civil war were too violent for him, so that he retired to Paris, to live in the society of the learned. His intimacy with Descartes was interrupted by a controversial dispute, but Gassendi remained his friend to the latest period of life. In his controversy with Cavendish about the quadrature of the circle, Hobbes showed such abilities that he was recommended to instruct the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles, in mathematical knowledge, and so zealous and so important were his services considered, that at the restoration the monarch treated his preceptor with marked respect. The public opinion, however, soon after represented Hobbes as a dangerous man; and when the House of Commons censured his treatise de Cive, and his Leviathan, as intended to subvert religion and civil government, Charles reluctantly withdrew his patronage from him. In his old age he was visited not only by men of eminence and dignity in foreign countries, but by princes and ambassadors, who were anxious to pay respect to a man whose writings and opinions were so celebrated in Europe. He was attacked by a suppression of urine in Nov. 1679, while at Chatsworth, the seat of his patron the earl of Devonshire; and soon after a stroke of the palsy came to increase his sufferings, under which he sunk the 4th of December following, aged 92. In his character, Hobbes exhibited the profound reasoner, the erudite philosopher, and the refined writer. His abilities were of a superior order, and therefore it is to be lamented that such powers of mind should be directed to unworthy purposes. While in the family of the earl of Devonshire, where he lived the best part of his life, as in his own house, he frequently attended the chapel, and received the sacrament, yet he occasionally turned his back upon the preacher, observing that he could teach him nothing but what he knew before. That presumption which trusts to itself, without the assistance of a superintending Providence, is not only irreligious, but dangerous to society; and while Hobbes affected at one time to respect the institutions of his country, he would at another disregard as futile and incongruous those laws which bind man to man as dependent on the will of an over-ruling Providence. His purpose was to strike at the root of all religion, natural and revealed, and while he pretended to represent the scriptures as derived from mere human tradition, he endeavoured to destroy God's moral government of the world, and to reduce man to the degraded state of animal nature, which views a rival and a foe in every face, and elevates force and cunning into the room of benevolence, and the mildest and most humane virtues of the heart. The principles of Hobbes were confuted by many able and learned opponents, especially by Harrington, Tenison, Filmer, Parker, Henry More, Cumberland, Cudworth, and others. His other works were, a treatise on Human Nature — de Corpore Politico, or the Elements of Law — de Mirabilibus Peci, or the Wonders of the Peak, a poem — Homer translated into English verse — Letter on Liberty and Necessity — Elements of Philosophy — six Lessons to the Professors of Mathematics — Marks of absurd Geometry, &c. — One of his maxims was, that bad means might be applied to procure a good end; for,

says he, if I were cast into a deep pit, and the devil should put down his cloven foot, I would readily lay hold of it to get out. In spite of all his philosophy, it is said, that he was childishly afraid of apparitions, and that he would never remain alone in a house if he possibly could prevent it.

HOBIMA, *Minderhout*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1611. He studied nature, and his landscapes had peculiar beauty and grace. They are now very scarce.

HOCHÉ, *Lazarus*, a native of Versailles, son of a hostler, made, upon the early death of his father, a chorister in the church of St. Germain-en-laye, by the kindness of the rector. He was afterwards a helper in the royal stables, and at the age of 16 he enlisted in the army, and became a corporal. The revolution came to raise him from obscurity; he was by courage and coolness distinguished in several engagements, and soon rose to the highest rank in the army. Though imprisoned for some time under the tyranny of Robespierre, he was restored to liberty, and passed a glorious campaign against the Austrians in Alsace, and afterwards went to La Vendée, and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants, and put to death the heroic Charette. He was intrusted with the command of the troops which were to invade Ireland at the end of 1795, but the expedition failed after attempting to land in Bantry bay, and Hoche, though for a while regarded with coolness, was sent to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse. In this new scene he displayed great bravery and address against the Austrians on the Rhine, but died suddenly at Wetzlar in 1797, aged 30, in consequence of a cold caught in the midst of his military exertions. His life has been published by Rouffelin, 2 vols. 8vo.

HOCHSTETTER, *Andrew Adam*, a protestant divine, born at Tübingen 1668, where he became professor of eloquence, philosophy, and divinity, and at last rector of the university. He died there April 1717. His chief works are, Collegium Puffendorpianum — de Feste Expiationis & Hirco Azazel — de Conradino, ultimo ex Suevis duce — de Rebus Elbigenfibus.

HODGES, *Nathaniel*, an English physician, son of the dean of Hereford. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered as student at Christ church 1648. In 1659 he took the degree of M. D. and settled in London, where he remained during the prevalence of the plague, and thus acquired an extensive practice and a great reputation. Misfortunes however succeeded prosperity, and he was thrown for debt into Ludgate prison, where he died 1684. He was buried in St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. He wrote Vindicæ Medicinæ & Medicorum, 1660 — Loimologia, or a Latin account of the plague of London 1665, printed 1672, and translated into English by Dr. John Quincy 1720. This account is considered as very valuable from the diligence and accuracy of the author.

HODY, *Humphrey*, an English divine, born 1st Jan. 1659, at Odcombe Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He entered at Wadham college, Oxford 1676, of which he became fellow, eight years after. At the age of 21 he published his Dissertation against Aristot.

teas' History of the 72 Interpreters, which was received with general applause by the learned world, though Vossius alone who had embraced a different opinion loaded it with abuse, and ridiculed the author, contemptuously calling him *Juvenis Oxoniensis*. To this attack from Vossius, inserted in an appendix to his *Pomponius Mela*, Hody did not deign to give an answer till more than 20 years after. In 1704, therefore, he published his book "*de Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus*," &c. in which he refuted the objections of Vossius, and proves that the Septuagint was translated not by order of the Ptolemies, though in their reign, but by the Hellenist Jews, for the use of their countrymen. In 1689 he published his *Prolegomena to Malela's Chronicle*, and the next year he was made chaplain to bishop Stillingfleet. In consequence of the deprivation of the bishop for refusing allegiance to king William, he was engaged in a controversy with his friend Dodwell. The spirit and abilities which he displayed in this war of pamphlets, so pleased Tillotson that he made him his domestic chaplain 1694. He was equally patronized by the next primate Tenison, at whose request he wrote *Animadversions on Collier's Pamphlets*, who had with two others pronounced absolution, in a solemn manner, on Perkins and Friend when executed for the assassination plot. In 1698 he was made regius professor of Greek at Oxford, and 1704, was nominated archdeacon of Oxford. He died 20th Jan. 1706, and was buried in the chapel of Wadham college, to which he was a great benefactor by the foundation of 10 scholarships of 10l. each for the cultivation of Hebrew and Greek. He left a MS. account of the learned Greeks who had fled into Italy by the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, which appeared in 1742 under the care of Dr. S. Jebb. He had published in 1701 a History of English Councils and Convocations, and of the English clergy's sitting in Parliament.

HOE, Matthias de Hoenegg, a German divine, born at Vienna, Feb. 24, 1580. He was preacher to the elector of Saxony at Dresden, where he died 4th March 1645. He was an able and a zealous Lutheran, and he wrote with great spirit against both calvinists and papists. His writings are chiefly controversial.

HOECK, John Van, a painter, born at Antwerp 1600. He studied under Rubens and visited Rome, where the pope and cardinals highly favored him. He was afterwards patronized at Vienna by the emperor Ferdinand II. His portraits and historical pieces are much admired. He died 1650.

HOECK, Robert Van, a painter of Antwerp, who died in the middle of the 17th century. His best performances are military pieces, in which his figures appear with great judgment and advantage.

HOEL, Gerard, a painter, born at Bommel 1648. He was director of the academy of painting at Utrecht, and distinguished himself by the superior interest of his historical pieces and of his landscapes, some of which are preserved in the house of lord Albermarle, and in the palace of Stargenberg. He died 1733.

HOELTZLINUS, Jeremias, a philologist, born at Nuremberg. He settled at Leyden, and published there a very learned edition of *Apollonius Rhodius* 1641,

the year of his death. Ruhnkenius, however, censures him as an editor.

HOESCHELIUS, David, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1556. After teaching long in the college there, he was appointed principal of the society, and also librarian. He was a judicious and indefatigable collector of MSS. and he evinced his learning by his publication of some of the fathers, of Origen, Basil, Philo Judæus, &c. — besides Appian, Procopius, Anna Commena, &c. He died at Augsburg 1617, universally lamented. As a proof of his attention and discipline at the head of his college, it is mentioned that he furnished to the bar 1000 of his pupils, and 2000 to the church.

HOFFMAN, Maurice, a physician, born at Furstenwalde, Brandenburg 20th Sep. 1621. His fondness for literature, and his indefatigable application surmounted all the opposition which his parents made against his studious pursuits, and in 1637 he was permitted by his father to improve himself in the college of Cologne. The death of his father now left him his own matter, and he came to Altdorf the next year, where his mother's brother was professor of physic, and after profiting by his advice and instruction he went to Padua, where by the dissection of a turkey-cock he discovered the pancreatic duct, from which his friend *Versungus* ascertained the same vessel in the human body. Hoffman after three years' residence at Padua, returned to Altdorf, where he began to practise as physician. In 1648 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, the next year of physic, and 1653 of botany, and director of the physic garden. His abilities and reputation were such that many of the German princes, appointed him their physician. He died of an apoplexy 1698, aged 76. He had 18 children by three wives. He wrote *Altdorfi Deliciæ Hortenses*, 4to. — *Appendix ad Catalogum Plantarum Hortens.* 4to. — *Deliciæ Sylvestres*, 4to. — *Florilegium Altdorfinum*, 4to.

HOFFMAN, John Maurice, son of the preceding by his first wife, was born 1653 at Altdorf. After studying at Hertzpruck, Altdorf, and Frankfort on the Oder, he went to Padua for two years, and then making the tour of Italy he returned home and took the degree of M. D. In 1677 he was made professor extraordinary in physic, and increased so much in reputation that the margrave of Anspach in 1695 appointed him his physician. He travelled with his illustrious patron into Italy, and after his death in 1703 he held the same honorable rank with his successor at whose strong invitations he removed to Anspach 1713, and died 1727. He had succeeded his father as botanic professor and director of the physic garden at Altdorf 1698. He had five children by his wife. He published some valuable botanical works, and *de Differentiis Alimentorum*, 4to. 1677.

HOFFMAN, Frederic, an eminent physician, born at Hall near Magdeburg 1660, where he became professor of physic 1693, and where he continued till his death 1742. He visited Holland and England, where he became acquainted with the learned men of the times, especially Paul Herman, and Robert Boyle. He took no fees, but was supported by an annual stipend. His works in six large folios, Geneva, 1748-54, contain much

much valuable matter, with some frivolous, and puerile conjectures.

HOFFMAN, *Daniel*, a Lutheran divine, professor at Helmstadt, at the end of the 16th century. He engaged in the popular and theological controversies of the times, and opposed Beza on the subject of the Eucharist. He was censured by an assembly of divines 1593, and threatened with excommunication if he did not subscribe to the opinions of his persecutors, against whom he published a labored apology.

HOFFMAN, *Gasper*, a professor of physic at Altdorf, born at Gotha 1572. He died 1649, leaving behind him some valuable medical works.

HOFFMAN, *John James*, a laborious compiler, born at Basle. Few particulars are known of this indefatigable man. He published at Geneva 1677, in 2 vols. folio, his great work, "Lexicon Universale, Historico-geographico-poetico-philosophico-politico-philologicum," to which he was induced by success to add a supplement. The Leyden booksellers in 1698, having been favored with all the improvements and corrections of the author, published the work in 4 vols. folio, with a new preface by the author. He died, Greek professor at Basle 1706, aged 71.

HOGARTH, *William*, a celebrated painter, born in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, London, 1697. His father who was a school master, and occasionally a corrector of the press, bound him apprentice to an engraver of arms on plate, but his genius led him to cultivate painting. The first piece by which he distinguished himself was a representation of Wanstead assembly, about 1720, and he was now engaged on his own account in engraving arms and shop bills, and in designing plates for bookfellers. His cuts for Hudibras, for Apuleius' Golden Ass, and other works, are still preserved as curiosities, but his powers were exerted with singular effect, not only in portrait painting, but in whimsical and humorous representations. By degrees he thus rose from obscurity to fame, and in 1730 married fir James Thornhill's daughter. Though the match was altogether against the knight's consent, yet they were reconciled, and the father-in-law afterwards had reason to be proud of the connection which his daughter had formed. During his residence at South Lambeth, soon after his marriage, he contributed largely to the embellishment of Vauxhall gardens, and for his pieces the proprietor, Tyers, complimented him with a golden ticket of admission, with this honorable motto, "In perpetuum beneficii memoriam." In 1733 his Harlot's Progress recommended him powerfully to the public notice, and thus by the most striking scene in conveying a simple girl through all the horrors and vicissitudes of the wretchedness of a prostitute to a premature death, he exhibited a lesson to the understanding, and most sensibly touched the heart. Thus successful in a new mode of conveying moral instruction, he devoted himself to the delineation of other equally interesting and appropriate characters, and to the accuracy of his figures must be added the faithful representation of the dress, the manners, and the particularities of the age. The Midnight Conversation, the Rake's Progress, the Marriage a-la-mode, the Happy Marriage, and other works succeeded each other, and ensured to the artist

the high and undisputed character of great genius, strong originality, and successful delineation. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he visited France, and while taking a drawing of the gates of Calais, he was arrested as a spy, but soon liberated, a circumstance which he has beautifully recorded in his "O the roast beef of Old England" 1749. In 1753 he appeared before the public as an author, and in his Analysis of beauty, he made many sensible and original remarks on his profession. He first asserted that a curve is the line of beauty, and that round swelling figures are most pleasing to the eye, and the opinion has been supported by other eminent writers, as the language of truth and nature. In his conduct Hogarth was a very absent man. One of his letters to Dr. Hoadly was directed "to the Doctor at Chelsea," and it reached his friend to be preserved as a monument of his singularity. When he set up his carriage he paid a visit to Beckford the lord mayor, and being let out by a different door from the mansion house, he hastened to his apartments in Leicester square through a violent shower of rain, and never recollected that he had left his coach behind, till his wife inquired for it. Though he possessed in an incredible degree the powers of bringing his rivals or enemies to ridicule or infamy, yet Hogarth never used the dangerous talent in a vindictive degree, though perhaps his representation of Churchill as a canonical bear, and his portrait of Wilkes may be said not highly to reflect on his judgment or good sense. He expired at his house Leicester square 25th Oct. 1764, in consequence of an aneurism, and was buried in Chiswick church-yard, where an inscription by his friend Garrick marks his grave. Great as an artist, Hogarth was respectable as a private man; he was liberal, generous and hospitable; and had education, and an earlier acquaintance with the polite world worn away some of the asperities of his character he might have been regarded as an amiable man. A very entertaining account of the life and labors of Hogarth has appeared by the pen of John Ireland, called "Hogarth illustrated," 1792, and "Graphic Illustrations &c." an additional work has been published by Samuel Ireland.

HOHENLOHE, *Prince de*, general of artillery in the imperial army, distinguished himself against the Turks in Transylvania in 1788, and against the French in the battles of Famars and Marmal in 1792. He was entrusted with the command of the army on the Rhine, and died whilst in that office, Aug. 1796.

HOLBACH, *Paul Thierry*, baron de, an eminent mineralogist, born in the Palatinate, and for his learning made member of the academies of Manheim, Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, &c. He wrote L'Art de la Verrierie de Neri—Mineralogie de Wallerius, 2 vols—Elements de la Morale Universelle, ou Catechisme de la Nature—Introduction à la Mineralogie, &c.—and died at Paris 1789, aged 66.

HOLBEIN, *John*, better known by the German name of Hans, a celebrated painter born at Basil, Switzerland, 1498, or three years earlier according to Charles Patin. He studied under his father who was a painter, but soon eclipsed him. He painted our Saviour's passion in the town house of Basil, and in the fish-market,

ket, a dance of peasants, and death's dance. These pieces gained him much celebrity, and also the friendship of the great Erasmus, who pitied and in vain endeavoured to reform his roughness of manners, and his culpable partiality for low company and for drinking. He was invited by an English nobleman who saw him at Basil to visit England, and at last in his eagerness after fame, and in his wish to avoid the ill humor of a termagant wife, and by the advice of Erasmus, he began to travel towards England, and almost begged his way on his journey. He was received with great friendship by the lord chancellor, sir Thomas More, in whose house he resided nearly three years while employing his pencil in drawing the portrait of his patron and of his friends. When asked the name of the nobleman who had accidentally promised him protection in England, he said he had forgotten it, but added that he remembered his features, and immediately drew a likeness so correct, and so accurate that the noble stranger became known to the chancellor and his friends. Some time after sir Thomas exhibited the productions of Holbein accidentally to Henry VIII. who was so pleased with them that he took the illustrious painter under his immediate patronage, and sent him to draw the picture of the dutchess dowager of Milan, whom he designed for his fourth wife, after the death of Jane Seymour. He was afterwards employed to draw the portrait of Anne of Cleves, which proved too flattering to engage the fastidious affections of Henry. Holbein after giving the world a great number of valuable portraits of the personages of the court, and of various noblemen, unfortunately died of the plague at his lodgings in Whitehall 1554. This excellent artist, says Du Fresnoy "was wonderfully knowing and had certainly been of the first form of painters, had he travelled into Italy, since nothing can be laid to his charge but only that he had a Gothic gusto." He performed indeed better than Raphael, and with some of his portraits, none of Titian's could come into competition. Henry VIII. was so sensible of his merit that in defending him from the vengeance of an offended nobleman, he said to his persecutor I can, when I please, make seven lords of seven ploughmen, but I cannot make one Holbein even of seven lords.

HOLBERG, *Louis de*, a Danish writer, born at Bergen, Norway, 1685. He rose from obscurity by his application and diligence, and after travelling over Europe supported merely by his own personal exertions; he returned to Copenhagen, where he became assessor of the consistory court. He gained great celebrity by his works which were a valuable history of Denmark, 3 vols. 4to. — some comedies, — 2 vols. of Moral Thoughts, — the Danish Spectator, — and a satirical romance, like Gulliver's Travels. By economy and by his literary labors he acquired a handsome fortune, and was a great benefactor to the university of Zealand, and also gave 16,000, crowns to portion a number of Danish young women. He died 1754.

HOLDEN, *Henry*, an English divine, of great erudition, and strict integrity. He was a Roman catholic, and settled at Paris, where he died 1662. His works are, *Analysis Fidei*, reprinted by Barbou 1766 — *Marginal Notes on the New Testament*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1660.

— a Letter concerning White's Treatise de Medio Animarum Statu, 4to. 1661.

HOLDER, *William*, an English divine, born in Nottinghamshire, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. In 1642 he was made rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire, and in 1660 he took the degree of D. D. He was afterwards canon of Ely and St. Paul's, fellow of the royal society, subdean of the royal chapel, and subalmoner to the king. He died at Amen Corner London 24th Jan. 1696-7, and was buried in St. Paul's. He was well skilled in music, and wrote a treatise on the principles of harmony, and also a discourse concerning time, with application to the natural day, lunar month, and solar year. He gained some credit by teaching Popham, a man of some distinction, who was deaf and dumb, to speak, but as the pupil forgot what he had been taught, and again recovered it by the instruction of Dr. Wallis of Oxford, a controversy on the subject between these two learned men arose, and was conducted in some pamphlets with more acrimony than moderation.

HOLDSWORTH, *Edward*, an elegant scholar, educated at Winchester school, and admitted of Magdalen college, Oxford 1705. After being some time tutor, he refused, when elected fellow in 1715, to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian succession, and returning from Oxford, spent the rest of his days in travelling with pupils of distinction. He died of a fever at lord Digby's at Colehill, Warwickshire, 30th Dec. 1747. He was author of that elegant poem "Muscipula," translated by Dr. J. Hoadly in Doddsley's Miscellanies, and wrote also a dissertation on the Pharsalia and Philippi mentioned in the Georgics, besides remarks on Virgil, published by Mr. Spence 1768. He understood Virgil, says Mr. Spence, "better than any man I ever knew."

HOLE, *Richard*, a native of Exeter, educated there and at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL. B. 1771. In 1792 he succeeded to the living of Farrington, Devonshire, on the presentation of the bishop of Exeter, besides which he afterwards obtained Inwardleigh vicarage. He published *Ossian* in a poetical dress, — *Ode to Imagination*, — *Homer's hymn to Ceres*, translated 1781. — *Arthur an Epic Romance*, with notes, — *Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments*, &c. 1797, 12mo. — besides odes in the Devonshire collection of poems, and Essays in the Exeter society publications, &c. He died 1803.

HOLINGSHEAD, *Raphael*, an English chronicler descended from a family which lived at Bolesey, Cheshire. Few particulars are known respecting him, but he appears before the public as author of "Chronicles" first published 1577, 2 vols. folio, and in 1587 in three. The second edition contained some passages offensive to Elizabeth, and therefore they were cancelled in the second and third vol. though afterwards printed separately. In these chronicles, which gave an interesting account of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland, Holingshead had for coadjutors, Hooker, Harrison, Stanhurst, Boteville, and others, who at that time were respectable writers, and like himself, well versed in antiquarian history. The work was afterwards continued by Stow, Thin, Fleming, and others,

from

from 1577 to 1586. The time of his death is uncertain, but from his will, prefixed by Hearne to Camden's Annals, he died between 1578 and 1582.

HOLL, *Francis Xavier*, a jesuit, born at Schwandorf. He was professor of belles lettres, and of ecclesiastical law in several of the German universities, and died at Heidelberg 6th March 1784, aged 64. He wrote *Statistica Ecclesiæ Germaniæ*, 8vo. an useful work.

HOLLAND, *Philemon*, a native of Chelmsford, educated at Cambridge under Dr. Whitgift. He was elected master of Coventry free school, but besides the duties of this station, he practised physic, and with some degree of success and celebrity. He was a good scholar, and increased his reputation by his translations of Livy, of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, of Pliny's *Natural History*, and of Camden's *Britannia*. He died at Coventry 1636, aged 85.

HOLLAR or HOLLARD, *Wenzel* or *Wenceslaus*, an eminent engraver, born at Prague, Bohemia, 1607. He was intended for the law, but the ruin of his family by the sacking of Prague in 1619, rendered his subsistence precarious, and he left home in 1627, determined to support himself by his own exertions. In several towns of Germany, he devoted himself attentively to drawing and design, and in taking geometrical and perspective views of fortresses and buildings, so that he acquired early eminence, and at the age of 18 was known as an able artist. He chiefly employed his powers in copying heads and portraits from the best painters, and in delineating with great beauty and accuracy, small and delicate views of some of the cities on the banks of the Rhine. His reputation, acknowledged by his countrymen, became known to lord Arundel, the English ambassador at the court of Ferdinand II. who, in 1636 noticed him by every mark of kindness, and took him in his retinue. Hollar accompanied his noble patron to England, and soon engaged in the service of the print-sellers. His first work in England was a view of Greenwich, published 1637. His abilities were afterwards engaged in taking different views, and in 1640, he was introduced to the royal family, to instruct the prince of Wales in the art of designing. That same year appeared his "*Ornatus Muliebris Anglicanus*," representing the dress of English women of various ranks, a work greatly esteemed among connoisseurs. The breaking out of the civil wars proved unfortunate to his labors, and after his patron lord Arundel had returned to the continent, he grew obnoxious to the parliament as the friend of the royal family, and chiefly for employing his graver to preserve the portraits of so many of the loyalists. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Basing-house 1645, but afterwards escaped and went over to Antwerp, where lord Arundel had fixed his residence. In this retirement he employed himself in etching the portraits of some of the great men of the times, but without the wish or the means of improving his fortune. In 1652 he was persuaded to return to England, where with fresh assiduity he devoted himself to labor, and with such perseverance that he never would be interrupted till his hour glass was exhausted. It is said that he suffered greatly in his property by the fire

and the plague of London 1665. About 1669 he was sent by the king to take a view of the garrison, town, and neighbouring landscapes of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, and after his return, he in 1672 went into the northern counties, to draw representations of the principal cities, churches, &c. of that part of the kingdom. This illustrious artist, whose labors were so numerous and so varied, was never free from the persecutions of creditors, so that after exerting himself to give celebrity to others, he found that independence could never be in his power, either for want of economy, or more probably the illiberality of his employers. He had, it is said, in his 70th year an execution in his house in Gardiner's lane Westminster, and begged only the liberty of dying on his bed, without being conveyed to any prison but the grave. He died 28th March 1677, and was buried in the new chapel yard St. Margaret's Westminster. It is impossible to enumerate all his works in etching, which embraced not only the noble collection of his friend lord Arundel and the choicest pieces of Titian, Durer, Holbein, Vandyck, Breughel, Teniers, and many others, but also the heads of the most eminent men in church and state, in the army, in literature, and every department of science and of fame, besides landscapes, views, &c. of the most capital places of Europe. He was very exact in affixing his cypher, and the date to his pieces, which has proved of great service in ascertaining historical facts.

HOLLIS, *Thomas Pelham*, succeeded his father as baron Pelham, and in 1711, his uncle John, as duke of Newcastle. His attachment to the house of Hanover was rewarded by various honors and high offices. He retired from administration soon after the accession of George III. and was succeeded by lord Bute. He died 17th Nov. 1768, aged 75.

HOLLIS, *Denzil*, lord, one of the five members whom Charles I. went to the house of commons personally to accuse, and to arrest. This weakness on the part of the king, greatly increased his popularity, but he was not successful in his opposition to the independents and to the ambitious views of Cromwell. Though he favored the cause of the presbyterians, he was deemed worthy to be noticed by the second Charles, and to be raised to the peerage. He died 1680, aged 83.

HOLLIS, *Thomas*, an English gentleman, born in London 14th April 1720. At the age of 14 he was sent to Amsterdam, to acquire the French and Dutch languages, and after 15 months' residence, he returned to England, and after his father's death in 1735, he was placed by his guardian under the tuition of professor Ward. In 1740 he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and became a law student, but he never made the law his profession. In 1748 he travelled with his friend Mr. Brand, through Holland, the Netherlands, part of France, of Switzerland and Italy, and again in 1750 he made another tour and visited the chief places in the north of Germany, with the rest of Italy, Sicily, Malta and France, of which travels the journal is said to be extant in MS. He attempted at his return to get into parliament, but his views were disappointed, and he went to reside on his estate of Corfcombe, Dorsetshire.

fetshire. He was in his principles a dissenter, and a warm advocate for the liberty of the subject, so that he not only made a collection of books and medals to illustrate and uphold his favorite system, but he presented anonymously, as an Englishman, two large and choice collections of books to the public library of Bern, as a lover of liberty, of his country, and of its excellent constitution as established at the revolution. His liberality was extended to other countries, to Genoa, Venice, Sweden, Leyden, Russia, &c. as well as to his own countrymen. He died suddenly of an apoplexy on new year's day 1774. He is described by his contemporaries as a man of large fortune, above half of which he devoted to charitable purposes. His property he left to his friend Brand, who consequently took the name of Hollis, and was as zealous a friend of liberty, as his departed benefactor. Mr. Hollis, to spread more widely his principles, published at his own expence, new editions of Toland's life of Milton, of Algernon Sydney's discourses on government, and meditated an edition of Andrew Marvell's works. When his house in London was on fire in 1761, he calmly walked out, only taking under his arm an original picture of Milton.

HOLMES, *George*, born at Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, was clerk to the keepers of the records in the tower for nearly 60 years. His abilities were employed by lord Halifax to methodize the valuable records deposited in the tower, and he received for his trouble an annual salary of 200l. He was also barrack-master of the tower. He died 16th Feb. 1748-9 aged 87. His son and only child died long before him, at the age of 25. Mr. Holmes republished the 17 first volumes of Rymer's *Fœdera*. His valuable collection of books, prints, coins, medals, &c. was sold by auction 1749. His portrait was engraved by the society of antiquaries with every mark of respect and commendation bestowed on his indefatigable labors. His widow received from government 200l. for his papers which were deposited as a sacred pledge in the tower.

HOLMES, *Dr. Nathaniel*, a learned hebraist, author of the *Resurrection Revealed*, fol. 1654, in defence of the Millennium. He was ejected from the living of St. Mary Staining, London, in 1662, for nonconformity, and died 1678.

HOLMES, *Robert*, a native of Hampshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He devoted himself early to biblical criticism, and in the beginning of the French revolution went to Paris, to examine the manuscripts and versions of the scriptures preserved in the public libraries of France. His services to sacred literature were honorably rewarded, and he became successively canon of Salisbury, of Christ-church, and then dean of Winchester, which last preferment he enjoyed not two years. He died at Oxford 12th Nov. 1805, aged 56. He published the *Bampton Lectures* in 1782. — *Divinity Tracts*, 8vo. 1788 — *Alfred*, an ode, with six sonnets, 1778 — *An Ode for the Duke of Portland's Installation*, 1793 — *a Latin Letter to the Bishop of Durham respecting his Collation of the Septuagint*, fol. — *The Prophecy of Daniel according to Theodotian*, and the LXX, 4to. — besides single sermons on the resurrection

another preached before the house of commons, &c. Dr. Holmes took his degree of D. D. in 1786, and in 1790 he succeeded Thomas Warton as poetry professor. Of his *Collation of the Septuagint MSS.* 5 vols. in folio, have appeared, and reflect highly on his industry, great perseverance, and solid judgment.

HOLSTEIN, *Cornelius*, a painter of Haerlem, brought up by his father, who was of the same profession. The ceiling of the treasury at Amsterdam, and other pieces, are proofs of his superior abilities. He died about the end of the 17th century.

HOLSTENIUS, or HOLSTEIN, *Lucas*, a German divine, born at Hamburg, 1596, and converted from protestantism to the catholic religion by the Jesuit Sirmond. He studied at home and Paris, and went afterwards to Rome, where he was patronized by cardinal Barberini, and Urban VIII. and his two successors. He was made a canon of St. Peter's, and librarian of the Vatican, and in 1665 went as ambassador from the pope to Christina queen of Sweden, whose profession of the catholic faith he received at Inspruck. He died at Rome 1661, aged 65. Though very learned he published only a dissertation on the life and writings of Porphyry, besides some notes on the *Argonautica* of Apollonius — on the *Fragments of Demophilus*, &c.

HOLT, *Mr. John*, lord chief justice of the king's bench, was born at Thame, Oxfordshire 1642. He was educated at Abingdon school, where his father was recorder, and afterwards entered as gentleman commoner of Oriel college, Oxford. In 1658 he entered at Gray's Inn, and when called to the bar, he distinguished himself as an able counsellor. In the reign of James II. he was elected recorder of London, from which, 18 months after, he was removed for opposing the abolition of the test act. In 1686 he was made serjeant at law, and at the revolution he was elected to the convention parliament, and soon after his services in the cause of loyalty were rewarded with the first seat in the court of king's bench, and a place in the privy council. In 1700 he declined succeeding lord Somers as chancellor, and remained in the king's bench, where he presided with firmness, patience, and dignity, and maintained the honor of his situation even in opposition to the two houses of parliament. Impartial and unbiassed as a judge, he watched with jealous care over the privileges of the people, and deserved by his uprightness and integrity the high character of *Verus*, applied to him in the 14th number of the *Tatler*. While in office he was solicited to support with his officers, a party of the military, which was sent to disperse a riot, occasioned in Holborn by the frequent and violent practice of decoying young men for the plantations. Suppose, said the judge to the messenger, that the populace should not disperse at your appearance, what are you to do then? Sir, replied the officer, we have orders to fire on them. Have you, sir, said the judge, then take notice of this, if there be one man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take care, you, and every soldier of your party shall be hanged. Sir, added he, go back to those who sent you, and tell them that no officer of mine shall attend soldiers, and let them know at the same time, that the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed by the sword, these matters belong to the

the civil power, and you have nothing to do with them. The chief justice immediately, with his tipstaves and a few constables repaired to the spot, and after addressing the populace, and promising the punishment of those who had excited the public indignation, he dispersed the mob quietly. This great and upright judge, died after a lingering illness, March 1709, leaving no issue. He published 1708 a Report of Cases in Pleas of the Crown in the reign of Charles II. &c.

HOLWELL, *John Zephaniah*, an Englishman, governor of Bengal, and one of those unfortunate men confined in the black hole of Calcutta 1756, of which he published an interesting narrative. He wrote also several pieces on East India affairs, and died 1798.

HOLYDAY, *Barten*, an English divine, born at Oxford 1593, son of a taylor. He was educated at Christ-church, where he was student, and in 1615, he took orders. In 1618 he went as chaplain with sir Francis Stewart to Spain, and on his return was made chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Oxford. In 1642 he was made D.D. and during the civil wars he remained concealed in the neighbourhood of Oxford, but afterwards he submitted to the parliament, and under their regulations took the living of Chilton, Berkshire. At the restoration he came to settle at Illey, Berks, and was restored to his former preferments. He died at Illey 2d Oct. 1661. It is said his temporising manners prevented his elevation to a bishopric. He published twenty sermons, besides some poems, and "the Survey of the World," a poem in 10 books, 1661, and also a Translation of Juvenal and Persius, not very poetical, says Dryden, but very faithful, and accompanied with valuable notes.

HOLYOAKE, *Francis*, a learned scholar, born at Nether Whitacre, Warwickshire, about 1567. He studied at Oxford, and in 1604 became rector of Southam, Warwickshire. He suffered greatly during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, and died 1653, and was buried at Warwick. He published an etymological dictionary of Latin words, first printed 1606, 4to. and edited the fourth time 1633.

HOLYOAKE, *Thomas*, son of the preceding, was born at Southam 1616, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was captain in the king's army, and for his services was made D.D. For some time he practised physic, and then took orders, and had some valuable livings. He died 1675, leaving a dictionary English and Latin, and Latin and English, published 1677, and borrowed from his father's labors.

HOLYWOOD, *John*, called also Sacrobosco, of Halifax, a mathematician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, though said by some to be an Irishman, and by others a Scotchman. He was educated at Oxford, and then went to Paris, where he died 1256. He wrote *De Sphæra Mundi* — *de Anni Ratione* — *de Algorismo*.

HOMBERG, *William*, an eminent chymist born at Batavia in Java, 3d Jan. 1652, where his father was arsenal governor. Returning with his father to Europe, he entered into the army, and afterwards studied at the universities of Jena and Leipzig, but the sciences had greater attraction for him than the law, for which he was intended. Botany, chymistry, and medicine, were his favorite pursuits, and he was en-

couraged in his designs by the friendship of Otto de Guericke. To improve himself he travelled to Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, Sweden and France, and under the patronage of Colbert, determined to settle at Paris, where he renounced the protestant for the catholic religion in 1682. The death of Colbert, altered his resolution, and he retired to Rome, where he began to practise physic. In 1690 he again returned to Paris, and had the good fortune to be appointed chymist, and then physician to the duke of Orleans the regent. He died of a dysentery, Sept. 1715, at Paris, seven years after he had married the daughter of the physician Dardart. The writings of Homberg are chiefly preserved in the memoirs of the academy. He is known for his successful experiments, and for his discoveries in chymistry, especially that of the properties of the Bologna stone, and its phosphoric appearances after calcination. He was a frequent correspondent on scientific subjects with Boyle, and other learned men.

HOME, *David*, a Scotch divine, educated in France. He was employed by James I. to reconcile the differences between Tilenus and Du Moulin, on the subject of justification, and thus to introduce an amity of sentiments on religion throughout Europe. The time of his death is not recorded. He wrote *Apoloogia Basilica, seu Machiavelli Ingenium examinatum*, 4to. — *L'Assassinat du Roi, ou Maximes du Vieil de la Montagne pratiquées par le defunt Henri le Grand* 1617 — and some pieces in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum*.

HOME, *Henry*, lord Kaimes, a learned Scotch judge, known also as an elegant writer. After being long eminent as a lawyer, he was in 1752 raised to a seat among the lords of session, and while he faithfully discharged his duty to the public, he devoted usefully his time to literature. He died 26th Dec. 1782, after having been several years senior lord of session. His writings are, essays on several subjects concerning British Antiquities, &c. 1746 — *Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion* 1751, 8vo. — *Historical Law*, 1759 — *The Principles of Equity*, folio, 1760 — *Elements of Criticism*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1762, a valuable book, often re-edited — *The Gentleman Farmer*, 1777 — *Loose Hints upon Education*, 1781 — *The History of Man, or Sketches*, 4 vols. 8vo. 1782.

HOMER, the father of poetry, is supposed to have flourished about 907 B.C. His history is so obscurely known, that not less than seven cities disputed the honor of giving him birth. Besides his two immortal works, the Iliad, and the Odyssey, he wrote *Batrachomyomachia*, or the battle of the frogs and the mice, and Hymns to the Gods.

HOMMEL, *Charles Frederic*, a writer of Leipzig, who died 1781, aged 59. He wrote, *De Legum Civilium & Naturalium Natura* — *Oblectamenta Juris Feudalis*, five *Grammaticæ Observationes Jus Rei Censualis*, & *Antiquitates Germanicas variè illustratæ* — *Literaturæ Juris* — *Jurisprudentiæ Numismatibus illustratæ*, &c. — *Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis Variorum*, &c.

HOMMOND, *Charles Francis P.*, a native of Chaulnes, near Noyon, who devoted his life to the instruction of

of youth at Paris, and in the provinces. He died at Paris 31st Dec. 1794, aged 66. He wrote, *De Viris Illustribus Urbis Romæ — Epitome Historiæ Sacræ — a Grammar, &c.*

HONDEKOETER, *Gilles*, a painter, born at Utrecht, 1583. His landscapes and flowers were much admired.

HONDEKOETER, *Gysbrecht*, son of Gilles, was born 1613, and excelled in the lively and natural representation of fowls.

HONDEKOETER, *Melchior*, a painter, son of Gysbrecht, born at Utrecht. He died 1695, aged 59. His landscapes introduced, especially in the back of his pictures, possess great elegance and beauty.

HONDIUS, *Abraham*, a painter, born at Rotterdam. He died 1691, aged 53. His best piece is the burning of Troy, in which he has introduced a great variety of figures, with boldness and exquisite judgment.

HONDIUS, *Jeffé*, a native of Wackerne in Flanders, who died 1611, aged 48. He was eminent as an engraver on copper and ivory, in which he was self-taught, and as a letter founder. In 1607 he published, *Descriptio Geographica Orbis Terrarum*, folio, besides, *Theatrum Artis Scribendi — Gerhardi Mercatoris Atlas — & Italiæ Hodiernæ Descriptio*. He constructed two globes in London, remarkable for beauty and size, and settled in Amsterdam.

HONE, *George Paul*, a lawyer, born at Nuremberg 1662. He was counsellor to the duke of Meiningen, and bailiff of Coburg, where he died 1747. He wrote *Iter Juridicum per Belgium, &c. — Lexicon Topographicum Franconiæ — History of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, &c.*

HONESTIS, *Petrus de*, or Petrus Damiani, an Italian, born at Ravenna 1006. His great piety recommended him to pope Stephen, by whom he was made bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1059 he was employed by pope Nicolas II. to reduce the church of Milan to the observations of celibacy, which he effected with difficulty. In 1061 he abdicated his bishopric and retired to a cell, but the next year the pope called him away, and sent him as his ambassador to France. In 1072 he reconciled the see of Ravenna to the pope, and died the same year, aged 66. His works are numerous, chiefly consisting of epistles addressed to the clergy, little esteemed now.

HONORIUS, second son of the great Theodosius, was emperor of the west, while his brother Arcadius sat on the throne of Constantinople. He disregarded the ravages of Alaric the Goth in the indolence of his palace at Ravenna, where he died 423, aged 39.

HONORIUS I. pope, after Boniface V. 626, died 12th Oct. 638. He presided over the church with great zeal and wisdom, though he is blamed for yielding to the artful insinuations of Sergius, patriarch of Constantinople, on some controversial points.

HONORIUS II. *Lambert*, bishop of Ostia, was made pope 1124, after the death of Callixtus II. though at the same time, and in the same church, another party elected Theobald, under the name of Celestinus. The influence of Honorius however prevailed, and Celestinus yielded to his rival, who died 14th Feb. 1130.

HONORIUS III. *Cenfo Savelli*, was elected after Innocent III. He confirmed the order of St. Dominic, and that of the Carmes, and preached without effect, a crusade to the Holy Land. He died 18th March 1227. A work called, *Conjuraciones, &c.* has appeared under his name.

HONORIUS IV. *James Savelli*, was elected pope 2d April 1285, and died 3d April 1287. He ably defended the rights of the Roman church, and supported the crusades.

HONTAN, Baron *de*, a native of Gascony, in the 17th century, known by his travels in North America, which he published in a barbarous style, and filled with disguised facts, and many improbabilities. He was originally a soldier in Canada, and after rising to the rank of an officer, he was broke for quarrelling with the governor of Newfoundland, and then went to settle in Denmark. An edition of his travels is from Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. 1705.

HONTHEIM, *John Nicholas de*, author of *Historia Trevisensis Diplomatica & Pragmatica*, 5 vols. folio — *De præsentis Statu Ecclesiæ*, 5 vols. 4to. a work which excited some controversy, was suffragan to the archbishop of Treves, and died 1790, aged 90.

HONTHORST, *Gerard*, a painter of Utrecht, who studied under Bloemart. His night pieces are much admired, especially his Christ brought before Pilate, in which the light from the torches is made to illuminate the whole piece with astonishing effect. He died 1660, aged 68. His brother *William* was equally eminent as an historical and portrait painter, and died 1683.

HOFFT, *Petrus Cornelius Van*, a poet and historian, born at Amsterdam 1581. He was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XIII. and died after a short illness, as he was going to attend the funeral of Fred. Henry prince of Orange 1647. He wrote epigrams, comedies, and other poems — *A History of the Low Countries from Charles V.'s Abdication*, to 1598, 2 vols. folio — *A Latin History of Henry IV. of France — A Dutch translation of Tacitus*, highly esteemed, as the author read the original 52 times, to understand more perfectly his meaning.

HOOGVEEN, *Henry*, a Dutch philologist, born at Leyden, Jan. 1712. Though his parents were poor, yet his education was liberal, and at the age of 15, he began to teach others to support himself, and his parents. In 1732 he was elected under-master of the school of Gorcum, and nine months after went to settle at Woerden, where he married. In 1738, the year he lost his wife, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, he removed to the school of Culemburg, where he took a second wife. In 1745, he was invited to Breda, but for a while the fears of invasion, and of a French army, disturbed his residence, though at last he lived there 16 years, and in 1761 he removed to Dort, and three years after to Delft, where he died Nov. 1, 1794. His works were, an edition of *Vigerus de Idiotismis Lingux Græcæ* — An inaugural speech at Culemburg — An elegiac poem and other poetical pieces — and *Doctrina Particularum Lingux Græcæ*, 2 vols. 4to. 1769, a work of great learning, and universally applauded, besides a posthumous work, *Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum*, printed at Cambridge,

bridge, with an account of his life, by his son, his successor at the school of Delft.

HOOGSTRAETEN, Theodore Van, a painter of Antwerp. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1640, aged 44. His son, *Samuel*, was equally eminent for his skill, not only in landscapes but in portraits. He died 1678, aged 51.

HOOGSTRAETEN, James, a Dominican, and inquisitor-general, is known by the virulence with which he wrote against Luther, Erasmus, Reuchlin, and others. He died at Cologne 1527.

HOOGSTRATEN, David Van, professor of belles lettres at Amsterdam, was born at Rotterdam 1658. In a thick fog, Nov. 13th 1724, he lost his way, and fell into a canal, and in consequence of the accident, he died eight days after. He wrote Latin poems — Flemish poems — Notes on Cor. Nepos and Terence — a Flemish and Latin Dictionary, &c.

HOOGVE, Romain de, a Dutch engraver and designer. His principal works are, Plates for the New and Old Testament, published by Bafnage, folio, 1704 — Plates for the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Amsterdam, folio — Plates to Fontaine's Fables, 2 vols. 8vo. 1685 — to Boccace — to the Tales of the Queen of Navarre, &c. His pieces are greatly esteemed, and bear a high price.

HOKE, Robert, was born 18th July 1735, at Freshwater, in the isle of Wight, where his father was minister. He was intended for the church, but the weakness of his constitution prevented it, and after being for some time left to his own amusement, he was placed under the care of sir Peter Lely, but the smell of oil colors increased those violent head-aches to which he was liable, and rendered his improvement as a painter impossible. He next was taken into the house of Dr. Busby, and there gradually acquired a perfect knowledge of the learned languages. About 1653 he went to Christ-church, and soon after his introduction to the philosophical society at Oxford enabled him to display and to cultivate his mechanical abilities. He assisted Willis and Boyle in their chemical experiments, and improved himself in astronomy under Seth Ward, and soon became eminent for his inventions and improvements in mechanics, and in astronomical instruments. In 1662 he was unanimously appointed curator of the experiments of the Royal society; and when the charter of institution was granted to that learned body, his name was inserted among the council. He was in 1664 made professor of mechanics to the Royal society by Cutler, and the next year he was elected to the geometrical chair in Gresham college. Upon the destruction of London by fire, he produced an ingenious plan for the re-building of the city, but though it was not adopted, he was so far complimented by the lord mayor and corporation as to be appointed one of the surveyors. In 1668 he was engaged in a warm dispute with Hevelius of Dantzic, with respect to the dioptric telescopes, which he regarded as superior to those with plain sights; but though he was blamed for his assertions, it is now proved that his opinion was the more correct. In 1671 he attacked Newton's theory of light and colors, and with some degree of success; but when in 1686

he laid claim to the discovery of the force and the action of gravity in preference to the great philosopher, his pretensions were regarded with indifference, and considered as the effects of arrogance and ambition. He was in 1691 created M. D. by Tillotson; but the wishes of his friends that he might be enabled to complete a description of the various instruments which his ingenuity had discovered, proved unavailing, as a gradual decay rendered him unfit for laborious exertion. He died at his lodgings, Gresham college, 3d March 1702, and was buried in St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate street. Though possessed of such mental powers, Hooke was in his temper penurious and mistrustful, unsociable and suspicious, and in his person he was uncomely and vulgar, short of stature, and of a pale and meagre aspect. In his religious character however, he was very devout and humble, and nothing fortunate or pleasing ever happened to him without drawing from him ejaculations of gratitude and thanks to the divinity, as his diary every where mentions. He wrote *Micrographia*, or Philosophical Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by magnifying glasses, with Observations and Inquiries, folio 1666. His posthumous works appeared 1705, folio, under the care of R. Walker, secretary to the Royal society, to whom the MSS. had been referred.

HOKE, Nathanael, an English historian, of whom few particulars are known. He was one of the many who suffered in the South Sea scheme, but he afterwards was patronized by the duchess of Marlborough, who gave him 5000l. to assist her in the arrangement and digestion of her papers, for an history of her conduct at court till the year 1710. The work was finished 1742, 8vo. but the historian quarrelled with the duchess, and was dismissed. As he was a mystic and quietist, and strongly attached to the tenets of Fénélon, he was the friend of the catholics, and it is said that he introduced one of his priests to Pope's bedside to receive the confession of the dying poet, a circumstance which highly offended Bolingbroke. Hooke is particularly known as the historian of Rome, in 4 vols. 4to. from the foundation of the city to the end of the republic. The first volume appeared in 1733, the second 1745, the third 1764, and the fourth 1771. He wrote besides Observations on the Roman Senate, and a translation of Ramfay's Travels of Cyrus. He died 1764.

HOOKER, John, an eminent antiquary, born at Exeter 1524, and educated at Oxford. He travelled into Germany, and on his return settled at Exeter, which he represented in parliament 1571. He died 1601. He was author of a Description of Exeter, and of some part of Holinshed's Chronicle.

HOOKER, Richard, nephew to the preceding, was a celebrated divine, born at Heavitree, near Exeter, 1553. His great abilities were early observed by the schoolmaster under whom he studied at Exeter, and by the kindness of his uncle he was introduced to bishop Jewell, who with uncommon liberality sent him as clerk to Corpus Christi, Oxford, and settled a pension upon him. The death of his patron for a while obscured his prospects, but he found a friend in Dr. Cole, the president of his college, and in Sandys, bishop

shop of London; and in 1577 his merits recommended him to a fellowship in his college. He took orders in 1581, and soon after formed an imprudent marriage with a woman who without personal accomplishments and without fortune, rendered his life, by her peevish manners, painful and uncomfortable. In 1584 he obtained the living of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, where the following year two of his pupils, Sandys, the son of his patron, and Cranmer, the nephew of the great Cranmer, visited him with marks of sincere respect, and heartfelt commiseration. Sandys reported to his father the indigent circumstances of his learned tutor, and the bishop, in return for the attention paid to his son, procured for this neglected man the mastership of the Temple, 1585. In this new situation Hooker had to struggle with Travers, the afternoon lecturer, who through disappointment so far forgot his duty, as to attack his coadjutor in the pulpit, and it was pleasantly observed by some of the congregation, that the forenoon sermon spake Canterbury, and the afternoon, Geneva, alluding to the principles to which the two rivals were attached. After defending himself with vigor and dignity against his opponent, Hooker obtained permission from Whitgift to exchange his preferment, and in 1591 he removed to the rectory of Boscomb, Wiltshire, to which was added the prebend of Nether-haven in Sarum church. In 1595 he was presented by the queen to Bishop's Bourne rectory in Kent, and here he passed the rest of his life, and completed his great work, Ecclesiastical Polity, which he had begun at Boscomb. In crossing between London and Gravesend by water, he unfortunately caught cold, which brought on a severe illness, which proved fatal 2d Nov. 1600, in his 47th year. The fame of Hooker rests upon that incomparable work the Ecclesiastical Polity, in eight books, a work admired not only in England, but on the continent. It is said that the pope, Clement VIII. who declared that he knew no English writer who deserved the name of author, no sooner heard the contents of this immortal work, than he exclaimed, there is no learning that this man hath not searched into. His books will get reverence by age, for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that they will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning. Besides his answer to Travers' Supplication, Hooker published some sermons. His works have been edited folio, and also in an 8vo. form at Oxford.

HOOKER, *Charles*, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford. He was elected master of Rotherham school, but during the civil wars he came to London, and acquired some celebrity as a public teacher. His services to literature and to education, were acknowledged by the gratitude of bishop Saunderson, who gave him the rectory of Stock in Essex, and a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. Besides a translation of Terence's plays, he published a good edition of the Greek Testament, and wrote also various useful school books. He died 1666.

HOOKER, *John*, a native of London, son of a watch maker, whose mechanical genius was much admired in the construction of the machinery of the scenes in Covent-garden. The son received a good education under Mr. Bennet, known to the public by his edition of

Ascham's works; but when admitted clerk at the India house, at the age of 18, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and to the study of modern languages, especially Italian. Besides three tragedies, *Cyrus*, acted at Covent-garden 1768, *Timanthes*, acted 1769, and *Cleonice*, acted 1775, he published spirited and much admired translations, in English metre, of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and Tasso's *Jerusalem*. He wrote besides some original poems, and published the life of Mr. Scott of Amwell. This ingenious poet died 1803, aged 76.

HOOPER, *George*, an English prelate, born at Grimley, Worcestershire, about 1640, and educated at Westminster school, from whence he went to Christchurch as student, 1656. Highly distinguished as a scholar, he in 1672, was made chaplain to Morley, bishop of Winchester, and soon after to Sheldon, the primate, who gave him the rectory of Lambeth, and the precentorship of Exeter. In 1677 he became D. D. and the same year was made almoner to the princess of Orange, whom he attended in Holland. He refused in 1680 the divinity professorship at Oxford, and in 1691 was made dean of Canterbury. In 1701 he was offered the primacy of Ireland by lord Rochester, the viceroy; and soon after Anne's accession, he was nominated bishop of St. Asaph, and half a-year after, removed to Bath and Wells, where he continued to preside for 24 years. He died at Barkley, Somersetshire, 1727, and was buried in the cathedral of Wells. Besides three sermons, he published various tracts on theological and other subjects, — a Latin tract on Divorce — an Inquiry into the State of the Ancient Measures, the Attic, Roman, and especially the Jewish, with an Appendix concerning our old English Money and Measures of Content, 1721. A beautiful edition of his works appeared at Oxford in 1757, folio.

HOOPER or HOPER, *John*, an English bishop and martyr, born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. He was for some time of the fraternity of the Cistercian monks, but disliking their principles he returned to Oxford, and became a convert to the tenets of Luther. Upon the enacting of the statute of the six articles, he fled for safety, and after various escapes in France, in England, and in Ireland, he settled in Switzerland, and married, and then devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. On the death of Henry VIII. he returned to London, where he became a popular preacher, and distinguished himself as the accuser of Bonner. By the interest of his friend lord Warwick, he was nominated bishop of Gloucester 1550, and he was consecrated, though he refused to wear the canonical habits as approaching too near to popish forms, and two years after he obtained besides the see of Worcester in commendam. This worthy prelate, under the bloody reign of Mary, was marked for destruction. Neither his popularity as a preacher, his hospitality and benevolence as a prelate, nor his exemplary manners as a man, could save him from the flames. He was condemned to be burned, and he suffered the execution of the sentence at Gloucester, with becoming fortitude, 1555, in his 60th year. His writings, and especially his letters preserved in Fox's monuments

monuments of the church, are excellent specimens of his learning, and of his mental abilities.

HOORNBECK, *John*, a Dutch divine, born at Haerlem 1617. After studying in his native city, and at Leyden and Utrecht, he entered into the ministry at Cologne 1652, and 11 years after returned to Holland. In 1644 he was raised to the chair of divinity professor at Utrecht, and appointed minister in ordinary in the church there, and after filling those two important offices with great ability and universal approbation, he was invited to similar employments at Leyden, 1654. He died 1666, aged 49. His works are various, on polemical, practical, historical, and other subjects; and throughout life he displayed, says Bayle, the complete model of a good pastor and divinity professor. He married 1650, at Utrecht, and left two sons.

HOPKINS, *Ezekiel*, a learned prelate, born at Sandford, Devonshire, where his father was curate. He was chorister of Magdalen college, Oxford, and at the age of 16 was made usher of the college school, and some time after its chaplain. He became a popular preacher among the presbyterians and independents, and therefore the bishop of London refused to admit him to one of the city churches, in consequence of which he went to settle at Exeter. Here he was seen and admired by lord Robartes, afterwards earl of Truro, who gave him his daughter Araminta in marriage, and when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, presented him to the deanery of Raphoe. The earl besides so strongly recommended him to lord Berkeley, the next viceroy, that he was in 1671 made bishop of Raphoe, and in 1681 translated to Londonderry. He left his diocese in 1688, when persecuted by lord Tyrconnel, and came to England, where he was elected minister of Aldermanbury 1689, where he died 19th June 1690. He was an able and interesting writer. He published five sermons, besides an Exposition of the ten Commandments, and an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer.

HOPKINS, *Charles*, son of the preceding, was born at Exeter, and educated at Dublin, and afterwards at Cambridge. During the Irish rebellion of 1688, he was a zealous partizan in favor of William, and at the end of the troubles he returned to England, and became the associate of men of wit and fashion. In 1694 he published some epistolary poems and translations, and in 1695 produced "*Pyrrhus*," a tragedy, with an epilogue by Congreve. He was also the friend of Dryden, and by his "*Art of Love*," gained the acquaintance of the earl of Dorset; but his intemperance and debauchery soon proved fatal. He died 1699, in consequence of his excesses, aged 36. He wrote besides a translation of Ovid's *History of Love*, two tragedies, *Boadicea*, and the *Female Warrior*, &c.

HOPKINS, *John*, another son of the bishop, born Jan. 1st, 1675. He had poetical powers, and published 1698, the *Triumphs of Peace*, or the *Glories of Nassau*—the *Victory of Death*—and also *Amasia*, or the *Works of the Muses*, a collection of Poems, 3 vols. 1700. The particulars of his life are unknown, but it is supposed that like his brother he was an unfortunate man.

HOPTON, *Arthur*, an able mathematician, son of sir Arthur Hopton. He was born in Somersetshire,

and educated as a gentleman commoner at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his first degree, and then removed to the Temple, London. Though he died at the early age of 26, 1614, he wrote some valuable treatises, on the Geodetical Staff for Surveying, 4to.—the Topographical Glass, with the Uses of that Instrument, the Theodolite, Plain Table, and Circumferenter, 4to.—a Concordance of Years according to the English Account, 8vo.—Prognostications from 1607 to 1614, &c. He was the intimate friend of the great Selden.

HOPTON, *Ralph*, lord, an English nobleman, who distinguished himself by his valor in the Low Countries, and afterwards in the king's service during the civil wars. His troops were under the best discipline, and with them he defeated sir W. Waller at Stratton, 1643; but though victorious he was obliged to retreat before the superior numbers of general Fairfax. He died at Bruges 1652.

HOPTON, *Susanna*, a lady of Staffordshire, born of respectable parents. Though beguiled to conform to the tenets of the church of Rome by the arts of Turberville, a priest, she afterwards was reconciled to the protestant faith, and died at Hereford 1709, aged 82, after surviving several years her husband Richard Hopton, one of the Welch judges. She wrote *Daily Devotions*—*Hexameron*, or *Meditations on the six Days of the Creation*—and also corrected the devotions in the ancient way of Offices, published by her friend Dr. Hickeys.

HORAPOLLO, or HORUS APOLLO, an Egyptian grammarian in the age of Theodosius. His two books on Egyptian hieroglyphics, have been edited by Pauw.

HORATII, three brothers at Rome, who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, B. C. 667, and conquered.

HORATIUS, *Cocles*, a Roman, celebrated for the valor with which he defended a bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna. After the cutting down of the bridge, he swam across the river with his armour.

HORATIUS, *Q. Flaccus*, a celebrated Roman poet, whose great abilities recommended him to the notice of Mecenas, and of Augustus, with whom he lived in habits of intimacy and conviviality. He died eight years before Christ. His odes in four books, his epodes, satires, epistles, and *Art of Poetry*, are well-known.

HORMAN, *William*, a native of Salisbury, educated at Winchester school and New college, where he became fellow. He was in 1485 made master of Eton school, and also fellow, and afterwards vice-provost of the college. He died 1535. He was a good botanist as well as an able divine, and published *Herbarum Synonyma*—and also *Indices to the writers de Re Rustica*.

HORMISDAS, a pope and saint of the Romish calendar, elected to the papal chair 514. He assembled a council to condemn the tenets of the Eutychians, and died 523. Several of his letters are extant.

HORMISDAS II. king of Persia, succeeded his father the great Chosroes, 578. His subjects revolted against him at the instigation of Varanes his general, whom he offended by sending him a female dress be-

cause he had been defeated by the Romans. Hormisdas was deprived of his sight by the successful rebel, and died 590.

HORNE, George, a venerable prelate, born Nov. 1 1730 at Otham near Maidstone, where his father was rector. After being educated by his father, he was two years at Maidstone school, and at the age of 15 he was elected to a scholarship of University college, Oxford. On taking his bachelor's degree he removed to Magdalen college, where he was elected Kentish fellow. Here he devoted himself with unusual attention to Hebrew and sacred literature, and while he warmly embraced the principles of Hutchinson, and the philosophy of nature, as he regarded them deducible from the truths of scripture, he laid the foundation for controversy and metaphysical disputations. In 1753 he took orders, and soon distinguished himself as an able and eloquent preacher. In 1768 he was elected president of his college, and soon after took the degree of D. D. and was made chaplain to the king, and in 1776 he was made vice-chancellor, and for four years supported that office with great dignity. In 1781, he was made dean of Canterbury by lord North, and in 1789 succeeded Bagot in the see of Norwich. His elevation, unhappily for the church and for posterity was of short duration. His health had gradually been declining, and a paralytic stroke on his journey to Bath gave such a shock to his constitution that he never recovered, and died soon after 17th Jan. 1792, aged 62. He was buried at Eltham in Kent. Though censured by some writers for his philosophical sentiments as the friend of Hutchinson and the opponent of Newton, bishop Horne must rank very high as a sincere and exemplary christian, as a good scholar, an able divine, and a most benevolent and amiable man. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Burton of Eltham he had five daughters. His works, which are very valuable and display the man of information, judgment, and erudition, were the *Theology and Philosophy of Cicero's Somnium Scipionis*, explained, &c. 8vo. — a fair and impartial State of the Case between sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson, 8vo. — *Spicilegium Shuckfordianum*, or a Noddy for the Critics, 12mo. — *Christ and the Holy Ghost*, Supporters of the Spiritual Life — and two sermons before the university, — an *Apolo- gy for certain Gentlemen in Oxford*, aspersed in a late pamphlet, 8vo. — a *View of Mr. Kennicott's Method of Correcting the Hebrew Text*, 8vo. — *Considerations on the Projected Reformation of the Church of England*, to lord North, — *Considerations of the life and death of St. John the Baptist*, 8vo. in sermons preached annually at Magdalen college, 8vo. — *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, &c. 4to. 2 vols. — *Letter to Adam Smith, LL. D. on the life, death and Philosophy of David Hume*, 12mo. — *Discourses on several subjects and occasions*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Letters on Infidelity*, 12mo. — *Letters to Dr. Priestley*, 8vo. — *Observations on the Case of Protestant Dissenters*, 8vo. — some volumes of sermons — Charge intended to be delivered to the Norwich Clergy at the Primary Visitation, 4to. 1791. — *Papers signed Z in the Ollapodrida*, by Mr. Monro. &c. His life has been written with pleasing minuteness by his early friend Mr. Jones.

HORNECK, Anthony, a divine born at Baccharack, in the lower Palatinate 1641, and educated in divinity at Heidelberg, under Spanheim. At the age of 19 he came over to England, and entered at Queen's college 1663, where, the same year, he was incorporated M. A. from the university of Wittemberg. He was made chaplain of his college and vicar of All Saints, Oxford, and two years after he went as tutor to the eldest son of the duke of Albemarle, by whom he was made rector of Doulton, in Devonshire, and prebendary of Exeter. After a visit of two years in Germany he was in 1671 made preacher of the Savoy, and afterwards he was very disinterestedly recommended by Ruffel, lord Orford, to the queen, and had the promise of a Westminster prebend which he obtained 1693. He took the degree of D. D. 1681, at Cambridge, and became afterwards chaplain to William and Mary, and in 1694 obtained a prebend in the church of Wells. He died of the stone Jan. 1696 in his 56th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Bishop Kidder who wrote his life describes him as a man of very extensive learning, well skilled in the learned languages, especially Hebrew, and in his duties of pastor unusually exemplary, so that he knew him sacrifice his hopes of preferment to the conscientious discharge of his duty. He published some sermons, and various other works, chiefly on theological subjects, much admired.

HORNIUS, George, historical professor at Leyden, where he died 1670, was born in the Palatinate. The loss of some property, it is said, in his old age, disordered his senses. He wrote *Historia Ecclesiastica ad ann. 1666* — *de Originibus Americanis* — *Geographia vetus & nova*, — *Orbis Politicus* — *Historia Philosophæ*, 4to.

HORREBOW, Peter, professor of astronomy, mathematics, and philosophy at Copenhagen, and particularly known as the first who discovered the aberration of the light of the fixed stars. He published *Copernicus Triumphant*, and died 1764, aged 85.

HORROX, Jeremiah, an English astronomer born at Toxteth, Lancashire, about 1619. He finished his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and devoted himself most assiduously to the study of astronomy. He settled at Hoole near Liverpool, and had the good fortune of being the first person who observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc 24th Nov. 1639. He was assisted in his astronomical observations and inquiries by his friend Crabtree of Broughton near Manchester, and he derived much information from the writings of Tycho Brahe, Kepler and others. This able and ingenious man was cut off, by a sudden death, in the midst of his observations, 3d Jan. 1640-1, and the value of the few things which he wrote, proves the irreparable loss which science suffered in his death. His "*Venus in Sole visa*" was preserved in MS. and published by Hevelius at Dantzick, 1662. He had undertaken some other works which he left incomplete. His "*Opera Posthuma*" appeared under the care of Dr. Wallis, 1673, but several of his papers were destroyed while in the hands of private persons, at the great fire of London, and from others Shakerly formed his "*British Tables*."

HORSLEY, John, author of *Britannia Romana* was a native of Northumberland. He was educated at Newcastle, and then passed to Scotland where he took the degree of M. A., and then settled at Morpeth, as teacher of a dissenting congregation. He died 12th Dec. 1731, a short time before the publication of the book on which his literary fame depends. His *Britannia*, divided into three books, is a most valuable composition, and gives a very accurate account of the different stations of the Roman legions and governments in the island, of the inscriptions and sculptures still preserved, and of the geographical divisions and names, with other particulars of the country. He was a fellow of the Royal society, and some of his letters to R. Gale are preserved in Hutchinso. His accuracy and learning are as much admired as the excellence of the plan of his great work.

HORSLEY, Samuel, a learned prelate, born in St. Martin's in the fields, where his father was clerk in orders, and educated at Trinity hall, Cambridge. He took his degree of LL. B. in 1758 and 10 years after attended lord Aylesford at Christ-church, Oxford where he proceeded to the degree of LL. D. In 1778 he succeeded on the death of his father to the living of Thorley, Herts, in the gift of the bishop of London to whom he was chaplain, and he held also the rectory of St. Mary, Newington, which he exchanged for that of South Weald, Essex, in 1782. He was for some years an active member of the Royal society and also their secretary, but after contributing much to their transactions, he retired in consequence of the dissensions which prevailed in that learned body, and in which he took a zealous part. When archdeacon of St. Alban's he directed his attention to the tenets of Dr. Priestley, and in his charge, and in some pamphlets he displayed so much ability, and refuted in so dextrous a manner, and with such unanswerable arguments this bold champion of materialism and philosophical necessity, as to gain the respect and the admiration of every friend of true christianity. He was afterwards presented to Aldbury rectory in Surrey by lord Aylesford, and Thurlow the chancellor was so pleased with his zeal and conduct in his late controversy that he gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and in 1788 procured his elevation to the see of St. David's. In his diocese the new prelate gained deserved popularity by increasing the stipend of curates, and promoting their comforts; and in 1793, he was translated to Rochester with the deanery of Westminster, and in 1802 passed to the see of St. Asaph. He died after a few days' illness, 4th Oct. 1806 at Brighton, where he had gone to pay a visit to his venerable patron Thurlow, whom on his arrival he found dead. His remains were interred in Newington church. He was twice married, and had one son by his first wife, and a daughter who died young, and by his second he had no family. Besides single sermons preached on public occasions, and controversial tracts in defence of the church establishment, and of the true principles of christianity, the bishop published editions of the *Inclinations of Apollonius* — of sir Isaac Newton's works 5 vols. 4to. — treatises on Virgil's two Seasons of *Honey*, — on the Properties of the Greek and Latin

Languages, — critical Disquisition on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah, &c. As a speaker in the senate the bishop was eloquent, clear and argumentative, and on all important national discussions, and especially when the hierarchical establishment of the country was mentioned, he generally delivered his sentiments, and was listened to with deference and admiration. Against the French revolution he pointed out the vehemence of his oratorical powers, and he foresaw the calamities to which this country would be exposed if it did not resist the attempt of innovators and of anarchists. As a preacher Dr. Horsley was impressive, and though he was in his manner rather dictatorial, yet his delivery was pleasing and his enunciation distinct. His mind it may be said grasped all the learning of the ancient and the modern world, his heart was warm and generous, his feelings noble and patriotic, and his head capable and willing to serve the cause of virtue, morality, and religion. Though ridiculed by some for the zeal with which he opposed the revolutionary principles of France, he indignantly spurned at popularity which was to be purchased by bending to the vitiated politics of the time, and in supporting the cause of order and decency with consistency and spirit, he ably defended the measures of government and gained the approbation of every man of sound sense and true piety in the kingdom. In his private character he was highly respectable, though irascible he was benevolent and humane, and his deeds of charity have often proved burdensome to his income, and distressed him in his pecuniary affairs. With his intimate friends he was a pleasant, entertaining, and agreeable companion, and in upholding the character of the christian he showed that he was not insensible to the innocent pleasures, and the recreations of the man.

HORSTIUS, James, a physician born at Torgau 1537, created M. D. in the university of Frankfurt on the Oder 1582. After practising at Sagan Sudinitz, and Iglaw, he was elected medical professor of the university of Helmstadt in 1584. He long supported the character of a popular and able physician, and died 1600. By his first wife whom he married 1562 he had 10 children. She died 1585, and two years after he married another. He was a man of piety and called down the blessings of heaven upon his various prescriptions, a religious custom which he recommended to his medical brethren with little effect. With all his learning however he was imposed upon by the golden tooth of a child in Silesia, about which he wrote a dissertation before the deception was divulged. He wrote besides *Compendium Medicarum Institutionum*, — *Herbarium*, — *De Noctambulis*, — *Epistolæ Philosophicæ & Medicinales*, — *Commentary on Hippocrates's Book on the Heart*, — *Disputationes Catholicæ*, &c.

HORSTIUS, Gregory, nephew of the preceding was born at Torgau, 1578, and was made M. A. at Wittemberg, and M. D. at Basil. He was professor of physic in several places, but lastly at Ulm in Germany, where he died of the gout, Aug. 1636. His abilities were such that he obtained the title of the *Æsculapius of Germany*. He wrote *de Tuendâ Sanitate* — *de Causis Similitudinis & Dissimilitudinis in Fœtu*, &c. — *de Naturâ Amoris*, &c. — By his first wife who

died 1634 after an union of 19 years, he left two daughters and four sons, three of whom were physicians, and two, *John Daniel* and *Gregory*, authors of *Medical Tracts*, &c. His second wife he married only 13 months before his death.

HORTE, John, an English divine. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters under Thomas Rowe, where he had Dr. Watts among his fellow students, but after officiating for some time at Marshfield in Gloucestershire he conformed to the church and was regularly ordained. He preached a visitation sermon at Aylesbury, in 1708, and was made by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, to whom he was chaplain, bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. He was afterwards translated to Kilmore, and in 1742 to Tuam where he died 1751. Besides a charge to the clergy of Tuam in 1742, he wrote a volume of sermons of great merit, 1738, Dublin, 8vo. and London 1757.

HORTENSIVS, Quintus, a Roman orator of great abilities and equal celebrity. He died very rich B. C. 49, and his daughter Hortensia it is said inherited all his oratorical powers.

HORTENSIVS, Lambert, a philologist, poet, and historian, who it is said assumed that name because his father was a gardener. He was born at Montfort, Utrecht, and studied at Louvain, and was for many years rector of the grammar school of Naarden where he died 1577, aged 76. He wrote besides satires, and other poems, seven books, *De Bello Germanico*, under Charles V. — *de Tumultu Anabaptist*. — Commentaries on the six first books of the *Æneid* — Notes on four Comedies of Aristophanes.

HORTENSIVS, Martin, an astronomer born at Delft. He died 1639, aged 34. He wrote *de Mercurio sub Sole viso, et Venere Invisa*. — *de Utilitate & Dignitate Matheſeos* — *de Oculo, ejusque Præstantiâ*.

HOSEA, the first of the minor prophets flourished from A. M. 3194 to 3219, under the reign of the second Jeroboam, and of Uzziah.

HOSIVS, Stanislaus, a cardinal born of poor parents at Cracow in Poland. By his abilities he gradually rose to distinction and became secretary to the king of Poland, bishop of Culm, of Warmia, and at last a cardinal. He was employed by Pius IV. to procure the continuance of the council of Trent, in which he presided with great eloquence and dignity. He died 1579, aged 76. He left by his will a library to Cracow. His works in 2 vols. folio, were popular, and in them he showed himself an able and zealous advocate of the see of Rome.

HOSKINS, John, an English portrait painter, who died 1664. He was eminent in his profession and took the portraits of the second Charles, his queen and family. He had the Coopers, Alexander and Samuel, for his pupils.

HOSPINIAN, Rodolphus, a Swiss writer born at Altdorf near Zurich 1547. He studied at Zurich and after visiting the universities of Marburg, and Heidelberg, he was admitted into the ministry 1568, and the next year married. In 1571 he was made provisor of the abbey school of Zurich, and in consequence of his services as a writer he was made in 1588, archdeacon of the Caroline church, and 1594 minister of the

abbey church. After being blind in consequence of a cataract for about a year, he recovered his sight by couching 1613. For the last three years of his life he grew childish. He died 1626, aged 79. His abilities were so universally acknowledged that he was considered as the only scholar capable of refuting Baronius' Annals. He undertook a very celebrated and important work, "an History of the Errors of Popery" which he published at various times in different portions, and with universal applause. These and other works were re-published together at Geneva 1681 in seven thin vols. folio. By his first wife who died 1612 he had 14 children. He afterwards took a second wife.

HOSPITAL, Michael de P, chancellor of France, son of a physician, was born at Aigueperse, Auvergne 1505. After studying at the most celebrated universities of France and Italy, he was raised to distinction for his abilities, and successively became auditor of the Rota at Rome, counsellor of the parliament at Paris, ambassador to the council of Trent, and superintendant of the French provinces. In this last and difficult office he labored earnestly to restore the ruined finances of his country, but while he raised again the national affairs to prosperity he paid no regard to his own domestic concerns, so that after continuing six years at the head of a department where he might have appropriated millions to his use, he was found incapable of portioning out his daughter, and was therefore indebted on that occasion to the king's liberality. On the death of Henry II. he was introduced into the council of state, and in the midst of turbulence and faction he was raised to the high office of chancellor of the kingdom, to which his firmness, his integrity, and his virtues entitled him. He proved himself a determined friend in the cause of toleration, and in consequence of the mildness of his conduct he was suspected of favoring the cause of the protestants, so that the seals were taken from him, by the influence of Catharine de Medicis, and on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew he was marked for the general slaughter. A party of horse advanced against him, but while with unconcern he would not even shut his castle gates, or fly for safety, an order was sent, at the moment, from the king, to spare his life. This great man and most upright magistrate died 1573, aged 68. His features are said to have resembled those of Aristotle. He wrote Latin poems published Amsterdam 1732, 8vo. — Speeches, &c. — Memoires containing treaties of peace, &c. He left only one daughter.

HOSPITAL, William Francis Antony, marquis de P, an eminent French mathematician, born 1661. He was for some time in the army, but he left the military profession in consequence of his being very short sighted, and then applied himself with redoubled ardor to his favorite mathematical pursuits. At the age of 32 he gave a public solution of some difficult problems, proposed to mathematicians in the city of Leipzig. In 1693 he was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and distinguished himself by his work on Newton's Calculations, called "L'Analyſe des Infiniment Petits." He wrote also *Les Sections Coniques* — *les Lieux Geometriques* — *la Construction des Equations* — une

— une *Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques, &c.* This amiable man died of a fever 2d Feb. 1704, aged 49.

HOSSECH, *Sidronius*, a Flemish jesuit, who died 1653, aged 57. He wrote some elegant Latin poems, published together, Antwerp 1656.

HOSTE, *Paul P.*, a French jesuit, professor of mathematics at Toulon where he died 1700, aged 48. He was author of *Traité des Evolutions Navales*, folio, 1727, — *Traité des Mathematiques les plus necessaires a un Officier*, 3 vols. 12mo. translated into English by W. Webster. — Another mathematician of that name was author of treatises on the Artificial Sphere, — Practical Geometry, — Description and Use of Geometrical Instruments, &c. and died 1634.

HOSTUS, *Matthew*, a German antiquary, who died 1587, aged 78. He was author of treatises de Numeratione Emendatâ, Græcis and Latin. Utitatâ, — de Re Numerariâ, Gr. Rom. Hebr. &c. — *Monomachia Davidis & Goliæ*, — de Multiplici Affis Ufu, — de Sex Hydriarum Capacitate, — *Inquisitio in Fabricationem Aræ Noë*, &c.

HOTMAN, *Francis*, a French civilian, born at Paris 1524. He studied the civil law at Orleans, and at the age of 18 he became a doctor in that faculty, but the chicane of the law disgusted him, and he applied himself to polite literature, and began to read lectures in the public school at Paris. By embracing the precepts of Luther, he disobliged his father and retired to Geneva, and afterwards was made professor of belles letters at Bern. He afterwards was invited to Strasbourg to fill the chair of civil law, and so high was his reputation that he received very liberal offers from Prussia, Hesse, Saxony, and the queen of England to settle in their dominions. He next was professor at Bourges, by the invitation of Margaret of France, but after escaping with difficulty from the massacre of 1572, he left France determined never to return, and went to Geneva, and Basil, where he read lectures on civil law. He died at Basil of the dropsy 1590. During the six years of illness which preceded his death he revised his works which were edited, 3 vols. folio, 1599. His writings were chiefly on civil law, on the government of France, on Roman Antiquities, besides a treatise de Consolatione. He has been admired for his piety and firmness, though some have accused him of avarice. He like the rest of his learned contemporaries, lost much of his time and money in searching for the philosopher's stone.

HOTTINGER, *John Henry*, a learned Orientalist born at Zurich, 1620. He displayed such abilities in his younger years that his education was considered as a general concern, and therefore he was sent at the public expence to visit foreign countries, for the improvement of his mind. He studied at Geneva, under Spanheim, at Groningen, under Gomarus and Alting, and at Leyden, under Golius, and after visiting England he returned to Zurich where he was honorably appointed in 1643 to the chair of divinity and of the oriental languages. In 1655 he took the degree of D. D. at Basil, and by the permission of the magistrates of Zurich, he answered the invitation of the elector Palatine, to assist him for three years in restoring to its ancient fame the university of Heidelberg.

Thus honored with the friendship and confidence of the elector he engaged in the important work, and afterwards accompanied his patron to Frankfort, where he had a conference with Job Ludoff the celebrated Orientalist, and concerted with him measures for sending missionaries to explore the state of Ethiopia, and the progress of christianity in those remote countries. In 1661 he was recalled back to Zurich, and he obeyed the summons of his fellow citizens, honored with the title of ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector. The breaking out of a war in 1664 called his abilities into action, and he was sent as a negotiator to Holland; but while many universities solicited the honor of granting him a professor's chair, his countrymen refused to permit him to quit Switzerland. The entreaties of the Dutch at last however prevailed, but while Hottinger was preparing for this honorable appointment, he unfortunately was drowned in the river which passes through Zurich, 5th June 1667. He had indeed escaped to land, with two friends who were in the boat when it sunk under him, but seeing his wife and three children and servant in danger, he attempted their rescue, but perished in the stream. His wife, one of his friends, and the servant were saved, but the children perished with him. Four sons and two daughters survived him. It has been properly a matter of surprise that among his many avocations as public professor in various situations, and as the active correspondent of the learned of Europe, he could possibly find time to write so much. His works best known are *Exercitationes Anti-morinianæ de Pentateucho Samaritano*, 1644, 4to. against Morin a contemporary critic — *Thesaurus Philologicus, seu Clavis Scripturæ*, 1649, 4to. — *Historia Orientalis quæ ex variis Orientalium Monumentis collecta agit*, &c. 1651, 4to. — *Promptuarium, five Bibliotheca Orientalis*, &c. 1658, 4to. — *Etymologicum Orientale, five Lexicon Harmonicum Heptaglotton*, &c. 1661, 4to. the seven languages were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic & Rabbinical, with which the author was most perfectly acquainted. Other works less important were published by Hottinger, mentioned in *Bibliotheca Tigurina*, and in Heidegger's life of him 1667. One of his sons, *John James*, was divinity professor at Zurich, and died 1735, aged 83, author of some theological works.

HOTZE, an Austrian general, born in Zurich. He served with great credit under Wurmser at the taking of the Weissenburg lines, and distinguished himself at the battles of Neumarch, and of Wurtzburg, for which he was made knight of the order of Maria Theresia. He commanded in 1799 the left wing of the Archduke Charles's army, and was killed some time after near Kaltenbrunn.

HOVARD DE LA MOTHE, *Anthony*, a native of Dieppe, who died at Abbeville 1803, aged 78. He was well skilled in law antiquity, and was member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute, and wrote *Anciennes Lois des Francois conservées dans les Coutumes Angloises*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Traité sur les Coutumes Anglo-normandes*, &c. 4 vols. 4to. — He had 17 children by his wife, with whom he lived happy 54 years.

Hou-

HOUBIGOUT, Charles Francis, a papist of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris 1686. As he was deaf he had recourse for consolation to study, and so great was his progress and his fame, that he was honored with the most flattering marks of approbation not only by his countrymen, but by pope Benedict XIV. This worthy man, who added to his extensive learning the most amiable character of private life, died 1783, aged 98. His works best known are an edition of the Hebrew Bible with a Latin version and notes, Paris 1753, 4 vols. folio, a most valuable work — a Latin Translation of the Psalter from the Hebrew 1746, 12mo. another of the Old Testament, 8 vols. 8vo. *Racines Hebraïques*, 8vo. — *Examen du Psautier des Capuchins*, 12mo. — *Sherlock's Sermons translated*, — *Leslie's Work against the Deists and Jews translated*, &c.

HOUBRAGEN, Arnold, a Dutch painter, born 1660 at Dordt. He studied literature as well as painting, and wrote the lives of the Flemish painters, printed 3 vols. folio 1754. His son *Jacob* was eminent as an engraver.

HOUGHARD, John Nicholas, a French general, born at Forbach. He raised himself to the highest ranks of the army, and after serving under Custines with credit, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. The accusation was believed, Custines was disgraced, and Houghard placed at the head of the army, displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, of Hondscoot, of Furnes, Menin, &c. His services however did not protect him, as he was treated by Hoche as he had treated Custines, and being arrested at Lille on a charge of treason he was hurried to Paris and guillotined 15th Nov. 1793.

HOUDARD DE LA MOTTE, Anthony, a French writer, *vid. MOTTE*.

HOUDRY, Vincent, a jesuit, born at Tours 22d Jan. 1721. He was eloquent as a preacher and possessed some merit as a writer. He published *la Bibliotheque des Predicateurs*, 22 vols. 4to. 1733 — *la Morale*, 8 vols. &c. He died at Paris 29th March 1730, expressing sorrow in his last moments that he was not permitted to reach his 100th year.

HOVEDEN, Roger de, an English historian in the age of Henry II. born at York. Like the clergy of his times he united the professions of divine and lawyer, and was, as it is supposed, engaged in the family of the king; but the time of neither his birth nor his death can be ascertained. He wrote annals which began 731 where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of king John. These annals were first published 1595, and reprinted at Frankfort, folio, 1601. He is deservedly praised by Leland, and by Saville his editor, for fidelity. According to Vossius he wrote an *History of Northumbrian kings*, and a *Life of Becket*.

HOUGH, John, bishop of Worcester, is celebrated for his opposition when president of Magdalen college, Oxford, to the arbitrary proceedings of James II. He was born in Middlesex 1650, and after receiving his education at Birmingham, entered at Magdalen college, 1669, where he became fellow. At the breaking of the popish plot, he was improperly suspected,

and his papers were examined, but he did not lose his popularity, and he attended his patron the duke of Ormond to Ireland, and at his return in 1685, he obtained a prebend at Worcester. In 1687 he was elected president of his college by the fellows, who thus rejected the arbitrary mandamus of James in favor of Anthony Farmer, but he was soon after expelled by the king's commissioners, and Parker bishop of Oxford placed in his room. During this struggle with the court and with a popish party, Hough behaved with great spirit but becoming moderation and dignity, and at the approach of William of Orange, the college was restored to its rights, and the president to his office. In 1690 William nominated this faithful champion of protestantism to the see of Oxford, and in 1699 he was translated to Lichfield. On Tenison's death he through modesty declined the primacy, but two years after, 1717, accepted the see of Worcester where he continued upwards of 26 years. He was a liberal benefactor, and repaired with becoming magnificence the palaces of the sees to which he was promoted, at the expence, it is said, of not less than 7000l. This worthy, and venerable, prelate died 8th March 1743, in his 93d year, and the 53d of his episcopate.

HOULIERES, Antoniette de la Garde des, widow of William de Lafon, was born at Paris 1638. She was the pupil of Henault, and she imitated him not only as a writer of poetry but as a sceptic, and atheist. She was member of the academy of Ricovrati of Padua, and of Arles, and died at Paris 1694. She was flattered for the versatility of her muse at the court of Lewis XIV. and her odes, epigrams, tragedies, but especially her pastorals, possess great spirit and equal beauty. Her daughter, who bore her name, was also a poetess, and was not devoid of abilities since she obtained the prize of the French academy, against Fontenelle as her competitor. She died at Paris 1718. The works of these two poetical ladies were published 1747, 2 vols. 12mo.

HOUSEMAN, Cornelius, a painter of Antwerp, born 1648. He settled at Mechlin, and died 1727. His landscapes, exhibiting animals and trees in rich variety, are much admired.

HOUSEMAN, James, a painter of Antwerp, born 1656. His portraits and historical pieces were in high repute. He was in England where he completed that beautiful work, the altar piece of St. James' Chapel. He died 1696.

HOUSSAYE, vid. AMELOT.

HOUSTON, William, an English physician. He was a surgeon in the West Indies, and took the degree of M. D. at Leyden under Boerhaave. He was assisted at Leyden by Van Swieten in making some curious experiments on brutes, which were published in the philosophical transactions, vol. 39. He was fellow of the royal society, and died 1733 in the West Indies. His MS. catalogue of plants was published by sir J. Banks. Another tract of his is inserted in the philosophical transactions, 37th vol.

HOUTEVILLE, Claude Francis, member of the congregation of the Oratory, was born at Paris, and died there 1742, aged 54. He was secretary to the French academy, and also to cardinal Dubois who greatly esteemed

esteemed his character and abilities. His chief work is, the Truth of the Christian Religion proved by Facts, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo.

How, *William*, a physician and botanist. He was born in London, and after being at merchant tailors' school, he was elected to St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was captain of a troop of horse in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he came to London, where he practised physic, and died 1656, aged 37. He wrote *Phytologia Britannica Natales exhibens Indigenarum stirpium sponte emergentium*, 12mo. and he edited also Lobel's *Illustrations of Plants*.

HOWARD, *Thomas*, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, distinguished himself by his bravery in the service of his country. He assisted his brother sir Edward, in his attack against sir Andrew Barton, a Scotch pirate who in 1511 spread terror and devastation on the English coast, and after killing the leader and capturing the ships, he embarked for Guienne with the marquis of Dorset, and ably contributed in the conquest of Navarre by the arms of Ferdinand. Raised to the honor of high admiral after his brother's death, he next displayed his valor in the field, and ensured the defeat of the Scotch in the battle of Floddenfield, which proved fatal to James IV. He afterwards went to Ireland as viceroy, and after an absence of two years, during which he suppressed a rebellion, he returned to lead a fleet against the French. These high services were rewarded by the king, who created him earl of Surrey, and restored his father to the dukedom of Norfolk, but popularity was transitory under a capricious government, and the English admiral was accused of treason. He saw his son beheaded upon the false accusation and escaped the same fatal blow, only by the previous death of the king. He died 1554, aged 66.

HOWARD, *Edward*, a brave English admiral, younger brother to the preceding. He was knighted about 1494 for his services, and afterwards was placed at the head of a fleet to attack and destroy the French ships which infested the English coast. He had the good fortune to defeat the enemy's fleet off Brest, but the following year 1514, he was killed in boarding Pregant the French admiral's ship, and his body was immediately committed to the deep.

HOWARD, *Henry*, earl of Surrey, son of Thomas duke of Norfolk above mentioned, was born about 1520. He celebrated with all the powers of poetry, the personal charms of his mistress the celebrated Geraldine supposed by lord Orford, to be the lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, second daughter of lord Kildare, who afterwards married Clinton earl of Lincoln, and with such devotion did he profess his attachment, that he travelled over Europe in the true spirit of chivalry, and challenged every knight who might be inclined to dispute her superior beauty. His valor was also displayed and with the greatest effect at the famous battle of Floddenfield, but all his virtues and services were of no avail against the gloomy suspicions of Henry VIII. The capricious monarch, either jealous of Howard's prowess and popularity, or pretending that he aspired to the crown by soliciting the hand of the princess Mary, arraigned him as guilty of treason, and

caused him to be beheaded on Tower-hill 1547. As a poet this unfortunate nobleman is very respectable, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language have been deservedly commended by Pope, Warton and others; and he had the singular merit of being the first of the English nobility who courted the muses. His sonnets, &c. have been published in Anderson's collection.

HOWARD, *sir Robert*, youngest son of Thomas earl of Berkshire, was eminent for his learning. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after the restoration was elected member for Stockbridge, and afterwards for Castle Rising, and was made auditor of the Exchequer. Though the favorite of the second Charles he showed himself a violent enemy to James II. and a firm supporter of the revolution. He died about 1700. He was author of the *History of the Reigns of Edward, and Richard II.* &c. 8vo. — a *Letter to Johnson*, — *Virgil's fourth Eneid translated* — *History of Religion*, 8vo. — *Statius' Achilleis translated*, — various poems and plays, &c.

HOWARD, *Charles*, earl of Nottingham, son of lord William Howard, was born 1536. He early devoted himself to a military life, and served under his father, and afterwards became general of horse, and distinguished himself against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland and their rebel forces. In 1569 he escorted in an English fleet Anne of Austria, daughter of Maximilian from Zealand to Spain where she was married to king Philip. He succeeded his father in the title of Effingham in 1572, and soon after commanded the English fleet, which with such persevering bravery attacked and completely defeated the Spanish armada. For these services he was raised to the earldom of Nottingham by the queen; but in the next reign, though for a while ambassador at the court of Spain, he was dismissed from his offices and succeeded by the greater favorite Villiers duke of Buckingham. He died 1624.

HOWARD, *John*, a celebrated philanthropist, born at Hackney 1726. When very young he lost his father who was a carpet warehouse keeper in Long lane Smithfield, in consequence of which his guardians bound him apprentice to a grocer; but as his constitution was delicate and his property above mediocrity he purchased his indentures, and travelled over France and Italy. On his return to London he lodged for some time at the house of Mrs. Lardeau a widow, at Stoke Newington, and so great was the attention of this lady to him during a severe illness that gratitude produced affection, so that he married her though much older than himself. Three years after, 1755, he had the misfortune to lose her, and this melancholy event he deplored with all the sincerity of fondness and undiminished affection. The next year he set out for Lisbon to view the dreadful consequences of the earthquake, but the frigate in which he had set out was captured by a French privateer, and the severities of confinement which he endured in France exerted that sympathy for suffering captives which have rendered his name so illustrious. After his release he visited Italy, and on his return he settled near Lymington, where in 1758 he married, but in 1765 he lost his

his wife in child bed. Afterwards he purchased an estate at Cardington near Bedford, and there employed himself in acts of benevolence among the poor and industrious cottagers who surrounded him. In 1773 he served the office of sheriff, and this, as he says, brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice, and led him to the humane design of visiting the gaols of England to administer relief and to suggest improvement. In 1774 he stood candidate to represent Bedford, but notwithstanding his popularity he was unsuccessful; he had however the pleasing gratification of being examined before the House of Commons, and of receiving their thanks for his attention to the state of prisons. Encouraged by this honorable testimony, after visiting the prisons of England, he travelled on the continent with the same humane zeal, and three times passed through France, four through Germany, five through Holland, twice through Italy, once through Spain and Portugal, &c. between 1775 and 1787. In 1777 appeared his *State of Prisons in England and Wales*, with preliminary observations, and an account of some foreign prisons, 4to.—and in 1780 an appendix was added to it with an account of his observations in Italy, and of these in 1784 a new improved edition was published. His account of the principal lazarettos in Europe appeared in 1789, 4to. and in this work he intimated his intention of penetrating through Russia and Turkey, far into the East. On this occasion he observed that he was fully sensible of the dangers which must attend such a journey. “Trusting, however,” said he, “in the kindness of that providence which has hitherto preserved me, I calmly and cheerfully submit myself to the disposal of unerring wisdom. Should it please God to cut off my life, in the prosecution of this design, let not my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious, deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of a retired life.” This unabated zeal in the cause of humanity proved at last unhappily fatal. While at Cherson he visited a patient who labored under a malignant epidemic fever, and catching the disorder he fell a victim to his compassion, 20th Jan. 1790. In his manners Howard was simple and unaffected, temperate even to abstemiousness, and unwilling to mix in the crowds of convivial life. His modesty was equal to his merits. When in 1785 in consequence of the recommendation of some anonymous friend in the *Gentleman's magazine*, a large subscription was rapidly filled to erect a statue in commemoration of his many services to the suffering captives, he peremptorily declined the honor, exclaiming, “Have I not one friend in England that would put a stop to such proceedings.” The nation has however paid a merited tribute to his memory. A statue by Bacon, erected in St. Paul's, represents him in a Roman dress, with a countenance of christian mildness, holding in one hand a scroll of writings for the improvement of prisons, &c. and in the other a key, whilst he tramples on chains and fetters. Thus he trod, says the simple but energetic inscription, an

open but unfrequented path to immortality. In his religious sentiments Howard was a dissenter. It is remarkable that with all the benevolence of his character he was too rigid a father, and while he endeavoured to educate his only son in the paths of duty and rectitude he enforced his precepts with too much austerity, and rather terrified the mind, than drew it by gentle means to the admiration and to the practice of virtue.

HOWE, *John*, a nonconformist divine, born at Loughborough 1630. He was originally of Cambridge, but afterwards came to Oxford, and was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He was made by the presbyterians minister of Torrington, Devonshire, but was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He had been for some time chaplain to Cromwell, and after the restoration, he went over to Ireland, as chaplain to lord Massarene, and obtained the bishop's permission to preach while in the country. He returned to London where he died 1705. He was universally esteemed for his learning, moderation, and great virtues. His best known work is the *Living Temple*, 2 vols. 8vo. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

HOWE, *John*, an English statesman born of a good family in Nottinghamshire. He was member for Cirencester, and sat in the three last parliaments of William, and the three first of Anne. He was considered as a man of great integrity and firmness, and by the weight of his representations the commons were induced to allow half pay to disbanded officers. During the agitation of the partition treaty he expressed himself against it with such virulent opposition that king William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their situation he would fight him. Though he warmly espoused the revolution, he soon after was disgusted with William, and boldly opposed him the whole of his reign. On Anne's accession he was made a privy councillor, pay-master of the forces, and vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester. On George's accession he was succeeded as pay-master by Walpole. He died at his seat of Stowel, Gloucestershire in 1721, leaving an only son, created afterwards lord Chedworth, by Mary daughter of H. Baskerville and widow of sir E. Morgan. Some songs and poems by him have been published.

HOWE, *Richard earl*, an able English admiral. He early devoted himself to the sea service, and at the age of 20, as commander of a small sloop of war, he behaved with such bravery in beating off two French frigates, that he was made post captain. He afterwards took a 64 gun ship, with the Dunkirk of 60 guns, off Newfoundland, and in 1758 he was actively employed under the orders of lord Hawke to destroy some of the ships and magazines at St. Maloes, which he effected with great success and little loss. The next year on the 6th of August he made an attack on Cherbourg and destroyed the bason, and afterwards in the affair of St. Cas he exhibited all the coolness and humanity of true heroism in protecting the retreat of his men, at his own personal danger. In the engagement with the fleet of Conflans he took an active part, and contributed greatly to the victory. In 1763 he was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, which he resigned

resigned two years after, and in 1770 he was appointed commander in chief in the Mediterranean. During the American war he had the command of the vessels employed on the American station, and as far as his assistance could co-operate in that unfortunate contest, his judicious and matterly dispositions were of great service to the king's troops. His relief of Gibraltar in 1782, in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, was considered as a very bold manœuvre. In 1783 he was made first lord of the admiralty where after a short resignation he continued for some time. He took the command of the fleet in 1793, and after endeavouring for some time to find the French fleet, he had the good fortune to bring them to action and to obtain a most complete victory 1st June 1794. This glorious event was celebrated by the nation with the most enthusiastic applause: the gallant hero with his brave companions received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the king and queen visited the victorious ships at Spithead, and presented the admiral with a gold chain and medal, and a most valuable sword. Lord Howe who had succeeded in 1759 to the title of lord Howe on his brother's death, and had been created an English earl in 1783, was further honored with the rank of general of marines in 1795, and two years after made a knight of the garter. He died Aug. 1799, universally respected by the nation, and sincerely lamented by the navy, where he was regarded with all the gratitude and devotion due to a father and a friend.

HOWELL, *James*, an English writer, born in Caermarthenshire, about 1596. He was educated at Hereford school, and at Jesus college, Oxford, where his brother, afterwards bishop of Bristol was then a fellow. After taking the degree of B. A. he went to London for employment, and became steward to a glass-house, belonging to sir Robert Mansel and company. His abilities greatly recommended him to his employers, by whom he was sent as a general agent in 1619, to provide materials and workmen, and in this business he travelled over Holland, Flanders, France, Italy, and Spain, and while he honorably served his employers, he improved his stores of general knowledge. He again went to Spain in 1622, and in his absence was chosen fellow of Jesus college. On his return he became secretary to lord Scrope, president of the north, and while with him in Yorkshire, he was chosen in a very honorable and independent manner, and without solicitation, member for Richmond, against several competitors. He was sent in 1632 as secretary to Robert earl of Leicester to Denmark, and was afterwards employed in several respectable offices, till 1640, when he was appointed clerk to the privy council. In 1643 his papers were seized by the commons, and he himself imprisoned in the Fleet, and though some attribute this violence to his attachment to the king, it is more probable that to his own extravagance and imprudent conduct he was indebted for his confinement. The tediousness of a long imprisonment was relieved by the employment of his pen, while he remained in prison, which was even after the king's death. He wrote several things to maintain himself, and though composed through necessity, they possess merit. Though attach-

ed strongly to the king, he yet disapproved of the measures recommended by Laud, Buckingham, and Strafford, but he was so great an enemy to republican oppression that he rejoiced at the monarchical power assumed by Cromwell, and even complimented him in a speech, which was published. At the restoration Howell was in reward of his services appointed historiographer royal, an honorable office, first erected in his person. He died Nov. 1666, and was buried in the Temple church. His publications are very numerous, amounting to nearly 50. They are chiefly on temporary and political subjects. The best known of these are his letters, which, as they contain an interesting account of the public affairs of the time, have gone through eleven editions.

HOZIER, *Peter d'*, an eminent genealogist, born at Marseilles 1592. He was honored with the confidence of Lewis XIII. and XIV. and for his abilities was rewarded with the appointment of judge of arms, certifier of titles, and counsellor of state. He died at Paris 1660. He was author of an History of Brittany, folio, and of some valuable genealogical tables.

HUARTE, *John*, a native of French Navarre in the 17th century. He is the author of a curious and interesting book in Spanish, called, an Examination of such Geniuses as are fit for acquiring the Sciences, &c. with directions to discover the properties of each genius, &c. The work has been translated into Latin, Italian, French and other languages, and also, into English, under the title of Trial of Wits. Though commended however by many, Bayle censures him, and among other things, for publishing as genuine, the pretended Letter of Lentulus, from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, in which he describes the Saviour, his very hair, beard, shape, and stature, &c.

HUBER, *Samuel*, a native of Berne, divinity professor at Wittenburg 1592. He opposed predestination, and wrote an able explanation of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh chapters of the Romans.

HUBER, *Ulric*, a Dutch lawyer and philologist, born at Dorkum 1635. He was professor of law and history at Franeker, and afterwards at Lewarde, and died 1694. His publications are seven Dissertations, De genuina Ætate Assyriorum & Medorum — Tractatus de Jure Civitatis — Specimen Philosophiæ — Institutiones Historiæ Civilis, &c. — He was succeeded in his professorship by his son *Zacharias*, who died 1732, aged 33. After publishing a dissertation, De vero sensu atque Interpretatione Legis IX. D. De Lege Pompeia, &c.

HUBER, *Mary*, a female writer. She was born at Geneva, and died at Lyons 1753, aged 43. She wrote an Abridgment of the Spectator — Letters on Religion essential to Man — The System of ancient and modern Theologians, on the State of the Soul after Death — She was a protestant, and some of her works were violently attacked by the catholic divines.

HUBER, *John Rudolph*, a painter of Basil, who died 1748, aged 80. He painted 3065 portraits, besides historical pieces, and transfused the graces of the Italian school into his works.

HUBERT, *Matthew*, a priest of the oratory of Paris.

HUD

Paris. He was distinguished as an eloquent preacher, and inferior only to Bourdaloue. He died 22d March 1717, aged 77. His sermons which had pleased the congregations of the capital and of the provinces, were published 1725 in 6 vols. 12mo. and are highly esteemed.

HUBNER, *John*, a native of Lusatia or Torgau, in Saxony, who wrote some popular works in history and geography, in the form of question and answer. He was professor of geography at Leipzig, and rector of the school of Hamburg, where he died 1731, aged 63. The chief of his works which have been translated into various languages, are Genealogical Tables — Bibliotheca Historica Hamburgensis — Museum Geographicum — and a Genealogical Lexicon.

HUDDE, *John*, an able mathematician, burgomaster of Amsterdam, and known also as a politician. He died 1704, and left some mathematical works of great merit.

HUDSON, *Henry*, an English navigator who was for some time employed to find a north passage to China and Japan. The first voyage was in 1607, another was undertaken the next year, and a third in 1609, at the expence of the Dutch East India company. In these voyages little was discovered besides fields of ice, though the navigator entertains his readers with an account of a mermaid seen by his men. In 1610 a fourth voyage was undertaken, and the bold adventurer penetrated towards the north of America, and entered those straits which lead into the bay now bearing his name. After sailing above 100 leagues in expectation of having discovered the long sought passage, he found that he was at the bottom only of a deep bay, and after enduring great hardships from shortness of provisions, and from the rigor of the climate, he failed back on his return. Some of his men, however, were dissatisfied at his conduct, and rising against him, they fastened his arms behind him, and put him, his son, and seven men, the most infirm of the crew, into his small shallop, and turned them adrift. The shallop was never afterwards heard of, but the inhuman mutineers reached Plymouth, Sep. 1611. A company now exists which bears his name, and trades to that part of America which he discovered.

HUDSON, *Dr. Johnson*, an English critic, born at Wide-hope near Cockermouth, in Cumberland 1662, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In 1686 he was chosen fellow of University college, and became a most able and active tutor, and in 1701 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library, when he took the degree of D.D. In 1712 he was appointed principal of St. Mary-hall, through the interest of Dr. Radcliffe; and to his influence with that celebrated physician, Oxford, it is said, is indebted for the many noble benefactions which she received. A sedentary life brought on at last a dropsy, of which Dr. Hudson died Nov. 27, 1719, leaving one daughter by the daughter of sir Richard Harrison, an alderman and mercer of Oxford. The labors of Dr. Hudson were employed in the publication of Velleius Paterculus — Thucydides — Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores — Diony-

HUE

sius of Halicarnassus — Longinus — Æsop, &c. with short and valuable notes. His beautiful edition of Josephus, left unfinished, was completed and published 1720, in 2 vols. folio, by his friend Antony Hall, who also married his widow. It was his intention to publish a catalogue of the Bodleian library, which he had already transcribed in 6 vols. fol. He was the frequent and respected correspondent of the most learned men of Europe.

HUDSON, *Thomas*, an English painter, son-in-law of Richardson. He for many years painted portraits in London, but he is better known as being the preceptor of sir Joshua Reynolds. He died 1779, aged 78.

HUET, *Peter Daniel*, a learned French prelate, born at Caen in Normandy, Feb. 8, 1630. The early death of his parents left him at the mercy of guardians who neglected him, but the vigor of his mind prevailed over all opposition. By the direction of his tutor, Mamburn, a jesuit, he became well acquainted with literature, and particularly geometry, and by the assistance of Bochart, who was a protestant minister of Caen, he made himself a perfect master of the Greek and Latin classics. When of age he visited Paris to purchase books, and there became known to the politest scholars of France; and in 1652 he accompanied his friend Bochart, to the court of Christina, queen of Sweden. The queen wished Huet to settle at Stockholm, but after three months' stay, he took his leave of the fickle princess, and returned to Paris. In 1661 he published his well known book, *De Interpretatione Libri duo*, which drew upon him the applauses, and the thanks of the learned. His *Origines Commentaria*, of which he had obtained a copy from a MS. while at Stockholm, appeared in 1688 at Rouen, with a Latin translation and notes. In 1659 he was invited by Christina to Rome, where she had, after her abdication, retired, but he declined her liberal offers. He was afterwards appointed, with Bossuet, sub-preceptor to the Dauphin, an honorable situation to which his literary fame entitled him. In 1678 he was nominated by the king, to the abbey of Anay in Normandy, and in 1685 he was raised to the see of Soissons, which soon after he exchanged for that of Avranches. In 1699 he resigned his bishopric, and received in its stead the abbey of Fontenay, near his native place, Caen, but afterwards removed to the maison professée of the jesuits at Paris, where he spent the last 20 years of his life in devotion and in literary pursuits. He died 26th Jan. 1721, in his 91st year. The other works of this learned and amiable bishop were *Demonstratio Evangelica* 1679, folio, often reprinted — *Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ*, 1689, a book in which he ably attacked the doctrines of Des Cartes, which in his younger and more inexperienced years he had warmly embraced — *Quæstiones Alnetanæ de Concordiâ Rationis & Fidei*, 1690, an excellent and elegantly written work. He also wrote notes on the vulgar translation of the bible, for which purpose he read over the Hebrew text 24 times with great attention, and in 1718 he published an account of his life, the title page of which drew down

down the censures of critics, as he used the words, *Ad eum pertinentibus, for ad se*. Besides these, he wrote several other things less known, but equally admired for elegance of style, and vivacity of expression. He was, says his biographer Olivet, the most learned man that any age has produced. It is to be mentioned that the publication of the classics, *Ad Usum Delphini*, originated in him, and the plan was enriched by some notes written by him, and printed at the end of Manilius. Some of his books have been translated into English — on the Origin of Romances — on the Situation of the Terrestrial Paradise — and the History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients — and the Weakness of the Human Understanding.

HUFNAGEL, *George*, a native of Antwerp, whose abilities were noticed and rewarded by some of the German princes, and by the emperor Rodolphus. Besides some poetical works in Latin and German, he wrote four books for the use of the emperor, containing an accurate description and elegant representation of quadrupeds, insects, birds and fishes. He died 1600, aged 55.

HUGH-CAPET, count of Paris and Orleans, was raised by his merits and courage at Noyon to the throne of France 987, and thus became the head of the third race of the French monarchy. He died 996, aged 57.

HUGHES, *John*, an English poet born at Marlborough, Wilts, 29th Jan. 1677. He was educated in private schools in London, but the delicate state of his health prevented his engaging in any laborious employment, and the milder avocations of poetry, music and drawing became by choice as well as necessity his pursuit. He obtained afterwards a place in the ordnance, and was secretary to the commissioners for the purchasing of lands for the royal dock yards. His first poem was on the peace of Ryfwick, which was well received, 1697, and two years after "the Court of Neptune" on William's return, met with equal applause. He afterwards published a Pindaric ode "of the House of Nassau," and another in praise of music, and by his poetical merits he gained the acquaintance and friendship of men of letters, of Pope, Congreve, Addison, Southerne, Rowe, and others. He was also honorably noticed by lord Wharton, and in 1717 lord Cowper, the chancellor, appointed him secretary to the commissions of the peace. His last work, written under the flattering hope of long enjoying his affluent independence, was the *Siege of Damascus*; but, such is the uncertainty of human affairs, he died the very night the play was presented to the public on the stage, 17th Feb. 1720. Before he expired, he heard that his performance was well received, but the intelligence did not disturb or divert his thoughts now fixed on another world. His memory was regretted by the pen of Steele in the "Theatre." His poems were collected and published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1735. Besides these he translated Fontenelle's *Dialogues of the Dead*, — Vertot's *Revolutions of Portugal*, and he contributed some papers to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, and published an edition of Spenser's Works in 6 vols. 12mo. 1715. Swift in a letter to Pope, described him as a medio-

crift in prose and in verse, and Pope in answer observed "that what he wanted in genius he made up as an honest man."

HUGHES, *Jabez*, younger brother to the preceding was an excellent scholar, and published a translation of Claudian's Rape of Proserpine — the Story of Sextus and Erietho from Lucan's *Pharfalia* — Suetonius' Lives of the 12 Cæsars — Novels from the Spanish of Cervantes, &c. He died 17th Jan. 1731, aged 46. His posthumous miscellanies in prose and verse were published 1737.

HUGHES, *Jabez*, fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, was not related to the preceding. He made himself known as the editor of Chrysostom's treatise "on the Priesthood," a second edition of which appeared at Cambridge 1712.

HUGO, of Cluni, a saint of the Romish calendar, born in Burgundy 1023. At the age of 15 he abandoned the world for the abbey of Cluni, of which he was chosen abbot 1048. He was pious and exemplary, and introduced great reformation among the monks, 10,000 of whom he is said to have had under his direction at Cluni, and other places. He died 1608 or 9. Some of his epistles are preserved in Dacherius' *Spicilegium*.

HUGO, *Herman*, a Jesuit, born at Brussels. He died of the plague at Rhimberg 1629, aged 41. He wrote *de Prima Scribendi Origine*, 8vo. — *Universæ Rei Literariæ Antiquitates*, republished by Trotzius 1738 — *Obfidio Bredana*, Antwerp 1629 folio — *Militia equestris antiqua & nova* — *Pia Desideria*, a poem of which the versification though good, wants simplicity and sublimity.

HUGO, *Charles Lewis*, a French and Latin writer, abbe of Etival, and titular bishop of Ptolemais, died at an advanced age, 1735. He wrote *Annales Præmonstratensium*, 2 vols. folio, a curious work on his own order — *Vie de Norbert Fondateur des Premontrés*, 4to. 1704 — *Sacræ Antiquitatis Monumenta historica, dogmatica, &c.* 2 vols. fol. 1725 — *Traité historique & critique de la Maison de Lorraine*, 8vo. 1711: — a bold work censured by the parliament of Paris, in defence of which he wrote *Reflexions sur les deux Ouvrages concernant la maison de Lorraine*.

HUGTENBURGH, *John Van*, a Dutch painter who died 1733, aged 77. As he was particularly eminent in the delineation of battles, his pencil was engaged with great success in representing the battles of Marlborough and Eugene. His brother James was eminent as a painter of animals and of landscapes. He died 1696.

HULDRIC, *John James*, a native of Zurich, law professor there. He died at Zurich 1731, aged 48, deservedly esteemed as an able divine, and a benevolent man. He wrote a commentary on Puffendorf's *Duty of Man* — *Miscellanea Tigurina*, 3 vols. — and published an edition of Saphor Toledot Jeschu, 1705.

HULSEMAN, *John*, a Lutheran divine born at Esens, East Friezeland. He died 1661, aged 59. He travelled through several countries, and was at last professor of divinity at Leipzig, and wrote several books on theological subjects much esteemed in his age.

HULSIUS, *Anthony*, a native of Hida, who studied at Wesel, and Deventer, and afterwards visited the various universities of Europe to improve himself in oriental knowledge. He was for 25 years settled as minister

nister at Breda, and then removed to fill the divinity chair at Leyden, where he died 1685, aged 70. He wrote *Theologia Judaica* — *Opus Catecheticum Didacticum-polemicum* — *Non ens Præadamiticum*, &c.

HULSIUS, Henry, author of *Summa Theologiae* — *De Principio Credendi* — *De Vallibus Prophetarum Sacris*, &c. died 1723, at Douisburg, where he was theological professor.

HULST, Peter Van der, a native of Dort, admired as an excellent painter. The introduction of insects, lizards, serpents, frogs, &c. among his flowers had a striking effect. He died 1708, aged 56.

HUME, David, a celebrated English writer born at Edinburgh 26th April, 1711. He was intended by his family for the profession of the law, but he had greater regard for Virgil and Cicero, than for Voet and Vinnius. At last however he was forced, from the narrowness of his fortune, to embark in a mercantile concern at Bristol 1734; but in a few months he quitted the place in disgust, and retired to France, determined with the most rigid economy to guide his expenditure by his income while he devoted himself to literary pursuits. Here, at Rheims, and at La Fleche in Anjou he wrote his treatise of Human Nature which he published in London 1738; but the work met with no success. In 1742 the first part of his *Essays* appeared with a little more success, but to support himself he was obliged to enter into the service of the marquis of Annandale, as an attendant, during the weak intervals of his lordship's intellects. He afterwards attended general St. Clair as his secretary, on the coast of France, and in his embassy at Vienna and Turin, and after the lapse of two years he congratulated himself on being master of independence and of 1000*l.* and retired to pursue his literary labors in Scotland. His *Political Discourses*, and his *Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals* appeared in 1752, but though he considered these works as highly finished compositions, they met little notice from the public. In 1754 he published his portion of English history from the accession of James I. to the revolution, and though the work was disregarded by the nation, he continued his labors, and in 1756 published another volume, which attracted some public attention and served, as he said, to buoy up its unfortunate brother. His *Natural History of Religion* about this time had appeared, and though it met with few readers, yet it was attacked by Warburton under the name of Hurd, as he sarcastically says, with all the petulance, arrogance and scurrility of the Warburtonian school. In 1759 the history of the house of Tudor was published, and in 1761 the more early part of English history, and thus the plan was completed, and the author, though he found cavillers and opponents in consequence of the partiality of his opinions and the licentious tendency of his principles, had the satisfaction to see his work grow popular, and thus ensure him a handsome reward from the bookfellers. While forming the plan of a literary seclusion from the busy world, in 1763, he was invited by lord Hertford to accompany him as secretary to his embassy at Paris, and the offer was too flattering not to be accepted. In the summer 1765 he was left there as charge d'affaires, and soon after

on his return to Scotland he was persuaded to become under-secretary of state to general Conway. In 1769 he returned to Edinburgh, very opulent, as he observes, possessing a revenue of 1000*l.* a year, healthy, and though somewhat stricken in years, with the prospect of enjoying long his ease. In 1775 he was attacked with a disorder in his bowels, which though at first disregarded proved incurable, and at last fatal. He died 25th Aug. 1776. He has written an account of his life to the 18th April, 1776, prefixed to his works. His *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion*, appeared after his death, in 8vo. His works were corrected by himself, and were printed in 4to. and in 8vo. and they are now become universally popular. Though Hume possesses the deep research of the historian, the patience of the philosopher, and the subtleties of the metaphysician, he is to be read with caution, as his principles on religion and morality, are insidiously clothed in fallacious language, and would tend to undermine the salutary doctrines which teach mankind to reverence the divinity as a beneficent creator, an omniscient governor and a just and impartial judge.

HUMPHREY, Laurence, an English writer, born at Newport Pagnell, Bucks, about 1527. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he was elected fellow of Magdalen college. He took his master's degree 1552, and was then made Greek lecturer of his college, and soon after took orders; and in 1555 left England to travel into foreign countries. On Elizabeth's accession he returned to Oxford and was restored to his fellowship from which he had been expelled for being absent more than the limited time of one year, and in 1560 he was made queen's professor of divinity, and the next year elected president of his college. In 1570 he was made dean of Gloucester, and 10 years after removed to the deanery of Winchester, and he might have been raised to a bishopric, had he not been too much attached to the calvinists, and therefore inimical to the doctrines of the English church. He died Feb. 1590 leaving a wife by whom he had 12 children. He wrote *Epistola de Græcis Literis*, and *Homeri Læctione & Imitatione*, Basil 1558 — *De Religione Conservatione & Reformatione deque Primatu Regum*, — *de Ratione Interpretandi Auctores* — *Optimates, sive de Nobilitate, ejusque antiquâ Origine* — *Life of Bishop Jewel*, — sermons, and pieces against papists, &c.

HUNNERIC, king of the African Vandals after his father Genferic, is known for his severe persecution of the Christians. He was an Arian in principle, and died 484 after a reign of seven years.

HUNNIANES, John Corvinus, waivode of Transylvania, and general of the armies of Ladislaus king of Hungary, is famous for his defeat of the Turks under Amurath 1442, and 3. He obliged his enemies to raise the siege of Belgrade, but though unusually brave and fortunate he was yet defeated by the Turks 1448. He afterwards recovered his victorious fame, and again raised the siege of Belgrade against Mahomet II.; but unfortunately died the same year, 10th Sep. 1456. His loss was universally lamented, not only by the Christians, and by the pope, who is said to have shed tears at the intelligence, but the infidels and

and Mahomet himself to whom he was become so dreadful a scourge.

HUNNIUS, Giles, a Lutheran divine born at Wittenberg, in Wirtemberg, 1550. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and in 1576 was in consequence of his great abilities made divinity professor at Marburg. He wrote with such force against the Calvinists that he was invited to reform the electorate of Saxony, and was made professor at Wittenberg. He was also engaged in a controversy with Huberus on predestination and election. He died of an inflammation caused by the stone, April 1603. His works are collected into 5 vols. and contain orations, colloquies, &c. His son *Nicholas* was also a man of merit, and died 1643, professor of divinity at Wittemberg and Lubec.

HUNT, Walter, an English carmelite at the council of Florence where he warmly opposed in his speeches and in his writings the meditated union between the Greek and Latin churches. He died 1470.

HUNT, Jeremiah, a native of London, educated for the ministry among the dissenters under Thomas Rowe. He was afterwards at Edinburgh, and also at Leyden, where he studied Hebrew and Jewish antiquities, and he first officiated before the English congregation at Amsterdam. On his return to England he settled at Tunstead in Norfolk, and in 1700 came to London, to become the minister of Pinner's hall congregation. He was made D. D. by the Edinburgh university in 1729, and died 1744, aged 66. He wrote besides sermons, an essay to explain the History and Revelations of Scripture, &c. — with a Dissertation on the Fall of Man, 8vo. 1738, &c.

HUNTER, Robert, an English gentleman, author of the famous "Letter on Enthusiasm," attributed by some to Swift, and by others to Shaftesbury. He was made governor of Virginia 1708, but taken by the French on his voyage, and in 1710 he was sent as governor to New York and the Jerseys, at the head of a colony of Palatines. He was in 1728 appointed governor of Jamaica, and died there 31st March 1734. His epitaph, in elegant Latin, was written by the Rev. Mr. Flemming. Hunter wrote also a farce, called *Androboros*, according to Coxeter.

HUNTER, Henry, a native of Culrofs, Perthshire, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of Dumfermline 1764. Two years after he removed to South Leith, and in 1771 was invited to the care of the Scotch church, London wall. In this new appointment he continued till his death, and was respected for his learning, his piety, his eloquence, the mildness of his manners, and the liberality of his principles. A consumptive habit obliged him to retire to Bristol for the benefit of the air and the waters, and he died there Nov. 1802, aged 61. He published *Sacred Biography*, or the Characters of Scripture, 6 vols. 8vo. — *Miscellaneous Sermons*, 2 vols. 8vo. — and translated besides various authors from the French, *Lavater's Physiognomy* — *Saurin's Sermons* — *St. Pierre's Studies of Nature*, &c.

HUNTER, William, M. D. a famous physician and anatomist, born 23d May, 1718, at Kilbride, Lanarkshire. As he was the seventh of 10 children, he was intended by his father, who was a farmer, for an ac-

tive situation in the church. He was for five years at Glasgow, but while he hesitated to subscribe to the articles of faith, he became acquainted with Dr. Cullen, and thus his future pursuits were diverted from their original intention. After remaining three years in the house of his friend, he came in 1740 to Edinburgh, and the next year visited London, where he was recommended to the notice of his countryman Dr. James Douglas. The zeal and knowledge which he showed in anatomical studies, soon endeared him to this new friend, who took him into his house, made him tutor to his son, and enabled him to improve himself by attending various lectures on philosophy and medicine. The death of Dr. Douglas in 1742, left him his own master in his anatomical pursuits; and the next year he presented to the Royal society his essay on the Structure and Diseases of articulating Cartilages, and now acquired such reputation that he succeeded Mr. Sharpe as lecturer to a society of surgeons in Covent-garden, in 1746. The next year he was admitted member of the corporation of surgeons, and by degrees acquired high reputation in midwifery. In 1750 he obtained his doctor's degree from Glasgow, and in 1764, in consequence of his high celebrity, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. His practice was now so extensive that he took Mr. Hewson as his assistant lecturer and partner, but in 1770 this connexion was dissolved, and Hewson gave way to Mr. Cruikshank, a man of great acknowledged abilities. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and the next year he was admitted into the Antiquarian society, and appointed by the king anatomical professor. In 1781 he succeeded Dr. J. Fothergill as president of the London college of physicians, and was complimented with the honor of being elected member of several foreign societies. Thus distinguished, and thus respected as a medical man, he soon acquired an ample fortune, but with a commendable ambition he wished to apply it to the noblest and most beneficial purposes, the establishment of an anatomical school in London. Though in some degree thwarted in his application to government for a piece of ground in the Mews, he purchased some ground in Wind-mill street, and there erected a spacious house, where he removed in 1770 from Jermyn street. Here not merely private conveniences were the object of his wishes, but a spacious amphitheatre was built for the delivering of lectures, and a magnificent room was set apart for a museum. This museum was soon enriched not only with his own valuable preparations, but the presents of his friends and pupils, and all other curiosities in the animal and fossil kingdoms, which either favor or money could procure. Besides a cabinet of ancient medals, and a curious collection of shells, corals, &c. he placed there the most magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books accumulated by any living person since the days of Dr. Mead. Of this most valuable museum, which it is said cost above 20,000l. the use was permitted for 30 years to his nephew Matthew Baillie, and Mr. Cruikshank, and afterwards to become the property of the university of Glasgow. Dr. Hunter, besides the labors which he bestowed in the collection and arrangement of his museum, and in his lectures,

lectures, and extensive practice, devoted much of his time in making observations, which he communicated to those learned societies of which he was a member. His great and immortal work, the *Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus*, however, must remain a striking monument of his labor and application. It was begun 1751, but was not made public till 1775, that accuracy and truth might be displayed in every page. It is dedicated to the king, and is adorned by 34 beautiful plates, exhibiting those various delicate dissections in which he acknowledges that he had been assisted by his brother. Rich in fame and in fortune, Dr. Hunter formed the plan of retiring to Scotland about 10 years before his death; but his wish to purchase an estate in his native country, was retarded and finally prevented by the defective titles of the proprietor, and he determined never to remove from London. In the last part of life he was afflicted with the gout, but a paralytic stroke came at last to shorten his days. His friends wished to persuade themselves that his apprehensions were frivolous, but the description which he gave of his feelings proved too true, and he expired 30th March, 1783, exhibiting to his friend Dr. Combe the greatest resignation. If I had strength enough, said he, to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant it is to die. His remains were buried in the rector's vault of St. James's church, Westminster. The bulk of his fortune was bequeathed to his nephew Dr. Baillie. His life has been written by Dr. Simmons.

HUNTER, *John*, younger brother of Dr. Hunter, was born at Long Calderwood, 14th July 1728. When 10 years old, he lost his father, and this tended greatly to retard his advancement in knowledge, so that he was 20 years old before he became sensible of the propriety of applying himself to the study of some profession. The reputation of his brother excited him to surgical pursuits, and he joined him in London, 1758, and the next year he attended Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea hospital. After becoming a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, and visiting Scotland, he entered as gentleman commoner at St. Mary hall, Oxford, but without losing sight of his medical studies. In 1756 he was appointed house surgeon to St. George's hospital, and about that time was admitted by his brother as an assistant in his lectures. With the most zealous application he devoted himself to anatomical studies for ten long years, and was thus enabled not only to understand, but to explain and improve the art of comparative anatomy. The ramification of the olfactory nerves in the nose, the arteries of the gravid uterus, and the lymphatic vessels of birds, were among other important subjects, accurately ascertained and satisfactorily described. The excessive attention which he bestowed on his anatomical studies, had such an effect on his health, that to re-establish it he went abroad, and was surgeon on the staff with the army at Belleisle. At the end of the war in 1763, he returned to London, and devoted himself with increased activity to his favorite pursuits. In 1767 he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and the next year he went to reside in Jermyn street, in the house which his brother quitted to remove to Wind-mill street. In 1776

he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king, and began to find that from his experience and knowledge, he derived not only reputation, but honor and opulence. In 1783 he removed to Leicester square, where he had prepared a house for the reception of his valuable museum. Besides the appointment of surgeon to St. George's hospital, he was in 1786 nominated deputy surgeon-general to the army, and in 1790 he succeeded Mr. Adair as inspector-general of hospitals, and as surgeon-general to the army, in which year he resigned to his brother-in-law, Everard Home, his surgical lectures, which he found too laborious and inconvenient for the great avocations of his respectable and extensive practice. He was unfortunately subject to strong spasmodic affections in the heart since 1786, and as irritation generally produced those dangerous symptoms, he unfortunately met, in his visit at St. George's hospital, 16th Oct. 1793, some vexatious circumstance, and eager to check the feelings of his mind, he walked into another room, and while turning round to speak to a physician, he fell down and expired instantly without a groan. As an able experimentalist, John Hunter will long be remembered with respect and gratitude: the dexterity of his operations was equalled only by his patience and perseverance; and while he considered surgery only in its infancy, he directed all the powers of his mind to the investigation, and to the elucidation of truth in this most important science. His contributions to the transactions of the Royal society were numerous and valuable. His works are a treatise on the Natural History of the Human Teeth, 4to. 1771, with a second part 1778, — a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, 4to. — Observations on certain Parts of the Animal Economy, 4to. — a Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds, 4to. published after his death. His collection of comparative anatomy arranged in a clear order to exhibit the corresponding parts of animals, is most valuable, and reflects the highest praise on his labor, his assiduity, his judgment and his ardent zeal in the service of science. He married in 1771 the daughter of Mr. Home, surgeon to Burgoyne's regiment of light horse; by whom he had two sons and two daughters, of whom only one son and one daughter lived to years of maturity. The history of his life, and of his useful labors in the cause of humanity has been published by his brother-in-law and professional successor Mr. Everard Home.

HUNTINGDON, *Selina*, countess of, second daughter of Washington, earl Ferrers, was born 1707, and married lord Huntingdon, by whom she had four sons and three daughters. From habits of gaiety and scenes of dissipation, she became all at once, after a serious illness, grave, reserved, and melancholy. Her thoughts were wholly absorbed by religion, and she employed the ample resources which she possessed in disseminating her principles by the popular arts of Whitfield, Romaine, and other enthusiastic methodists. Not only her house in Park street was thrown open for the frequent assembling of these pious reformers, but chapels were built in various parts of the kingdom, and a college erected in Wales for the education of young persons in the future labors of the ministry. After many

HUS

many acts of extensive charity, and with the best intentions, this enthusiastic lady died in 1791.

HUNTINGTON, Robert, an English divine, born at Deorhyrst, Gloucestershire 1636. He was educated at Bristol, and then entered at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He left England 1670, as chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, and during 11 years' residence, he assiduously employed himself in the procuring of MSS. and in exploring the neighbouring countries. He visited Galilee, Jerusalem, Samaria, Cyprus, Palmyra, and Egypt. In 1682 he returned to England, and the following year took the degree of D. D. By the recommendation of bishop Fell, he was appointed to the mastership of Trinity college, Dublin; but the troubles of the revolution drove him back to England, and in 1691 he resigned his office. In 1692 he married, and was made rector of Great Hallingbury, Essex, and refused the bishopric of Kilmore in Ireland. In 1701 he however accepted that of Raphoe, and was consecrated the 20th of August; but he survived his honors but few days, as he died 2d Sept. 1701, and was buried in Trinity college chapel. He sold his fine collection of MSS. to the Bodleian for 700l. He published in the Philosophical Transactions, an Account of the porphyry pillars in Egypt, and it is his only work, besides some Observations in a Collection of Travels by Ray. His life was written by Dr. T. Smith, and 39 of his letters are there preserved.

HUNTORST, Gerard, a Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1592. He painted for some time in the service of Charles I. in England, but resided chiefly in Holland. His night pieces are much admired. The time of his death is unknown.

HURE, Charles, a French divine, born 1639, at Champigny-sur-Yonne, son of a laborer. He applied himself sedulously to letters, and to the Oriental languages, and was member of the Port-royal society, professor of languages in the university of Paris, and at last principal of the college of Bencourt. In his religious opinions he was considered a Jansenist. He died 1717. He wrote a Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. folio, inferior to that of Calmet—an edition of the Latin Testament—a French translation of the Testament, with notes—and a Sacred Grammar.

HUSS, John, a famous divine and martyr, born in Bohemia 1376, and educated at Prague, where he took his degrees, and entered into the ministry. The writings of Wickliff converted him from the superstitions of Rome, and with eloquent zeal he began to preach against the power and influence of the pope. His efforts proved successful, the papal authority began to be slighted in Bohemia, but the archbishop of Prague issued two mandates against the heresies of Wickliff, and the labors of Huss and his followers; and this exertion of power was soon seconded by a bull from Rome, for the suppression of all tenets offensive to the holy see. Huss exclaimed against these proceedings, and though summoned to Rome to answer for his conduct, he, supported by the favor of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, disregarded the pope's authority, and was excommunicated, and soon after

HUT

his friends and adherents were included in the same interdict. After causing, by his opposition to the the papal decrees, various tumults in Prague and Bohemia, Huss was prevailed upon to appear at the council of Constance, to give an account of his doctrines. The emperor Sigismund granted him his protection, and ensured security to his person; but when soon after he reached Constance 1414, he was seized as a heretic and imprisoned, and after a confinement of severe hardships, for six months, he was condemned without a hearing, and when he refused to recant his errors, he was tumultuously sentenced to be burnt. The emperor indeed complained of the contempt shown to his authority, and of the perfidy used towards the delinquent, but all in vain. Huss was inhumanly dragged to execution, he was stripped of his sacerdotal habit, deprived of his degrees, and with a paper crown on his head, with pictures of devils round, and the inscription of Herefiarch, he was burned alive, July 1415. He endured his torments with uncommon fortitude, and truly christian resignation. His ashes were collected and then sprinkled in the Rhine. His writings, which were numerous but violent, were afterwards, when printing was invented, published at Nuremburg 1558, and read with avidity.

HUTCHESON, Francis, an ingenious writer, born 8th Aug. 1694, in Ireland, son of a dissenting minister. After an excellent education, he removed in 1710 to Glasgow, where for some years he earnestly applied to philosophy, the learned languages, and divinity. On his return to Ireland, he took care of a small dissenting congregation in Dublin, and intended to remove into the north, when he was invited to settle in the capital, and to open an academy. He met here with great success, and the publication of his Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in which he was assisted by lord Moleworth, and bishop Syngue, soon recommended him to the notice of the great and learned, of lord Granville, the viceroy, of archbishop King, the primate Boulter, and others. In 1729 he left Ireland for Glasgow, where he became professor of philosophy. He died there highly respected in private life, as well as a public teacher, 1747, though his constitution seemed to promise a more extended life than 53 years. His System of Moral Philosophy, in three books, was published by his only son Francis, M. D., 1755, 2 vols. 4to. with an Account of his Life by Dr. Leechman. He wrote also a treatise on the Passions, and some philosophical papers, printed in Hibernicus' Letters.

HUTCHINS, John, author of the history and antiquities of Dorsetshire, was born 1698 at Bradford Peverell in that county. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, and was in 1729 presented to the living of Swyre, to Melcomb Horley 1733, and to Holy Trinity, Wareham 1743. He began in 1737 to collect materials for his history, which after much labor and many difficulties, was put to the press, but received not the author's last correcting hand. It was liberally patronized by the gentlemen of the county, and particularly by Dr. Cumming and Mr. Gough, and made its appearance in 1774, 2 vols. folio, for the benefit of the author's widow and daughter. He died 21st June,

June, 1773, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Wareham.

HUTCHINSON, *John*, the well known founder of a philosophical sect, was born at Spennythorn, Yorkshire, 1674. He received in the village school a plain education which was improved by the friendly communication of a gentleman who lodged in the house of his father, and at the age of 19 he became steward to Mr. Bathurst a Yorkshire gentleman. He afterwards held the same situation in the family of lord Scarborough, and in 1700 he undertook the same office under the duke of Somerset. While in the employment of his noble patron he travelled over various parts of England, and made a valuable collection of fossils, which it is said was afterwards presented to the university of Cambridge under the name of Dr. Woodward, who had been confidentially entrusted with the arrangement and description of them. Displeased with the harshness and treachery of his former friend, Hutchinson determined to commence author; but in relinquishing the service of the duke, he was liberally presented by him as master of the horse to the king, with the sinecure of purveyor to the royal stables, with a good house and a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and he was rewarded by his noble patron besides with the presentation of the living of Sutton, Suffex, which he bestowed on his friend Julius Bate. Thus in possession of independence he began to devote himself laboriously to studious pursuits, and in 1724 he published his first part of *Moses' Principia*, in which he severely ridiculed Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*, and by attacking the doctrine of gravitation he thus attempted to undermine the great fabric on which Newton's fame is built. In 1727 the second part of *Moses' Principia* appeared, in which he asserted against Newton's doctrines that a plenum and the air are the principles of the scripture philosophy. With a fanciful hypothesis he supported that the mysteries of the trinity may be drawn from the three grand agents in the system of nature, spirit, fire and light; and so fascinating were his arguments, that among others Dr. Samuel Clarke, declared himself a warm admirer of his doctrines. Hutchinson died 28th Aug. 1737, aged 63. In his temper he is described as violent; the mental powers which he derived from nature were great, and had they been early and properly cultivated he might have enriched his works with more judicious observations, and to learning have added the graces of elegant language. In his opinions Hutchinson was singular. He imagined that all knowledge is contained in the Hebrew scriptures, and therefore rejecting the points, he regarded every Hebrew root as containing some important meaning, and conveying the signification of some mental or spiritual thing. Though this fanciful and mysterious system was for a time defended with violence by the author, and supported zealously by his adherents, by the learned bishop Horne, by Jones, Spearman, and other pious divines, it gradually fell into disrepute, and is now no longer dreaded as the source of innovation and scepticism in the theological opinions long accepted and deservedly revered by the general bulk of mankind. All his works were collected in 12 vols. 8vo. 1748. Though dis-

tinguished as a writer he was also eminent as a mechanic, and his time-piece for the discovery of the longitude at sea, was seen and approved by Newton, Whiston, and other learned men.

HUTCHINSON, *John Hely*, an Irishman born 1715. By perseverance and the exertion of moderate abilities he rose to the offices of prime serjeant, of secretary of state, of provost of Trinity college, Dublin, with other lucrative employments. His avidity however was too great to escape the observation of political rivals, and lord North exclaimed in speaking of him, if this man had England and Ireland given him, he would still solicit the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden. He died 1794.

HUTTEN, *Ulric de*, a singular character, born 1488, of a respectable family at Steckenburg in Franconia. He studied at the abbey of Fulda, and took his master's degree at Frankfort on the Oder; but as his necessities grew upon him he entered the army of the emperor Maximilian, and was at the siege of Padua. His inclination led him to literary pursuits, but his father considered such employment as beneath the character of a gentleman, and therefore to please him he went in 1511 to Pavia to study the law. The siege and plunder of that city by the Swiss disturbed his plans, and he returned to Germany, and contrary to his father's wishes applied again to literature. He travelled through Bohemia and Moravia, often without money or resources except what charity bestowed; but on his introduction to the emperor, 1516, he was received with kindness, and in consequence of the popularity of his compositions he received from his hand the poetical crown. He afterwards entered again into the army where his intrepidity and courage became proverbial; but in 1519 he sighed again for the peaceful retreats of the muses, and after the disorders of a dissipated life, wished for a wife to take care of him, and in whose company he might unbend himself. He was a warm advocate for Luther's doctrines, and he published the pope's bull against that reformer with such sarcastic remarks and well directed railery that the sovereign pontiff commanded the elector of Mentz to send him the satirist bound hand and foot. He escaped however from the storm to the castle of Ebernberg, and implored the protection of the emperor and of the electors of Saxony and Mentz; but though persecuted he did not manifest less zeal against the see of Rome. He was afterwards at Basil, where he was refused an asylum in the house of Erasmus, an affront which he satirically repented. He died at last in an island of the lake of Zurich where he had taken refuge, Aug. 1523; but though he was such an advocate for the reformed religion and inveighed so bitterly against the corruptions and irregularities of the Romish church, he exhibited in his own life the most profligate manners, and fell a victim to a foul disease which his debauchery had brought upon him, and which he in vain attempted to remove. Though admired for his genius and learning, Hutten was violent and passionate in his temper, and what was said of Demosthenes was applied to him by Camerarius, that he would have turned the world upside down, had his power been equal to his will. His works are numerous, but chiefly satirical, so that

he has been compared by Thuanus to Lucian. His Latin poems were published 1538, 12mo. and have been since reprinted. He had also a share in the "Epistolæ Virorum Obscurorum," and printed editions of Pliny, Quintilian & Marcellinus, and of Livy, a manuscript copy of which he discovered 1518.

HUTTEN, *Jacob*, a Silesian in the 16th century; founder of an anabaptist sect, called the Bohemian or Moravian brethren. His tenets recommended equality among men, and therefore he exposed himself to the persecution of magistrates and constituted authorities. The time of his death is not mentioned, though it is said, perhaps falsely, that he was burnt as a heretic at Inspruck. His followers dispersed after his death, though the Moravians who adhered to Zinzendorff considered themselves as the true disciples of his doctrines.

HUTTER, *Elias*, a protestant divine, born at Ulric 1553. He was an able orientalist, and published a "Hebrew Bible," with the 117th psalm in 17 languages, "two Polyglots," one in four languages 1596, and the other in six, 1599. He died at Nuremberg after 1602.

HUTTER, *Leonard*, a learned divine, born at Ulm 1563. He studied at Strasburg, Leipsic, Jena, &c. and was theological professor at Wittenberg, and lastly rector of the university. He died of a fever 1616. He wrote *Compendium Theologiæ—Libri Christianæ Concordiæ—Collegium Theologicum*—and other theological works. He was a strenuous adherent to Luther's principles.

HUTTON, *Matthew*, an English bishop. He was born of poor parents in Lancashire, but he had the advantage of a tolerable education and was sent to Cambridge where he became fellow of Trinity college, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity. He afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, was made master of Pembroke hall and in 1567 preferred to the deanery of York. In 1589 he was made bishop of Durham, and five years after translated to York. He died 1605, aged 59.

HUYGENS, *Constantine*, author of 14 books of Latin poems and miscellanies, called *Monumenta Desultoria*, was born at the Hague, and became secretary to the prince of Orange, and president of his council. He died 1687, aged 91.

HUYGENS, *Christian*, a celebrated mathematician, son of the preceding, was born at the Hague 14th April 1629. From his very youth he discovered a strong genius for mathematics, and paid also great attention to music, arithmetic, geography, and mechanics. He for some time studied law at Leyden and Breda, but without relinquishing his favorite sciences, so that in 1651 he gave the world a specimen of his mathematical abilities, by the publication of his *Theoremata de Quadraturâ Hyperboles Ellipsis et Circuli ex dato Portionum Gravitatis Centro*. In 1649 he went to Holstein, and in 1655 to France where he took the degree of doctor of laws at Angiers. In 1658 he published at the Hague his *Horologium* with a model of a new invented pendulum, and the following year appeared his system of Saturn in which he discovered a satellite attending that planet, and ascertained the

existence of its permanent ring. In 1660 he again went to France, and the next year came to England, where he was made fellow of the Royal society. His improvements in polishing glasses, and in the air pump lately invented increased his fame; but he had a dispute with Wren and Wallis about the priority of discovering the laws of the collision of elastic bodies. In 1666 he went to reside at Paris in consequence of the flattering invitations of Colbert, and the honorable grant of a handsome pension. Here, constantly devoted to mathematical and scientific pursuits, he found his health gradually decline from excessive application, and in 1681 he left France for his native country, where he spent the remainder of life. He died at the Hague, 8th June 1695, in his 67th year, while his *Cosmotheoros*, a Latin treatise on the plurality of worlds was printing. This work appeared 1698, his *Opuscula Posthuma*, 1703, 4to. — and the next year his *Opera Varia*, in 4 vols. 4to. under the care of Gravefande. The same editor in 1728 published his *Opera Reliqua*, in 2 vols. 4to. — the first of which contains his treatises on Light and Gravity, and the second the *Opuscula Posthuma*. His works have been collected in 6 vols. 4to. Huygens was a great as well as a learned character, in virtue, in cheerfulness and private worth equalled by few. He was never married.

HUYSUM, *Justus Van*, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam. He died 1716, aged 57. He was the pupil of N. Berchem and excelled in painting battles, landscapes and flowers.

HUYSUM, *John Van*, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam 1682. He became so celebrated as a painter that his pieces sold for a very high price. He was so jealous of his fame that he never admitted any person to see him paint, and therefore his mode of mixing the tints and preserving the lustre of colors remained an impenetrable secret. He died 1749. His brothers *Justus* and *Jacob* were also excellent painters. *Justus* died at the age of 22, and *Jacob* 1740, aged 60.

HYDE, *Edward*, earl of Clarendon, and lord chancellor of England was descended from an ancient Cheshire family, and born at Dinton, Wilts, 16th Feb. 1608. In 1622 he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, and on being disappointed in a fellowship at Exeter college, he removed to the Middle Temple, where he ardently devoted himself to the study of the law. In the parliament of 1640 he sat for Wootton Bassett, and distinguished himself as a speaker. He was elected for Saltsash in the long parliament, and so well established was his reputation as an orator, and a man of influence, that when the commons presented articles of impeachment against the judges Davenport, Weston, and Trevor, he was commissioned to carry them to the lords, and he introduced them in a most excellent and energetic speech. He was not however so fully devoted to party as to forget his duties, the respect he had for the integrity of the church and the honor of the crown, would not permit him to assent to the measures which banished the bishops from parliament, and though one of the committee against the persecuted Strafford, he soon abandoned the office, and opposed the attainder when he perceived the violence

and vindictive animosity of his accusers. With an equal spirit of virtue and patriotism he inveighed against the ordinance for raising the militia against the king, and when he saw his moderation suspected, he left the parliament, and in 1642 withdrew to the king at York. His abilities were well known to the unfortunate monarch, who soon after knighted him, and appointed him chancellor of the exchequer, and a privy counsellor. In 1643 he attended the parliament at Oxford, and the next year he was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and afterwards went as secretary and assistant counsellor to the prince of Wales in his excursion into Wales. On the ruin of the royal cause, he passed into the Scilly islands, and in 1645 to Jersey, where he began to write his history of the rebellion. In 1648 on the king's death, he went to join his new master at Paris, and the next year he was sent with lord Cottington as ambassador extraordinary to Spain. He afterwards was made secretary of state, and in 1657 raised to the office of lord chancellor, which he continued to hold at the restoration. On his return to England with the king in 1660, he was made chancellor of Oxford, and created a peer, and the following year raised to the dignity of an earl. These high honors were due to his services, his prudence, and his moderation, and while he wished to restore the prerogatives of the crown, he was zealously employed in establishing the liberties of the people on a solid and permanent basis. Envy, however, is the attendant on greatness and virtue, and the elevation of his daughter, to be the wife of the duke of York, contributed perhaps more to his downfall than the firmness and courage with which he watched over the rights of the church, and the true interests of the kingdom against the intrigues of the catholics, and the machinations of the dissenters. He was first attacked in 1663, by lord Bristol, who exhibited against him 16 charges of high treason, but though the malice of the accusation, and the inconsistency of his adversary were too glaring not to be rejected with indignation, the public odium still was directed against him. His building of a magnificent house was converted in 1664 as an engine of accusation against him, and while his enemies charged him with thus lavishing the sums of money which they pretended he had received for selling Dunkirk, his conduct though virtuous in the extreme, became so suspected, that the king in 1667 dismissed him from the office of chancellor. His dismissal was immediately followed by his impeachment, but he avoided the impending storm, by flying into France, and consequently an act of banishment was passed against him. From Rouen he retired to Evreux in 1668, where one night he was attacked by a body of English seamen, who dragged him from his bed into the yard, and were going to dispatch him, had not in the violent scuffle, their lieutenant opportunely come to disarm them and save his life. He afterwards went to Montpellier, and then returned to Moulins 1672, and the next year settled at Rouen, where he died 9th Dec. His body was brought to England and interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey. He was twice married: by his

first wife he had no children, and by the second, he had four sons and two daughters, of which Anne, the eldest, married the duke of York, and became mother of Mary and Anne, successively queens of England. Besides his most valuable history of the rebellion, which was completed about 1673, and which was best edited at Oxford both in folio and in 8vo. lord Clarendon wrote animadversions on Mr. Cressy's book, called Fanaticism, fanatically imputed to the catholic church by Dr. Stillingfleet, 8vo. 1672 — A Survey of Hobbes' Leviathan, 4to. — Miscellaneous Tracts, collected and printed in one vol. fol. — an Account of his own Life to his Banishment, printed 1759 — The disgrace and the dismissal of Clarendon from the service of the king are attributed by some to the ridicule of Buckingham and other dissipated favorites, who amused their licentious monarch with mimicking the personal consequence of the chancellor. While with a pair of bellows before him, to represent the purse and a fire-shovel for the mace, Buckingham thus insulted the dignity of Clarendon, Charles unfortunately forgot in the jest the services of his faithful and loyal servant, and listened with greater pleasure to the vile insinuations of his concubines, than he respected the integrity, the wisdom, and the virtues of the friend of his father, and the supporter of his throne.

HYDE, *Henry*, earl of Clarendon, son of the chancellor, was born 1638. He was early employed in the correspondence carried on by his father, as secrecy was very requisite in the management of the king's affairs. At the restoration he was made M. A. at Oxford, and afterwards appointed chamberlain to the queen. He was so much dissatisfied with the illiberal treatment which his father had met with from the court, that he opposed the measures of ministers in parliament, and distinguished himself among the most eloquent speakers. On his father's death he took his seat in the house of lords, still in the ranks of opposition; but his zealous exertions against the bill of exclusion restored him to favor, and in 1680 he was made a privy counsellor, and on James' accession sent as viceroy to Ireland. His attachment to the protestants however was displeasing to a popish ministry; he was removed from Ireland, to make room for Tyrconnel, but on the abdication of the king, he refused to take the oaths of allegiance to William, and was therefore sent to the tower. After some months' confinement he retired into the country, and spent the remainder of his days in peace and privacy. He died 1709, aged 71. His State Letters, and his Diary for 1687, 1688 and 1690, were published 2 vols. 4to. 1763, at Oxford.

HYDE, *Lawrence*, second son of the chancellor, was, from the consequence of his family, early engaged about the court. He was made in 1661 master of the robes to the king, and in 1676 he was sent as ambassador to Poland, and was present as plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. He was made first lord of the treasury in 1679, and warmly opposed the bill which was brought into parliament to exclude the duke of York from the succession, and for his services he was raised to the peerage in 1681, by the title

of viscount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rochester. He was in 1684 appointed president of the council, lord treasurer, and in 1685 made knight of the garter, but though thus favored by the court, he refused to change his religion at the pressing solicitations of his new sovereign, the second James, and thus sacrificed his place to his principles. At the revolution he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was sent in 1700 to Ireland as lord lieutenant. His abilities recommended him equally to the next reign, as under Anne he was made president of the council. He died 1711, deservedly respected as an able statesman. The dedication of lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was by him.

HYDE, *Thomas*, a learned writer, born 29th June 1636, at Billingsley, near Bridgenorth, Salop, where his father was minister. After studying the oriental languages under his father, he went to King's college, Cambridge, and was soon after recommended by Wheelock, an able linguist, to Walton, afterwards bishop of Chester, whom he assisted in the completion of his polyglott bible. His services were such in the transcribing of the characters, in the correction, and also in the setting forth of the Persian pentateuch, that the learned editor acknowledged in the handsomest terms his abilities, and his meritorious assistance. In 1658 he entered at Queen's college, Oxford, and the year after by the direction of Richard Cromwell, the chancellor of the university, he was with every mark of respect, admitted M. A. He was afterwards elected under-librarian, and then head-librarian to the Bodleian, and in 1665 he published a Latin translation of Uleigh Beig's Observations on the Longitude and Latitude of the Stars. In 1666 he was made prebendary of Sarum, in 1678 archdeacon of Gloucester, in 1682 he took the degree of D. D. and in 1691 he was elected Arabic professor on Dr. Pocock's death. In 1697 he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ-church, and in 1701 resigned the Bodleian. He died 18th Feb. 1703 at Christ-church. He was interpreter and secretary for oriental languages to Charles II. and his two successors, and for learning, judgment, and extensive information he was deservedly esteemed. The best known and most valuable of his works is, *Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum*, &c. published 1700, in 4to. dedicated to lord Somers, and abounding in most interesting and curious particulars concerning the theology, history, and learning of Eastern nations.

HYDER-ALLY-KHAN, an Asiatic prince, born at Dinavelli, in the Myfore. He served under his father, and after his death 1751, he joined his brother, who was in alliance with France. His intrepidity in the field, and a series of successful enterprizes against the Mahrattas, and against the English power in the East, raised him not only to the rank of generalissimo of the king of Myfore's forces, but to the independent power of Suba of Servia. The sovereignty which his

valor had acquired, he maintained by wisdom and sound policy, and only regarding the Europeans as intruders in the country, he formed the most artful and formidable plans for the complete expulsion of the English from Asia. The treaty which he had made in 1769 was violated in 1780; but the forces of Hyder were unable, though very numerous, to withstand the bravery of the English troops, and the military skill of sir Eyre Coote. Hyder died in 1782, and was succeeded in his possessions by his son *Tippoo Saib*, who possessed equal valor, and was animated with the same hatred against the English name.

HYGINUS, *Caius Julius*, a Spaniard, the freed-man of Augustus, was author of *Poeticon Astronomicum*, and other Latin works.

HYGINUS, a philosopher of Athens, who succeeded Telephorus as pope of Rome 153, and suffered martyrdom three years after. He was canonized. Two decretals are falsely imputed to him.

HYLL, *Albayn*, a physician in the 16th century, who studied at Oxford, and afterwards took a doctor's degree abroad. He wrote on Galen, and died in London 1559. Some call him a native of Wales, others of Scotland.

HYPATIA, daughter of Theon, of Alexandria, succeeded her father in his school of philosophy, and maintained a high character for learning, and for female virtues. She was murdered in a tumult by the monks of Alexandria, A. D. 415. Her works are lost.

HYPERIDES, a disciple of Plato, who by accusing Demosthenes of bribery, procured his banishment from Athens. He was put to death by Antipater, 322 B. C.

HYPERIUS, *Andrew Gerard*, a divine, born at Ypres. He studied in France, which he left upon embracing the reformation. He came to England, and was afterwards divinity professor at Marburg, where he died 1564, having published 7 vols. folio, on divinity subjects, &c.

HYPSICLES, a mathematician of Alexandria under M. Aurelius, and Verus.

HYRCANUS, *John*, prince and-high priest of the Jews, after his father Simon. He by his firmness restored his countrymen to their independence from the power of Antiochus, king of Syria. He died 106 B. C. and was succeeded by his son, the second *Hyrchanus*, who died B. C. 30.

HYWELL, *ap Owain*, a prince of North Wales who in vain endeavoured to succeed his father on the throne in preference to his brothers. When defeated he retired to Ireland, where he died 1171.

HYWELL, *ap Morgan*, a prince of Glamorgan, who died 1043, aged 130. Longevity seems to have been hereditary in his family, as three of his relations lived to nearly the same age.

HYWELL, *Dda*, or *Good*, a legislator of Wales, who died 948.

J.

JAC

JAAPHAN, *Ebn Tophail*, an Arabian philosopher at the end of the twelfth century, author of a romance, called the History of Hai Ebn Yokdhan, in which he asserts that by the light of nature, a man may acquire a knowledge of things, and of God. It was published with a Latin translation 1671, by E. Pococke, and in 1708 appeared in English by Simon Ockley.

JABLONSKI, *Daniel Ernest*, a popish divine, born 20th Nov. 1660, at Dantzic. He studied in Germany, and afterwards visited Holland and England. He was afterwards minister of Magdeburg, Lissa, Koningberg, and Berlin, and he zealously opposed infidelity, and endeavoured in his ecclesiastical capacity, but in vain, to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists. He translated into Latin, Bentley's Sermons and Boyle's Lectures, and wrote some Dissertations on the Land of Gessen, and other works highly esteemed. He died May 1741.

JABLONSKI, *Theodore*, counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary to the royal society of sciences at Berlin, was a man of extensive erudition, and highly esteemed for his private virtues. He was so modest that he did not prefix his name to his works. He wrote *Dictionnaire Francois et Allemand, & Allemand Francois* 1711 — a *Course of Morality* in German 1713 — *Dictionnaire universel des Arts & des Sciences* 1721 — and a *Translation of Tacitus de Mor.* Germ. 1724.

JABLONSKI, *Paul Ernest*, son of Daniel Ernest, was born 1693, at Berlin, and became theology professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He wrote *Disquisitio de Linguâ Lycaonicâ de Memnone Græcorum* — *Institutiones Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 2 vols. 8vo. — e, *Pantheon Ægyptiorum*, a learned work, 3 vols. 8vo. He died 1757.

JABLONSKI, *Charles Gustavus*, author of a natural history of insects, was member of the society of Halle, and died 1787.

JACETIUS, *Francis de Cataneis*, an Italian writer, born at Florence 1466. He was the disciple and successor of Marsilius Ficinus, as professor of Platonic philosophy at Florence, and died 1552. He wrote a treatise of beauty, and another of love, according to Plato, and other works, printed together at Basil 1563.

JACHAIA, *Ben Joseph*, a Portuguese rabbi, born at Lisbon, where he died 1539. He wrote among other things, a paraphrase on Daniel, in which he promised a speedy restoration to his nation.

JACKSON, *Thomas*, an English divine, born 1579 at Willowing, county of Durham. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, 1595, and the year after removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was elected fellow in

JAC

1606. He became D.D. 1622, and two years after took a living, and also the vicarage of Newcastle, which he resigned in 1630, when elected president of his college. In 1635, he was made prebend of Winchester by the friendship of Neil, bishop of Durham and of Laud, and in 1638 he was raised to the deanery of Peterborough. He died 1640, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, singular piety, and of an exemplary character. He was well acquainted with the fathers, and his works, which are numerous, display great knowledge of scripture. They were published in 3 vols. folio, consisting of sermons, besides commentaries on the apostles' creed. They were much admired by bishop Horne, as well as by Mr. Merrick of Trinity college, Oxford.

JACKSON, *John*, an English divine, born 4th April 1686, at Leney, Yorkshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Doncaster school, and afterwards entered at Jesus', Cambridge, where he studied Hebrew under Ockley. In 1710 he was presented to the living of Rossington by the corporation of Doncaster, and married 1712. He was refused the degree of M. A. at Cambridge, in consequence it is said of his heretical opinions; and by embracing tenets opposite to the church, he embroiled himself greatly at Leicester, where he went to reside as confrater of Wigston hospital. As he refused to subscribe to the articles, he lost in 1724 a prebend in Salisbury church, though on the death of his friend Dr. Clarke, in 1729 he succeeded to the mastership of Wigston hospital by the presentation of the duke of Rutland. As he was fond of controversy, his works are numerous on theological subjects, and display labor, judgment and learning. It is to be lamented, that he showed such virulence in his conduct, which drew upon him the resentment of the clergy, so that he was at Bath, refused the sacrament, and in Leicester forcibly denied the use of the pulpit. He opposed the doctrine of the trinity, and attacked Warburton and others, even some of his friends, in his pamphlets. His last, and by far his best work, is "Chronological Antiquities" 3 vols. 4to. 1752. He prepared materials for an edition of the Greek testament, of which however, his infirmities prevented the publication. He died 12th May 1763, leaving four children only, out of the 12 whom his wife bore him. Memoirs of him were published by Dr. Sutton, of Leicester, 1764.

JACKSON, *Arthur*, a divine, ejected from his living of St. Faith, in London, 1662, for nonconformity. He was afterwards imprisoned, and fined 500l. for refusing to give evidence against Christopher Love. He was chosen at the restoration to present, in the name of the assembly of divines, a bible to Charles II. and

was

was also one, of the ministers who attended the Savoy conference. He wrote a commentary on the bible, 3 vols. 4to. and died 1666.

JACKSON, *William*, a native of Exeter, eminent as a musical composer, and as a writer. He first studied music at Exeter, and afterwards removed to London under the care of Mr. Travers, and in 1777 was chosen organist of St. Peter's church in his native town, where he died 1803, aged 73. Besides books of songs, hymns, sonatas, canzonets, &c. of merit, he wrote 30 letters on various subjects lately edited, a third time — the four Ages 8vo. — Treatise on the present State of Music, 12mo. — Papers in the essays of the Exeter society, &c. One of his sons was ambassador at the court of Sardinia, afterwards in France, and at Berlin, and another accompanied lord Macartney, as his secretary to China.

JACOB, son of Isaac and Rebecca, obtained from his elder brother, Esau, his birthright, and also by the advice of his mother, his father's blessing. This conduct drew upon him the vengeance of Esau, which he avoided by flying to Padan-aran, where he served his uncle Laban for 14 years, and obtained his two daughters, Leah and Rachael, for wives. He was afterwards reconciled to his brother, and went to Egypt with all his family, in consequence of the elevation of his son Joseph to the supreme power of the country under Pharaoh. He died in Egypt, B. C. 1689, aged 147. The name of Israel, given to him by an angel, descended to his posterity called Israelites.

JACOB, *Henry*, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards retired to his living, and died 1621, aged 60. He is author of some treatises against the Brownists, and of a work on our Saviour's sufferings.

JACOB, *Henry*, son of the preceding, became an able Orientalist under Erpenius. He was fellow of Merton college, Oxford, but was ejected during the civil wars, and died at Canterbury 1652, aged 44. He wrote, according to Wood, Delphi Phœnicizantes, edited by Dickenfon — and other works, still in MS.

JACOB, *Giles*, an able lawyer, author of a Law Dictionary — the Lives and Characters of English Poets — and other valuable works, died 1744, aged 54.

JACOB, a Cistercian monk in Hungary, who assembled a number of peasants in France and Germany, on pretence of going with this fanatical multitude to deliver the Holy Land from the infidels. He pretended also to be commissioned by the Virgin to set Lewis, king of France, at liberty, who had been made prisoner by the Saracens, and for this purpose he preached a crusade; but the government at last refused to countenance the measure; and therefore the enthusiastic zealots were dispersed, and Jacob soon after murdered by a butcher in the beginning of the 13th century.

JACOB AL BARDAI, a disciple of Severus, and an able leader of the Eutychians, who from him were called Jacobites.

JACOB, *Ben Naphthali*, a rabbi of the 5th century, of the sect of the Masorites, educated at Tiberias in Palestine. The invention of points in the Hebrew

letters, instead of vowels, is attributed to him, and to his friend Ben Affer, in the year 476.

JACOB, *Ben Hajim*, a rabbi of the 16th century, known as the editor of the Masora and Hebrew bible, with the Chaldee paraphrase, &c. Venice, 4 vols. folio, 1525, much esteemed by the Jews.

JACOBÆUS, *Oliker*, professor of philosophy and physics at Copenhagen, was born July 1650, at Arhusen, Jutland, where his father was bishop. After studying at Copenhagen, he travelled over France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands, and on his return was honorably received by his university, who appointed him professor, and by the Danish king, who gave him the management of his cabinet of curiosities, and made him counsellor of his court of justice. The loss of his wife in 1698 robbed him of all his happiness, and though he attempted to avert his grief by a second marriage, he fell a sacrifice to his melancholy 1701. He left six sons by his first wife. He wrote de Ranis & Lacertis Dissertatio — Oratio in Obitu T. Bartholini, his father-in-law — Gaudia Arctoi Orbis, &c. besides some elegant Latin poems.

JACOBS, *Jurian*, a painter of Switzerland, the disciple of Francis Snyders. The animals which he introduced in his historical pieces, were finished in a very animated style. He died 1664, aged 54.

JACOMB, *Thomas*, D. D. a native of Leicestershire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Cambridge, to become fellow of Trinity college. In 1647 he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, from which he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He died 1687, in the family of lady Exeter, where he had found protection and maintenance. He wrote a treatise of Holy Dedication — Sermons — a Commentary on the eighth of Romans — and contributed also to the continuation of Pool's Annotations.

JACOPONE, *da Todi*, an Italian poet, contemporary with Dante. On becoming a widower, he distributed his property to the poor, and entered into the order of Minors, and acquired the surname of the Happy, in consequence of his character of sanctity. He wrote several canticles, full of fire and zeal, besides Stabat Mater, a Latin poem. He died very old, 1306. The best edition of his Canticles is that of Venice, 1617, 4to. with notes.

JACQUELOT, *Isaac*, a protestant minister of Vassy, born 1647. He retired to Heidelberg and the Hague at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then became chaplain to the king of Prussia, who had accidentally heard him preach. He died at Berlin 1708. He wrote Dissertations on the Messiah — 2 vols. of Sermons — letters to the French Bishops — and some controversial tracts.

JACQUET, *Lewis*, a native of Lyons, who died 1793, aged 61. It is said that he resembled in his manners, the famous J. J. Rousseau, and therefore he was his warm admirer and imitator. His parallel between Greek and French tragic poets, possessed great merit, and some of his essays were honored with the laurel by the Besançon academy.

JACQUIER, *Francis*, a native of Vitry, who died at Rome 1788, aged 77. He was eminent as a divine and

and mathematician, and wrote, assisted by Le Sueur, Newton's *Philos. Natur. Principia Mathem.* 4 vols. 4to. — *Institutiones Philos. ad Studia Theol. accomm.* 5 vols. 12mo. He published besides a treatise of Algebra, and other works in Italian.

JADDUS, was high priest of Judæa when Alexander approached Jerusalem, determined to destroy it, and by meeting the monarch in his pontifical robes, he converted his resentment into reverence, and to the offering of sacrifices to the God of Israel.

JADELOT, *Nicholas*, a native of Nancy, who died there, 26th June 1793, aged 57. He was eminent as a physician, and was author of the *Pictures of Animal Economy*, 8vo. — a *Complete Course of Anatomy*, folio — *Physica Hominis Sani*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Pharmacopœia for the Poor*, 8vo. &c.

JAEGER, *John Wolfgang*, a Lutheran divine, born at Stutgard, where the duke of Wirtemberg, whose son he had educated, made him his counsellor, and also preacher of the cathedral, and abbot of the monastery of Adelberg. In 1702 he was made divinity professor, chancellor of the university, and provost of Tübingen, and died 1720. He wrote, *Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane* — a *Compendium of Divinity* — *Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius* — a treatise of *Laws* — *Spinoza's Life and Doctrines* examined, and other Latin works.

JAGO, *Richard*, an English poet, born 11th Oct. 1715, at Beaudefert, Henley, Warwickshire, where his father was rector. From Solihul school, where he had among his fellow pupils, Shenstone, he went in 1732 as servitor to University college. In 1737 he took orders, and in 1744 married a clergyman's daughter, by whom he had several children, and who left him a widower in 1751. He obtained the livings of Harbury and Chesterton, 1746, and in 1754 lord Clare obtained for him the vicarage of Snitterfield, and in 1771, his patron, lord Willoughby de Broke, gave him instead of Harbury, Kilmcote in Leicestershire, worth 300l. a-year. His elegy on the Blackbirds appeared in 1752, in Hawkesworth's *Adventurer*, and as it was anonymous, it was attributed to various authors, and especially to Gilbert West. He died after a short illness, 8th May 1781, aged 66, and was buried in a vault at Snitterfield. Three of his daughters survived him. By his second wife, married 1759, he had no children. His most admired performance is *Edgehill*, a descriptive poem, in blank verse, 1767. His life has been written by his friend Hylton.

JAILLOT, *Alexis Hulert*, a French sculptor, who, by marrying the daughter of a map colorer, adopted his father-in-law's profession, and soon excelled in the execution of maps. He engraved in a very neat manner, the designs of the Sanfons, and labored till his death in 1721, in geographical studies. His maps of France are valuable, but that of Lorraine is the best. One of his daughters married Renou, who assumed the name of Jaillot, and became geographer to the king. He died 5th April, 1780. His *Recherches Critiques, Historiques, &c. sur Paris, &c.* 5 vols. 8vo. 1772, is a correct, interesting, and much admired work.

JAMBLICUS, an Arabian king, deprived by Augustus

of his dominions for supporting Antony at the battle of Actium. His son was restored to the throne, B. C. 22.

JAMBLICUS, a Greek author in the age of Marcus Aurelius.

JAMBLICUS, a native of Apamea in the reign of Julian. He wrote the *Life of Pythagoras, &c.* and was poisoned under Valens, A. D. 363.

JAMBLICUS, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry, and was eminent for his eloquence, and the respectability of his pupils. He died under Constantine.

JAMES, *St.* the great, son of Zebedee and Salome, was a fisherman, and was called with his brother John, while mending their nets, to become apostles, by our Saviour. He was present with his brother and Peter at the transfiguration of his blessed master; and after the crucifixion, he preached the gospel to the Jews who were dispersed in the neighbouring towns of Syria. On his return to Judea, he was seized by Herod Agrippa, and cruelly put to death with the sword, A. D. 44.

JAMES, *St.* the less, brother of Simon and Jude, was also one of the apostles, and received the surname of Just, on account of the great virtues of his character. He was the first appointed bishop of Jerusalem, and for his firmness he was called by St. Paul, one of the pillars of the church. He was put to death with the blow of a fuller's club, under Ananias the high-priest, A. D. 62, who in vain wished to persuade him to renounce the name and the religion of his Saviour. His epistle to the dispersed Hebrew converts, is preserved among the canonical books of the New Testament.

JAMES, *St.* a bishop of Nisibis, distinguished by his patriotism, his zeal, and unbounded benevolence, when his country was besieged by the Persians. He died about 350. His works were printed, Rome, 1736, folio.

JAMES I. king of Scotland, after his father Robert III. was taken by the English as he was crossing over to France. After a severe imprisonment of 18 years, he was set at liberty on condition of marrying Jane, daughter of the earl of Somerset, 1424. He severely punished those who had governed his kingdom in his absence; and in consequence of these harsh measures, he was assassinated in his bed by their relations, and died pierced with 36 wounds, 1437.

JAMES II. king of Scotland, succeeded at the age of seven to his father, James I. and ably supported Charles VII. of France in his war against the English. He punished some of his barons, who had revolted against him, and he was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 3d Aug. 1460, aged 29, by a cannon shot, and after his death, his queen, Mary of Guelders, continued the attack, and took the town.

JAMES III. succeeded his father James II. on the throne of Scotland, and rendered himself odious by his cruelties. He put to death his brother John, but Alexander his other brother escaped the fatal blow aimed against him, and levied war against the tyrant. James, defeated in a battle by his rebellious subjects, fell from his horse, and was at last put to death in a mill by the pursuing enemy, 11th June, 1488.

JAMES IV. succeeded his father James III. at the age of 16, and showed himself religious, active, and patriotic. He defeated some of his rebellious barons, and assisted Lewis XII. of France against the English, but was unfortunately slain in the fatal battle of Flodden field, 1513. He instituted the order of the Thistle, or of St. Andrew.

JAMES V. of Scotland, succeeded at the death of his father, James IV. though only 18 months' old. His minority was governed by his mother, Margaret of England, but at the age of 17 he assumed the reins of government, and assisted Francis I. against Charles V. and in consequence of his services, he received, 1535, Magdalen, the French king's daughter, who died two years after. He afterwards married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Lewis of Orleans, and died 13th Dec. 1542, leaving his dominions to his only child, Mary Stuart, who was born only eight days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues, and the firmness with which he supported the religious establishment of his country.

JAMES, VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, was son of Henry earl of Darnley, and Mary the daughter of James V. and was born 1566. The conduct of his mother had so irritated the nobles that she was obliged by her rebellious subjects to resign the crown to her son in 1566, and James who had displayed great moderation and prudence in Scotland, was called, on the death of Elizabeth to fill the English throne 1603. His accession was attended with dissatisfaction on the part of some of the English nobles, and lords Cobham, and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh were arrested on pretence of a conspiracy to destroy the king and his son prince Henry. A more dreadful catastrophe awaited him from the catholics whom he had rendered him enemies, by the severity of his treatment toward them; but when the parliament house was doomed to be blown up by gun powder with the king, the lords and commons, the plot was happily discovered by the sagacity of the monarch, and the ringleaders were seized and executed. James was naturally fond of peace, and during 20 years of his reign, his subjects enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The interests and the dignity of the nation perhaps might have required more vigorous measures, especially in supporting the rights of the protestants and of the elector Palatine who had married the king's daughter; but the cultivation of commerce, and a friendly intercourse with the rest of the world were more congenial to the sentiments of the monarch. In the extension of his prerogative James rendered himself not only oppressive, but often ridiculous, and while he argued with his parliament, and enlarged on the divine and absolute rights of kings he taught the factious to dispute his authority, and to prepare that opposition which proved so fatal to his successor. Though learned and intelligent he chose for his favorites the most ignorant and worthless, and the partiality which he showed to Carr, earl of Somerset, and to Villiers, duke of Buckingham, reflect little honor on his judgment or his heart. In his fondness for controversial learning he founded Chelsea college for the support of a number of polemical divines whose abilities and labors might be directed to oppose and

refute the Roman catholics. James died at Theobalds, 8th April, 1625, aged 59, after a reign of 22 years, and he was buried in Westminster abbey. By his wife Anne of Denmark, whom he married 1590, he had Henry and Robert who died young, Charles his successor, and Elizabeth who married Frederic V. elector Palatine. His works which consisted of a Commentary on the Revelations, in which he terms the Pope Antichrist — Basilicon Doron, or Advice to his Son — Demonology, or Discourse on Witchcraft — a Counterblast against Tobacco, &c. were published in 1 vol folio, 1619. Though James deserved to be commended for his love of peace, and for his moderation, yet his character must descend to posterity with every mark of detestation for his cruel conduct towards the virtuous and patriotic Raleigh whom he wantonly caused to be beheaded 15 years after his sentence, and after he had granted him his protection, and employed him in the service of his country.

JAMES, II. of England, succeeded his brother the second Charles 1684. He was born at London 14th Oct. 1683, and at his birth proclaimed duke of York. On the death of his father, he escaped to France, and distinguished himself in the French service by his courage and military skill. At the restoration he was declared admiral of England, and obtained in 1665, a celebrated victory over Opdam, the Dutch admiral; but in 1672, he was defeated by Ruyter, though supported by the French fleet. His valor had endeared him to the English, and though his principles, which were strongly attached to the popish religion, were censured by the parliament, he ascended the throne on the death of his brother; but the virtues of the private man unfortunately disappeared in the king. James became arbitrary, cruel, and oppressive, and in his wish to establish the Roman catholic religion in the kingdom, he rudely invaded the rights and privileges of his subjects, and paid no regard to the opinions and prejudices of a people, who had a few years before conducted his father to the scaffold. The murmurs of the English were not uttered in vain. William, prince of Orange, who had married the king's daughter, was persuaded to invade the kingdom, and James, terrified at the success of his enemy, and the ingratitude of his courtiers, fled to France, 1688. He afterwards attacked Ireland, but this effort for the recovery of his lost dominions, and the intrigues of his catholic adherents, were unable to shake the popularity of William. James died at St. Germain's, a pensioner on the bounty of the French king, 16th Sept. 1701, aged 68. By his first wife, Anne, daughter of lord Clarendon, he had two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively queens of England; and by his second wife, the princess of Modena, he had a son, called the Pretender, acknowledged by the Roman catholic princes, under the name of James III. This son died at Rome, 2d Jan. 1766, and his son, Charles Edward, the pretender, so well known by his invasion of Scotland in 1745, died at Florence, 31st Jan. 1788, aged 68. Henry Benedict, cardinal of York, brother to Charles Edward, died lately at Rome, and thus that branch of the Stuart family is become extinct.

JAMES I. king of Arragon, surnamed the warrior, succeeded his father, Peter the catholic, 1213. He defeated some of his nobles who had raised an insurrection against him, and afterwards he conquered the kingdoms of Majorca, Minorca, Valentia, and other places from the Moors. He also supported himself against the encroachments of the papal power, and died at Xativa, 27th of July 1276, aged 70. Before he expired, he resigned the crown into the hands of his successor, and put on the habit of a Cistercian monk, with the superstitious hope of thus reconciling heaven, and obtaining forgiveness for the irregularities and the licentiousness of his life.

JAMES II. king of Arragon, son of Peter III. succeeded his brother, Alphonso III. 1291. He conquered Sicily, and waged a long war against the Moors, and the people of Navarre. He had the good fortune to unite Valentia and Catalonia to his crown, and he died at Barcelona, 3d Nov. 1327, aged 66, deservedly respected for his moderation, his courage, benevolence, and magnanimity.

JAMES of Voragine, provincial of the Dominicans, compiled the Golden Legend, a work of fabulous stories, often edited. He died 1298. The best edition of the Golden Legend is that of 1470.

JAMES, Thomas, an English divine, born at Newport, isle of Wight, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1593. He distinguished himself as a collector of curious MSS. and published a catalogue of such as were in the colleges of the university, and was the first librarian appointed by sir Thomas Bodley, in his newly established library. He was made by the bishop sub-dean of Wells, and took his degree of D. D. 1614, and was afterwards presented by the archbishop to Mongeham, in Kent. These and other pieces of preferment, were not undeserved. He showed himself a most active divine against the papists, and proposed various plans for the collating of the MSS. of the fathers, which might not only advance the cause of science, but defeat the forgeries and the views of the catholics, which however failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford 1632, aged about 51. His works are all respectable, the best known of which is, a treatise of the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, published 1611, 4to. and re-printed 1688, 8vo. He was the correspondent, among others, of Usher.

JAMES, Richard, nephew of the preceding, was of Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was made fellow 1615. In 1619 he travelled through Wales and Scotland, and then passed into Russia, on which he published some observations. He was well skilled in the learned languages, as well as in Italian, French, and Spanish, and so extensive was his information, that he was of great assistance to Selden in the drawing up of his Marmora Arundeliana, and to sir Robert Cotton and his son, in the arrangement of their noble library. His abilities as a scholar and a critic, were said to be superior to those of his uncle. He died 1638. When confined through suspicion, by the House of Lords, 1629, he wrote a copy of English verses, prefixed

to his works, afterwards presented to the Bodleian library.

JAMES, Robert, M. D. an English physician, best known by his preparation of a very useful fever powder, was born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703. He took his first degree in arts at St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards practised as a physician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He then removed to London, and published there, in 1743, his valuable Medicinal Dictionary, 3 vols. fol. in the composition of which he was assisted by his friend Dr. Johnson. He wrote also the Practice of Physic, 1746, 2 vols. 8vo. — on Canine Madness, &c. — and in 1778, a Dissertation on Fevers, &c. He died 23d March 1776. His powder, of which the invention is attributed by some to a German physician of the name of Schawanberg, has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and though at first opposed by some of the faculty, who either through prejudice or rivalry, considered it as a worthless nostrum, it has procured to his family an inexhaustible source of opulence. Dr. James was coarse in his manners as well as person, but he was intelligent, and as a companion, agreeable and cheerful. He left sons and daughters. His eldest son was educated at Merchant Taylors' and St. John's college, Oxford, and took his degree in physic.

JAMES, Thomas, D. D. a native of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, which he left in 1776 for the headship of Rugby school. He resigned in 1793, and in reward for his honorable services at the head of the school, he obtained a Worcester prebend, and Harrington rectory, Worcesterhire. He wrote a Compendium of Geography for Rugby school — two Sermons — the fifth book of Euclid explained by Algebra. He died at Harrington 1804.

JAMET, Peter Charles, a French writer, born 1701, in the diocese of Sens. He wrote, Metaphysical Essays — Letters on Taste, and the Doctrine of Bayle — Dissertation on the Creation — the Mogul Philosopher, Daneche Menkan, &c. — and also contributed some notes to the dictionary of Trevoux.

JAMYN, Amadis, a French poet, the friend and rival of Ronfard. He travelled in the early part of life in Greece and Asia Minor, and afterwards became secretary and chamber reader to Charles IX. He died 1585. Besides his poetical works in 2 vols. he published seven academical discourses in prose, and finished Homer's Iliad in verse, began by Hugh Salel, to which he added the three first books of the Odyssey.

JANEWAY, James, a native of Hertfordshire educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and ejected for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards opened a meeting house at Rotherhithe, and died there 1674. He is author of Heaven on Earth, 8vo. — a Token for Children, 12mo — often edited — the Saint's Encouragement to Diligence, 8vo. — a Legacy to his Friends, 8vo. a posthumous work.

JANICON, Francis Michael, a French writer, born at Paris, and educated in Holland. He was at first in the army, but became a writer in the gazettes of Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht, where his political sagacity, and the elegance of his style were much admired. He died of an apoplexy 1730, aged 56. Besides

Besides his "gazettes" he wrote Steel's Ladies' Library translated — Gavin's Satire against Monks, 4 vols. 12mo. — the Present State of the Republic of the United Provinces and Dependencies, 2 vols. 1729, a valuable work.

JANSENIUS, *Cornelius*, a divine who distinguished himself as the envoy of Philip II. of Spain, at the council of Trent, and was rewarded on his return by the bishopric of Ghent where he died 1576, aged 66. He was a native of Hulst, in Flanders. He published among other works a Harmony of the Gospel.

JANSENIUS or JANSEN, *Cornelius*, a celebrated Roman catholic bishop, the author of Jansenism. He was born at Accoy near Leerdam, in Holland, 1585, and after studying at Utrecht he in 1604 went to Paris, where he became acquainted with St. Cyran. He returned to Louvain in 1617, and two years after took his doctor's degree, and soon after was placed at the head of St. Pulcheria college, with a theological professorship. His abilities were so universally popular that he was twice sent by the university of Louvain as a deputy to the Spanish king, to whom he rendered himself acceptable by writing a severe book against the French, called Mars Gallicus, for their alliance with the protestant princes. Though this work possessed little merit, it procured him the bishopric of Ypres, and with it the hatred and persecution of Richelieu. He died of the plague 8th May 1638, aged 53. He wrote commentaries on the gospels, proverbs, &c. — some controversial books, &c. — but his most celebrated composition, the labor of 20 years, is his Augustinus, published after his death. In this book he explained and illustrated the doctrine of Augustine concerning man's natural corruption, and the nature and efficacy of the divine grace; but as this directly militated against the opinions of the jesuits, it drew upon his memory the severest opposition. The pope at last prevailed upon to exert his authority, and accordingly the use of the book was forbidden in 1641, and the next year Urban VIII. issued his bull for its final suppression. These measures excited violent animosities, but to give greater solemnity to the condemnation, the French bishops drew up five propositions from the doctrine of Jansen, which were submitted to pope Innocent X. and pronounced heretical. These propositions asserted, 1st, That there are divine precepts which good men though desirous, are unable to obey. — 2d, That no man can resist the influence of divine grace operating on his mind. — 3d, That to render human actions meritorious it is not necessary that they be exempt from necessity, but only that they be free from constraint. — 4th, That the Semipelagians err in maintaining that the human will is endowed with the power of either receiving or resisting the influences of preventing grace. — 5th, That whoever affirms that Jesus Christ made expiation by his death for the sins of all mankind, is a Semipelagian. These measures of the holy see were productive of great dissension in the French church, and when the next pope, Alexander VII. declared that none should be admitted into the church without subscribing to a renunciation of the doctrines of Jansen, the Jansenists ventured to dispute the infallibility of the pontiff, and to regard him as of inferior power

to a general council. Opposition in this as in all controversies produced irritation and not conviction, and instead of suppressing the Jansenists, the efforts of the Jesuits and of the see of Rome tended to render them more numerous and more violent, not only in France, but in the Low Countries and in Germany.

JANSON or JANSONIUS, *James*, a native of Amsterdam, doctor of Louvain and professor of theology, and dean of St. Peter's college, was author of Commentaries on the Psalms — Song of Solomon — Job — St. John's Gospel, &c. He died 1625, aged 78.

JANSSENS, *Abraham*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1569. His descent from the Cross in Ghent cathedral is so much admired, that some attribute it to the pencil of Rubens, who was his rival in the public favor.

JANSSENS, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, whose portraits were much admired, and considered as equal to those of Vandyke. He resided for some time in England, and died 1665.

JANSSENS *Victor Honorius*, a painter of Brussels, who died 1739, aged 75. He studied at Rome under the patronage of the duke of Holstein, and on his return employed his pencil in adorning the sacred buildings of his native city.

JANUARIUS, *St.* bishop of Benevento, beheaded at Puzzuoli in the persecution of Dioclesian. His body was buried at Naples, where a noble chapel in the cathedral is dedicated to his memory. His blood is supposed to be preserved in a phial, and annually, on particular occasions, and when Vesuvius threatens an eruption, the holy vessel is produced, when, at the presence of the saint's head, which is then exhibited, the blood which before was congealed immediately liquifies. The mountain, as the superstitious Neapolitans believe, respects the solemnity, and earthquakes are very frequently thus prevented.

JAPHET, son of Noah is the progenitor of the nations of Asia and Europe. He was born B. C. 2448.

IARCHAS, a learned Indian philosopher, who is reported according to Jerome to have given Apollonius Tyaneus several magical rings of very great power bearing the name of the seven planets.

IARCHI, *Solomon Ben Isaac*, a Jewish rabbi, born at Troyes in Champagne 1104. At the age of thirty he travelled abroad and not only visited Italy and Greece, but penetrated to Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Tartary and Muscovy, and returned through Germany. He died at Troyes 1180; and his body was carried to be buried at Prague. His learning was very extensive, and consequently he is considered as one of the most illustrious rabbies. Among other valuable works he wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, &c. which have been translated by Fred. Breithaupt at Gotha 1710, 4to. His authority, and his interpretations of scripture are much respected by the Jews. He had three daughters who married learned rabbies.

JARDINS, *Mary Catherine des*, a French lady, born 1640 at Alencon in Normandy, where her father was provost. She left home early in consequence of an intrigue, and retired to Paris, where she determined to subsist by her pen. While engaged in the publication of novels, she gave a loose to her passions, and assumed the name of Villedieu, one of her favorites,

with whom however she soon quarrelled. A fit of devotion on the death of a female friend restored her for a while to her senses, in the seclusion of her convent, but when returned to the world she again became dissipated and after the death of Villedieu, who died in battle, she married the marquis de la Chasse, who was only separated from his wife, by whom she had a son. After his death she attached herself to one of her cousins, and died at Clinchemare, on the Maine, 1683. Her works, consisting of dramas, poems, romances, and fables, were published in 10 vols. 12mo. 1702, to which two more were added in 1721. Her style is animated, though her stories and catastrophes are not always interesting, her verses however are feeble.

JARDYN, Karel du, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1640. He studied in Italy and resided at Venice, where he died 1678, and though a protestant, was buried in consecrated ground. His animals and landscapes are admired.

JAROSLAW, grand duke of Russia in the 10th century, is celebrated for the liberal patronage which he extended to learned men. He framed a code of laws for the benefit of his subjects, and to encourage learning he founded a school, and caused various useful books to be translated from the Greek into the Russian language.

JARRIGE, Peter, a Jesuit who became a protestant, and exposed his society in a work called the Jesuits on a scaffold. He afterwards returned to the society at Antwerp, and employed himself in refuting his former publication. He died at Tullies in France, 1670.

JARRY, Laurence Juillard du, a French poet and divine, born at Jarry near Xantes 1658. He came young to Paris, and was patronized by Bossuet, Bourdaloue and others, and obtained the poetical prize of the French academy 1679, and also in 1714, when Voltaire was his competitor. He was made prior of Notre-dame du Jarry, in Xantes, where he died 1730. He excelled as a preacher, and published — le Ministère Evangelique — Sermons — Ouvrages de Piété — des Poésies Chrétiennes, &c.

JARS, Gabriel, a native of Lyons, who with Duhamel visited the mines of Bohemia, Saxony, Hungary, Austria, Carinthia, England and other countries, and with the skill and genius of a true mineralogist, prepared his observations, which death however prevented him to publish. He was in 1768 made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died the next year aged 37. His *Voyages Metallurgiques* were published by his brother, 3 vols. 4to.

JAUCOURT, Lewis de, a Frenchman who disregarded the advantages of his birth and rank for the pleasures of study. His knowledge was very extensive, and in antiquities, morals, medicine and general literature, his assistance was very valuable to the French encyclopedie. He conducted the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée*, from its commencement in 1740, and assisted Gaubius and others in the publication of the *Museum Sebæanum* in 1734. He wrote also *Lexicon Medicum Universale*, in 6 vols. folio, but the MS. was lost in the vessel which conveyed it to Holland. He was member of the royal society of London, and of the academies of Berlin and Stockholm, but refused the liberal invitations of the Stadtholder to settle in Holland, observing that he had

no necessities nor ambition, but only wished for studious obscurity. He died Feb. 1780.

JAULT, Augustus Francis, professor of Syriac in the royal college at Paris, translated into French, Sharp's Surgery — Ockley's History of the Saracens — Floyer on the Asthma — a treatise on the venereal disease — and other works. He ranked high as a physician, and died at Paris 1757, aged 50.

JAY, Guy Michel le, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who ruined himself by printing at his own expence a polyglott bible. This beautiful work in 10 vols. folio, containing the Syriac and Arabic versions, which are not inserted in the polyglott of Ximenes, was begun 1628, and was completed 1645. In his honorable poverty he became an ecclesiastic, and was made dean of Vezelai, and counsellor of state. He died 1675.

IBARRA, Joachim, a native of Saragossa, eminent as a printer to the king of Spain. His Bible — the Mozarabic Missal — Mariana's History of Spain — Don Quixote — Gabriel's translation of Sallust — and other works, are excellent specimens of his correctness and the elegance of his printing. He invented a valuable sort of printing ink, and died 1785, aged 60.

IBAS, bishop of Edessa, was deposed and banished by the council of Ephesus, 449 for being an Nestorian, but he was restored by the council of Chalcedon 451.

IBBOT, Benjamin, a learned divine, born 1680, at Beachamwell, Norfolk, where his father was rector. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, and in 1700 removed to Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became a fellow 1706. He soon after resigned on obtaining the patronage of Tenison the primate, who made him treasurer of Wells cathedral, and rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael le Querne in London. In 1716 he was made chaplain to the king, and the next year, when his majesty visited Cambridge, he was by royal mandamus honored with the degree of D. D. In 1713 and 15, he preached Boyle's lectures, and some time after was appointed assistant preacher to Dr. Samuel Clarke, and in 1724 was installed prebendary of Westminster. He died the next year, 5th April, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His friend Clarke published, in 2 vols. 8vo. 36 of his sermons, after his death, for the benefit of his widow, and it was liberally patronized and supported by the great and opulent, who had often admired the eloquence and animation of his preaching.

IBEK, Cotheddin, a slave who usurped the throne of India after the death of his master Schehabeddin. The history of his conquests, &c. has been published, called *Tage al Mather*.

IBEK, Azzeddin, an officer in the Egyptian court of Malek al Saleh the sultan, who married his master's widow and ascended the throne. He was assassinated by his wife six years after, A. D. 1257.

IBEK, an Arabian, author of a book which describes the duties and qualifications of a secretary. He died 1348.

IBRAHIM IMAM, a Mahometan chiefpriest of noble birth and great influence. He was murdered by the caliph Marvan, who suffocated him in a bag of lime A. D. 748.

IBRAHIM, son of Maffoud, eighth caliph of the race of the Gaznevdes, acquired the title of conqueror by the extent of his victories. He was a liberal monarch, and not only patronized learning but erected mosques, &c. and died 1098, after a reign of 42 years.

IBRAHIM, brother of Haroun Raschid, was made caliph of Bagdad 817, but abdicated soon after and died at Samara 839.

IBRAHIM, a learned Mussulman doctor of Shiraz, author of several useful works on jurisprudence.

IBRAHIM, son of Achmet, succeeded his brother Achmet IV. as emperor of the Turks 1640. He took Candia, but was at last assassinated for his debaucheries and repeated cruelties, 1649.

IBRAHIM, *Effendi*, a Pole who established a printing press in Turkey, and published a treatise on the Military Art—a Turkish Grammar—an History of Turkey, &c.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, B. C. 540, murdered by robbers, whose crime was discovered by their mentioning his name at the sight of some cranes which they saw flying in the air.

IDACIUS, a Spanish prelate, author of a chronicle from the beginning of the reign of Theodosius to the 11th of Leo. His works were published by Simond, Paris, 1619, 8vo. He lived in the fifth century.

IDRIS, *Gawr*, a Welsh astronomer of such merit that one of the highest mountains of Wales still bears his name. He ranked as one of the three greatest astronomers of Britain. His age is unknown.

JEACOCKE, *Caleb*, author of the Vindication of the moral character of the apostle Paul, against the charges of hypocrisy and insincerity, brought by lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton and others 1765, 8vo. was a baker of the High-street, St. Giles, who by his great application and merit was distinguished in the world, and became director of the Hand-in-hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant of the Robin Hood speaking society, Butcher-row, Temple-bar, where it is said his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and other members who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. He died 1786 much respected.

JEANES, *Henry*, a native of Albersey, Somersetshire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He afterwards obtained the rectory of Beer-crocomb and Capland, Somersetshire, and also Chedzoy, after Dr. Walter Raleigh's expulsion. He favored the presbyterians, but died before his adherence to the tenets of the church was called in question 1662. He wrote a treatise on Abstinence from Evil 8vo. — On the Indifference of Human Actions, 4to — on Original Righteousness &c. 4to — Polemical Tracts against Dr. Hammond, Jer. Taylor, John Goodwin, &c. — Want of Church Government, &c.

JEANNIN, *Peter*, a Burgundian, advocate in the parliament of Dijon. He rose to consequence by his merit, and when the orders for the murder of St. Bartholomew were issued at Dijon, he opposed it with all his authority, and for his services was made president of the parliament there. After the destruction of the League he became a favorite with Henry IV. who employed him in negotiations with the Spaniards

and Dutch, and after the king's death, he continued a faithful servant in the court of the queen mother. He died 1622, aged 82, after seeing seven successive kings on the throne of France. He published a collection of negociations and memoirs in folio 1659, and 4 vols 12mo. 1695, much esteemed.

JEURAT, *Sebastian*, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the National Institute, was distinguished as an able mathematician. He founded an observatory in the military school, and wrote new tables of Jupiter, 4to. — a Treatise on Perspective, 4to. — Observations on the Comet of 1759 — Observations on the Solar Eclipse of 1793 — Graphical Method of dissecting the Angle — Memoires sur les Lunettes Diplantidiennes, &c. — He died 1803, aged 99.

JEBB, *Samuel*, M. D. a physician, born at Nottingham, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge. He favored the non-jurors, and was for some time librarian to Jeremy Collier; but upon his marrying a relation of Dillingham, the eminent apothecary of Red-lion square, he applied himself to pharmacy, and soon began to practise as physician at Stratford le Bow, where he continued the best part of his life. He afterwards retired with a moderate income to Derbyshire, where he died 9th March 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was *sir Rich. Jebb*, one of the physicians extraordinary to the king. He published a translation of Martin's Answers to Emlyn 1718, 8vo. — Justin Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719 — de Vita & Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Regina, 1725. — an edition of Aristides, with notes, 1728, 2 vols. 4to. — J. C. Britanni de Canibus Britannicis, &c. — Bacon's Opus Majus. — H. Hodii de Græcis illust. &c.

JEBB, *John*, son of the dean of Cashel, was born in London 1736. Part of his education was received in Ireland, and afterwards he entered at Peter-house Cambridge, and took orders, and obtained some preferment. He for some years delivered theological lectures in Cambridge, but he was prohibited in 1770, as he professedly embraced the tenets of the Socinians. In 1775, he resigned his gown and applied himself to the study of physic, and obtained a degree at St. Andrew's; and became a licentiate in London. He died March 1786 of a decline. He was a very warm controversialist. He had when at the university been a very strenuous advocate for yearly examinations; and in his political life, he showed himself a zealous friend of annual parliaments, of universal suffrage, of the abolition of subscription, and of the cause of America against the mother country. Besides physic and classical literature he was well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Saxon. He joined two friends in publishing a 4to. called *Excerpta quædam e Newtonii Principiis*, &c. His works were published in 1787, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his friend Dr. Disney, with an account of his life.

JECHONIAS, king of Judah, was carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, and after several years of captivity was made, B. C. 562, one of the officers of the king's court.

JEFFERY, *Thomas*, a native of Exeter, educated among the dissenters. He became assistant to Mr. Hallet, and in 1726 settled at Little Baddow, Essex,

where he had a congregation, but two years after returned to Exeter, where he died soon after, aged about 30. He was author of *True Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*, against Collins the deist, 8vo. — the *Divinity of Christianity* proved from Scripture, — *Christianity the Perfection of all Religion*, 8vo. — a *Review of his Controversy with Collins*, &c.

JEFFERY, *John*, a divine, born 1647, at Ipswich, where he was educated, and at Catherine hall, Cambridge. On taking orders he returned to the curacy of Dennington, Suffolk, and in 1678 he was elected minister of a church at Norwich, where his eloquence as a preacher, his learning and his exemplary manners rendered him a popular and esteemed character. He was introduced by sir E. Atkyns the chief baron, to Tillotson, who when raised to the primacy, made him archdeacon of Norwich. He died 1720, aged 72. He was twice married. He published for T. Browne's *Christian Morals* — *Whicote's Moral and Religious Aphorisms*. He wrote also some sermons, &c. which appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1751. Dr. Jeffery was an enemy to controversy, and observed that it produced more heat than light.

JEFFERY, of Monmouth, *ap Arthur*, a British historian in the reign of Henry I. born and educated at Monmouth. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth and bishop of St. Asaph, 1152. He is known for an history of Britain, in which he gives a long and fabulous account of the first settlements in that country under Brutus the grandson of Ascanius. The work is written in a plain simple style, but the puerile stories and trifling incidents which it contains, render its authority very dubious, though Usher, Leland, Sheringham, sir John Rice, and others defend its authenticity against Polydore Virgil, Buchanan and others who regard it as fiction and forgery. The work was published in Latin at Paris 1517, 4to. and at Heidelberg, in folio, 1587. A translation of it into English by Aaron Thompson of Queen's college, appeared 1718, 8vo.

JEFFREYS, *George lord*, better known as judge Jeffreys, was born at Acton, Denbighshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and then removed to the Inner-temple. When called to the bar, he recommended himself by his application and zeal, and when introduced to the city of London, by his relative, alderman Jeffreys, he was elected recorder of the city. He afterwards became a favorite of the court, was made solicitor to the duke of York, and in 1680 knighted, and appointed chief justice of Chester. His next appointment was the place of chief justice of the king's bench, and on James the second's accession he was raised to the office of lord chancellor. He was a violent promoter of all the oppressive measures of that short reign, and his cruelty on the circuit, after Monmouth's rebellion, upon the deluded adherents of this unfortunate nobleman will always be remembered to his disgrace and ignominy. Though abusive in his language, he had at times a becoming sense of his dignity when on the bench; and it is said that, in the name of common humanity he threatened his severest vengeance against the mayor and corporation of Bristol who had been long in the habit of selling culprits in their town for exportation to the American plantations. At the revolution the chancellor dreaded the public indignation, and in the habit of a sailor endeavoured to

escape to the continent. He was in this disguise at Wapping, drinking in a cellar, when a scrivener whom when in authority he had severely chastised, recognized his once dreaded features. The chancellor in vain attempted to elude the discovery by coughing and turning to the wall, with the pot in his hand; the alarm was given, he was seized by the mob, and conveyed to the lord mayor, and thence sent to the tower. He died there 18th April 1689, and was privately buried the Sunday night following.

JEFFREYS, *George*, an English writer born at Wel-dron, Northamptonshire. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow 1701. He refused to take orders, and applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar, but did not practise. He passed the latter part of his life in the family of the dukes of Chandos, his relations, and died 1755, aged 77. In 1754 he published by subscription a 4to. vol. of *Miscellanies* in prose and verse, among which are two tragedies *Edwin*, and *Merope*, both acted at the theatre Lincolns' Inn fields, and the *Triumph of Truth*, an oratorio.

JEHU, son of Jehosophat, was the 10th king of Israel, B. C. 885. Though he destroyed Joram and all the family of Ahab, and cut off all the idolatrous priests of Baal, yet he afterwards disregarded the worship of the true god, for which he was deprived of his kingdom by Hazael king of Syria, and died 856 B. C.

JEKYL, *sir Joseph*, son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, became known as an able lawyer and an eloquent statesman. As the friend of the whigs he was one of the managers of Sacheverel's trial, and after maintaining his principles and popularity undiminished, he was made in the reign of George I. Master of the Rolls, privy counsellor, and was also knighted. In his pamphlet, called, the *Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls* stated and vindicated, he ably supported the power and independence of his office against the chancellor King. This great man died 1738, aged 75.

JEKYL, *Thomas*, D. D. brother of the preceding was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and obtained the vicarage of Rowd, Wilts, the lectureship of Newland, Gloucestershire, and the office of St. Margaret's minister, Westminster. He was author of *Love and Peace* recommended, in two sermons at Bristol, 1674, 4to. — *Popery*, a great Mystery of Iniquity, 1680, 4to. — *True Religion the best Loyalty*, 1682 — *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, and some other sermons.

JELLINGER, *Christopher*, a German, who studied at Basil, and Leyden, and after being some time a private soldier, came from Geneva to England. He found patrons and obtained the living of Brent in Devonshire, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He wrote *Disputatio Theologica de Sacra Cœna* — a *New and Living Way of Dying* — the *Spiritual Merchant* — 15 *Conferences with Christ*, &c. He died at Knightbridge, aged 83.

JENISCHUS, *Paul*, a learned native of Antwerp, banished for writing *Theatrum Animarum*. He died at Stutgard 1647, aged 89.

JENKIN, *Robert*, a divine, born at Minster, Isle of Thanet, Jan. 1656. He was educated at the King's school

school, Canterbury, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow 1680. In 1710 he was elected master of his college, and also held the Margaret professorship of divinity. He refused to take the oaths at the revolution, but as the bishop of Ely could not visit the college without the invitation of the fellows, he remained with many others undisturbed, though at the accession of George I. a compulsory act was made which obliged all those who held preferment worth 5l. a-year to swear allegiance. Dr. Jenkin, in compliance with the law, saw several of his fellows expelled, but the uneasiness which he suffered, joined to the infirmities of age hastened his dissolution. He retired to his brother's house Norfolk, and died there 7th April 1727, and was buried in Holme chapel, where his brother was rector. His theological tracts were much esteemed, and among them an Examination of the Authority of General Councils — a Defence of Bishop Leake's Profession — Remarks on four Books, Basnage's History of the Jews, &c. — the Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, of which the fifth edition appeared 1721.

JENKIN, *William*, a puritan, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was in 1641 made minister of Christ-church, Newgate, but was deprived for non-conformity 1662. He was concerned in Love's Plot, and therefore was sent to the tower, but procured his liberty by petitioning Cromwell. He was in 1684 sent to Newgate on the conventicle act, and died there four months after. He is author of Exposition on the Epistle of Jude, fol. — Celeugma or Clamor ad Theologos Hierarchiæ Anglicanæ — some Sermons, &c.

JENKINS, *Henry*, a native of Yorkshire, who lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. His faculties remained strong to the last, and at an assize he appeared to give evidence of what had passed within his knowledge 140 years before. He remembered the battle of Flodden-field. As he was born before registers were kept, no place would acknowledge him as a native, so that much to the disgrace of his opulent neighbours, he was compelled to beg his bread in the last part of his life. He died 1670, and there is erected to his memory a monument in Bolton church, Yorkshire, where he was buried.

JENKINS, *for Leoline*, an English statesman and civilian, born at Lantrifaint, Glamorganshire, 1623. He was educated at Cowbridge school, and in 1641 removed to Jesus college, Oxford, but soon after with many other students, he took up arms in the royal cause. He however remained in Oxford till the king's death, and then retired to Wales to the seat of sir John Aubrey, the education of whose eldest son he undertook. He was afterwards tutor to other young men of family and consequence, but became obnoxious to the government, from whose resentment however he was saved by the interference of his friend Dr. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college. For some time he resided at Oxford, but being still considered as a dangerous man, he fled to the continent in company with some of his pupils, and travelled with them over France, Holland, and Germany. He returned home about 1658,

and at the restoration was chosen one of the fellows of Jesus college. In 1661 he took his degree of LL. D. and was the same year, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Mansell, elected principal of his college. He was in 1663 appointed commissary of Canterbury by his patron Sheldon, the primate; and then removed to Doctors' Commons as advocate of that court. In 1664 he was engaged with other civilians in reviewing the maritime laws, and the same year was made judge assistant, and soon after principal of the Admiralty court; and in 1668 judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury. In 1669-70 he was knighted for his services in recovering the property of the deceased queen mother, against the claims of her nephew Lewis XIV. and afterwards became one of the commissioners to negotiate the union with Scotland. In 1671 he was elected member for Hythe, in Kent, and in 1673, after resigning his office of principal of Jesus, he went to Cologne as plenipotentiary to settle a treaty of peace with the Dutch, which did not succeed. The next year he was again deputed as a mediator of the treaty of Nimègue, with sir William Temple, the chief burden of which rested upon him. His labors however were unsuccessful, and on leaving the place 1679, he was nominated ambassador to the Hague in the room of his associate Temple, but soon after was again invited to renew his application for the treaty, which at last was that same year concluded. He returned home Aug. 1679, and was soon after elected representative of the university of Oxford. He ably opposed in parliament, the bill for the exclusion of the duke of York, and his services were rewarded by admission into the privy council, and the appointment of secretary for the northern provinces in 1680, and next year for the southern. He was again elected for Oxford university, and still opposed the exclusion of the duke of York; but the firmness with which he attacked and reprobated the violent measures of the court, exposed him to obloquy, so that at last he retired from office, 1684, to the privacy and literary solitude of his house at Hammer-smith. On James's accession he was sworn one of the privy council, and elected again for the university, but his infirmities increased and he found himself unable to attend his duty in parliament. He died, Sept. 1, 1685, and was buried in Jesus college chapel. As he was never married, he left his property to charitable uses, and was particularly a benefactor to his college. His letters and papers were printed, 2 vols. folio, 1724, by W. Wynne, with an account of his life.

JENKS, *Benjamin*, a native of Shropshire, who took orders and obtained the living of Harley in his native county, where he was minister 56 years, and died 1724, aged 78. He was also chaplain to lord Bradford, and wrote Submission to the Righteousness of God, 12mo. — Meditations, 2 vols. — Devotions, 12mo. — and other works of devotion of great simplicity and merit.

JENKINS, *David*, a native of Pendoylen, Glamorganshire, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Gray's inn to study the law. His abilities recommended him to Charles I. who made him a Welch judge, but his exertions were so great in the royal cause that he was arrested at Hereford 1645 by

by the parliament, and sent to the tower. This severity did not terrify him; when brought before the commons he boldly refused to kneel, and would not acknowledge their authority, for which he was fined 1000*l.* and sent back to prison. The republicans were so violent against him that they passed an act to try him, in 1650, but that was prevented it is said by a singular speech of Harry Martin. At last Jenkyns, who expected daily to be led to execution, and who meant to die with the bible under one arm, and the Magna Charta under the other, was set at liberty 1656, and died seven years after, aged 66. His legal and political tracts appeared together 1681, 12mo.

JENNENS, *Charles*, a gentleman of dissenting principles, who in his youth displayed with such splendor the riches acquired by the industry of his family at Birmingham, that he was called Solyman the magnificent. He composed the words of some of Handel's Oratorios, and published the *Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth* of Shakespeare, as the specimen of an intended edition of the poet, of which death prevented the completion. He died 20th Nov. 1773, and was buried at Gopsal, Leicestershire.

JENNINGS, *David*, D. D. in Scotland, was minister of Old Gravelane Meeting-house, Wapping, 44 years, and also presided over Coward's dissenting school. He wrote *Introduction to the Use of the Globes*, and the *Orrery*, 8vo. — *Introduction to the Knowledge of Medals*, 12mo. — *Jewish Antiquities*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Sermons*, &c. and died 1762, aged 71.

JENSON, *Nicolas*, or *Janfonius*, an eminent printer and letter founder of Venice, by birth a Frenchman. He was commissioned, it is said, by the French king, to gain information with respect to the art of printing, lately invented at Mentz, and upon the death of his patron he retired to Venice, where he soon distinguished himself. His types are still admired for their neatness and beauty. He was the first who determined the form and proportion of the present Roman characters. The first books which issued from his press were, "*Decor Puellarum*," 1471, and the same year in Italian, "*Gloria Mulierum*," and afterwards various Classics. He died as is supposed about 1481, as none of his editions appear after that period.

JENYNS, *Soame*, an eminent English writer, born in London 1704. He was privately educated, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he devoted himself to laborious study, but took no degree. In 1728 he published his "*Art of Dancing*," and in 1741 was elected member for Cambridge, which place, with the exception of two others, he represented till 1780. He assisted Moore in the publication of the "*World*," in 1753, and in 1755 he was made one of the lords of Trade, and continued so till the abolition of the board 1780. He died Dec. 18, 1787, aged 83, leaving no issue, though twice married. He was buried at Bottingham, Cambridgeshire. As a writer he distinguished himself by the purity of his language, and the elegance of his diction, by critical knowledge, and a delicate and lively humor. It is remarkable that from a serious believer in revelation he became a deist, and again, after wandering in the labyrinth of scepticism, he returned a devout convert to christianity, and on

his death bed, gloried in the reflection that his, "*View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion*," had proved useful. His publications were poems, collected in a third edition 1778 — a *Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil* — a *View of the Internal Evidence*, &c. — *Political Tracts*, &c. — all republished together in 4 vols. 8vo. by Nelson Cole Esq. 1790. He has been deservedly blamed for his violent attack on Dr. Johnson. In every respect his character was respectable and exemplary.

JEPHSON, *Richard*, an Irishman, for some time master of horse to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, but best known as a dramatic writer. He wrote *Braganza*, printed 1775 — the *Law of Lombardy*, a tragedy, acted 1779, — the *Count of Narbonne*, &c. He wrote besides the *Campaign*, an Opera — *Julia*, a tragedy — *Two Strings to your Bow*, a farce — the *Conspiracy* — the *Confessions of J. Baptist Couteau*, a satire on the atrocities of the French revolution, 2 vols. 12mo. 1794. — *Roman Portraits*, with Illustrations and Remarks, in 4to, an heroic poem of merit, &c. He died near Dublin, 1803.

JEPHTHAH, judge of Israel, is known in sacred history for his remarkably rash vow which he made when going to war against the Amorites, promising if successful to sacrifice to God the first living thing which met him. This was his own daughter, who was accordingly offered in sacrifice, though most commentators explain the history by saying that no human sacrifices were permitted by the Mosaic law, and that the daughter of Jephthah was only devoted to a life of perpetual celibacy, and not immolated.

JEREMIAH, second of the great prophets, was born of the tribe of Benjamin, B. C. 629. He was imprisoned for prophesying the calamities which awaited his country, and when Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, he was carried to Babylon, where he died 586 B. C. or according to some he was slain there by his vindictive countrymen. In a pathetic and sublime style the prophet foretold the captivity of his nation and their future return, and in another age the birth and the atonement of the Messiah.

JEROBOAM I. king of Israel, after the separation of the ten tribes from Rehoboam, son of Solomon, reigned 22 years, and died 954 B. C.

JEROBOAM II. son of Joash, was king of Israel, B. C. 826, but on account of his idolatry, the destruction of his race was foretold by Hosea and Amos, the prophets. He was defeated at Jezreel, by the Assyrians, and died 784 B. C.

JEROME, *Sr.* a father of the church, who died 420, aged 80. He is famous for his eloquence, his virtues, and his extensive learning. His works, which are all on theological subjects, were edited by Erasmus, 1526, and at Paris, 1693.

JEROME, of Prague, so called from the place of his birth, was a martyr to protestantism. He studied at the universities of Paris, Heidelberg, Cologne, and it is said, Oxford, and in 1396 became D. D. He warmly embraced the doctrines of his friend and master, Huss, and with him, was summoned to answer for his opinions before the council of Constance. He seemed inclined to answer the citation, but seeing Huss thrown

thrown into prison, he privately withdrew to Uberlingen, and in vain applied to the emperor for protection. Though he promised to confront his persecutors, if guarded against violence, his fair claims were disregarded, he was seized as he attempted to return home, and dragged in chains to Constance. After being exposed to various insults, and artfully tempted to make a recantation of his opinions, he boldly declared himself the supporter of the tenets of Wickliffe and Huss, and thus triumphant in constancy over his enemies, he was condemned to the flames. On May 30th, 1416, he suffered at the stake: he endured his torments with great fortitude and resignation, and thus obtained the crown of martyrdom.

JEROME, of St. Faith, or Joshua Larchi, a Spanish Jew, physician to Peter de Luna, afterwards pope Benedict XIII. He disputed in the presence of this pope and of several cardinals at Tortosa, with the Jewish rabbies 1414, and by becoming a convert to christianity, he had such influence over his countrymen, and also by his treatise on the Errors of the Talmud, that 5000 Jews followed his example. His book appeared at Frankfort 1602.

JERVAS, *Charles*, a painter, born in Ireland. He studied under sir Godfrey Kneller, and by the patronage of Dr. G. Clark of Oxford, he visited France and Italy, for the improvement of his abilities. On his return to England he acquired some celebrity, more from the praises and friendship of Pope, than from his own merit. It has been observed, that the lines which the poet wrote in his praise, are more languid, and less happy, than any other of his verses. Horace Walpole, whose judgment should be decisive, says of him, that he was defective in drawing, coloring, and composition, and in likeness. In general his pictures are a light, flimsy kind of fan-painting, as large as life. He was however vain of his art, and after censuring the ear as the only faulty part of the beautiful face of lady Bridgewater, with whom he pretended to be in love, he produced his own as a perfect model. He published a translation of Don Quixote, without understanding Spanish, says Pope, and the work was honored with a supplement on the origin of romances of chivalry, by Warburton. He died about 1740.

JESSEY, *Henry*, a native of West Rowton, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. He favoured the independents, for which he was imprisoned in 1641, but afterwards set at liberty by the parliament. He was afterwards minister of St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected 1662, and died the next year.

JESTYN, *ap Gevorgant*, prince of Glamorgan, was deprived of his right to the sovereignty on his father's death, 1030, in consequence of his violent and ungovernable temper, but succeeded the next king, his uncle Howell, 1043. By his dissention with the neighbouring princes, the English were invited to support the weaker party, and thus the country became the property of the artful invaders.

JESUA, *Levita*, a Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, author of a book called "Halichot Olam," the ways of eternity, of which Baschyfen printed an edition in Hebrew and Latin at Hanover, 1714, in 4to.

JESUS, a Jew, who foretold the calamities which were to fall on his nation, before the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. During the siege he cried out, on seeing his prophecy fulfilled, woe to the temple, to the nation, and to me! and at that moment, says Josephus, he was killed by a dart.

JESUS, son of Sirach, a native of Jerusalem, was author of Ecclesiasticus, B.C. 200. His grandson, of the same name, translated the book into Greek, which is preserved in the Apocrypha.

JESUS CHRIST, the blessed saviour of the world, was born at Bethlehem, A.M. 4004, and was, after a life of the most exemplary sanctity, and of celestial benevolence, cruelly crucified by the Jews, on Mount Calvary, Friday 3d April, A.D. 36. His history is well known as recorded in the page of the four holy evangelists.

JETHRO, father-in-law of Moses, was priest and king of the Midianites. After the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, Jethro brought his daughter, Zipporah and her children to her husband, Moses, and gave him much good advice about the government of his nation.

JEUNE, *Jean le*, a French divine, of such piety and humility, that he refused a canonry to enter the rigid society of the Oratory. He was highly esteemed as a preacher, and as a man. He lost his sight at 35, and was twice cut for the stone, but he endured all these sufferings with great resignation. He died 1672 aged 80. His sermons, published in 10 vols. 8vo. were much esteemed by Massillon, and have been translated into Latin.

JEWEL, *John*, an English bishop, born at Buden, in Devonshire, 1522. He was educated at Barnstaple school, and at the age of 13 entered at Merton college, Oxford, and in 1530 was chosen scholar of Corpus Christi. By great application he acquired extensive knowledge, and became a respectable tutor in his college, and an able and popular preacher in the university, and in his parish of Sunningwell, near Oxford, of which he was rector. He was in his principles, a zealous protestant, and he proved it upon the accession of Edward VI.; but after that king's death, he was expelled from his college by the fellows, upon which he retired to Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, where many of his pupils followed him. The abettors of popery did not long suffer him in the enjoyment of retirement and security; he was compelled to subscribe to the popish doctrines, but his sincerity was doubted, and he escaped with difficulty, from the emissaries of Bonner, and passed to the continent. He resided for some time at Strasburg, in the house of his old friend, Peter Martyr, once divinity professor at Oxford. On Mary's death he returned to England, and was selected as one of the sixteen protestants who were to dispute with the same number of catholics in the presence of Elizabeth. In 1559 he was one of the commissioners for the extirpation of popery in the west of England, and a few months after was raised to the see of Salisbury. His merit and learning were further rewarded by the honorable grant of the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford 1565. In his episcopal character he displayed that activity and vigilance so necessary

fary in the establishment of order and regularity, after emancipation from catholic tyranny, and he personally inspected the conduct of all his officers, and completed the triumph of reformation in his diocese, by the impartial and exemplary conduct, which, emanating from himself, pervaded his courts and his clergy. His indefatigable application however undermined his constitution, and the regular habit of rising at four in the morning, and continuing engaged in prayer, in study, and in business till near 12 at night, proved at last unhappily injurious to health. He contracted a disorder which carried him off at Monkton Farley, in Sept. 1571, in his 50th year. This worthy man, so eminent for integrity, for liberality, for meekness, modesty, and every amiable virtue, was blessed with a most happy memory, and was well skilled in the learned languages, and also in German and Italian. His works were numerous and respectable. the best known of which, are his "Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," several times printed in England, and abroad, and translated into Greek, at Oxford 1614, and into English 1562, by lady Bacon. This valuable work, which merited and obtained the approbation of the queen and her two successors, and was recommended from the bench of bishops to be placed in all parish churches in England and Wales, was attacked by Hardyng, and defended by the author in the most masterly and unanswerable manner. His life has been written by Dr. Lawrence Humphrey, and by Featley.

JEZED I. fifth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, began his reign 680. He assassinated Husein, son of Ali, whom the Arabs had raised to the throne in opposition to him, and he showed himself cruel and revengeful against his rivals and enemies. He had a taste for literature, and died 683.

IGNATIUS, *St.* a father of the church, made bishop of Antioch by St. John the evangelist. After exhibiting many virtues in his province he was seized by Adrian, and exposed to the fury of wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre. Seven of his epistles are preserved.

IGNATIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was son of the emperor Michael Curopalata, by Procopia, and when his father was deposed by Leo, he retired to a monastery, and took the ecclesiastical habit. He was made patriarch 847, but his severe reprimand of Bardas, an incestuous courtier, procured his disgrace, and Photius was, after some time, placed in his room. He was restored under Basil, and presided at the eighth general council held at Constantinople. He died 878.

IGNATIUS, *vid.* LOYOLA.

IGOR, sovereign prince of Russia, after his father Rurick, invaded the east, and spread desolation over Pontus and Asia Minor. He died 945, and his widow Alga, who succeeded him, was converted to christianity.

ILDEFONSE, *St.* the pupil of Isidore of Seville, was abbot of a monastery at Toledo, and after the death of Eugenius, bishop of that see. He died nine years after, 667, aged 82, author of an Account of Ecclesiastical writers, and other works.

ILIVE, *Jacob*, an English printer, who in 1751 published a pretended translation of the "book of Jasher"

a work full of absurdities. He also printed an oration, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, that the souls of men are apostate angels, and that the fire which will punish those consumed in this world will be immaterial. He also wrote other curious and eccentric pieces, which originated in a disordered imagination. He died 1768.

ILLESCAS, *Gonsalvo*, a Spanish ecclesiastic, author of an history of the Catholic Pontifical, with the Lives of the Popes, 2 vols. fol. 1570, continued by Lewis de Babia, to 1605, and afterwards by Mark de Guadaluara. He died 1580.

ILLTYD VARCHOG, or ILLUTUS, the knight, a saint, who is said to have come to Britain with Garmon, and to have presided over an ecclesiastical establishment made by Theodosius. He is also said to have taught the Welch an improved method of ploughing. He died 480.

ILLYRIUS, *Matthias Flaccus*, or *Francowitz*, a learned divine, born 1520, at Albona, in Istria. He studied at Venice, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he came to Wittemberg to complete his education under Luther and Melanethon, whose principles he warmly embraced. He was one of the writers of the "Centuriæ Magdeburgenses," but the learning, the application, zeal, and abilities which he possessed, were far overbalanced by a restless, passionate, and unyielding temper, which created much dissention among the protestants. He wrote several learned works, and died 1575, little lamented.

IMBERT, *Bartholomew*, a poet of Nîmes, member of the academy of that city. He fell a sacrifice to a violent fever 1790, aged 43. He wrote a poem on the judgment of Paris, a work of merit—a volume of fables, inferior to those of La Fontaine — *Les Egaremens de l'Amour*, a novel, and other compositions of considerable eminence.

IMBERT, *John*, an advocate of Rochelle, lieutenant criminal of Fontenay-le-comte, who died at the end of the 16th century. He was author of *Enchiridion juris te Scripti Galliæ*, 4to. 1559 — *Institutiones forenses*, 8vo. 1541, works once in high esteem.

IMBERT, *Joseph Gabriel*, a painter of Marseilles, the pupil of Vander-Meulen and Le Brun. Disgusted with the world, he, at the age of 34, embraced the austere order of St. Bruns, yet, in the midst of his fervent devotions, he employed some portion of time in painting. He died at Avignon 1749, aged 83. His best piece is, a view of Calvary, at the high altar of the Chartreux, Marseilles.

IMHOFF, *James William*, a famous genealogist, lawyer, and senator of Nuremberg, where he died 1728, aged 77. He was deeply versed in the history of states. He published, "Historia Genealogica Regum Magnæ Britanniæ," and other works, containing the genealogies of princes, and of illustrious houses in Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal, much esteemed.

IMPERIALI, *John Baptist*, a physician, born 1568, at Vicenza, and one of the 24 nobles of Genoa. He studied at Verona and Bologna, and taught philosophy at Padua. He practised afterwards with great suc-

cess at Vicenza, where he died May 1623. He wrote verses in the elegant style of Catullus. He published a 4to. vol. "Exercitationum Exoticarum," Venice, 1603.

IMPERIALI, *John*, son of the preceding, became eminent as a writer, and as a physician. He died 1653, aged 51. He published, "Musæum Historicum," 1640 — and "Musæum Physicum, seu de Humano Ingenio."

IMPERIALI, *Giuseppe Renato*, a cardinal, born at Genoa 1651. He is known for a magnificent and valuable library, which still adorns the city of Rome, and of which the catalogue was published 1711, folio, by Fontanini. In 1730 he was proposed to the conclave, to fill the vacant chair of St. Peter, and lost it by a single voice. He died 1737, aged 86.

INA, a king of the West Saxons, who went to Rome in 726, and there founded an English college, which was supported by an annual tax drawn from the English nation, called Peter-pence.

INACHUS, founded the kingdom of Argos, about 1858 B.C. Some authors place his age in the time of Moses, and others 346 before the departure of Israel from Egypt.

INCHOFER, *Melchior*, a German jesuit, born at Vienna, 1584. He studied the law with great success, but at the age of 28 he went to Rome, and entered among the jesuits. He taught mathematics and divinity for some time at Messina, and published in 1630, in Latin, the blessed Virgin's Letter to the People of Messina, folio, which for a while gave offence; but upon his explanation, was deemed satisfactory to his fraternity. He was afterwards so displeased with the jesuits, that he wrote against them a severe satire, which appeared after his death, in Holland. He died at Milan 1648. He wrote an ecclesiastical History of Hungary, and several other works, which prove him to have been a very learned, but credulous man.

INDULPHUS, a Scotch king, said to be the 77th since the foundation of that monarchy. When his kingdom was invaded by the Danes, he marched at the head of his forces to repel them, but unfortunately was shot by an arrow as he pressed them too closely in their flight to their ships.

INGHEN, *William Van*, a native of Utrecht, who studied painting under Anthony Grebber, and afterwards in Italy. He settled at Amsterdam, where he died at the beginning of the 17th century. His pieces are held in great esteem.

INGENHOUSZ, *John*, a native of Breda, who became eminent as a chemist, and a physician. He learned in England, the Suttonian method of inoculation, and then went, by sir John Pringle's recommendation, to Vienna, where he inoculated the daughter of Joseph II. He was fellow of the royal society, and died 1799, aged 69. He is author of Experiments on Vegetables, 8vo. — Hulme's Treatise on the Gout, Scurvy, and Stone, translated into Latin — Chemical Treatises on impregnating Waters, &c. with fixed Air — besides papers in the philosophical transactions.

INGOULT, *Nicholas Lewis*, a native of Gisors, eloquent as a preacher among the jesuits, and author of some sermons, and of the 8th vol. of the memoirs

of the jesuit missionaries in the Levant. He died 1753, aged 64.

INGRAM, *Robert*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Beverley school, and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He obtained the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, Kent, and afterwards Orston vicarage, Notts, and then Wormington and Boxted in Essex. He wrote, a View of the Great Events of the seventh Plague, &c. concluding the Explanation of the Seven last Plagues, &c. 1785 — Account of the ten Tribes of Israel being in America, by Manasseh Ben Israel, with Observations, 1792 — Explanation of the Prophecy of the seven Phials of Wrath, &c. 1804. He died 1804.

INGRASSIA, *John Philip*, a physician of Palermo, celebrated for the skill with which he freed his country from the plague. He wrote, Veterinaria Medicina, Venice, 1568, and other works, and died 1581, aged about 70.

INGUIMBERTI, *Dominic Joseph Marie d'*, a learned divine, born at Carpentras, of which city he became bishop. He was originally a Dominican, but afterwards devoted himself to the more austere order of the Cistercians, and by his learning and virtues, recommended himself to the notice of Clement XII. by whom he was made bishop, 1733. He died of an apoplexy, 1757, aged 75. He was a munificent as well as a pious prelate. His large revenues were applied to relieve the necessities of the poor, to the building of an hospital, the erecting of a large library, and other public and charitable uses. He published some treatises on Monastic Life — on Theological Subjects — besides the Lives of some Catholic Divines.

INGULPHUS, abbot of Croyland, was born in London, 1030, and educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was secretary to William of Normandy, before he invaded England, and in 1064, went to the Holy Land. He was made abbot by William, and died 1109. He was a great benefactor to his monastery, which he rebuilt, and for which he obtained some important privileges. He wrote an History of the Abbey from 664 to 1091, published among the "quinque Scriptores," by H. Saville, London, 1596, folio, Frankfurt, 1601, and Oxford, 1684.

INNOCENT I. a native of Albano, elected pope after Anastasius the first, 402. He defended Chrysostom, and condemned the Novatians and Pelagians. He died at Ravenna, 14th Feb. 417. Some of his letters have been published by Constant.

INNOCENT II. was elected pope after Honorius II. though part of the cardinals protested against his elevation to the papal chair, by appointing the son of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of Anacletus II. Innocent, though supported by the princes of Europe, except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowledged the authority of his rival, was at last driven from Rome by the tumults of Arnould de Bresse, and retired to France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, &c. After the death of Anacletus, and the abdication of his successor, Victor IV. he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by 1000 bishops, and crowned Lothaire,

thaire as emperor. He afterwards made war against Roger, king of Sicily, and died at Rome 24th Sept. 1143.

INNOCENT III. *Lotbair Conti*, a native of Anagni, raised to the popedom, 1198, after Celestinus III. though only 37 years old. To unite the christian princes in the recovery of the Holy Land, he preached a crusade against the Albigenes of Languedoc, and afterwards put Philip Augustus of France under an interdict, and excommunicated John, king of England, and Raymond, count of Toulouse. He raised the papal authority to such a height, that the Roman republic in its brightest days, was never more powerful, so that the pope was no longer the vassal of the neighbouring princes, but the temporal master of all sovereigns, whom he could depose or restore agreeably to his absolute will. Under Innocent, the Dominicans, Franciscans, Trinitarians, and other orders arose, which were still to spread farther, and to confirm the power of Rome. This pope, thus distinguished by political sagacity and courtly intrigue, died at Perouse, 20th July 1216. His works were published at Cologne 1515.

INNOCENT IV. *Sinibaldi de Fiesque*, chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, was elected pope, 1243, after the death of Celestinus IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederic, emperor of Germany, who wished to invade the rights of the church, and he held a council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated and deposed the imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes; but Louis, king of France, interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. Innocent died soon after his return from France, at Naples, 13th Dec. 1254. He wrote *Apparatus super Decretales*, folio, and was the first who invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

INNOCENT V. *Peter de Tarantaise*, a Dominican, archbishop of Lyons, and a cardinal, made pope 21st Feb. 1276. He died the 26th June following. He wrote, *Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul* — *Commentaries*, &c.

INNOCENT VI. *Stephen Albert*, a native of Pompadour in Limoges, was bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, and in 1352 elected pope after Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and labored earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for bestowing too many honors on his family, though their good conduct deserved the highest dignities. He died 12th Sept. 1362. Some of his letters are extant.

INNOCENT VII. *Come de Meliorati*, a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, was elected pope 1404, but opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome. He died 6th Nov. 1406.

INNOCENT VIII. *John Baptist Cibo*, a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, bishop of Melfi, elected pope 1484. He labored much to re-establish union among Christian princes, and showed himself particularly attentive to the interests of his family, and of his children, whom he had had before he was admitted into the church. He was a benevolent pon-

tiff, and died of an apoplectic fit, 28th July, 1492, aged 60.

INNOCENT IX. *John Anthony Facchinetti*, a native of Bologna, made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent. He was elected pope 29th Oct. 1591, and died two months after. He had formed the plan of clearing the port of Ancona, and other magnificent improvements.

INNOCENT X. *John Baptist Pamphili*, a native of Rome, who succeeded Urban VIII. 1644, at the age of 72. He persecuted the Barberinis, to whom he was indebted for his elevation; and he published his bull against the five propositions of the Jansenists. He died 6th Jan. 1655, respected for many excellent qualities, though censured for some foibles.

INNOCENT XI. *Benedict Odescalchi*, a native of Como, in the Milanese, was made a bishop and a cardinal by pope Innocent X. and elected pope 1676. He reformed several abuses in the ecclesiastical states, and opposed with great firmness Lewis XIV. by refusing to admit to bishoprics those persons who were recommended to him by the monarch, so that at his death, not less than 30 dioceses were vacant. He condemned the errors of the Molinists and the Quietists, and effected a strong coalition between Germany, Poland, and Venice, against the Turks. He died 12th Aug. 1689, aged 78.

INNOCENT XII. *Anthony Pignatelli*, a noble Neapolitan, raised to the papal chair 1691, after Alexander VIII. He issued a bull against the system adopted by his predecessors, of paying particular honors to the relations of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray. He died 27th Sept. 1700, universally regretted by the Romans, who mourned him as a beneficent father.

INNOCENT XIII. *Michael Angelo Conti*, a native of Rome, the eighth pope of his family. He was elected 1721, and died 7th March 1724, aged 69. His infirmities prevented the execution of several plans of improvement which he had formed, and it is said that he died of grief for having bestowed a cardinal's hat on Dubois.

INSTITOR, *Henry*, a Dominican, inquisitor-general of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and author, with James Springer, of *Malleus Maleficorum*, Lyons, 1484, often reprinted. He wrote besides, a treatise against Errors in the Sacrament — a book on Monarchy, &c.

INTAPHERNES, one of the seven nobles of Persia, who conspired against the usurper Smerdis, 521 B. C. He was afterwards put to death by Darius, for making attempts on the crown.

INTERIAN DE AYALA, *John*, a Spaniard, of the order of Mercy, who died at Madrid 1770, aged 74. He wrote some poems, besides *Pictor Christianus Eruditus*, folio, 1720, in which he censures the errors of painters in the representation of religious subjects.

INVEGES, *Augustino*, a Sicilian historian and antiquary, of the society of the Jesuits. He died 1677, aged 84. He wrote, besides an History of Palermo, in Italian, 3 vols. folio, 1649 — *Historia Paradisi Terrestris*, 4to. 1641 — *la Cartagine Siciliana*, 4to. 1651.

JOAN, a general under David, who slew Abner, and afterwards stabbed Absalom, his master's son. Though his cruelties were forgiven, on account of his great services, by David, yet he was put to death by Solomon for espousing the cause of his rival, Adonijah, B. C. 1014.

JOACHIM, abbot of Corazzo, and afterwards of Flora in Calabria, was born at Celico near Cosenza, 1130. He was of the Cistercian order, and travelled on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It is said that he founded several monasteries, which he governed with great prudence, wisdom, and moderation. He pretended also to be a prophet, and his prophecies have appeared in a book called, "the Everlasting Gospel," which however is supposed by Mosheim, to have been written by some other missionary. Joachim died 1202, leaving a numerous sect behind, called Joachamites. The pope refused to canonize him, because some of his tenets were erroneous and profane. His works were published folio, Venice, 1516. His life has been written by Gervaise, a Dominican, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo.

JOACHIM, *George*, a native of the Grisons' country, appointed mathematical professor at Wittemberg, where he ably defended the Copernican system. He wrote, *Ephemerides — de Doctrina Triangulorum — Orationes de Astronomia*, &c. and died 1576, aged 62.

JOAN, *Pope*, a woman, placed by Platina among the successors of St. Peter, by the name of John VIII. or according to others of John VII. Though some affirm this to be a fictitious story, propagated for the discredit of the catholics, according to the report, a woman, born at Mentz, and supposed to be of English extraction, acquired so much celebrity at Athens and Rome, where she studied in man's clothes, that for her probity, learning, and virtues, she was honored with the degree of doctor, and was deemed worthy to succeed to the popedom on the death of Leo IV. Thus raised to eminence, Joan indulged the most indelicate amours with her favorite tutor, and being in a pregnant state, she improperly ventured, when near her time, to attend a procession through the streets of Rome. Thus circumstanced, she was delivered of a child between the Colosseum, and the church of St. Catherine, and died upon the spot, either through pain or shame, after enjoying two years the pontifical seat. In remembrance of this catastrophe it is said, the holy father turns his head aside when he passes by the fatal spot, and to prevent the recurrence of such immorality, it is asserted, that the elected pontiff, before he is installed, submits to an examination of his manhood, when seated on a pierced chair. This story, believed for some centuries, and excused or palliated by some of the catholic writers, and denied by others, is now considered as fabulous, as it never was mentioned for 200 years after the time when, it is asserted, it actually took place. Pius II. was the first who ventured, in the 15th century, to question the authority of the tradition, and after being agitated with great warmth by catholics and protestants for some time, it is now laid aside by both parties as ridiculous and puerile.

JOAN of Arc, or the maid of Orleans, a celebrated

French heroine, born at Domremy in Lorraine, 1412, of obscure parents. When she was servant at an inn, she pretended that she saw in a vision St. Michael, the tutelary saint of France, who ordered her to raise the siege of Orleans, which the English were then besieging, and to preside at the coronation of Charles VII. at Rheims. This was no sooner noised abroad, than she was introduced by Baudricourt, the governor of the neighbouring town of Vaucouleurs, to the king, whom she found out in the midst of his courtiers, though dressed in the plainest apparel. Charles, whose affairs were reduced to the greatest extremity, determined to employ this extraordinary woman, though her professions were ridiculed by the parliament; and Joan appearing among the soldiers, arrayed in the arms and the dress of a man, inspired them with such enthusiastic ardor that the siege of Orleans was raised, the English were defeated, and the monarch advanced to Rheims, where his coronation took place in the presence of the victorious heroine. For these services Joan was ennobled by the king, she assumed the name of Lys, and received a large grant of lands; but while she promised herself fresh victories, she was wounded at the siege of Paris, and she was taken prisoner at Compiegne. This event was regarded by the English as a great victory, but instead of receiving her with the humanity which a captive and a female required, they treated her not only with harshness, but accused her of witchcraft, and condemned her by the sentence of the university of Paris to be burnt. She suffered 30th May 1431, at Rouen, and as she walked to the fatal stake, she displayed the same courage and intrepidity which she had evinced under the walls of Orleans. By her death, Joan gained perhaps more friends to her master than her services and her triumphs had procured; and in thus cruelly putting to death a person whom the fortune of war had placed in their hands, not as a rebellious subject, but as a captive, whom the superstition of the times had exalted to extraordinary consequence, the English fixed an indelible stigma upon their character, and rendered their cause odious in the eyes even of their adherents in conquered France.

JOAN, queen of Naples, daughter of Charles, king of Sicily, murdered her first husband, Andrew of Hungary, and married another. The death of the murdered prince was avenged by his brother Lewis; but though Joan fled to Provence for a while, she recovered her kingdom, and destroyed her husband to marry a third, after whose death, she took a fourth. As she had no issue, she adopted her relation, Charles de Duras, who however revolted against her by the intrigues of the king of Hungary, in consequence of which she named for her successor Lewis of France, duke of Anjou. This was productive of a dreadful civil war, but Charles, obtaining Naples, seized the queen, and put her to death 1381, in her 55th year.

JOAN II. queen of Naples after her brother, Ladislaus, 1414, disgraced herself by her debaucheries. Her second husband, John count of March, offended with her conduct, destroyed her favorite, Pandolfus, and imprisoned her; but an insurrection restored her to liberty, and thrust her husband into a dungeon, from which he escaped to France, to lead a monastic

life. Joan adopted for her heir Alphonfus, king of Arragon, and died 1434.

JOASH, son of Ahaziah, was proclaimed king of Israel, at the age of seven, by Jehoiada the high priest, by whose advice he governed well, and put to death his grandmother Athaliah who had destroyed all his family, and even attempted his life. On the death of his virtuous preceptor, he became idolatrous and was slain by two of his servants, B. C. 483.

JOASH, king of Israel after his father Jehoahaz, though he paid respect to the admonitions of Elisha the prophet, followed the idolatries of Jeroboam. He defeated the Syrians in three battles, took Amaziah king of Judah prisoner and reduced Jerusalem, and died B. C. 826 after a reign of 16 years.

JOB, patriarch of Uz near Idumea, is celebrated in sacred history for his sufferings and patience, his respect for the decrees of heaven, and his resignation in calamity. He was restored to honors and happiness after enduring the greatest misfortunes, and died about 1500 years B. C. His history is a most beautiful and sublime poem, which some attribute to Isaiah, and others to Moses.

JOBERT, *Lewis*, a Jesuit of Paris, distinguished as a preacher and a medallist. He died at Paris 1719, aged 72. He wrote theological tracts, and "la Science des Medailles," a valuable work, best edited, 1739, 2 vols. 12mo.

JODELLE, *Stephen*, lord of Limodin, was born at Paris 1532. He was one of the Pleiades or seven French poets mentioned by Ronfard. He was the first Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language, and with chorusses in imitation of the Greek. His Cleopatra was acted with great applause before the king, but in general his plays were long and tedious. He was also an orator, and well skilled in architecture, sculpture and painting. He at one time embraced the opinions of the protestants, but after ridiculing the mass in a Latin satirical poem of 100 lines, he returned to the profession of that religion, and probably thus escaped the murder of St. Bartholomew. He died 1573, aged 41, very poor, though he might have been independent in fortune, if he had cultivated his interest at court. A volume of his works was published 1574, containing besides Cleopatra and Dido, tragedies, Eugene a Comedy, and Songs, Sonnets, Elegies and Odes.

JOEL, the second of the minor prophets, foretold in an animated style the desolation of Judea by the Chaldeans, and in a passage quoted by Peter, announces the pouring out of the Holy Ghost on the believing christians. He flourished about 790 years B. C.

JOHN, *Baptist*, the forerunner of Christ, was son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He was born about six months before our Saviour, and after living a life of austerity in the deserts, where his food was locusts and wild honey, and his clothing camel's hair, he began to preach repentance of sins, and to baptize in the Jordan those who confessed their sins. Jesus was himself baptized by him, and the baptist bore testimony to his sacred office and supernatural appointment. At last John who had reproved Herod for marrying Herodias his brother Philip's widow, was cast into pri-

son, and at the instigation of the vindictive queen he was beheaded, A. D. 29.

JOHN, the Evangelist, brother of James the great, was son of Zebedee and Salome. He was about 26 when the Messiah called him from his profession of fisherman to become a disciple, and he ever afterwards continued from his respect and attention the favorite of his master. At the last supper he leaned upon the breast of Jesus, and enquired who should be the traitor, and before the ascension the redeemer said of him to the question of Peter, "if I will that he tarry till I come what is that to thee," an answer which some of the christian converts improperly regarded as an assurance that he should not die before the end of the world. He afterwards preached the gospel in Asia, and penetrated as far as Parthia, and then fixed his residence at Ephesus. During the persecutions of Domitian he was dragged to Rome and thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, from which he received no injury, and then was banished to Patmos where he saw his visions and wrote his Apocalypse. Under Nero, he returned to Ephesus, and at the request of the Asiatic churches he wrote his gospel to refute the errors of Cerinthus and Ebion, who maintained that our Saviour was a mere man. He wrote besides three Epistles. He died at Ephesus A. D. 100. at the age of 94, in Trajan's reign.

JOHN, surnamed Mark, was the disciple of the apostles, and attended Paul and Barnabas in their peregrinations to preach the gospel. When the two apostles afterwards disputed about the services, and the merits of their attendants, John followed Barnabas to Cyprus, and some years afterwards he was at Rome to minister to the necessities of Paul in prison. Some suppose that he died at Ephesus.

JOHN, a native of Nicomedia, who was roasted to death in defence of the faith in the persecution of Diocletian, 303.

JOHN, *St.* a native of Cyprus, raised to the see of Alexandria 610. He was remarkable for his benevolence and charity.

JOHN, secretary to Honorius, seized the throne of Constantinople on his master's death and was beheaded two years after at Ravenna, 425.

JOHN I. surnamed Zimisces, was of an illustrious family, and he seized on the throne of Constantinople by the assassination of Nicephorus Phocas, at the instigation of the empress Theophanon 969. Though he thus owed his elevation to murder, he governed with great moderation and displayed unusual valor against the Russians, Bulgarians and Saracens, whom he repeatedly defeated. He banished the empress Theophanon at the command of the patriarch, and he was poisoned by a cup-bearer at the instigation of the eunuch Basil, and he died 10th Jan. 976.

JOHN II. *Comnenus*, succeeded his father Alexis Comnenus on the throne of Constantinople 1118. He married Irene princess of Hungary, and was successful in his wars against the Mahometans, Servians, and other barbarians. He was a virtuous prince and banished luxury and effeminacy from his court. He died 3d April 1143, aged 55, in consequence of a wound received from a poisoned arrow in the chase.

JOHN III. *Ducas*, was emperor of Nice, whilst the
Latinus

Latins were masters of Constantinople. Though successful against the neighbouring princes, whose dominions he conquered, he failed in his attempts to take Constantinople, and was obliged to make a treaty of peace with Baldwin the usurper. He afterwards waged war against the Bulgarians and died 1255, aged 62.

JOHN IV. *Lascaris*, succeeded at the age of six, his father Theodore the younger on the throne of Constantinople 1259. His youth exposed him to dangers, and his sceptre was seized by Michael Palæologus who put out his eyes, and confined him for the rest of life in a prison. He died under Andronicus II.

JOHN V. *Cantacuzenus*, emperor of Constantinople. *Vid. CANTACUZENUS.*

JOHN VI. *Palæologus*, succeeded his father Andronicus the younger on the throne of Constantinople 1341, and had the good fortune to free himself from the power of John Cantacuzenus his father-in-law who had usurped his sceptre. He afterwards defended himself against the Turks, but bought their peace with money. A more formidable opposition awaited him in the rebellion of his son Andronicus, who imprisoned him and his sons, and during these civil commotions, the Turks renewed their attacks against Constantinople and imposed upon the emperor very disgraceful terms. This weak and unfortunate monarch died of chagrin 1390, aged 60.

JOHN VII. *Palæologus*, emperor of Constantinople after his father Emanuel 1425, was unfortunate in his opposition against his Turkish invaders, and solicited in his defence the assistance of the Latins. More effectually to secure the support of the princes of the West, he meditated an union between the two churches, and the pope, Eugenius IV. favoring the plan called a council at Ferrara where the emperor attended in person, and where a reconciliation took place 1439, but not to continue long. John died 31st Oct. 1448, after a reign of 29 years.

JOHN I. pope, a Tuscan, who succeeded Hormisdas in the chair of St. Peter 523. He was thrown into prison by Theodoric who persecuted the Arians, and he died in confinement at Ravenna 526.

JOHN II. a native of Rome, pope after Boniface II. 533. He opposed the Nestorians and Eutychians, and died May 535.

JOHN III. a Roman, pope after Pelagius I. 560, was zealous in the decoration of churches, and died 13th July 573.

JOHN IV. a native of Salona, made pope 640, and died two years after.

JOHN V. a Syrian of benevolent character, raised to the papal chair 685. He died two years after.

JOHN VI. a Greek, made pope after Sergius 701. He died 9th Jan. 705.

JOHN VII. a Greek, who succeeded John VI. on the papal throne, and died 17th Oct. 707. He was a weak pontiff, and too compliant with the improper requests of Justinian.

JOHN VIII. a Roman, pope after Adrian II. 872, crowned Charles the Bald emperor 875. He held a council at Troyes 878, but was called back to Italy

by the invasion of the Saracens, who proved so successful that they obliged him to pay an annual tribute. He was prevailed upon by Basil emperor of the East to acknowledge as patriarch Photius who had artfully banished the legal possessor Ignatius, but he afterwards saw the impropriety of his concessions, and therefore excommunicated the usurper. He died 15th Dec. 882. About 300 of his letters are preserved.

JOHN IX. a native of Trivoli, elected pope after Theodore II. 898. He died Nov. 900.

JOHN X. bishop of Bologna, and archbishop of Ravenna, was elected pope 914, by the intrigues of Theodora his mistress. He was more capable of leading an army, than of governing the church, and he defeated the Saracens, who ravaged Italy, but was afterwards driven from Rome by Guy duke of Tuscany. He was put in prison by Marofia daughter of Theodore and suffocated 2d July, 928.

JOHN XI. son of Alberic duke of Spoleto, and Marofia the wife of Guy of Tuscany, was made pope at the age of 25, by the intrigues of his mother 931. He was confined in the castle of St. Angelo with his licentious mother by his brother Alberic, and he died there 936.

JOHN XII. a Roman noble, son of Alberic, was elected pope 956, at the age of 18, and was the first who changed his name of Octavian by assuming that of John. He solicited the assistance of the emperor Otho, against the tyranny of Berenger who had established his power over Italy, and when he had succeeded in driving away his enemy, he crowned his illustrious ally, and swore to him inviolable fidelity, over the body of St. Peter. This alliance was of short duration, the pope became the friend of the son of Berenger, and united himself against his ancient ally and benefactor, in consequence of which Otho invaded Italy, and in a general council in 963 accused the pope of various crimes. John, convicted of adultery, violence and oppression, was deposed, and Leo VIII. placed in his room; but no sooner was the emperor returned to his dominions than the exiled pontiff entered Rome, and with the most barbarous cruelty mutilated his enemies. He was in 964 killed by an insulted husband, whose bed he had defiled.

JOHN XIII. a Roman, elected pope 965, by the power of the emperor, against the wishes of the Roman people. This violent step was productive of dissension, and the new pontiff was banished the next year by Peter, prefect of Rome; but the emperor reinstated him, and sent into exile his opponent in disgrace. John died 6th Sep. 972.

JOHN XIV. bishop of Pavia, and chancellor of Otho II. succeeded Benedict VII. as pope, 983. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, by the anti-pope Boniface VIII. and died there either of poison or of grief, 20th Aug. 984.

JOHN XV. pope after John XIV. died soon after his elevation, and even before his consecration according to some.

JOHN XVI. a Roman made pope 985. He was the first who rewarded the meritorious deeds of life by canonization. He died 30th April 996.

JOHN XVII. a Roman elected after Sylvester II.

1003. He died six months after. There was an anti-pope of that name who was seized by the soldiers of Otho III. who in derision cut off his hands and ears, and tore out his tongue, 998. His name was Philagathus.

JOHN XVIII. a Roman elected after John XVII. From this time the right of election passed from the Roman people to the clergy. John afterwards resigned his dignity for the obscurity of a monastery, and died 18th July, 1009.

JOHN XIX. son of the count of Tusculum succeeded his brother Benedict VIII. 1024. He crowned the emperor Conrad II. and died May 1033.

JOHN XX. the name given by some historians to the anti-pope Philagathus, or to John, son of Robert, or to the woman who is said to have filled the papal chair under the name of pope Joan.

JOHN XXI. a Portuguese, son of a physician was made pope 1276, but died eight months after by the fall of a building upon him at Viterbo 16th May, 1277. He left works of Philosophy, Medicine and Theology.

JOHN XXII. *James d' Euse*, a native of Cahors, who by the patronage of Charles II. of Naples, to whose son he was preceptor, rose to high ecclesiastical dignities, and in 1316 was elected to the popedom. He was an active pontiff, and founded several abbeys, and established some bishoprics in central towns. His pontificate however was disturbed by various quarrels, especially with the cordeliers whose order he intended to suppress. He died 4th Dec. 1334 respected for his frugality, prudence and sanctity. He was well skilled in medicine, and wrote the *Thesaurus Pauperum* — treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes — on the Gout — on the Formation of the Fœtus — Advice for preserving Health, printed at Lyons, &c.

JOHN XXIII. *Balthasar Cossa*, a Neapolitan, who was legate at Bologna, and chamberlain to Boniface IX. and on the death of Alexander V. was raised to the popedom 1410. His elevation was not without opposition; but to pacify faction he promised to resign the tiara, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII. would also abandon their pretensions. Though these conditions were accepted and ratified with due formality in the council of Constance, he had the art to withdraw himself, and to re-assume the office and insignia of sovereign pontiff; but he was soon after deposed, and imprisoned. Three years after, 1418, he was restored to liberty and compelled to acknowledge the election of Martin V. by whom he was treated with great kindness. He died soon after at Florence, 22 Nov. 1419. He was in his character a most worthless and immoral man.

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the fourth son of Henry II. He unjustly deprived his nephew Arthur of his possessions in Brittany, and confined him in the tower of Rouen, where he was cruelly put to death, and having thus cut off the right heir of the English crown he was declared king. The states of Brittany, and Constance the mother of the murdered Arthur complained of the cruelties of the usurper before Augustus Philip of France, and the tyrant was condemned for the murder, and his dominions in France confiscated. He retired to En-

gland, derided and despised by his subjects, and to complete his disgrace he quarrelled with the pope and the barons. The pope excommunicated him, but he reconciled himself to him by acknowledging himself the vassal of Rome, and when he found the barons opposing force to his measures and threatening his deposition he consented to their request, and signed the Magna Charta, the glorious basis of British freedom. As this was extorted from him, John showed little inclination to observe it; and the barons to punish and dethrone him called over Lewis the son of the French king, and swore allegiance to him. Deserted by his subjects, and harassed by an army of foreigners, John at last found relief in death. His misfortunes pressed so heavily upon his spirits that he fell a victim to a fever at Newark, 19th Oct. 1216. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. His son Henry III. succeeded him.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Philip Valois 1350. The beginning of his reign was marked by measures of severity, and in consequence of this, dissatisfaction and insurrection prevailed over the kingdom and favored the invasion of the country by the English. John opposed his enemies, but was defeated in a dreadful battle near Poitiers by the black prince Edward, and taken prisoner 1356. The imprisonment of John in England was the signal for civil dissension. France was torn to pieces by her rebellious chiefs, and the king, unable to procure his liberty by the payment of 300 millions of golden crowns, and by the cession of eight provinces for his ransom according to the treaty of Bretigni, returned from France, which he had visited on his parole, and died soon after in the Savoy, London, 8th April 1364, aged 54. Though impolitic, violent and imprudent in his character, John possessed bravery and generosity.

JOHN III. king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, succeeded in 1568 his brother Eric XIV. who had been deposed for his ill-conduct. He restored tranquillity among his subjects, and made a peace with Denmark; but his attempts to re-establish the popish religion in the kingdom were opposed by the nobles, and Lutheranism therefore prevailed. He died 1592.

JOHN II. son of Henry III. was at the age of two proclaimed king of Castile. Though educated in indolence and effeminacy by his mother, he showed himself brave in war, against the attacks of the kings of Navarre and Arragon, whom he obliged to sue for peace. He afterwards turned his arms against the Moors of Grenada, and defeated them with great slaughter. He died 1454, aged 50.

JOHN II. king of Navarre, succeeded his brother Alphonso on the throne of Arragon 1458. He made war for a long time against Henry IV. of Castile, and died at Barcelona 1479, aged 82. He left his kingdoms of Arragon and Sicily to his son Ferdinand, and Navarre to his daughter Donna Leonora.

JOHN, son of the emperor Henry VII. was, at the age of 14, elected to the kingdom of Bohemia 1309, against the intrigues of the duke of Carinthia. He displayed great valor, and after conquering Silesia he was declared king of Poland. In his expedition against the Lithuanians he had the misfortune to lose one of

of his eyes, and a Jew doctor to whom he applied at Montpellier for a cure, deprived him of the other. This misfortune did not however disarm him of his courage, he assisted Philip of Valois against the English, and in the battle of Crecy with his horse led by the bridle by two brave knights, he displayed singular acts of valor, and was mortally wounded 26th Aug. 1346. He was buried at Luxemburg.

JOHN I. king of Portugal, was raised to the throne 1384. though but the natural son of Peter the Severe, against the rights of Beatrix daughter of his brother Ferdinand I. His elevation was opposed by John king of Castile, who had married Beatrix; but the usurper established himself in his power by the defeat of his opponents at the battle of Alinbarota; afterwards John turned his arms against the Moors of Africa and took Ceuta and other places, and died 14th Aug. 1433, aged 76. Under his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

JOHN II. king of Portugal, was surnamed the Great, and succeeded his father Alphonso V. 1481. He was successful in his suppression of some insurrections, the leaders of which he punished with death, and afterwards he carried his arms into Africa, and was at the taking of Arzile and Tangiers. He afterwards defeated the Castilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wise policy encouraged the maritime excursions of his subjects, and favored their settlements on the coasts of Africa, and in the Indies. He died of a dropsy 22d Oct. 1495, aged 41.

JOHN III. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Emanuel 1521. The beginning of his reign was marked by dreadful earthquakes which destroyed his cities and swallowed up the inhabitants; but John with benevolence and wisdom relieved the miseries of his subjects, and encouraged commerce and navigation. His fleets penetrated far into the East and discovered Japan, and to ensure the tranquillity of his Indian settlements he sent among them the celebrated Francis Xavier. He died of an apoplexy 1557, aged 55, deservedly respected as an humane and enlightened monarch.

JOHN IV. surnamed the Fortunate, was son of Theodore duke of Braganza, and was born 1604. He employed all the powers of his mind, and of his situation to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebastian had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke, and was proclaimed king 1630. He died at Lisbon 6th Nov. 1636, aged 32.

JOHN V. succeeded Peter II. on the throne of Portugal 1707. He espoused the cause of the allies in the wars of the Spanish succession, and when the peace of Utrecht in 1713 restored tranquillity to Europe he devoted himself to the encouragement of commerce of literature, and of industry among his subjects. He died 1750 aged 61, universally regretted.

JOHN of Gaunt or Ghent, duke of Lancaster was the third son of Edward III. He was born at Ghent 1340, and distinguished himself by his valor in the field. In consequence of his marriage with Constance, the natural daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile

and Leon, he laid claim to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, but was opposed by Henry of Transamare, and enjoyed nothing but the empty title of king. In the wars of the black prince his brother in France, he supported him by his intrepidity, and after his death succeeded to the management of affairs. On the accession of Richard II. he was dragged from the retirement which he loved, to clear himself against the accusations of the courtiers, who charged him with attempts to seize the crown, because he countenanced the doctrines of Wickliffe, against the overbearing power of the pope. He afterwards resigned his claims to the throne of Castile to his only daughter by Constance, who in 1386 married the heir apparent of that kingdom, and he received in return an honorable pension. John had for his third wife Catherine Swinford the governess of his children, and the sister of Chaucer's wife, and from his patronage of that poet he received pleasure, honor, and fame. John died 1399 highly respected for his valor and prudence. His son Henry succeeded to the English throne after the deposition of the second Richard.

JOHN SOBIESKI, king of Poland. *vid.* SOBIESKI.

JOHN of Austria, *Don*, was the natural son of Charles V. of Germany. He was unacquainted with his birth, till his father on his death-bed revealed the secret to his son Philip II. who honorably called him to court, and in 1570 placed him at the head of his army against the Moors of Grenada, whom he defeated. In 1571 he commanded the naval armament against the Turks and gained the celebrated battle of Lepanto, and two years after took Tunis. He was made governor of the Netherlands in 1576, and after taking Namur, Charlemont, and other towns, he completed his triumphs over the prince of Orange and the archduke Mathias, by the famous battle of Gemblours 1578. This celebrated warrior died 1578, at the early age of 32 in consequence of poison as it is supposed, administered by his enemies.

JOHN Fearless, count of Nevers and duke of Burgundy, distinguished himself at Nicopolis against Bajazet, who sold him his liberty for an exorbitant ransom. Restored to France he employed his influence in promoting sedition and civil war in the kingdom against the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. and the partisans of the duke of Orleans. He murdered the duke of Orleans, and afterwards being reconciled to the dauphin he was assassinated in his presence by one of his courtiers 10th Sept. 1419, aged 48.

JOHN, of France, duke of Berry, was son of king John, and distinguished himself at the battle of Poitiers. He died at Paris 15th June, 1416, respected for his many virtues.

JOHN V. duke of Brittany, was surnamed the Conqueror, for the brave defence which he made against the emperor and against the king of France who wished to strip him of his dominions. He died 1st Nov. 1399.

JOHN VI. duke of Brittany, was a prince of great valor and equal benevolence. He was in the service of Charles VII. of France, and fought bravely against the English. He died 1446 much lamented by his subjects.

JOHN V. count of Armagnac was son of John IV. of Navarre. He disgraced himself by an incestuous commerce with his sister Isabella, which neither the representations of his friends, nor the threats of the pope could persuade him to abandon. At last he was banished from his dominions by the French king; but afterwards was reconciled to his persecutors and was killed in his palace at Lecture in a siege 1473.

JOHN, of Salisbury, a learned Englishman who in his youth was in the service of the abbot of Rheims, and then studied at Paris, where he took his degrees. He visited Rome, and at his return to Paris, opened a school there. He afterwards was in England and lived with Theobald, the primate, and with Thomas-a-Becket, and in 1177 was chosen bishop of Chartres by the clergy of that diocese, at the recommendation of Lewis the young king of France. He was an able prelate, and distinguished himself at the council of Lateran, and died 1181. His writings are lost, except Becket's Life — a Collection of Letters — and "Polycricon."

JOHN of Leyden, *vid.* **BOCCOLD**.

JOHN of Paris, a celebrated Dominican, theological professor at Paris. He supported the cause of Philip the Fair, against Boniface VIII. in his treatise de Regia Potestate and Papali; but the doctrines which he asserted with respect to transubstantiation proved highly offensive to the Roman see, and he was suspended from his ecclesiastical offices by the archbishop of Paris. He appealed to Rome, but died in that city before his cause was heard 1304. He wrote besides *Determinatio de Modo existendi Corporis Christi in Sacramento Altaris*, 8vo. — *Correctorium Doctrinæ S. Thomæ*, &c.

JOHN, of Udino, a celebrated painter, who studied under Giorgion at Venice, and Raphael at Rome. His fruits, animals, flowers, &c. exhibited great powers of execution. He died at Rome 1564, aged 70.

JOHNSON, Samuel, an English divine, born 1649, in Warwickshire, and educated at St. Paul's school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He early obtained the living of Corringham in Essex, which, on account of its unhealthy situation, he abandoned to the care of a curate, and came to settle in London. Here he plunged into the vortex of politics, and soon distinguished himself, and became the friend of lord Essex, and of lord William Russell, who made him his chaplain. He inveighed severely in his discourses from the pulpit, against the horrors of popery, and spoke with warmth against the succession of the duke of York to the throne. While his political friends wielded the weapons of eloquence in parliament, he himself attacked Dr. Hickes, the bold champion of passive obedience, in a pamphlet called, "Julian the Apostate." The work was quickly answered by Dr. Hickes, in a pamphlet called, "Jovian," and Johnson had already prepared a severe reply, which the seizure and imprisonment of his patron, lord William Russell, prevented him from publishing. His abilities, however, and his zeal were too conspicuous to be disregarded; after Russell's death, he was summoned before the privy council, and questioned about the answer he had written to Dr. Hickes, called, "Julian's Arts and Methods to undermine and extirpate Christianity;" but

when he declared that he had suppressed it, and when his persecutors could procure no copy of it, though it was entered at Stationers'-hall, he was dismissed. But soon after he was prosecuted for the publication of Julian the Apostate, and though ably defended by counsellor Wallop, he was condemned before Jeffries, and sentenced to pay 500 marks, and to be imprisoned till it was paid. Though thus confined, his spirit was not subdued: he still wrote against popery; and when the army was drawn up on Hounslow heath in 1686, he drew up "an Address to the Protestants of the Army," which, after the dispersion of 1000 copies, was seized, and exposed the author to fresh persecution. He was in consequence of this condemned to stand in the pillory, in Palace yard, at Charing cross, and the Exchange, to pay a fine of 500 marks, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, after being degraded from the priesthood. The degradation took place by the hands of bishops Crew, Sprat, and White; and on December 1, 1686, the sentence was executed. The stripes which he received were 317, from a whip of nine cords knotted, which he endured with great firmness and even alacrity. The king appointed a successor to his living, but as in the divesting him of his sacerdotal habit, either by accident or design, he had been permitted to retain his cassock, his degradation was considered as incomplete, and the bishop refused to admit the new incumbent without indemnity; and when he presented himself to the parish, the people refused to receive him in the room of Johnson, who thus retained his living. At the revolution, the parliament, 1689, resolved that the proceedings in the King's bench against Johnson, were cruel and illegal; and therefore they recommended him to the king for some ecclesiastical preferment suitable to his services and sufferings. The deanery of Durham in consequence of this was offered to him, which he refused as a reward inadequate to his merits; but at the solicitation of lady Russell, and the influence of Tillotson, a pension of 300l. a-year was obtained from the king, for his own and his son's life, besides a gratuity of 1000l. In 1692 his house was forcibly entered in the night by seven assassins, who seemed to have been actuated to vengeance and murder by the publication of his book called, "Argument to prove the Abrogation of King James, &c." Though his life was thus threatened with instant death, the cries of his wife prevailed upon the ruffians, who left him, after inflicting some severe bruises on his body, and two wounds on his head. His constitution was weakened by this dreadful catastrophe, and by the persevering spirit of his persecutors, though his zeal against popery remained unshaken. He died May 1703. All his treatises were published in 1 vol. folio, 1710; a second edition of which appeared 1713. Johnson in his character, was firm, undaunted, and enthusiastic; but his temper was violent, overbearing, and unsubmitive; and probably to the furious zeal with which he attacked those who differed from him, and to the abusive language which he indiscriminately used against his opponents, he might attribute the virulence and persevering spirit of his persecutors. His works appeared 1710, in 1 vol. folio.

JOHNSON, *John*, a nonjuror divine, born at Frindsbury, near Rochester, 1662, and educated at Canterbury school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Corpus Christi, of which he became fellow 1685. He was in 1686 presented to the vicarages of Batton and Heron hill, near Canterbury, by Sancroft, the primate; and in 1697 he was further promoted by Tenison to the living of Margate, and afterwards to Apuldre. His abilities as a scholar and divine were very great, and therefore he was twice chosen proctor in convocation for Canterbury. But though protected by government, he manifested some opposition to the establishment, and not only expressed a mean opinion of the articles and liturgy of the church, but even refused to take the oaths of allegiance to George I. This threatened dangers, which however he prudently avoided by timely submission, though he afterwards continued restless, dissatisfied, and disloyal. He died 15th Dec. 1725. He wrote the "Clergyman's Vade-mecum," an excellent book, 2 vols. 12mo. — collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, Canons, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. — the Unbloody Sacrifice and Altar Unveiled and Supported, 8vo. — a paraphrase on the Psalms, &c.

JOHNSON, or JANSEN, *Cornelius*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He came to England in the reign of James I. and drew that monarch, as well as the nobility of his court. He was soon after eclipsed by the superior fame of Vandyke; though his pictures possessed great merit, in their high finishing, and the correctness of their drapery. He died in London.

JOHNSON, *Martin*, a seal engraver, better known as a painter. His landscapes are particularly excellent, and give a most correct and perfect delineation of the delightful prospects of England. His pieces are very scarce, and preserved in the cabinets of the curious with great care. He died in the beginning of James II.'s reign.

JOHNSON, *Charles*, a member of the Middle Temple, who left the profession of the law for the muses. He wrote some plays, which, by the friendship of Wilks, were acted on the stage, and received some applause. He married a young widow, with a moderate fortune, and opened a tavern in Bow street, Covent-garden, which he relinquished at his wife's death, having acquired a decent competence. He died about 1744. Though he is not ranked among the greatest of dramatic writers, yet he possessed merit, and deserved popularity. His dramatic pieces are 19 in number. He is immortalized in Pope's Dunciad, because, says the note, he was famous for writing a play every year, and for being at Button's coffee-house every day, and for falling a martyr to obesity, and the rotundity of his parts.

JOHNSON, *Maurice*, an eminent antiquary, born of an ancient and respectable family at Spalding, where he established a Gentleman's literary society. He was of the Middle Temple, and was bred to the bar. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Ambler, he had 26 children, 16 of whom sat down together at his table. He was one of the last founders of the Antiquarian society; and by his benevolence, and the liberality of his various communications, he

fully deserved the handsome eulogium written on him by Dr. Stukeley, and inserted in the minutes of the society, to whose memoirs he contributed so much. He made a curious collection for the history of Caerulius. He died, after suffering much from a vertiginous disorder, 6th Feb. 1755.

JOHNSON, *Thomas*, a native of Selby, Yorkshire, brought up to the business of an apothecary in London. He became, according to Wood, the best herbalist of his time; and wrote, *Iter in agrum Cantuariam*, 1629 — *Ericetum Hamsteadianum*, 1632, the first catalogue of plants published in England — Gerard's Herbal improved, a valuable work — Essay on the Bath Waters, &c. He was an officer in the royal army, and was made M. D. by the university of Oxford for his services. He died in consequence of a wound which he had received in the shoulder at the siege of Basinghouse, 1644.

JOHNSON, *Samuel*, a celebrated English writer, born at Lichfield, 7th Sept. 1709. He was the son of a bookseller, and was educated at Lichfield school, where he had among his school-fellows, Dr. James, and Dr. Taylor; and after being one year at Stourbridge school, and passing two years in unsettled studies at home, he entered, Oct. 1728, at Pembroke college, Oxford. His exercises in the university displayed, as they had done at school, superior powers; and his translation of Pope's Messiah into Latin verse, appeared so highly finished, that the poet spoke with the highest respect of his translator, and declared, that posterity would doubt which poem was the original. Unhappily Johnson had to struggle with poverty at college, and in consequence of the insolvency of his father, he left the university in 1731, without a degree. Returned to Lichfield, he found his prospects in life dreary and unpromising. After his father's death, his whole property amounted to only 20l.; and thus destitute, he willingly accepted the offer of an usher'ship at Bosworth school. The situation proved disagreeable, and in a few months he removed to Birmingham, where, under the patronage of a bookseller, he published his first literary labor, a translation of Lobo. In 1734 he returned to Lichfield; and the next year he married Mrs. Porter, a widow of Birmingham, a lady much older than himself, and not possessed of the most engaging manners, or the most fascinating person. As she brought him 800l. he began to fit up a house at Edial, near Lichfield, for the reception of pupils; but as he had only three scholars, among whom was David Garrick, the plan was dropped, as utterly impracticable and ruinous. About this time, under the patronage of Mr. Walmesley, his earliest friend, he began his Irene; and in March 1737, he first visited London in company with his pupil, Garrick, like himself in quest of employment, and equally doomed to rise to celebrity in his profession. In London he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the printer of the Gentleman's magazine; and his first performance in that work was a Latin alcaic ode, inserted in March 1738. Thus encouraged, he returned to Lichfield to fetch his wife; and from 1740 to 1743, he was laboriously employed in the service of this periodical work, and during that period, wrote the par-

liamentary debates, valuable not as the effusions of orators, but as the bold composition of a man of genius on such subjects as were supposed to engage the legislators of the age. In 1738 he published his *London*, a poem, in imitation of Juvenal's third satire, which was well received, and honored with the commendation of Pope, and passed to a second edition in one week. Though distinguished as an author, Johnson still felt the pressure of poverty, and therefore he applied for a school in Leicestershire; but though recommended by lord Gower, he was disappointed, as he had not the requisite degree of M. A. His attempts to be admitted at Doctors' Commons, without academical honors, proved equally unsuccessful; and therefore he determined to depend on the efforts of his pen for subsistence. Besides his valuable contributions to the *Gentleman's magazine*, he in 1744 published the *life of Savage*, a work of great merit, which, in the elegant language of pathetic narration, exhibited the sufferings and the poverty of a friend, whose calamities he himself had shared and bewailed. He began in 1747, his edition of *Shakespeare*, and published the plan of his *English dictionary*. This gigantic work was undertaken under the patronage of the booksellers; and the lexicographer engaged a house in Gough-square, where, with the assistance of six amanuenses, he proceeded rapidly in the execution of his plan. This great work, so valuable to the nation, and so honorable to the talents of the author, appeared, May, 1755, in 2 vols. without a patron. Lord Chesterfield, who had at first favored the undertaking, but had afterwards neglected the author, endeavoured, by a flattering recommendation of the work in "the *World*," to reconcile himself to his good opinion; but Johnson, with noble indignation, spurned at the mean artifice of his courtly patron; and his celebrated letter reflected, with independent spirit and in severe language, against his selfish and ambitious views. The dictionary produced 1755. but as the money had been advanced during the composition of the work, there was no solid advantage to be procured on the publication, and fame could ill satisfy the demands of creditors, and supply bread to the indigent author. In 1749 the *Irene* had been brought forward on the stage, by the friendship of Garrick, but with no success. The *Rambler* was undertaken 20th March, 1750, and till the 17th March, 1752, when it ceased, a paper had regularly appeared every Tuesday and Saturday; and it is remarkable that, during the whole of that time, only five numbers were contributed by other authors. But these publications, popular as they were, still left Johnson in distressed circumstances; and in 1756, the year after the publishing of his dictionary, he was arrested for a debt of five guineas, from which the kindness of Richardson relieved him. In 1758 he began the *Idler*, and continued it for two years with little assistance; and on the death of his mother in 1759, that he might pay some decent respect to her funeral, and discharge her debts, he wrote his *Rasselas*, and obtained for it, from the booksellers, the sum of 100*l*. Happily, however, these high services to literature, were not to pass unrewarded: in 1762 he was honorably presented by the king, on the repre-

sentation of Mr. Wedderburne, with a pension of 300*l*. per annum, without a stipulation of future exertions, but merely, as the grant expressed it, for the moral tendency of his writings, a character to which his *Rambler* was most fully entitled. From public motives, and not from obsequious flattery, Johnson afterwards became a political writer, and his "*False Alarm*," and his "*Thoughts on the Falkland Islands*," displayed, in a very striking degree, the great powers of his mind in the defence of the measures of the court. These services first suggested the idea of introducing him into the House of Commons; but lord North did not attend with sufficient respect to the recommendations of Mr. Strahan, and of other gentlemen, who wished to see the gigantic powers, and the commanding elocution of this literary hero, exerted in parliament, and the proposal was dropped. In 1775 Johnson was complimented by the university of Oxford with the degree of LL. D. by diploma, as he had before received from them the degree of A. M. and the same honors from Trinity college, Dublin; and the circumstance reflected equal credit on those who bestowed, and on him who accepted the high distinction. In 1777 he began his *Lives of the Poets*, which he finished in 1781, a work of great merit, and which exhibits, in the most pleasing manner, the soundness of the critic, the information of the biographer, and the benevolent views of the man. In 1781 the loss of his friend, Mr. Thrale, in whose hospitable house and society he had passed 15 of the happiest years of his life, affected him much; he found his health gradually declining, from the united attacks of the dropsy, and of an asthma; and while he expressed a wish to remove to the milder climates of France and Italy, it is to be lamented that the applications of his friends for the increase of his pension proved abortive. During the progressive increase of his complaints, he divided his time in acts of devotion, and in classical recreations; and during his sleepless nights, he translated several of the Greek epigrams of the *Anthologia* into Latin verse. It is remarkable, that Johnson, whose pen was ever employed in recommending piety, and all the offices of the purest morality; and whose conduct and example in life exhibited the most perfect pattern of the christian virtues; should, in the close of life, betray dreadful apprehensions of death. By degrees, indeed, the terrors which his imagination had painted to itself, disappeared; but still his example teaches us, that if the most virtuous and devout view the approach of death with trembling and alarm, the unrepented sins of life have much to apprehend from the all-searching eye of God. Johnson expired on the 13th Dec. 1784, full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection. His remains were deposited in Westminster abbey, near the grave of his friend Garrick; and the nation has paid an honorable tribute to his memory, by erecting to him a monument in St. Paul's, with an elegant and nervous epitaph from the pen of Dr. Parr. By his wife, who died March, 1752, and was deeply lamented by him, Johnson had no issue. His works are very numerous, and all respectable. Some of his smaller pieces were published by sir J. Hawkins

in 1787, with his life in 11 vols. 8vo. and of these an edition, by Murphy, appeared in 1792, in 12 vols. 8vo. His letters, and every particular respecting his character, conduct, opinion, connections, &c. have engaged the attention of the public, in the various publications of Mr. G. Strahan, Mrs. Piozzi, and others, and particularly in the interesting and valuable account of his life by Boswell, with whom he travelled to the Hebrides, of which he gave an account in 1773. In his person, Johnson was large, corpulent, and unwieldy, with little of the graces of polished life, occasionally offensive by involuntary or convulsive motions, and in his dress, singular and slovenly. His conversation, however, made atonement for the deficiencies of his personal appearance, and though from the superior powers of his mind, the great independence of his character, and the gigantic vigor of his genius, he was positive, and very impatient of contradiction, he was ever interesting and instructive, and exhibited at all times great goodness of heart, unshaken steadiness of principle, and commanding benignity. Humane, charitable, generous, and affectionate, with all his little defects of temper, it may truly be said, that there was scarce a virtue in principle which he did not possess. His goodness flowed from the heart, and his religion was the pure stream from the fount, humble, devout, contrite and pious. As a literary character, his name stands on very high ground; correctness, elegance, and variety every where clothed under a strong and nervous style, captivate, enliven, and edify. The powers of a sound, and matured judgment, of a vigorous imagination, and a most retentive memory, were happily united to illustrate what was obscure, to render pleasing what was harsh and unseemly, to explain what was difficult, and to embellish what was devoid of grace, of beauty, or of attraction. Besides the instructive account of his life by Boswell, much information may be collected from the labors of Hawkins, Murphy, Anderson, &c.

JOHNSTON, Arthur, a physician, born at Caskieben, near Aberdeen. After studying at Aberdeen, he went to Rome, and to Padua, where he took the degree of M.D. 1610. He next travelled through Italy, Germany, Denmark, England and Holland, and at last settled in France, where he had by two wives, 13 children. After distinguishing himself as a Latin poet at Paris, he returned after 24 years' absence, to Scotland, in 1632, and was then introduced to Laud, who at that time was in the north with Charles I. He dedicated his poetical paraphrase of David's psalms, to his patron, by whose interest he was made physician to the king. He visited in 1641, one of his daughters, who was married at Oxford, and being seized with a violent diarrhoea, died there in the course of a few days, aged 54. He wrote besides Epigrams — *Musæ Aulicæ*, &c.

JOHNSTONE, George, known as one of the commissioners, sent with lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden, to treat with the Americans during the war, was the son of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the sea service, and was made master and commander 1760, and two years after, post captain, and in 1763 appointed governor of West Florida. He after his return to England, sat in parliament for Cockermouth and Appleby, and

fought a duel with lord George Germaine, in consequence of some reflections which he had made in parliament, on his conduct. He also distinguished himself for his zeal in the affairs of the East India company, and for his violent attacks on the conduct of lord Clive. He was author of *Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies*, particularly in Bengal, 8vo. 1771; and he died 1787.

JOINVILLE, John-Sire de, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Champagne. He became one of the favorite lords in the court of Lewis IX. and was consulted on all occasions with confidence by the monarch. He wrote the *History of St. Louis*, an interesting work, best edited by Ducange, 1668, folio, and also in 1761, by Melot. He died about 1318, aged nearly 90 years.

IOLLO COCH, a Welch bard, who from 1370 to 1420, was engaged in the court of Owen Glendowr, to rouse his countrymen by his warlike songs against the English.

JOLY, Claude, a French writer, born at Paris 1607. He was canon of the cathedral, and also precentor. He died in consequence of a fall into a trench, made for the foundation of a high altar in his church, 1700, at the great age of 93. He published a collection of maxims for the Education of a Prince, against the false Politics of Mazarine, burnt by the hands of the hangman, 1665 — *Codicil d'Or*, on the same subject, &c.

JOLY, Guy, the secretary, and faithful friend of Cardinal de Retz, was author of "*Memoirs of his Times*," from 1641 to 1665.

JONAH, the fifth of the minor prophets, flourished under Joash and Jeroboam, kings of Israel. When he refused to go to Nineveh, and fled in a ship to Tarshish, he was during a dreadful storm, thrown, at his own request, into the sea, and after being three days swallowed by a large fish, he was cast out on dry land. His preaching to the Ninevites was attended by their conversion. The gourd, the sudden decay of which he bitterly lamented, while he disregarded the fate of the thousands of Nineveh, is supposed by some to be the plant called Palma Christi. He died about 761 B. C.

JONAS, Anagrimus, a learned Icelander, the astronomical coadjutor of Gundeband, bishop of Holum, in Iceland, the pupil of Tycho Brahe. On the death of his friend, he refused to succeed him in his diocese, but remained in the humble but peaceful situation of minister of Melftadt. In his 86th year he took for his second wife, a young girl, and died about nine years after, 1640. His works were *Idea Veri Magistratus*, 1589, 8vo. — *Brevis Commentarius de Islandia*, 1593, 8vo. — *Anatome Blekeniana*, &c. 1612 — *Epistola pro Patria Defensoria*, 1618 — *Vita Gundebandi*, 1630, 4to. — *Crymogæa*, &c. 1630, 4to. — *Specimen Islandiæ*, &c. 1634, 4to.

JONAS, Justus, a learned divine, born at Northausen, in Thuringia. He was the friend, and the able defender of Luther and of his doctrines. He was principal of the college of Wittenberg, for some time, and died 1555, aged 62.

JONATHAN, son of Saul, and the faithful friend of David, was slain in battle with his father by the Philistines, B. C. 1055.

JONATHAN, a general of the jews, son of Matthias, and brother to Judas Maccabeus, after defeating Bacchides, the Syrian chief, and Demetrius Soter, and his general Apollonius, was at last treacherously seized by Tryphon, and cruelly put to death, though a large ransom had been paid for his liberation, B. C.

144.

JONES, Inigo, a celebrated architect, born 1572, in the vicinity of St. Paul's, London, where his father was a cloth-worker. He was apprenticed to a joiner, and his attention to his business, and his improvement in the art of designing, gradually recommended him, and the earl of Pembroke, sensible of his great natural genius, generously enabled him to travel over Italy, and the best part of Europe. While on his travels he was noticed at Venice by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and he returned to England in the train of that monarch. He soon gained the protection of the English court, he was made architect to the queen, and to prince Henry, but when he succeeded to the reversion of surveyor-general of the king's works, he with unusual generosity, refused to accept any salary, till the heavy debts contracted under his predecessor, had been totally liquidated. In 1620 he was directed by the king, when at lord Pembroke's at Wilton, to examine the group of stones, called Stone Henge, and after deep research, and exact measurement he concluded, that this venerable pile is nothing but a Roman temple, dedicated to Cælus, and erected between the times of Agricola and Constantine. He was also that same year, appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's cathedral, and he continued in the same honorable appointments under Charles I. He was also made manager of the masques and interludes in fashion in those times of pomp and pageantry, and it was in this office, that he unfortunately quarrelled with Ben Jonson, who with all the virulence of an enraged poet, ridiculed his friend in the character of Lantern Leather-head, in the comedy of Bartholomew fair, and in other pieces. Notwithstanding these attacks of private malevolence, which were disgusting not only to the friends of both parties, but even to the king, Jones, increased in fame, in popularity, and in opulence. The troubles of the nation, however, affected him deeply, he was not only grieved for the misfortunes of a kind master, but his property was plundered on account of his loyalty, and after the king's death, he was obliged to pay 400l. as a composition to Cromwell. Worn out with years, and with grief at the public calamities, he died 1652, and was buried in St. Bennet's church, St. Paul's wharf, where the monument erected to his memory, was greatly defaced by the fatal fire of 1666. Though sprung from a low origin, Jones so improved the native powers of his mind, that he became an excellent mathematician, a tolerable scholar in Greek and Latin, a decent poet, and to the highest celebrity in architecture, added an extensive knowledge of all human sciences. Besides the repairing of St. Paul's, in a style of commanding grandeur, and national dignity, he displayed his abilities in the design of the palace of Whitehall, in the erection of the banqueting house, of Catherine's chapel in St. James's palace, the church and piazza of Covent-garden, and other private buildings.

His "Stone Henge restored," was published 1655, in folio, by Mr. Webb, his friend and heir, and in 1665, appeared "a Vindication" of the work, reprinted in 1725. Several designs of his buildings are preserved in Campbell's Vitruvius Britannicus. The principal part of his designs were published by Kent, 1727, folio, and other inferior designs in 1744. He left in MS. some valuable notes on Palladio's architecture, published 1714, by Leoni.

JONES, William, a learned mathematician, born 1675, in the isle of Anglesey. He taught mathematics in London, and had in the number of his pupils, lords Hardwicke and Macclesfield. By the friendship and influence of lord Hardwicke, he obtained a sinecure of 200l. a year, and afterwards succeeded to the more lucrative office of deputy teller in the exchequer. His abilities mean time recommended him to the notice of the learned. He was the friend of Newton; and the correspondent of the greatest mathematicians of Europe. He died in easy circumstances, in 1749, but it is to be lamented, that the work which he had completed with great and intense labor, as an introduction to the mathematical and philosophical compositions of Newton, has been lost. The author had just completed it when attacked by illness, and he had just time, before he expired, to send it fairly written, by an amanuensis to his friend, lord Macclesfield, recommending the publication for the benefit of his family. The work, however, was forgotten, and at lord Macclesfield's death, the manuscript could no where be found. The works of Mr. Jones were a compendium of the Art of Navigation, 8vo. 1702 — Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, 8vo. 1706, several papers in the philosophical transactions, and other works to support the doctrines of his friend Newton, against the attacks of Leibnitz, and other philosophers.

JONES, for William, a learned judge, son of the preceding, was born in London, 1748. The early loss of his father was supplied by the attentive care of his mother, a woman of high character for sensibility and understanding, and he was placed at Harrow school, where he acquired such perfect knowledge of classical learning, that Dr. Sumner, the master, declared that he knew Greek better than himself. He entered at University college, Oxford, in 1764, and devoted himself laboriously to the study of the oriental languages. He became at the age of 19, tutor to lord Althorpe, and though he paid due attention to his pupil, he yet found time to read the best part of the old testament in the original, while resident at Wimbledon. He visited the continent in 1769, with his pupil, and in 1770, entered at the temple to study the law. Deservedly distinguished as an able scholar, he now proved to the world, how usefully he had devoted himself to literature, and he published in 1774, his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, dedicated to the university of Oxford. His translation of Iſæus, with learned notes, appeared in 1779, and the next year he felt for the safety of the empire, and in consequence of the London riots, published an inquiry into the legal mode of suppressing riots. In 1793 his legal knowledge, and his acquaintance with the literature of the east, recommended him to the ministry, as a fit person to preside in the supreme court.

court of Calcutta, and on that occasion, he received the honor of knighthood, and soon after, married Anna Maria Shipley, the bishop of St. Asaph's daughter. He left England in April 1793, and on his arrival in India, he was enabled to establish an Asiatic society, for the purpose of illustrating the history, learning, and antiquities of the east. To the memoirs of this learned body, the formation of which his active mind had planned, in his voyage from Europe, he made most valuable contributions. When disengaged from the occupations of his judicial office, he unbent all the powers of his comprehensive mind, to the literature of the east, and he acquired such an acquaintance with the Sanscrit language, and the code of the Bramins, that he was courted and admired by the most learned and intelligent of the native Indians. To enlarge our knowledge of Asiatic history, and Eastern literature, was not however the sole object of his active mind, he was a pious and a sincere christian, and his researches were equally directed to investigate and to prove from oriental books, and from the various traditions of the heathen natives, the great historical facts, and important details contained in the holy scriptures. In one of his discourses to the Asiatic society, he has evinced his attachment to the religion of his country, and his belief in her sacred tenets, by supporting the validity of the Mosaic history of the creation, in a manner more satisfactory and more convincing than any other writer. This great and good man, from whom so much was expected still, in the paths of oriental science and literature, who deserved so well of his country, and of her Asiatic colonies, by his firmness, his legal knowledge, and his unshaken integrity, was snatched away after a short illness at Calcutta, 27th April 1794, aged 48. His remains were interred in the burial ground at Calcutta, where an English inscription by himself, and a Latin one by his brother judge, sir William Dunkin, mark the spot. An elegant monument has lately been erected in St. Paul's cathedral, which does no less honor to his merits than to the munificence and liberal sentiments of the East India directors, by whom it was raised. The works of sir William have been published in 6 vols. 4to. 1799, and prove him not only an elegant scholar, but a good poet, an able critic, and an indefatigable historian, whose name must be revered wherever virtue and literature are cultivated. His life has been written by his friend, lord Teignmouth, 4to. 1804.

JONES, William, an English divine, born at Lowick, Northamptonshire, 1726, and educated at the charter-house and university college, Oxford, where he obtained an exhibition. After entering into orders he took the curacy of Finedon, Northamptonshire, where he wrote his answer to bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit. In 1754 he married the daughter of the Rev. Brook Bridges, and became curate to his brother-in-law, at Wadenhoe, where he wrote his catholic Doctrine of the Trinity, a work of merit. In 1764 he was presented by Secker to Betherfden vicarage, Kent, and afterwards he went to reside at Nayland, Suffolk, till on the elevation of Dr. Horne, to the see of Norwich, he became domestic chaplain to his old and venerable friend. He afterwards was invited by lord Kenyon to undertake the tuition of his two sons, and in 1798 he was presented by

the archbishop to the living of Hollingbourne, in Kent. As a divine, Mr. Jones was a pious and exemplary character. He espoused the tenets of the Hutchinsonian system, as he evinced in his Essay on the first principles of Natural Philosophy, published in 1762, and completed in his Physiological disquisitions, or Discourses on the Natural Philosophy of the Elements, 1781. During the French revolution, he ably supported the government of the country, by some seasonable and well written pamphlets, particularly an excellent collection of tracts, called the Scholar Armed, 2 vols. 8vo. He also published 2 vols. of sermons in 1790. This worthy man died 6th Jan. 1801. His works have been collected together and published in 12 vols. 8vo. with a full account of his life. For some time he held Pluckley rectory, in Kent, which he exchanged for Pafton, in Northamptonshire. His Memoirs of his pious friend bishop Horne, is an interesting performance, and does honor to his head and heart.

JONES, Henry, a poet, born at Drogheda, in Ireland. He was bred a bricklayer, but nature formed him for a poet, and after he had distinguished himself by his productions in the midst of his humble mechanical employment; he was introduced to lord Chesterfield, when lord lieutenant, in 1745. That nobleman, pleased with his poetical effusions, brought him over to London on his return from Ireland, and by his influence, procured a liberal subscription to the poems of his humble friend. He also recommended him strongly to Colley Cibber, he prevailed upon the managers of Covent garden, to introduce his plays on the stage, and nearly secured the reversion of the laurel for his brow; but while the patron was kind and generous, the poet was fickle, violent, prodigal, and capricious. After various vicissitudes of fortune, the consequence of imprudence and folly, he died in great want, April 1770, in a garret of the Bedford coffee-house. Though not a poet of superior reputation, he possessed merit. His "Earl of Essex," by no means a contemptible performance, appeared in 1753.

JONES, Jeremiah, a dissenting divine, educated under his uncle, Sam. Jones, of Tewkesbury, who had among his pupils, bishops Butler, Chandler, and Secker. He kept a school at Nailsworth, and presided over a dissenting congregation at Avening, Gloucestershire, and in his manners was an amiable, easy and affable man. He wrote a Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel, against Whiston's charge of dislocations, &c. 1719 — a new method of settling the canonical authority of the old testament, 3 vols. 8vo. 1726, lately reprinted, Oxford. He died 1724, aged 31.

JONES, Paul, a native of Selkirk, in Scotland, who settled in America, and by embracing the independent principles of his new country, became a formidable enemy to the trading interests of Britain. He obtained in 1775, a commission from congress, and by his bravery, was made the next year, captain of marines. Well acquainted with the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, he came to Europe, to infect the trade of the country, and made a descent at Whitehaven, where he destroyed the shipping of the harbour, and afterwards on the estates of lord Selkirk, whose plate and furniture he carried away in triumph. After taking the

Drake

Drake sloop of war, off Carrickfergus, he retired to Brest, and with a fresh reinforcement, with the Pallas, Richard, and Vengeance, he again scoured the Irish sea, and advancing round the island, attacked the Baltic fleet, and took the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough armed ship, after a gallant action off Flamborough head. These bold exploits made him a favorite, not only in America, but in France, where the king presented him with a handsome gold hilted sword, and made him a knight of the military order of merit. The peace put an end to his depredations and glory. He died at Paris 1792, where he had come from America, for the settlement of his private affairs.

JONES, *John*, a Benedictine monk, born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylor's, and St. John's college, Oxford. As he was inclined to the Roman catholic faith, he went to Spain, and took the name of Leander de Santo Martino, with the degree of D. D. He was afterwards made Hebrew and divinity professor, and vicar-general of his order, and died in London 1636. He wrote *Sacra Ars Memoriae ad Scripturas divinas in promptu habendas*, &c. accommodata, 8vo. — *Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturae*, — the Bible with a glossary, 6 vols. fol. &c.

JONES, *David*, a native of Caernarvonshire, who died about 1780. He wrote some poetical pieces of merit, and edited two collections of Welch poetry, and made besides, a collection of ancient Welch MSS.

JONES, *John*, a Welch antiquary, known for his collecting, and his transcribing of old Welch MSS. on which he bestowed the labor of above 40 years. Fifty large volumes are still preserved, bearing the date of 1590 to 1630.

JONES, *Rice*, a Welch poet, born in Merionethshire. He published Welch Anthology, 4to. 1770, containing selections from the poets of various ages. He died 1801, aged 86.

JONES, *Griffith*, an English writer, editor of the London Chronicle, and connected with Johnson, in the literary magazine, and with Smollet and Goldsmith in the British magazine. He was a very amiable character, and projected with his brother, those various and entertaining books which are now become so fashionable, as well as valuable for the improvement of young minds. He died 1786, aged 65.

JONES, *John*, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He wrote a play called *Adrasta*, or the Woman's Spleen.

JONES, *John*, a medical writer, born, says Dr. Aikin, in Wales. He took his medical degree at Cambridge, and practised with reputation in Bath, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. He wrote the *Dial of Ages*, 1556 — the *Benefit of ancient Baths*, 1572 — a brief Discourse of the natural beginning of all growing and living things, &c. 1574 — *Galen's Elements translated*. He died about 1580.

JONES, *sir William*, judge of the king's bench, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. was author of Reports in his court, and in that of common pleas.

JONES, *sir Thomas*, a judge of the king's bench, under Charles II. and James II. author of some reports. When James wished to assert the dispensing power, and said he could soon have 12 judges of his opinion; True,

answered sir Thomas, you may have 12 judges, but not 12 lawyers.

JONES, *Richard*, a Welchman, the ingenious author of "*Gemma Cambrium*," in Welch, which contained in clear brevity, all the books and chapters of the bible, published 1652. He was admitted at Jesus college, Oxford, 1621, and died in Ireland; but when is unknown.

JONG, *Ludolph de*, a Dutch painter, who died 1697, aged 78. His portraits were finished in a superior style, and by his genius and industry, he amassed a large fortune.

JONGHE, *Baldwin*, or Junius, a Franciscan monk, born at Dordt, in Holland. He was author of *Tuba Concionatorum* — *Sertum Catholicum fidei*, and other works on divinity, and died at Brussels, 1634.

JONIN, *Gilbert*, a jesuit, known also as an eminent poet. He died at Tournon, 1638, aged 42. He wrote Greek and Latin odes, elegies, &c. with great elegance. He also translated Anacreon into Latin. His works appeared at Lyons, 6 vols. 8vo.

JONSIUS, *John*, a native of Holstein, who distinguished himself as an elegant writer at Frankfort, on the Maine. He died young, 1659. His Latin treatise, *De Scriptoribus Historiae Philosophiae*, edited, Jena, 1716, in 4to. is much admired.

JONSON, *Benjamin*, a celebrated English poet, born at Westminster, 1574. His father, who was a clergyman, and had severely suffered in the reign of Mary, by imprisonment, and by the loss of his property, died about a month before the birth of the poet. He was placed at Westminster school, where Camden was then master, but the imprudent marriage of his mother with a bricklayer, altered his plans of life. He was recalled home to work in his step-father's business, but this so disgusted him, that he enlisted for a soldier, and passed with the army into the Netherlands, where he distinguished himself greatly by his personal valor. On his return to England, he seemed determined to pursue his studies, and entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, but the narrowness of his circumstances cut short his residence in the university, and destitute of resources, he applied for support to the stage. His first appearance was at the Curtain, one of those mean and obscure theatres which then were built in the skirts of the town, but his efforts were ridiculed, and in the most common characters, he was unable to perform with credit. His prospects, however, were soon clouded, he fought a duel with a brother actor, and dispatched him, while he himself received a wound in the arm. He however escaped punishment, as he was discharged from prison, by some means now unknown, though during his confinement, he was prevailed upon by the insinuation of a priest, to become a convert to the church of Rome, in which he continued for 12 years. Soon after this, since he could not shine as an actor, he attempted to write plays, but his efforts at first were unsuccessful, till Shakespeare, who like himself, had felt the feverities of fortune, extended his friendship to him, and not only interested himself in his behalf, but supported his claims to public applause, by acting himself in some of his characters. His first play printed, was, every Man in his Humor, a comedy, which was generally followed by another every year; but when his enemies ridiculed the tardy

tardy efforts of his muse, he produced his "Volpone," in five weeks. By joining with Chapman and Marston in writing "Eastward-Hoe," a comedy, he was accused of reflecting on the Scotch nation, and with his two poetical companions was thrown into prison, but upon making due submission they escaped the loss of their ears and noses, and obtained a pardon. As the exhibition of masques was then very popular, the genius and abilities of Jonson were employed for the diversion of the court; he composed in 1603 part of the device, which was to entertain James as he passed from the tower to Westminster abbey on his coronation, and continued during that reign and the beginning of the next, to preside over all the amusements and the pageantry of the royal household. Thus favored by the court, Jonson became a popular character, and by his merit deserved and obtained the friendship of men of taste and literature, of Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Donne, Camden, Selden, Corbet, and others. He visited France in 1613, and in 1619 was honorably presented with the degree of M. D. by the university of Oxford. That year he succeeded on the death of Daniel to the place of poet laureat, of which the king, two years before had granted him the reversion, and on his petition his salary of 100 marks was in 1630 augmented to as many pounds. About this time he visited his friend and correspondent Drummond of Hawthornden in Scotland, and celebrated his adventures in a poem which was afterwards unfortunately burnt. Yet though liberally patronized by the king, and handsomely rewarded for his plays and masques, Jonson through carelessness or extravagance was poor. From the solitude of an obscure lodging he solicited and obtained the king's favor, but the gratuity of 100l. from his royal patron averted but for a while the increasing horrors of indigence. He died of the palsy 6th Aug. 1637, in his 63d year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Over his grave, on a rough pavement stone the gift of Jack Young of Great Milton Oxfordshire, are inscribed these quaint, but expressive words "O rare Ben Jonson." The literary fame of Jonson drew against him a crowd of mean and obscure poetasters who expected gain and reputation by attacking his superior merit; but his funeral obsequies were sung by "the friends of the muses," by lord Falkland, lord Buckhurst, Beaumont, Hawkins, Waller, Cartwright, Mayne, Waryng and others. His works were edited in 1716, in 6 vols. 8vo. and more completely in 7 vols. 8vo. with notes by Mr. Whalley 1756. Jonson was married, and had some children, but none survived him.

JONSTON, *John*, a Polish naturalist, born at Sambor 1603. He travelled over Europe and died on his estate at Lignitz, Silesia, 1675. He published a natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, Serpents and Dragons, folio, 1653 — a treatise on Hebrew and Greek Festivals, 1660 — Thaumatrography 1661, &c.

JORAM, king of Israel after his brother Ahaziah B. C. 896. He was delivered from the power of Benhadad the Syrian who besieged his city, but though he acknowledged the interference of God, and the prophetic fame of Elifha, he became an idolator. He

was afterwards defeated by Hazael king of Syria and slain by his servant Jehu, as he fled from the battle B. C. 884.

JORAM, king of Judah after his father Jehoshaphat 889. B. C. was drawn into idolatry by the arts of Ahab his father-in-law, whose daughter Athaliah he had married. He was engaged in war with the Edomites who rebelled against him, and with the Philistines who defeated him. He died 885. B. C.

JORDAN, *sir Joseph*, an English admiral, to whose extraordinary valor his country was indebted for the naval victory of Solebay over the Dutch 1672. The time of his death is unknown.

JORDAN, *Charles Stephen*, a Prussian writer, vice-president of the academy of sciences at Berlin. He died at Berlin his native city 1746, aged 46, and the king, Frederic the great, not only erected a monument to him with this inscription, "here lies Jordan, the friend of the muses, and of the king," but wrote an eulogy in his praise. Jordan wrote Literary Travels in France, England, and Holland, with Satirical Anecdotes, 8vo. — a Miscellany of Literature, Philosophy, History, &c. — the life of De la Croze; works which some critics do not esteem so highly as his royal friend did.

JORDAN, *Thomas*, a dramatic author in the reign of Charles I. Two of his comedies and a masque are mentioned with commendation by Langbaine and others.

JORDAN, *John Christopher*, privy counsellor to the king of Bohemia, was eminent as an antiquary. His notes on the Chronology of Dionysius Hal. Polybius, Diodorus Sic. and Livy are excellent. He died about 1740.

JORDANO, *Luca*, a celebrated painter, born at Naples 1632. He early studied under his neighbour Joseph Ribera, and displayed such abilities that at the age of seven his pieces were highly respectable. He visited Rome and the other cities of Italy, where he studied and copied the works of the greatest masters, but especially those of Pietro da Cortona, Paul Veronese, L. da Vinci, M. Angelo, and A. del Sarto. He improved upon the beauties of other masters with such effect that he was called by Bellori the ingenious bee who extracted his honey from the flowers of the best artists. His reputation gradually spread not only over Italy, but the rest of Europe, and Charles II. of Spain, was so pleased with his productions, that he invited him in 1692 to adorn the Escorial and the churches and palaces of some of the Spanish cities. Jordano by the excellence and the variety of his pieces, which exceeded in number those of every other painter, even Tintoret, acquired great opulence. He died at Naples 1705, and a monument was erected to him in St. Bridget church before the chapel of St. Nicolas de Bari which had been beautifully adorned by his pencil. In his private character he was very amiable, he was benevolent in his conduct, friendly to his pupils, and to great affability united a remarkable flow of wit and humor.

JORDANS, *James*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1594. He was instructed in his art by Adam Van Oort, and Rubens, and to the excellence of the best masters added a deep and correct study of nature. His early marriage

riage with the daughter of Oort his master, prevented his visiting Italy; but application and genius supplied every deficiency. In his pieces he displayed great judgment and correctness; his manner was bold, yet graceful; striking, yet natural. His works adorned the public buildings of some of the cities of Flanders, and he also labored for the kings of Sweden and Denmark. He was a pleasant and agreeable companion, easy in his manners, and lively in his conversation. He died at Antwerp 1678, aged 84.

JORDEN, Edward, an English physician, born 1569 at High Halden, Kent, and educated at Hart hall, Oxford. He studied in foreign universities, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. On his return he practised in London, and was member of the college of physicians, but his attempts to manufacture allum proved injurious to his fortune. The latter part of his life was spent at Bath, where he died of the gout and stone, Jan. 1632. He wrote a Discourse on the Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother, 4to. — Discourse on Natural Baths and Mineral Waters, 4to. 1631, reprinted by Guidott with a treatise on the Bath Waters, &c. 1649.

JORNANDES, author of a book de Rebus Gothicis, et de Origine Mundi, et de Rerum et Temporum Successione 1617, 8vo. was a Goth in the reign of Justinian.

JORTIN, John, an English divine, born in London 23d Oct. 1698. His father was of French origin, and came to England when toleration was not allowed to the protestants of France. Young Jortin was educated at the Charter-house, and in 1715 he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was engaged two years after at the recommendation of his tutor Dr. Thirlby, in making extracts from Eustathius for Pope's Homer, but though his services were approved, he never was introduced to the poet. In 1722 he published "*Lusus Poetici*," some Latin poems which were well received by his friends, and in 1726-7 as being fellow of his society he was presented to the college living of Swavesey, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1728 upon marrying, and came to settle in London where he resided for 25 years. He at first officiated at a chapel in Bloomsbury, and in 1737 obtained the living of Eastwell, Kent, which he soon resigned on account of the insalubrious air of the place. In 1746 he was made afternoon preacher to Oxendon chapel, and the next year he became assistant to Dr. Warburton at Lincoln's Inn. In 1749 he was appointed to preach Boyle's lectures, and in 1751 he was made rector of St. Dunstan in the East by Herring the primate, who four years after conferred on him the degree of D. D. In 1762 he became chaplain to Osbaldeston bishop of London, who gave him a prebend in St. Paul's, the living of Kensington, and in 1764 the archdeaconry of London. He died after a short illness, Sep. 5, 1770, and was buried in Kensington new church-yard, leaving a widow and a son and a daughter. Dr. Jortin respectable as a divine and as a man, was deservedly esteemed as a polite scholar and an able orator. His publications were numerous and highly valuable. He published in 1730, four sermons on the Truth of the Christian Religion, afterwards incorporated in his Discourses on the Truth of the Chris-

tian Religion, 8vo. 1746 — Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern, 2 vols. 8vo. — Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 8vo. 1751, continued in four succeeding volumes down to 1517, — the era of the reformation — Six Dissertations on Different Subjects, 8vo. 1755 — Life of Erasmus, 4to. 1758 — Remarks on the Works of Erasmus, 4to. 1760, besides other inferior works. In 1771 four volumes of his sermons were published by his son, and inscribed to his parishioners of St. Dunstan's, republished with 3 vols. more, 1772, &c.

JOSEPH, son of Jacob by Rachel, was the favorite of his father, and consequently was exposed to the envy and hatred of his brothers, who at last sold him as a slave to some Midianitish merchants, by whom he was carried into Egypt. In Egypt by his prudence, and virtue, and under the protecting hand of providence, he rose to become the governor of the country, and he saw, during the famine which prevailed in the land and in Canaan, his brothers prostrate themselves before him according to the fulfilling of his dreams. He afterwards sent for his father and his family to settle in the land of Goshen, and after governing the nation with wisdom and success he died about 1636 B. C. His bones were brought out of Egypt by Moses, and buried in Canaan. Joseph had two sons Ephraim and Manasseh who became heads of two tribes in Israel.

JOSEPH, husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the lineage of David. He was son of Jacob according to St. Matthew, or according to St. Luke of Heli, a difference which is explained by recollecting that Heli and Jacob were brothers, and that after the death of Heli Jacob married agreeable to the law of Moses, his brother's widow and became father of Joseph.

JOSEPH, of Arimathea, a man of opulence and a counsellor, who became privately a disciple of our Saviour. After the crucifixion he buried the body of his master in a new tomb, and then joined himself to the apostles. He died at Jerusalem.

JOSEPH I. 15th emperor of the house of Austria, was born at Vienna 28th July, 1678. He was crowned king of Hungary 1687, elected king of the Romans 1690, and in 1705 on the death of his father Leopold he succeeded to the empire of Germany. Pursuing the same political measures as his father, he engaged England, Savoy and Holland in his war against France, to raise the archduke Charles to the throne of Spain, and then exerting his power as head of the Germanic empire he deprived the electors of Bavaria and of Cologne of their dominions for assisting his enemies, and in the most despotic manner he divided their possessions among his friends and relations. Thus absolute in Germany, he turned his arms against Italy, and not only Mantua, Parma, Modena, Lucca and Genoa, but even Etruria, Sicily and Naples became obedient to his dictates. From Italy he marched against the Hungarian insurgents headed by the brave prince Ragotzki whom he defeated and obliged to fly into Turkey. His successes were stopped by the attack of the small pox which proved fatal 17th April, 1711, in his 33d year.

JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, son of Leopold and Maria Theresa, was born 13th March, 1741, elected king of the Romans 1764, and crowned emperor the following year on the decease of his father. He was in his conduct actuated by the most benevolent motives to improve the prosperity of his country; and to be acquainted with the wants and situation of his subjects he travelled over the greatest part of his dominions. In Croatia he facilitated the commercial intercourse of his Hungarian subjects by the forming of a high road between Zing and Carlstadt; at Venice, he settled in an amicable manner the boundaries of his kingdom and those of the republic, and in Bohemia he administered to the wants of his people and checked the ravages of the famine which the troubles of Poland had caused. He afterwards had two interviews with the king of Prussia whose great military character he highly admired, but unfortunately these visits ended in a mutual plan for the violent seizure of part of the Polish provinces. In 1781 he passed into France, but he disregarded the pompous ceremonies with which the court wished to receive him, and found greater pleasure and more sincere satisfaction in examining the curiosities of Paris, the manufactures of Lyons, and the canals of Picardy. Anxious to listen to the complaints of the unfortunate, he often disguised himself to converse with obscure individuals and to relieve their distresses; and that every opportunity might be indulged of displaying his humanity he appointed one day in the week in which he would receive petitions even from the meanest beggar. In 1780 he succeeded by the death of the empress queen, to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, and soon after published decrees in favor of the liberty of the press and of toleration. The respect and attachment to his person which the Flemings had displayed was repayed by his improvements in the harbour of Ostend at his own expence, and by his declaring the place a free port. His attempts however to render the navigation of the Scheldt free, though favored by Lewis XVI. met with opposition from the Hollanders who viewed with jealousy the rise of a rival in the commerce of Antwerp. With his usual humanity Joseph saw and pitied the state of the peasants through his states, and therefore slavery was abolished in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia; and with equal boldness in favor of spiritual freedom he published an edict to disclaim the secular submission of his subjects to the see of Rome, and to suppress some of the monasteries. This severe attack excited the alarm of the pope; but the journey of Pius VI. to Vienna could not reconcile the emperor, or abolish his decree, and soon after, in 1786, the ecclesiastical princes at Ratisbon determined to withdraw from the temporal jurisdiction of Rome. His visit to the empress of Russia at Cherson in the mean time did not only tend to ensure the partition of Poland, but aimed at the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. But though an humane prince, Joseph was not a warrior; he indeed reduced Schabatz in person, but his troops were defeated under prince Lichtenstein, and the dreadful battle of Rohadin which lasted four days proved fatal to his views, and the siege of Belgrade was abandoned. Laudohn indeed by his valor and great experience restored confidence

among the imperialists, and by the taking of Darbicza, Novi, and Belgrade, contributed to the glory of his master's arms, which ill success hitherto had tarnished. The war, however, was unpopular, and a peace hastily concluded left the emperor the opportunity of attending to the discontents and tumults which had now been excited in the Netherlands. Before these could be checked Joseph fell a sacrifice to a lingering disease, and died 20th Feb. 1790. He was succeeded by his brother Leopold. Though admired for his benevolence, Joseph has been blamed by some historians for his fondness of innovation, and for the formation of plans which he had not the wisdom to complete, or the firmness to execute.

JOSEPH, king of Portugal, of the family of Braganza, ascended the throne 1750, and died 24th Feb. 1777, aged 62 years and eight months. His reign was turbulent and unfortunate. Lisbon was swallowed in 1755 by an earthquake, and in 1758 a violent conspiracy was formed against the monarch whose life was saved by the personal courage of his coachman, and in consequence of this, the jesuits who had meditated the assassination, were expelled from the kingdom and their property confiscated. Afterwards the king quarrelled with the court of Rome, and in 1761 a war was kindled against Spain, in which he was assisted by the English. In the latter part of his reign he resigned the reins of government into the hands of his queen, Mary Anne of Spain.

JOSEPH MEIR, a learned rabbi, born at Avignon 1496. He died near Genoa 1554. He wrote an Hebrew book on the annals of the kings of France and the Ottoman sultans, &c.

JOSEPH, Ben Gorion, a Jewish historian, who abridged the history of Josephus, with whom he is often confounded by the rabbins. He flourished in the 10th century. His works appeared with a Latin version by Gagnier, Oxford, 1706, 8vo. — and in Hebrew and Latin, Gotha, 1707, 4to.

JOSEPH, of Paris, a capuchin, the friend and confidant of Richelieu. His services were such in the employment of emissaries, that Lewis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, which he did not live to receive. He died of an apoplexy at Ruel, 1638. His life has been frequently written and contains curious particulars.

JOSEPH, Father, an apostate monk, who under the assumed name of Joshua and at the head of 6000 banditti attempted in 1678 to extirpate the catholic religion in Hungary. After committing the greatest enormities his followers were dispersed upon the sudden death of their leader.

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, a celebrated Jewish historian, who studied at Rome, and afterwards bravely defended a small town of Judæa against Vespasian for seven weeks. He was taken into the favor of the emperor, and was with him at the siege of Jerusalem, where he alleviated the misfortunes of his country, and obtained all the sacred books in the booty. He wrote the History of the wars of the Jews in Greek — the Antiquities of the Jews — a Defence of the Jews — books of very great merit and best edited by Havercamp, Amsterdam, 2 vols. folio, 1725. He died A. D. 93 aged 56.

JOSHUA, son of Nun, and of the tribe of Benjamin, was appointed by Moses as his successor to conduct

the people of Israel into the possession of the land of Canaan. He died B. C. 1424, aged 110.

JOSIAH, king of Judah after his father Ammon 641 B. C. is celebrated for the zeal with which he restored the law of Moses, and destroyed idolatry. He died B. C. 610, aged 39, in consequence of the wounds which he received in a battle at Megiddo against Necho king of Egypt.

JOUBERT *Laurence*, a physician, born at Valence in Dauphiny 1530. He studied at Paris and at Rome, and afterwards settled at Montpellier, where he became, after Rondelet's death, Regius professor 1567. His reputation was so great that nothing was considered as too difficult for his art, so that Henry III. sent for him to consult him how he might render his marriage prolific, which however was unavailing. He died 1582. His writings are in French, and in Latin, and all on his profession; the best edition of which is 1645, 2 vols. folio.

JOUBERT, *Francis*, a priest of Montpellier who was confined in the bastille for his attachment to the doctrines of the Jansenists. He died 1763, aged 74. He is author of a commentary on revelations, and other works.

JOUBERT, *Bartholomew Catharine*, a native of Pont-de-Vaux, in the department of Ain, born 14th April 1769, and bred up to the law. The revolution altered his pursuits, and panting for military glory he entered into the army, and from a grenadier rose to the rank of general. He was second in command under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and signalized himself at the battles of Millefino, Ceva, Montebaldo, Rivoli and in the Tyrol. His valor and presence of mind were such that Bonaparte going to Egypt emphatically told the directory, I leave you Joubert. He was afterwards opposed to the Russians under Suwarrow, at the battle of Novi, but was killed at the beginning of the engagement 1799, leaving behind him the character, not only of a great general, but of an amiable man.

JOYANUS, *Flavius Claudius*, a native of Panonia, made emperor after Julian's death, an honor which he accepted upon the promise of the army to become christians. He made a dishonorable peace with the Persians, and was accidentally suffocated by charcoal which had been placed in his room, seven months after his elevation to the throne 364 A. D.

JOVINIAN, a monk of Milan who became the head of a sect, who maintained that our Saviour's body was not real flesh, but a phantom. He enlarged the number of his followers by offering violence to women, and by permitting the indulgence of every sensuality, till at last Honorius ordered him to be whipped and sent into banishment. He died in Dalmatia in consequence of his debauchery, 406. A. D. His works were attacked by Jerome.

JOVIUS, *Paul*, an eminent historian, born at Como in Italy 1483. After studying in his native place, he went to Rome for the advantages of the Vatican library in his literary pursuits, and here he wrote his first piece "de Piscibus Romanis," which he dedicated to cardinal de Bourbon. He also attached himself by the meanest flattery to Francis I. king of France, who granted him a pension, which however was discontinued in the reign of the next monarch, through the

influence of Montmorency, constable of the kingdom, whom Jovius had offended. The favorable manner in which he had spoken of the house of Medicis in his historical compositions, induced him to hope he might obtain a bishopric from Clement VII: he made the request, and gained the see of Nocera, but under the next pontiff he attempted in vain to obtain the vacant bishopric of his native place, and upon the refusal he retired in discontent to Florence, where he employed himself in the completion of his history. He died 1552, and was buried in St. Laurence's church at Florence. His history containing the events of his own times from 1494 to 1544 was printed 3 vols. folio, Florence 1552, and at Strasburg 1556; but though valuable and interesting, it is to be read with great caution. To great learning Jovius united wit and liveliness, his style was elegant and polished, and his judgment solid. In his private character he was dissolute and licentious, and to a reprehensible degree credulous. There was another *Paul Jovius*, who from a physician became bishop of Nocera 1585, and distinguished himself as a poet and man of letters.

JOVIUS, *Benedictus*, brother to the historian, was known as a poet and historical writer.

JOUSSE, *Daniel*, a lawyer, born at Orleans. He died 1781, aged 77. He wrote some valuable works on his profession.

JOUVENCY, *Joseph*, a French jesuit, professor of belles lettres at Caen and afterwards at Paris. He died at Rome 1719, aged 76. He defended in his writings the Jesuit Guignard whose works had inflamed Castal to attempt the life of Henry IV. and did not scruple to compare this assassin to our Saviour and the judge who condemned him to Pontius Pilate. He continued the History of the Jesuits from the year 1591 to 1616, but the work was condemned by the parliament of Paris 1713. He wrote besides "Latin orations" an Appendix De Diis & Heroibus Poeticis, and valuable notes on Persius, Juvenal, Ovid, Martial, &c.

JOUVENET, *John*, a French painter born at Rouen 1641. His family who were distinguished as painters, were of Italian origin. After studying under his father, he went to Paris, and improved himself under Le Brun, and gained the approbation of the academy of painting by presenting them his Esther fainting before Ahasuerus. After passing through all the offices of the academy he was made one of the four perpetual rectors, on the death of Mignard. His paintings are numerous and very valuable, especially his sacred pieces. In his old age he was struck with the palsy in his right side, and then began to use his left hand, with astonishing dexterity and success in the completion of some of his pieces. He died at Paris 1717 leaving no children, but a nephew of great merit in his profession.

JOYEUSE, *Anne de*, a duke and admiral of France, the favorite of Henry III. He was mild in private life, but as a commander extremely severe. He was killed in an expedition against the Huguenots 1587.

JOYEUSE, *Francis de*, brother to the above, was a cardinal, and the able and political confidential minister of Henry III. and IV. and Lewis XIII. He founded some public edifices, and died dean of the college of cardinals at Avignon 1615.

JOYNER, William, or *Lyde*, an English writer born in St. Giles's parish, Oxford, April 1622. He was educated in the schools of Thame, and Coventry, and then entered as demy at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. At the time of the rebellion, he embraced the popish religion and went abroad, and afterwards returned to London. In 1678 he came to live at Horspath near Oxford, but was arrested by the vice-chancellor, as a jesuit; but upon his appearance at the sessions he was discharged and then retired to the obscurity of the village of Ickford in Buckinghamshire. On James' accession he was restored to his fellowship, but was expelled the year after, and died at Ickford 14th Sep. 1706. He wrote the Roman Emperors, a comedy, 1670, 4to. — Observations on Cardinal Pole's Life, 1686. 8vo. — Latin and English poems.

IRELAND, Samuel, an ingenious mechanic in Spitalfields. His skill in drawing and engraving became to him the source of distinction and comfortable independence. He published a picturesque Tour through Holland, France, and Brabant, 1790 — Picturesque Views of the Thames, 8vo. 1792 — Picturesque Views of the Medway, 1793 — Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794 — Picturesque Views and Account of the Inns of Court. He died 1800. He has been deservedly censured for his attempt to impose upon the world a folio volume which he called a Collection of Letters, Papers, &c. written by Shakespeare. The forgery for some time excited much of the public attention and afterwards his son published a declaration in which he acknowledged himself alone guilty of this attempt to impose upon the good sense of the public.

IRETON, Henry, a republican general in the civil wars. He possessed great abilities, and uncommon valor, and deserved the friendship of Cromwell, whose eldest daughter, Bridget, he married. He was sent to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and died at the siege of Limerick 26th Nov. 1651, much lamented. His body was buried with great pomp in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration it was dug up and exposed on Tyburn gibbet, with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw. His daughter Bridget married Thomas Bendish.

IREVISA, John, vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, was born in Cornwall. At the request of his patron, Thomas lord Berkeley, he translated the "Polychronicon" 1387.

IRNERIUS, called also *Wernerus*, or *Guarnerus*, a German lawyer of the 12th century. He studied at Constantinople and Ravenna, and taught at Bologna. He was properly the restorer of the Roman law, and therefore deserved from his numerous pupils the name of "Lucerna Juris." He was the father of the Glossators, and prevailed upon the emperor Lotharius, whose chancellor he was, to introduce the creation of doctors in the universities, an honor which spread from Bologna, where it first had its rise, to the other learned bodies of Europe. He died 1150 and was buried at Bologna.

IRONSIDE, Gilbert, a native of Hawkesbury, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and made rector of Winterbourn, Dorsetshire. He was author of a Sermon 1660, and of seven questions of the Sabbath, 4to. and at the restoration he was made bishop of Bristol, where he died 1671, aged 83.

ISAAC, son of Abraham and Sarah was born 1896 B. C. His father's faith was tried by an order from heaven to offer this favorite son as a sacrifice on the mountains of Moriah. Isaac was father of Esau the progenitor of the Edomites, and of Jacob the ancestor of the Israelites. He died 1716 B. C.

ISAAC COMMENUS, Greek emperor in the room of Michael Stratioticus 1057. After a prudent but turbulent reign he retired to the solitude of a monastery, leaving the crown to Lucas Constantine, and died two years after, 1061.

ISAAC, Angelus, Greek emperor after Andronicus Comnenus 1185. He was imprisoned and deprived of his sight by his brother Alexius, after whose death he was restored to the throne. He died 1204.

ISAAC, Caro, a rabbi who left Spain in consequence of the edict of Ferdinand, which in 1492 banished the Jews from his dominions, within four months, except they became Christians. He went first to Portugal and then retired to Jerusalem, where he devoted himself to study and solitude. He wrote "the Generations of Isaac" which is a commentary on the Pentateuch of Moses. The book is esteemed, and has passed through several editions, the last of which is at Amsterdam, 1708.

ISAACSON, Henry, a native of London, secretary to bishop Andrews. He compiled a valuable work on Chronology, fol. and died 1654, aged 73.

ISABELLA, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France, was born 1292. She married, 1308, Edward, afterwards the second of England, but her licentiousness disgraced her character, and embittered the latter part of her life; and her partiality to her favorite, Mortimer, proved so offensive to her son Edward III. that he ordered her to be confined in the castle of Rising, where she languished 28 years of captivity, and died at the age 75.

ISABELLA, of Bavaria, married Charles VI. king of France, 1385. She was a woman of licentious manners, of an intriguing disposition, and of a most vindictive temper. She dishonorably sacrificed her only son to her partiality for the English, and wished for the triumph of Henry V. of England, who had married her sixth daughter Catharine, rather than the prosperity of her country under the government of their natural sovereign. She died little lamented, at Paris, 30th Sept. 1435, aged 64.

ISABELLA, daughter of John II. of Castille, was born 1451, and married 1469 Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. She succeeded to the kingdom of Castille 1474, and though opposed by the pretensions of her niece, she crushed all opposition, and by the union of Castille and Arragon she was with her husband proclaimed sovereign of Spain. She possessed great powers of mind, and was distinguished by her integrity, her justice, and her public and private virtues. Her reign is remarkable for the conquest of Grenada from the Moors, and the discovery of America, by the bold genius of Columbus, but it was disgraced by the introduction of the sanguinary tribunal of the inquisition. Isabella died of a dropy 1504, aged 54, leaving only one daughter, Jane, who married Philip of Austria and became mother of Charles V.

ISABELLA, daughter of Alphonso, duke of Calabria,

bria, married by proxy in 1489, John Galeazzo Sforza a minor. The union of these lovers was put off by the intrigues of Lewis Sforza, the uncle and the guardian of the bridegroom, who had himself fallen in love with Isabella; but when his guilty addresses were received with the contempt which they merited, he determined on revenge. By marrying Alphoncina the daughter of the duke of Ferrara, he gained an active accomplice in his criminal intentions, the unfortunate Galeazzo was poisoned, and the disconsolate Isabella fled to Naples, and after seeing the destruction of all her family, she retired to a small town in the neighbourhood, where she died 1524. Her daughter married Sigismund king of Poland.

ISABELLA, sister of Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, married in 1539, John Zopolita, waivode of Transylvania, afterwards king of Hungary. The birth of a son so pleased the father who was engaged in the siege of Fogarra, that he communicated his joy to his army, and in a feast which he gave his soldiers he unfortunately fell a victim to his great intemperance 1540. Thus left unprotected and unable to resist the arms of Ferdinand of Austria, against whom her husband had made war, she in an evil hour called to her aid Solyman the Turkish sultan, who instead of protecting her, seized her capital, and obliged her to fly to Transylvania, of which she was soon after stripped by the great successes of her enemies. She recovered Transylvania in 1556, and died two years after, respected for her magnanimity and courage.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, born at Chalcis in Eubœa. He had numerous pupils, among whom was Demosthenes. Ten of his orations are extant. Another Greek orator who flourished at Rome, A. D. 97.

ISAIAH, the greatest of the prophets, was son of Amos, and of the lineage of David. He is called the evangelical prophet from the clear and consistent manner in which, in language of grace, fire and sublimity, he describes the coming and the attributes of the Messiah. He prophesied from 735 to 681 B. C. and is said to have been cut into two with a wooden saw by the cruel orders of king Manasseh.

ISDEGERDES, king of Persia after Sapor, was valiant, but debauched and cruel. He defeated the younger Theodosius, and persecuted the Christians. He died by the kick of a horse, A. D. 420.

ISELIN, *James Christopher*, a learned German, born at Basil 1681. He was professor of history and eloquence at Marburg, 1704, and was advanced to the chair of divinity at Basil, 1711. He died at Basil 1737. Of his numerous writings, the chief are "De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus, Carmen Heroicum — de Historicis Latinis Melioris Ævi Dissertatio — Dissertations and Orations on various subjects.

ISHMAEL, son of Abraham, by Agar, was born 1910 B. C. He was driven away with his mother by his father, and settled at Paran, where he became the progenitor of the Arabians.

ISHMAEL, I. sophy of Persia, was descended from Ali the son-in-law of Mahomet, and distinguished himself by his valor, prudence, and wisdom, on the throne. He died 1523 in the 18th year of his reign.

ISHMAEL II. sophy of Persia after Thomas, 1575, was the murderer of his eight brothers, and at last was

poisoned 1579 by his own sister who repented his embracing the tenets of a different sect of Mahometans.

ISIDORE, *St.* a disciple of St. Chrysostom, who became a hermit near Pelusium, where he died about 440. Some of his letters, &c. are extant, edited Paris fol. 1388, in Greek and Latin.

ISIDORE, of Alexandria, an Egyptian placed over a monastery by Athanasius, and called the Hospitaler. He defended his patron against the Arians, for which he was expelled by Theophilus the patriarch. He died at Constantinople 403.

ISIDORE of Cordova, author of commentaries on the books of Kings, dedicated to Paul Orosius, the disciple of Augustine, was bishop of Cordova in the age of Honorius and of Theodosius the younger.

ISIDORE of Seville, a bishop of Seville, called the doctor of his age, and the ornament of his church, from his learning and humanity, died 636, after presiding 40 years over his see. He was author of Commentaries on the Scripture — a Chronicle from Adam to 626. — a treatise of Ecclesiastical Writers, and other works.

ISIDORUS of Charax, a Greek author, 300 B. C. His description of Parthia has been edited by Hefschilius, and also at Oxford, 1703.

ISINGRINIUS, *Michael*, an eminent printer of Basil, who printed in Greek the works of Aristotle in a style and manner much superior to those of former editors, even of Aldus Manutius. His edition of the history of plants by Fuchs was equally admired. He lived in the 16th century.

ISMENIAS, a Theban general who refused to kneel before the Persian king, but by dropping and taking up his ring, performed in the opinion of the courtiers, the homage due to their sovereign. — A musician of that name. When taken prisoner by the king of Scythia, the monarch observed that the neighing of his horse was more pleasing than the music of Ismenias.

ISOCRATES, a Greek orator, born at Athens 436. He devoted himself to the public instruction of youth. His 21 orations are best edited by Beattie, 2 vols. 8vo. 1749.

ISRAEL, *Manasseh Ben*, a learned rabbi in the Low Countries, who offered to Cromwell 200,000l. for permission to his countrymen the Jews to settle in England, and to have the use of St. Paul's cathedral. This was opposed with spirit by the clergy, but it is said by Heath, that the protector "gulled the Jews of their earnest money." He wrote several works mentioned by Wolfius, and in the Bodleian catalogue, and died 1657.

ITTRIGIUS, *Thomas*, a German divine, born at Leipzig 1644. He was educated at Leipzig, Rostock, and Strasburg, and rose by his merit to the professorship of divinity at Leipzig in 1691. He died April 1710. He wrote besides dissertations in the Leipzig acts — Dissertatio de Hæresiarchis Ævi Apostolici eique Proximi — Prolegomena ad Josephi Opera — Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ primi & secundi Seculi Selecta Capita, — Exhortationes Theologicæ — Historia Synodorum, &c.

JUAN, *George*, a Spaniard, knight of Malta, and known as an able mathematician. He went with Don Anthony de Ulloa, and the French mathematicians to Peru, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He published,

lished, on his return, *Observations on the Voyage*; in Spanish, translated with the remarks of Ulloa, into French, and published 2 vols. 4to, Amsterdam. He wrote besides a treatise on the Construction and Management of Vessels. He died at Madrid 1773.

JUBA, king of Mauritania was driven from his kingdom by Cæsar for espousing the cause of Pompey. He destroyed himself B. C. 42.

JUBA, son of the preceding was carried prisoner to Rome by Cæsar, but under Augustus he recovered his dominions and married Cleopatra, Antony's daughter. He wrote the history of Arabia—the History of Rome,—and other works in Greek, &c.

JUDA, *Leo*, son of a priest of Alface by a concubine, was well skilled in Hebrew, and died minister of Zurich 1542, aged 60. Besides a translation of the bible from the original, he wrote against Erasmus who had reflected on him for changing his religion.

JUDA, *Hakkadish*, a learned rabbi, the friend of Antoninus. He collected, 26 years after the destruction of the Temple, “the Mishna” or Constitutions and Traditions of the Jewish Magistrates, &c. This book is the text of the Talmud which has been well edited by Surenhusius, 3 vols. folio.

JUDA-CHING, a rabbi of Fez, in the 11th century, called the prince of Jewish grammarians, author of an Arabic dictionary and other works.

JUDAH fourth son of Jacob and Leah, was the head of a tribe, and to him his father in the spirit of prophecy declared that the sceptre should not depart from him, till the Messiah should come, which was fully accomplished. He died 1636 B. C. aged 119 years.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, so called from the place of his birth in the land of Ephraim, was the disciple and the betrayer of Jesus. When he found that his master was condemned, he threw back the 30 pieces of silver for which he had betrayed the innocent blood, and went and hanged himself.

JUDE, *St.* an apostle, and the author of an epistle, was brother of James the less, and he is called sometime, Thaddeus, Lebheus, or the zealous. He preached the gospel in Libya, Mesopotamia, Syria, Idumæa and Arabia, and suffered martyrdom at Berytus as it is supposed A. D. 80.

JUDEX, *Matthæw*, a learned German, born at Tipposwald in Misnia, 1528. He studied at Dresden, Wittemberg, and Magdeburg, and afterwards became divinity professor at Jena, a place from which he was soon driven. His learning was great, and his private character highly respectable, yet he unfortunately had many enemies, and the persecution to which he was exposed shortened, it is said, his life. He died 1564, aged 36, leaving five children by his wife, whom he had 10 years before married at Magdeburg. He was concerned in the composition of the two first Centuries of Magdeburg, and he had proposed to write an ecclesiastical history.

IVES, or YVES, bishop of Chartres 1093, was born at Beauvais, 1035. He died after a life of great piety 1115, and was canonized. There are extant of his compiling “a Collection of Decrees”—*Exceptiones Ecclesiasticarum Regularum*—*Sermons*—a *Chronicon*, &c.

IVES, *John*, an eminent antiquarian, born at Yarmouth, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was raised to the revived office of Suffolk herald, but without any emolument, and he was also fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He died of a deep consumption 9th June, 1776, aged 25 years. His library and collection of coins, medals, paintings, &c. were sold by auction. He published “three select papers” from his own collection, besides remarks upon the Gariannonum of the Romans, the scite and remains fixed and described, 12mo. 1774.

IVETEAUX, *Nicholas Vauquelin seigneur de*, a French poet, born at Fresnaye. He was made preceptor to the duke of Vendome, the son of Gabrielle d'Estrees, and afterwards to Lewis XIII. when dauphin. The licentiousness of his manners rendered him incapable of holding the benefices which the court intended for him, and when reproached by Richelieu for his dissolute conduct, he retired to his house in St. Germain, where he spent the rest of his life in epicurean ease and voluptuous indulgence. As he considered the pastoral life the most agreeable, he dressed himself in the habit of a shepherd, and attended by his mistress disguised as a nymph playing on the harp, he wasted away his time in the grossest sensuality, regardless of the opinions of the world, or the calls of religion. He died 1649, aged 90, at a country seat near Germigny. He wrote *Institution d'un Prince*, a poem of merit—*Sonnets*, *Songs*, &c. in the *Delices de la Poësie Francoise*, 1620, 8vo.

JUGLARIS, *Aloysius*, an Italian jesuit, born at Nice. He taught rhetoric in his society, and was then preceptor to prince Charles Emanuel at the court of Savoy, and died at Messina, 15th Nov. 1653. He wrote 100 panegyrics on Jesus Christ, 40 in honor of Lewis XIII. some on several learned bishops, besides epitaphs &c. His works were together published at Lucca 1710.

JUGURTHA, natural son of Masinabal, and grandson of Masinissa king of Numidia, served with credit in the Roman armies in Spain, and afterwards instead of dividing the kingdom with Adherbal and Hiempsal, the two sons of his uncle Micipsa, he destroyed them and seized upon the whole sovereignty. The Romans interfered, but Jugurtha possessed courage, and opposed their armies. After various successes he was defeated by Metellus, and by Marius, and at last betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Bocchus. He died at Rome 106 B. C. six days after his arrival.

JUIGNE BROISSINIERE, *D. Seigneur de Moliere*, author of *Dictionnaire Theologique, Historique, Poétique, Cosmographique & Chronologique*, Paris, 4to. 1644, and Rouen 1668, was an advocate of the French parliaments. His work is considered as incorrect by Moreri.

JULIA, a virgin and martyr of Carthage. When her country was ravaged by Genferic she was sold to a pagan, and put to death for refusing to join in a heathen sacrifice 440.

JULIA, daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, was a Roman lady of great virtue. After the death of Cor. Cæpio, her husband, she married Pompey, and died in childbed, 53 B. C.

JULIA, daughter of Augustus, was the wife of Metellus,

in England enabled him to consider William III. as the instrument of God raised up against antichrist. While with enthusiastic zeal he attempted to convince the world of the truth of his explanations, and of the fulfilling of the prophecies, he excited, by his violence, a host of enemies against him. Bayle, who had long been his friend, took up the arms of controversy against him, and so unpopular were his principles, that in several of the churches of Holland, his opinions on baptism, justification, and other ecclesiastical topics, were publicly condemned, though his name was omitted in the censure. These troubles, and the popular discontent which his accusation of heterodoxy, against Saurin, pastor of Utrecht, excited, produced a dejection of spirits, which, after continuing some years, carried him off, 1713, at Rotterdam, in his 76th year. He was a man of great learning, and vast information; but unfortunately he was violent in his temper, intolerant in his principles, and unwilling to yield, or even to listen, to the candid representations of his opponents. His chief works are, *Histoire du Calvinisme & du Papisme mise en Parallele*, &c. 1683 — *Lettres Pastorales*, 3 vols. — *le Vrai Systeme de l'Eglise*, &c. — *l'Esprit de M. Arnauld*, 1684 — *les Prejuges Legitimes contre le Papisme* — *le Janseniste Convaincu*, &c. — *traite Historique contenant le Jugement d'un Protestant sur la Theologie Mystique*, &c. 1700 — *Traite de la Nature & de la Grace* — *Apo-logie pour l'Accomplissement des Prophetes*, 1687, &c. — *sermons*, &c.

JURIN, Dr. James, secretary of the Royal society, and president of the college of physicians, London, was eminent as a physician and as a writer. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and had a dispute with Michellotti on the momentum of running waters, with Keill and Senac on the action of the heart, with Robins on distinct vision, and with the followers of Leibnitz on moving bodies. His treatise on vision is printed with Smith's optics. He died 1750.

JUSSIEU, Anthony de, an eminent botanist, born at Lyons, 1686. He travelled over various parts of Europe to improve the science of botany, and natural history; and he was, for his great abilities, admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, and made botany professor in the Royal garden, and professor to the king. Besides several valuable communications to the learned societies of Paris, he abridged Barrelier's work on the plants of France, Spain, and Italy — and made an appendix to Tournefort's — and wrote a discourse on the Progress of Botany. He died 1758.

JUSSIEU, Bernard de, brother to the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1699. He was equally eminent as a botanist and physician, and was member of the learned societies of Europe. He was a great favorite with the king, over whose plants he was appointed curator, and whose botanical garden at Trianon he adorned with great skill. He wrote, the *Friend of Humanity*, &c. — and edited Tournefort's plants near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. He died 1777, universally esteemed, aged 79. His brother *Joseph*, was also an excellent naturalist, as well as engineer. He was with Condamine in Peru, 1735, and he published an account of his voyages, &c. He died 1779.

JUSTEL, Christopher, counsellor and secretary to the French king, was born at Paris, 1580. He wrote *Code of Canons of the Church Universal* — and the *Councils of Africa*, with notes — and the *Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne* — and *Collections of Greek and Latin Canons*. He died at Paris 1649.

JUSTEL, Henry, son and successor of the above in his offices about the king, was born in Paris, 1620. He was highly respected for his learning, and he was particularly attached to England, and to her literary characters, such as Locke, Dr. Hickes, &c. He gave to the university of Oxford the Greek MSS. of his father's *Canones Ecclesie Universalis*, for which he was in return complimented with the degree of LLD. 1675. He had long foreseen the persecution of the protestants, and on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he migrated to London, and was made keeper of the king's library, St. James's, with a salary of 200l. per annum. This he held till his death, Sept. 1693, and was succeeded by Dr. R. Bentley. He wrote several learned works.

JUSTI, N. de, a German mineralogist, who studied at Jena, 1720, supported by the liberal contributions of those friends who foresaw his future celebrity. Under the direction of professor Zink, he acquired an extensive knowledge of mineralogy, and became known by his treatise on political œconomy. He examined, with philosophic eye, the various mines of Schemnitz, Hanneberg, Hungary, and Austria, and for his services was made a member of the council of mines; and some time after he was nominated professor of political œconomy and natural history at Göttingen university. He was meditating the plan of a German Encyclopedia, after the French, when he was carried off by a sudden disease. His works were, a treatise on Mineralogy, 1757 — a treatise on Money, a work of great merit, for which, by the misinterpretation of some passages, he was for a little time imprisoned, with severe treatment, at Breslaw, by order of the king of Prussia, and the elector of Wirtemberg — *Miscellanies on Chemistry and Mineralogy*, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

JUSTIN I. from a swine-herd and soldier, rose to the rank of general, and was proclaimed emperor of the east by his army, on the death of Anastasius, 518. He opposed the Arians, and with great munificence rebuilt Antioch, and other towns, which had been destroyed by an earthquake, and died A. D. 527, aged 77, respected for his piety, wisdom, and humanity.

JUSTIN II. was nephew and successor of Justinian, 565. He caused his relative, Justin, the last emperor's grand nephew, to be assassinated, and treated some of his subjects with cruelty on suspicion of treachery. His indolence and weakness gave way to the superior arts of his wife, Sophia, niece of the empress Theodora, who managed the empire with great ability, with the assistance of Tiberius. Justin made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, and obtained some advantage over his enemy. He died 5th Oct. 578.

JUSTIN, St a native of Sichar in Samaria, who, from

from a heathen philosopher, became a zealous supporter of Christianity. During the persecution of Antoninus, he appeared before the emperor, and pleaded the cause of the injured Christians with success. He suffered martyrdom 166. He wrote two apologies for the Christians, besides a Dialogue with Trypho, best edited 1636, folio.

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, who abridged the universal history of Trogus Pompeius, in a very pleasing and interesting style.

JUSTINIAN I. emperor of Rome after his uncle, Justin I. 527, is celebrated more from the fame of his general Belisarius, than his own personal exertions. The Roman laws were under him reduced into a code, which was called the Digests or Pandects, and the more modern laws were likewise collected under the name of Novellæ. He firmly opposed the popes, Sylvester and Vigilius, and abolished the Roman consulate. He built St. Sophia's church at Constantinople, and died 565, aged 83.

JUSTINIAN II. succeeded his father Pogonatus Constantine, 685. He was successful against the Saracens; but his infamous intention of destroying all the inhabitants of Constantinople, procured his deposition and banishment, 694. He, 10 years after, regained his throne with the assistance of the Bulgarians; but he was at last assassinated, with his son Tiberius, by Philippicus Bardanes, who ascended the throne, 711.

JUSTINIANI, *St. Lawrence*, a noble of Venice, general of the monastery of St. George, in Alga. He was made the first patriarch of Venice, 1451, by pope Eugenius IV. He died four years after, aged 74, and was canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690. His works, consisting of *Lignum Vitæ* — *de Casto Connubio* — *Fasciculis Amoris* — and other pious treatises, were published at Lyons, 1568, folio, and Venice, 1755, with an account of his life.

JUSTINIANI, *Bernard*, nephew of the preceding, was born 1407-8, at Venice. He studied at Verona and Padua, and was employed by the pope. In 1461 he went as ambassador from Venice to Lewis XI. of France, who knighted him. After being 20 times raised to the office of Sage grand, he was, in 1474, made procurator of St. Mark, an honor inferior only to the doge. He died 1489. He left *de Origine Urbis Venet.* printed, 1492, folio — the *Life of his Uncle* — and other historical works.

JUSTINIANI, *Augustin*, bishop of Nebo, in Corsica, was born at Genoa, 1470. Francis I. of France, patronized him on account of his learning, and made him his almoner, with a liberal pension. After being professor of Hebrew for five years at Paris, he returned to Genoa, and passed over to his diocese, 1522. He perished, together with the vessel which conveyed him from Genoa to Nebo, 1536. He wrote, *Psalterium Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, & Chaldaicum, cum tribus Latinis Interpretationibus & Glossis* — besides other works.

JUSTINIANI, *Fabio*, a native of Genoa, who became bishop of Ajaccio, and died there, 1627, aged 59. He is author of *Index Universalis Materialium Biblicarum* — a Commentary on the book of Tobit, &c.

JUVARA, *Philip*, a Sicilian architect, born at Messina. He was the pupil of Fontana, and distinguished himself by the beautiful edifices which he erected at Turin. He went to Spain on the invitation of Philip V. but the model which he proposed for the construction of a magnificent palace, on the ruins of that which had been destroyed by fire, though approved, was not carried into execution, through the intrigues of the queen; and Juvara, disappointed and chagrined, died of grief at Madrid, 1735, aged 50.

JUVENAL, *de Carleucas Felix*, a French writer, born at Pezenas, where he also died, 1760, aged 81, highly respected as an amiable private character. He wrote, *Principles of History* — *Essays on the History of the Sciences* — *Belles Lettres* — the *Arts*.

JUVENALIS, *Decius Junius*, a Roman poet, celebrated for the spirit, boldness, and elegance of his satires, not unmixed, however, with licentious expressions and indecent remarks. He was sent in honorable exile as governor of Egypt, and died at Rome under Trajan, 128.

JUVENCUS, *Cassius Vedius Aquilinus*, a Spaniard, of noble birth, in the fourth century. He wrote a poem, in four books, on the life of our Saviour, a work of little merit.

JUXON, *William*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Chichester, and educated at Merchant Taylors, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1598, and president 1621. His intimacy with Laud, who was of the same college, raised him to high stations: in 1627 he was made dean of Worcester, in 1633 clerk of the king's closet, the next year bishop of Hereford, and before consecration, translated to London. He was, in 1635, made lord treasurer; but whilst these high appointments offended the puritans, and drew their indignation against the ministry, and particularly against Laud, Juxon was exemplary in his conduct, and irreproachable in the discharge of his duties. He suffered severely during the rebellion; and after attending his royal master to the scaffold, he was imprisoned by the suspicious parliament, who wished him to disclose the private conversation which he had held with the king, but without effect. At the restoration, Juxon was raised to the see of Canterbury. He died 4th June 1663, aged 81, and was buried in St. John's chapel, Oxford.

IWAN V. *John Alexiowitz*, second son of Michaelowitz, succeeded his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, 1682, on the throne of Russia. As his powers of mind, however, were very weak, he was declared incapable of reigning, and sent to a monastery, and the sceptre was placed in the hands of his brother Peter. This change displeased his sister, Sophia, who wished to obtain the supreme power, and by her intrigues, Iwan was drawn from his confinement, and seated on the throne with her and with Peter. This divided sovereignty continued for six years; but the design of Sophia to sacrifice her brother Peter to her ambition, proved abortive, and the proscribed prince confined his guilty sister in a convent, and seized the reins of government alone. Iwan died 1696, aged 35, leaving five daughters.

IWAN VI. of Brunswick Bevern, succeeded, when three

three months old, his great aunt, Anne Iwanova, as emperor of Russia, 1740. The guardianship of his minority was entrusted, by the dying empress, to her favorite, Ernest, duke of Biren; but soon after the regent was removed, and the emperor's mother, Anne of Mecklenburg, was placed at the head of the government as guardian. The next year the unfortunate child was dethroned, and confined in a fortress, from which a monk had the art to remove him, and to carry him to Germany. The attempt did not, however,

succeed, and Iwan was again immured in a monastery, where he was at last put to death, 16th July, 1764, by order of Catherine, the wife of Peter III. who ascended the throne, 1762.

IZAACK, *Richard*, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was afterwards chamberlain and town clerk of his native town, of which he wrote the history, published, 1677, 8vo. and again improved by his son, 1724.

K.

KAL

KABBETE, *John*, a Dutch painter, who travelled over France and Italy to improve himself. He settled afterwards at Amsterdam, where he died 1660. Some of his landscapes and ruins, which possess great merit, have been engraved by Perelle.

KANTER, *John*, professor of poetry, mathematics, and theology at Rinletz, and member of the society at Gottingen, was born at Wolmar, Hesse Cassel, 1649. He died 1729, author of Dissertations on Theology, Philosophy, &c. in 2 vols. 12mo.

KAIN, *Henry Lewis le*, a celebrated actor, born at Paris, 14th April, 1728. He was originally engaged in the making of surgical instruments, and was introduced to Voltaire, who observed and cultivated his talents, and enabled him to appear on the French theatre, and to acquire there such celebrity, as to be called the Garrick of France. Lewis XV. though prejudiced against him, acknowledged his merit, and all France followed the monarch's example. In the expression of grief, despair, sensibility, and all the strong emotions of the mind, Kain had no superior. His first appearance on the stage was in 1750, and he died at Paris of an inflammatory fever, 8th Feb. 1778. It is remarkable, that Voltaire, who foresaw his greatness, was never present at his representations, as he left France for Prussia a few days before the appearance of his friend on the public theatre; and after an absence of 27 years, he heard, on his return to Paris, that Kain was no more. Kain left two children.

KALE, *William*, a Dutch painter, who died 1693, aged 63. His paintings on gold, silver, and crystal vases, on gems, and other precious stones, were highly admired.

KALGREEN, *N.* a dramatic writer of Sweden. Besides his *Gustavus Vasa*, an opera, &c. he wrote some lyric poems, and died 1798.

KALRAAT, *Barent Van*, a native of Dordt, eminent as a painter. His views of the Rhine possess great merit. He died 1721, aged 71.

KALUBKO, *Vincent*, a Polish historian, elected bishop of Cracow by the chapter. He retired to a monastery of the Cistercians, when his cathedral was

KAN

burnt, 1218, by lightning, and there he died, 1223. He wrote *Chronicon Regni Poloniae*, in the form of a dialogue.

KAM-HI, emperor of China, succeeded to the throne 1661. He was the grandson of a Tartar prince, who had in 1644 invaded and conquered China, and he showed himself a liberal patron of the literature, and of the arts of Europe, and of the labors of christian missionaries. Though well acquainted with geography, he never would suffer a map to appear before him, except China was placed in the midst of the earth. He died 1722, aged 71.

KAMPEN, *Jacob Van*, a native of Haerlem, born 1658, and eminent as a painter. The figures in his pieces are generally as large as life, and with strong and happy coloring and effect.

KANDLER, *John Joachim*, an ingenious artist, employed in the porcelain manufactory of Meissen. His figures were much admired for execution and grace, especially his St. Paul, the scourging of Christ, the death of St. Xavier, the 12 apostles, &c. The groupe which he completed at the desire of Augustus, of Poland, for Lewis XV. was deservedly commended, and procured a very handsome reward from the French monarch. Kandler was a native of Selingstadt, in Saxony, and died 1776, aged 70.

KANOLD, *Jahn*, author of some works on the plague — of *Memoirs on Nature and Art*, in German — a periodical work, and other things, was a German physician, and died at Breslaw, 1729, aged 50.

KANT, *Immanuel*, a native of Konigsberg, son of a snyder, descended from a Scotch family, of the name of Cant, settled in Prussia. From the charity school of his village, he removed to Fredericianum college, and then in 1740 to the university. To maintain himself he now became a private tutor in a clergyman's family, afterwards in a nobleman's, and then returned to the university, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1755, and became a public tutor of celebrity. His knowledge was very extensive, and his publications were equally numerous, but he paid particular attention to metaphysics, and though his labors were sometimes obscure, his principles

principles and opinions were popular, but while followed by numbers, he found himself attacked by some severe opponents. He died 12th Feb. 1804, aged 80. His works are on the theory of the winds — physical Geography — Principles of Motion and Rest — Volcanoes in the Moon — the Rotation of the Earth on its Axis, and what alterations had taken place, &c.

KATEB, a Prussian poet, at the court of the Samanides. He wrote some moral poems of great merit.

KAUNITZ RITBERG, *prince of*, a celebrated statesman, for 40 years chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He was first ambassador in France, and by negotiating the marriage of Antoinette, with Lewis XVI. he acquired great consequence. He served with fidelity, Maria Theresa, Joseph II. and Leopold, and by his abilities and intrigues, gained a great ascendancy in the European courts. He died at Vienna, 1794, aged 84.

KAY, *William*, a native of Breda, distinguished as an historical painter. He died 1568, aged 48, it is said, of grief, because the duke of Alva, while sitting to him for his picture, passed sentence of death on counts Egmont and Hoorn.

KEACH, *Benjamin*, author of *Travels of True Godliness*, in the style of Bunyan, and of *scripture Metaphors*, in folio, reprinted 1777, works of great merit; was a baptist teacher, who died at the beginning of the 18th century.

KEATE, *George*, a native of Trowbridge, Wilts, educated at Kingston school. After visiting Geneva, and Voltaire, and making the tour of Europe, he entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. Promotion and honors, however, followed not so rapidly as he expected, and he quitted the profession to become an author. Among other things, he wrote, *Ancient and Modern Rome*, a poem, 1760 — an *Account of the Pelew Islands*, from captain Wilson's papers, and other works. He died 1797, aged 68.

KEATING, *Jeffery*, a clergyman of Tipperary, author of the history of the poets of his own country, printed in London, with the genealogies of some Irish families. He died 1650.

KEBLE, *Joseph*, an English lawyer, son of Richard Keble, serjeant at law under Cromwell's usurpation, was born in London, 1632. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, and was made fellow of All-Souls, by the parliamentary visitors, 1648. He settled afterwards at Gray's Inn, and when a barrister, was remarkable for his regular and constant attendance at the court of king's bench, though employed in no cause. He died suddenly, Aug. 1710. He published an explanation of the laws against recusants, 8vo. 1681 — an *Affistance to Justices of the peace*, &c. folio — *Reports from the King's Bench*, Westminster, 3 vols. folio — two *Essays on Human Nature*, or the Creation of Mankind, and on Human Actions. He left besides in MS. above 100 large folios, and 50 thick quartos.

KECKERMANN, *Bartholomew*, a native of Dantzic, who studied at Wittemberg, Leipzig, and Heidelberg. After being professor of Hebrew at Heidelberg, he was honorably invited by his fellow-citizens of Dantzic, to come and settle amongst them. He obeyed their summons, 1601, but he fell a sacrifice to his intense appli-

cation in the education of youth, and in the pursuits of literature, and died 1609, aged only 38. His works, which are learned, though, says G. Vossius, full of plagiarism, were collected and published at Geneva, 1614, 2 vols. folio.

KEENE, *Edmund*, an English bishop, born at Lynn, Norfolk, where his father was an alderman. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and in 1740, by the interference of his brother, the English ambassador in Spain, with Walpole, he was made rector of Stanhope, Durham, in the room of bishop Butler. In 1748 he succeeded Dr. Whalley, at the head of St. Peter's college, and in 1750 he served the office of vice chancellor, and showed himself a warm and judicious advocate for the improvement of university discipline. His efforts, however, were not without opposition and obloquy; he was ridiculed in the prose pamphlet, "Fragment," and in the poem called, "Capitale." In 1752 he was made bishop of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Mawson, 1770, he was translated to Ely. In this new appointment he obtained an act of parliament, to alienate the old palace of Holborn, belonging to his see, and for building a new one in Dover street, and thus he not only got rid of a great incumbrance, but added an annual revenue of 5000l. to repair and maintain his palace. He died 1781, leaving a son, who was member for Cambridge, and a daughter.

KEILL, *John*, an eminent mathematician, born at Edinburgh, Dec. 1st, 1671. After studying, and taking the degree of M. A. in his native city, he followed his friend and tutor, David Gregory, to Oxford, and in 1694 entered at Baliol as a Scotch exhibitioner. Here he soon acquired celebrity, as being the first who taught Newton's principles by proper experiments, and soon became better known by his "Examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth" to which were subjoined "Remarks on Whiston's new Theory." In 1700 he was appointed deputy professor of natural philosophy at Oxford, by Dr. Millington, and the next year he published his famous treatise, called "Introductio ad Veram Physicam," which has been considered as a most able introduction to Newton's Principia. He was next elected member of the royal society, to whose transactions he was a respectable contributor. In 1709 he was made treasurer to the Palatines going to settle in New England, and after his return, the next year, he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford. In 1711 he was engaged in a controversy with Leibnitz, and ably defended the claim of sir Isaac Newton to the invention of fluxions, in which his efforts were seconded and approved by the royal society, against the violent attacks of the foreign philosopher. The same year he was made decypherer to the queen, and two years after was honored with the degree of M. D. by the university of Oxford. His edition of Commandinus' Euclid, appeared 1715, and 1718 his *Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam*, translated by himself into English, at the request of the duchess of Chandos. He was carried off by a fever, 1st Sept. 1721, in his 50th year, highly respected. He was married 1717.

KEILL, *James*, younger brother to the preceding, was born at Edinburgh, 27th March, 1673. He applied himself to medical studies, and particularly to anatomy,

and had for his merit, the degree of M. D. conferred upon him by the university of Cambridge. He settled at Northampton, 1703, as a physician, and he died there from that painful disorder, a cancer in the roof of his mouth, 16th July 1719, and was buried in St. Giles's church, where a monument was erected by his brother. He published an *Account of Animal Secretion* — the Quantity of Blood in the Human Heart, and Muscular Motion — *Medicina Statica* — *Anatomy of the Human Body*, 8vo. — an *Account of the Dissection of John Bayles*, aged 130. — a Translation of Lemery's *Chemistry*, and papers in the philosophical transactions.

KEITH, *James*, field-marshal of Prussia, the younger son of William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland, was born 1696. He was educated under Ruddiman, and intended for the law, but the breaking out of the rebellion showed the military bent of his genius. He joined the pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and then fled to France, where he applied himself to mathematics, and the studies of a military life. After travelling through Italy, he became in 1717, acquainted with the Czar Peter, but he refused to enter into the Russian service, and went to Madrid, where he obtained a commission in the Irish brigade. He afterwards accompanied his friend and patron, the duke of Lyria, in his embassy to Russia, and there he engaged in the service of the Czarina, was made lieutenant-general, and honored with the black eagle. Here he distinguished himself in the wars against the Turks and the Swedes, as well as in negotiations; but dissatisfied with the politics of the court, and the servility which attended his situation, he left Russia, and came to Berlin, where the king of Prussia raised him to great honors, and made him governor of his capital, and field marshal of his armies. He gained so strongly the confidence of that monarch, that he was his counsellor in the cabinet, and his companion in his relaxations, and he attended him in his travels through Germany, Poland, and Hungary. After distinguishing himself as a warrior and a politician in the service of his new master, he was unfortunately killed at the battle of Hohenkerchen, 1758.

KELLER, *James*, a learned jesuit, born at Sekingen, 1568. He was counsellor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the emperor Maximilian. He died at Munich, 1631. He wrote various books under fictitious names; but his *Mysteria Politica*, 1635, in 4to. from its contents, was exposed to the censures of the Sorbonne, and burnt publicly.

KELLEY, *Edward*, a famous necromancer, born at Worcester, 1555, and educated at Oxford, which he left without a degree. For some ill conduct in Lancashire, he lost both his ears at Lancaster, but afterwards became an active associate to Dr. Dee, and travelled with him abroad, and ably supported him in his pretended intercourse with familiar spirits. By his celebrity, and his art of commuting metals into gold, he recommended himself to the notice of the emperor Rodolphus II. who knighted him, but afterwards dissatisfied with his impostures, sent him a prisoner to Prague. Kelley endeavoured to extricate himself from confinement, but he fell from the window of his apartment, and broke both his legs, in consequence of which he died soon after, 1595. His works were a poem on Chemistry — on the Philoso-

pher's Stone — a Relation of what passed between Dr. Dee, and certain Spirits.

KELLY, *Hugh*, an Irishman, who from a stay maker, became a hackney writer to a lawyer, in London, and then turned author. He possessed great application, and wrote with fluency and success. He died 1777. His works are *Thepiss*, a poem, after Churchill's manner — *Falfe Delicacy* — a Word to the Wife — *School for Wives*, comedies — *Clementina*, a tragedy — the *Romance of an Hour*, a comic entertainment — the *Memoirs of a Magdalen*, a novel, and some periodical works.

KEMPIS, *Thomas*, a famous theologian, born at Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, 1380. He was educated at Deventer, and afterwards entered among the members of the monastery of mount St. Agnes. He here displayed great piety, patience, and self-mortification, and besides transcribing books of devotion, as the rest of his brethren, he composed several works of divinity, much admired by the papists. He died 1471, in his 92d year. The largest edition of his works, consisting of sermons, pious treatises, &c. is in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1660. His famous book, *De Imitatione Christi*, which has been translated into all languages, has been by some writers, ascribed to Gerson, a Benedictine monk. This has consequently occasioned not a little controversy.

KEN, *Thomas*, an English prelate, descended from an ancient Somersetshire family, was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, July, 1637. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, 1657. He was patronized by bishop Morley, and afterwards went to Holland, as chaplain to the prince of Orange. In 1683 he went with lord Dartmouth, against Tangier, and on his return, was made chaplain to the king. In his character he displayed great firmness and consistency of conduct, and far from offending his royal master, by refusing admittance into his house, to Eleanor Gwyn, the favorite mistress, he received higher marks of esteem, and was nominated to the vacant see of Bath and Wells. Before he was however admitted, Charles was taken ill, and was attended by his faithful chaplain, whose devout services were much interrupted by the interference of popish priests. On James's accession Ken was settled in his see, but though attempts were made to render him favorable to the projected alteration of the national religion, he remained steady to his principles, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower. At the revolution he was unwilling to take the oaths of allegiance to the new monarch, and therefore retired, and was deprived of his bishopric. He devoted the rest of his life to literary and pious pursuits, and was so much respected for his steady principles, that queen Anne granted him a pension of 200l. per annum. He died at Longleat, the seat of the Thynnes, in Wiltshire, of an ulcer in his kidneys, 19th March, 1710—11. He wished always to be impressed with such a sense of mortality that he continually carried his shroud in his portmanteau. His works were published 4 vols. 1721, and consist of hymns, pious manuals, an epic poem in 13 books, called *Edmund*, sermons, &c. His nephew, Hawkins, prefixed an account of his life. Though accused of popish principles, he died in the faith of the church of England.

KENDAL, *George*, a native of Dawlish, Devonshire, educated

educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and made by bishop Brownrigg, prebendary of Exeter, and in 1647, rector of Blissland, Cornwall. He afterwards removed to a benefice in London, and took his degree of D. D. 1654. Though he recovered his prebend at the restoration, he lost it and all his preferment in 1662 for nonconformity. He was author of a *Vindication of the Doctrine of Grace and Special favor to the Elect*, &c. fol. — the *Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints*, against John Goodwin, fol. &c.

KENNEDY, *John*, M. D. a Scotch physician who resided for some years at Smyrna, and died 26th Jan. 1760. His valuable collections of Greek and Latin coins and pictures, were sold by auction, and afterwards came into the possession of Dr. Hunter. In his dissertation on the coins of Carausius Dr. Kennedy asserted that Oriana was the emperor's guardian goddess, an opinion which excited a violent controversy between him and Dr. Stukeley, who supported that Oriana was the wife of Carausius.

KENNEDY, *John*, rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, was author of *Scripture Chronology*, 8vo. 1751 — *Jackson's Chronological Antiquities Examined*, 8vo. 1753, &c.

KENNEDY, *James*, second son of sir W. Kennedy by Margaret, daughter of Robert III. king of Scotland, was educated at Paris and Rome, and became regent during the minority of James II. He was archbishop of St. Andrew's, and the founder of St. Mary's college there. He died chancellor of Scotland 1472, aged 68.

KENNET, *White*, an English prelate, born at Dover, 10th Aug. 1660. His father was vicar of Postling in Kent, and from his mother's father, a wealthy shipwright, he derived the name of White. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied himself with unusual perseverance to study, and published his letter from a student, concerning the approaching parliament, a political pamphlet which highly offended the whig party. He also published at this time his "Ballad" a political poem, and in 1684 appeared his translation of *Erasmus' Moriae Encomium*. That year he took his degree of M. A. and was then presented to the living of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. In 1689 whilst shooting, his gun burst, and wounded his skull so severely that he was trepanned, and was ever after obliged to wear a black patch on the injured part. He distinguished himself at Oxford as an eloquent and popular preacher, and as an active tutor in his hall, and in 1693 he was presented to the rectory of Shottesbrook in Berkshire. In 1699 he took his degree of D. D. and the next year, unsolicited was appointed minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London. In 1701 he became archdeacon of Huntingdon, and that year engaged with Dr. Atterbury in a controversy about the rights of convocation. In 1705 he preached Dr. Wake's consecration sermon which was much applauded, particularly by judge Holt, and some time after was appointed chaplain to the queen. His sermon at the funeral of the duke of Devonshire in 1707, notwithstanding the censure of some wits, proved very agreeable to the next duke who recommended him to the deanry

of Peterborough. The opposition which he showed to Sacheverell for some time exposed him to obloquy, and when the ministry were changed he was represented as an enemy to the queen and her government. The imputation was industriously circulated and with such malignity that in an altar piece painted for Dr. Welton, rector of Whitechapel, Judas was represented in the number of the 12 apostles at the last supper, with the countenance of Dr. Kennet, and more strongly to point the resemblance, the black patch appeared on his head. The picture was viewed and condemned by the sober spectator, and the bishop of London at last ordered the scandalous piece to be removed from the church. His popularity however was not diminished, he was some time after promoted to the see of Peterborough which he enjoyed ten years. He died in St. James's street, London 19th Dec. 1728. He had begun to make a large collection of maps, papers, &c. to write a full history of the propagation of christianity in the English American colonies, which never was completed. He wrote the third volume of "a Complete History of England" published by the booksellers 1706, besides a *Vindication of the Church* — a Letter to the Editors of Somner's treatise of the Roman Posts, &c. — *Sermons*, &c. His valuable MSS. collection was purchased by the earl of Shelburne, and a curious MS. diary by him is also preserved in the noble lord's library.

KENNET, *Basil*, younger brother of the bishop, was born 21st Oct. 1674 at Postling. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1697. In 1706 by his brother's interest he was made chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, but so violent was the opposition which he met from the papists when he reached Italy that he escaped with difficulty the horrors of the inquisition. On his return to Oxford 1714 he took the degree of D. D. but died very soon after of a slow fever, the seeds of which he had brought with him from Italy. Basil Kennet was distinguished in private life as an amiable and benevolent man, and as an author his works are sufficient proof of his great abilities. He published in 1696 *Romæ Antiquæ Notitia*, in two parts, a valuable book addressed to the duke of Gloucester — the *Lives and Characters of the Antient Greek Poets*, 8vo. 1697, also inscribed to the duke to whom it was expected he was to be appointed subpreceptor — an *Exposition of the Apostles' Creed* after Dr. Pearson, 1705 — an *Essay towards a Paraphrase on the Psalms*, &c. 8vo. 1706 — *Sermons*, &c. on various occasions, 1715, 8vo.

KENNETH II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded his father Alpin 823. He made war against the Picts and conquered them, and he brought the famous stone chair to Scone in which the kings of Scotland were crowned, till carried to England by Edward I. He died 854.

KENNETH III. son of Malcolm, obtained victories over the Danes, and also over the English at Strathclyd. He was assassinated by his subjects 994 for attempting to alter the right of succession in favor of his family.

KENNICOTT, *Benjamin*, a celebrated Hebrew scholar,

KEN

lar, born at Totnefs, Devonshire 1718, where his father was parifh clerk. His talents were difplayed at fchool with fuch fuccefs that by the liberal contributions of fome gentlemen, friendly to infant merit, he was fent to Exeter college, Oxford. Here he devoted himfelf to ftudy with fo much affiduity that by the publication of two popular difertations — on the Tree of Life — and on the Oblations of Cain and Abel — he obtained the degree of B. A. from the univerfity, gratis, and before the ftatutable term. His excellent fermons next recommended him to public notice, but about 1753, he began to digeft the plan of his great and national labor, the publication of the Hebrew text of the bible collated from various MSS. In this arduous undertaking, too expenfive for the resources of a private man, he was nobly fupported by the munificence of learned bodies, and even of fovereign princes; and to accelerate, and indeed remunerate his labors, he was made canon of Chrift church, and keeper of the Radcliffe library. After indefatigable patience and the moft laudable perfeverance he completed his great undertaking. The compendious hiftory of the Hebrew text from the clofing of the canon to the invention of printing, with an account of 103 MSS. appeared firft; in 1760, the propofals for collecting the MSS. at home and abroad were laid before the public; in 1776 the firft volume was publifhed, and in 1780 his labors were brought to a conclufion in the 8th volume. After thus contributing largely to the improvement of Hebrew literature and faced criticism, this worthy man began to publifh fome remarks on felect paffages of the Old Testament, but died before the completion, at Oxford in 1783. He left a widow, but no children. He was vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire.

KENRICK, *William*, a native of Wafford Herts, who from the humble occupation of a rule maker, became a popular writer. He went to Leyden to improve himfelf, and at his return in 1759 he publifhed his epiftles philofophical and moral in verfe. In 1766 appeared his “Falftaff’s Wedding,” a comedy, an admirable imitation of Shakefpeare, and which he at firft intended to impofe on the world as the production of that great bard. For fome time he wrote in the Monthly Review, but in confequence of a difpute with the principal, he fet up the London Review, which did not much anfwer. He was equally unfucceffful in the news paper which he began in oppofition to the Morning Chronicle, which after conducting fome years he abandoned, from a fimilar quarrel. He tranflated Rouffeau’s *Emilius* and *Eloifa* — Milot’s *Hiftory of England* — and other works, and produced befides various dramatic pieces, which if not all fucceffful yet poffeffed merit. He died 1779.

KENT, *William*, a native of Yorkfhire, who abandoned the bufinefs of coach painter for the fuperior branches of the profefion. By the liberality of fome friends he was enabled in 1710 to go to Rome, and improve himfelf; but the patronage and confidence of lord Burlington raifed him to confequence and independence. On his return to London, he was employed in various works, but he poffeffed little genius as a painter. His talents however difplayed themfelves foon

KEP

as an ingenious and able architect, and his temple of Venus in Stowe gardens, Holkham houfe, Norfolk, and other buildings are monuments of his genius. By the influence of lord Burlington and other friends he obtained the place of mafter carpenter, architect, painter, keeper of the pictures, &c. to the king, with a falary altogether worth 600l. per ann. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, at Burlington houfe, 12th April 1748, aged 63. He may be defervedly confidered, as Walpole obferves, the father of modern gardening in England.

KENTIGERN, or *St. Mungo*, a Scotchman, educated according to Camden, at Oxford, and made bifhop of Glasgow. He was the pupil of Palladius and founded St. Afaph monaftery in the fixth century.

KENYON, *Lloyd lord*, an Englifh judge, eldeft fon of Lloyd Kenyon of Briyno, Efq. was born 1733 at Gredington, Flintfhire, and on leaving Ruthin fchool Denbighfhire, he became an articted clerk to Tomlinfon, attorney at Nantwich, Cheshire. On leaving Cheshire he entered at Lincoln’s Inn, and was called to the bar in 1761. Though known as an able lawyer and a good conveyancer, and much employed in chancery, he did not rapidly rife to eminence, till in 1780 he was called upon with Erskine to defend lord George Gordon. Diftinguifhed on this memorable occafion, he was in 1782 made attorney general and chief juftice of Chefter, and elected member of parliament for Hindon, Wilts. He was in March 1784 made mafter of the rolls, and on lord Mansfield’s refignation in 1788, he was by the recommendation of lord Thurlow raifed to fucceed him as chief juftice of the King’s bench, with the dignity of the peerage. In this elevated office lord Kenyon endeared himfelf to the people of England, as an upright and impartial judge, as the friend of his country, the fupporter of her conftitution, the advocate of virtue, and the unshaken punifher of vice, however great or powerful the offender. Though warm in his temper he never fuffered juftice to yield to prejudice or paffion, but regarded the ftrict execution of the law as the firmeft bulwark of national honor. The death of his eldeft fon, a young man of promifing abilities, in a decline, is fupposed to have haftened his diffolution, by producing, in confequence of his broken fpirits, the black jaundice of which he died at Bath, 2d April, 1802, aged 69. He left two fons, George his fucceffor in the title, and Thomas.

KEPLER, *John*, a celebrated aftronomer, born 27th Dec. 1571 at Wief in the duchy of Wirtemberg. His family was refpectable, though his father was reduced from high military offices, to the humble occupation of an inn-keeper. His earlieft years were not improved by education, but on his father’s death he went to Tubingen univerfity, where he ftudied philofophy and mathematics with great attention, and made fuch progreff that in 1593 he was invited to a mathematical chair at Gratz in Styria. In 1597 he married, and three years after in confequence of the confufion which prevailed in religion and politics, he left Styria and went to fettle in Bohemia where the friendship of Tycho Brahe had invited him. Tycho introduced his friend to the emperor Rodolphus, but the intimacy which

KEP

which it was fondly expected was calculated to contribute not only to the advancement of science, but to mutual comfort proved the source of dissatisfaction and distrust. Kepler was offended with the reserve of his friend, and Tycho did not communicate all the knowledge which honor and promise would have dictated. These rising dissensions however were stopped by the death of Tycho, and Kepler left to the exertion of his own powers was directed to finish the tables begun by his friend, which he dedicated to his imperial patron under the title of Rodolphine tables. But though appointed mathematician to the emperor for life, and though respected for his learning and abilities, Kepler had to struggle with the horrors of poverty through the jealousy or malice of the imperial ministers who paid him his pension with a very sparing hand, so that he removed from Prague to Lints, and in 1613 assisted at the assembly at Ratisbon, and was particularly consulted in the reformation of the calendar. He went in 1630 to Ratisbon to solicit the payment of the arrears of his pension, and whilst there he was seized with a fever, occasioned it is said by hard riding, and fell a victim to the disease in Nov. of the same year. His works were besides, *Ephemerides—Phyfica Cœlestis Tradita Commentarius de Motibus Stellæ Martis—Epitome Astronomicæ Copernicæ—Somnium Astronomicum de Astronomia Lunari—Prodromus Dissertationum Cosmographicarum*, &c. a work which the author considered as his best performance, and which he valued so much that he declared he would not exchange the glory of the discoveries which he had made, to become elector of Saxony. As an astronomer Kepler was a man of high celebrity, whose genius and discoveries have been deservedly commended by Des Cartes, Newton, Gregory, Horrox, and other astronomers. He first proved that the planets do not move in circles, but in ellipses, and that in their motions they describe equal areas in equal times, and that the squares of their periodical times are equal to the cubes of their distances. Yet though thus the worthy precursor of the great Newton he maintains puerile absurdities and foolishly imagines that the earth has a sympathy with the heavens, and that the globe is a huge animal which breathes out the winds through the holes of the mountains, as through its mouth and nostrils. After his death his wife married again. His son *Lewis* was a physician at Konisberg in Prussia, and published his father's *Somnium Astronomicum*, and died at Konisberg 1663.

KEPPEL, *Augustus Viscount*, second son of the earl of Albemarle was distinguished as an able admiral. He accompanied Anson round the world, and when raised to the highest honors of his profession he was placed at the head of the English Channel fleet, and on the 12th July, 1778, he engaged the French fleet under d'Orvilliers off Ushant, but the action was partial, and the next day when the admiral wished to renew the engagement he found it impossible. This encounter spread great discontent through the nation, and the admiral was tried at Portsmouth on the accusation of sir Hugh Palliser, the second in command, and honorably acquitted. The charge was retorted by the

KES

admiral, and sir Hugh Palliser was censured by the sentence of a court-martial. In 1782 the admiral was made a peer, and under two administrations was twice made first lord of the admiralty. He was an able officer, and a man of great respectability in private life, and it is much to be lamented that a political difference between him and the second in command prevented that exertion of British valor which might have ensured a most brilliant victory to the fleet. He died 1786.

KERCKCHORE, *Joseph Van der*, a painter of Bruges, who died 1724, aged 55. His council of the Gods, preserved in Ostend town-hall, is much admired.

KERCKRING, *Thomas*, a physician, who lived at Hamburg, as the grand duke of Tuscany's resident. He was member of the London royal society, and obtained some celebrity in his profession. He died at Hamburg 1693. His chief works are *Spicelegium Anatomicum*, 4to.—and *Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia*, in which he supported the doctrine of an ovary in the human female.

KERGUELIN DE TREMAR, *Yves Joseph*, author of a relation of a voyage in the North sea, 4to. 1768—naval events of the war between France and England, 1778, &c. was a naval French commander of merit, and died 1797.

KERI, *Francis Borgia*, a learned Jesuit of Hungary, author of an history of the emperors of the East, from Constantine to the fall of Constantinople, and of the Ottoman princes their successors. He was also an able astronomer, and made some improvements in the telescope. He died at Buda 1769.

KERKHERDERE, *John Gerard*, historiographer to the emperor Joseph I. was born near Maestricht 1678, and died 1738. He published some Latin poems, besides a Commentary on Daniel, and a treatise on the Situation of the Earthly Paradise, which he placed above Babylon.

KERSAINT, *Armand Guy Simon*, count of, a native of Paris, who served with credit in the French navy, and on the breaking out of the revolution took an active part in the measures of the national assembly. He was attached to the party of the Girondists, and therefore in the convention he opposed boldly the violent measures of the sanguinary terrorists. On the day of the condemnation of Lewis XVI. he had the magnanimity to resign his seat in the bloody assembly, and when called to their bar, he with undaunted countenance defended his conduct. So much virtue could not pass unpunished in those days of slaughter. He was discovered in his retreat and dragged before the revolutionary tribunal and condemned to die, 5th Dec. 1793. He was then aged 52.

KERSEY, *John*, author of an excellent book in folio, called "the Elements of Algebra,"—of an English Dictionary—and of an Edition of Wingate's Arithmetic, was born at Bodicott, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, and died about 1690, aged 74.

KERVILLARS, *John Marin de*, a Jesuit who translated Ovid's *Fasts* and *Elegies* into French, and assisted in the *Memoires de Trevoux*. He died at Paris 1745.

KESSEL, *John Van*, a native of Antwerp, born 1626.

1626. His flowers, birds, and insects, executed according to the seasons of the year, possessed great merit, and are now very scarce. His portraits were after the manner of Vandyk. His son *Ferdinand* who was also eminent, though inferior to his father in the execution of his pieces, was patronized by John Sobieski at Warfaw. A nephew of Kessel also settled at Antwerp and acquired celebrity by painting after the manner of Teniers' Conversations, &c.

KEREL, *Cornelius*, a Dutch painter, who came to England and painted Elizabeth and her nobility. On his return to Holland he made himself ridiculous by his attempting to paint with his fingers and even with his toes. He died 1602.

KETT, *William*, a tanner of Norfolk, who raised and headed an insurrection in the reign of Edward VI. His followers amounted to above 20,000 men, and by inveighing against inclosures, and the oppression of the nobility, he increased his influence among the deluded multitude. He took Norwich, and defeated lord Northampton, but was afterwards routed by lord Warwick, and hanged with some of his associates on the tree which he had called the tree of reformation, and where he administered justice and issued orders to his followers, 1549.

KETTLEWELL, *John*, an English divine born at North Allerton, Yorkshire, 10th March, 1653. After an education in his native town, he entered at Edmund hall, Oxford, and five years after was elected fellow of Lincoln, where he became an able tutor. By his publication of "Measures of Christian Obedience," 1681, he acquired great reputation, and was patronized by the dukes of Bedford, and by lord Digby, who gave him the living of Colehill, Warwickshire. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths of allegiance, in consequence of which he was deprived of his living and went to settle in London, where he was respected as an able writer, and good divine. He died of a consumption in Gray's Inn lane 12th April 1695, and was buried in the grave which once contained Laud's remains at Barking. He is represented by Nelson who knew him well, as an amiable man in private life, benevolent, learned, and humble. His works, which consisted of Religious tracts, besides tracts upon "New Oaths," the duty of Allegiance, &c. were collected into 2 vols. folio, 1718, with his life prefixed.

KEULEN, *Janffen Van*, a portrait painter of Dutch extraction, born in London, and for some time the favorite of Charles I. and of the English court before the introduction of Vandyk. Though he fell in the public estimation by the celebrity of his rival, he yet had the good sense of living with him on the most intimate terms, and died 1665.

KEYSLER, *John George*, a German antiquary, fellow of the London royal society, was born at Thournau 1689. He was carefully educated at the university of Hall, and then travelled as tutor to the two sons of count Giech-Buchau, and visited the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands with the eyes and the judgment of a philosopher. He afterwards undertook the care of the two grandsons of baron Bernstorff, minister of state to the elector of

Hanover, and after viewing in their company the chief places on the continent, he came to England, where he was received with all the respect due to learning, and eminent virtue. He was admitted fellow of the London royal society, and deserved it by his explanation of Stonehenge, which he called an Anglo Saxon monument, and by a dissertation on the mistletoe of the Druids. He spent the rest of life in tranquil and honorable retirement under the patronage of his pupils, and died 20th June, 1743, aged 54, of an asthma. As he was an able antiquarian he published *Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales & Celticæ*, &c. Hanover, 12mo. 1720 — besides Travels through Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, &c. translated into English, 1756.

KHERASKOF, *Michael*, a Russian poet of the 18th century, made vice-president of the college of mines, counsellor of state, and curator of Moscow university. He wrote a poem on the Utility of Science — some tragedies — Pindaric odes, fables, idyls, satires — Ariadne and Theseus, a romance — Numa Pompilius, a poem, in four cantos, besides "Rossiada," an epic poem in 12 cantos, which celebrates in animated and sublime, though occasionally in unharmonious verse, the conquest of Casan by Ivan Vassilevitch II.

KHILHOF, *Prince*, a Russian nobleman, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, and ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch undertook war against Russia. After 18 years' confinement he died in the prison of Westeras, just as he was going to be restored to liberty 1718. During his imprisonment he wrote the Kernel of the Russian History, in seven books, to his own times, which though an abridgement possesses considerable merit, and was published in 1770 by Muller in 8vo.

KICK, *Cornelius*, a painter of Amsterdam of great merit. His flowers were represented with such brilliancy that they exhibited all the freshness and beauty of nature. He died 1675, aged 40.

KIDDER, *Richard*, a learned prelate, born in Suffolk, or as Wood says in Suffex. In 1649 he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and obtained from that society the living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. He however, afterwards, conformed and obtained from lord Essex the rectory of Raine in Essex, and in 1674 the living of St. Martin Outwich, London. In 1681 he was made prebendary of Norwich, and in 1698 dean of Peterborough. On the deprivation of Ken for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary, 1691, he was appointed in his place to the see of Bath and Wells. He was unfortunately killed in his bed with his lady by the fall of a stack of chimnies in his palace at Wells in the great storm which happened in the night between the 26th and 27th Nov. 1703. He was privately buried in the cathedral. Dr. Kidder was an elegant and learned writer, and a most able divine. His publications were sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, and inserted in "Demonstration of the Messias," in three parts — a commentary on the five books of Moses, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. besides some controversial tracts, &c.

KIEN-LONG, emperor of China, died at the end of the 18th century after a reign of 60 years, at the age of

of 90. When lord Macartney appeared at his court, he gave him some of his verses to be presented to the English king. In his character he appeared to be a popular, sensible, and benevolent monarch.

KIERINGS, *Alexander*, a Dutch painter of Utrecht, who died 1646, aged 56. His landscapes were much admired for correctness, so that even the fibres of trees were distinctly seen in his pieces.

KILBURN, *Richard*, author of a survey of Kent, published 1659 in 4to. in his 54th year, was a native of Kent.

KILBYE, *Richard*, a native of Radcliffe, Leicestershire, was fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, 1577, and was elected rector in 1590. He was afterwards Hebrew professor in the university and obtained a prebend in Lincoln cathedral, and was one of the translators of the present bible. He was also author of some sermons, and died 1620.

KILBYE, *Richard*, a minister of All-hallows, in Derby, who wrote the Burden of a Loaded Conscience, often reprinted, and died 1617.

KILIAN, *Cornelius*, a native of Brabant, for 50 years corrector of the press to Plantin. He published *Ety-mologicon Linguae Teutonicæ*, — some Latin poems — an apology for correctors of the press against authors. He died 1607.

KILLIGREW, *Catharine*, daughter of sir Anthony Cook, was born about 1530 at Giddy hall, Essex, and married Mr. Henry Killigrew who for his services as ambassador was knighted. To a great genius she joined an extensive knowledge of Greek, Hebrew and Latin, and wrote verses with elegance. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, *William*, son of sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605, and after three years' residence at St. John's college, Oxford, he travelled abroad. At his return he was appointed governor of Pendennis castle and Falmouth haven, Cornwall, and gentleman-usher of the privy chamber to Charles I. He suffered severely during the civil wars, for his attachment to the royal cause, but at the restoration he was again taken into favor and made vice-chamberlain to the king, an office in which he continued 22 years. He died 1693 and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote four plays, the *Siege of Urbin*, *Selindra*, *Ormasdes*, or *Love and Friendship*, *Pandora*, published at Oxford 1666, in folio, besides *Midnight and Daily Thoughts* in prose and verse, 8vo. — the *Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court*, &c. 8vo. &c.

KILLIGREW, *Thomas*, brother to the preceding, page to Charles I. and groom of the chamber to Charles II. was born 1611. He visited Spain, France and Italy, and for some time was English resident at Venice. He wrote 11 plays, collected into one folio volume 1664, besides other things. He was twice married and died 1682, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was a man of great wit, and in his facetious company Charles II. passed many a vacant hour, in the highest familiarity. Though remarkably jocular in conversation, his writings display little of that vein of humor.

KILLIGREW, *Henry*, brother to the preceding was born 1612. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and

then became chaplain in the king's army, and in 1642 was created D. D. and made chaplain to the duke of York and prebendary of Westminster. After suffering during the civil wars he was at the restoration reinstated in his prebend, and made master of the Savoy hospital, and rector of Wheatthistead, Hertfordshire. He wrote at the age of 17 the *Conspiracy*, a tragedy, afterwards altered into *Pallantus and Eudora* 1652. He also published some sermons, &c. and died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, *Anne*, called by Wood "a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit," was daughter of Henry just mentioned. To a highly finished education she added great skill in painting, and drew the picture of the duke of York and of the duchess to whom she was maid of honor. This excellent woman, admired for piety and benevolence as well as learning, died of the small pox, June 1685, and she had the felicity of having her merits celebrated by the energetic muse of Dryden. In 1686 appeared her "poems" in 4to.

KILLIGREW, *Margaret*, known as the writer of 13 folio volumes, was daughter of Thomas Lucas, and second wife of W. Cavendish duke of Newcastle. The life of this her husband is the best of her works, and it has been translated into Latin. She died 1673.

KILWARDEN, *Arthur Wolfe lord*, an Irish judge. Though born of an obscure family, he received a liberal education, and after some residence at Trinity college, Dublin, he was called to the bar 1766. His abilities gradually recommended him, he became king's counsel, was chosen member of parliament, and in 1787 made solicitor general and in 1789 attorney general. The death of lord Clonmel opened his way to the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench in which high office all his measures were conducted with wisdom, integrity and justice. The moderation and impartiality of his public life, and his private virtues, however, were not proof against the violence of a blood-thirsty mob. During a popular insurrection in the streets of Dublin, he was met by an armed multitude, as he returned from the country, and his carriage was immediately surrounded by the ferocious rabble, and he and his nephew the Rev. Richard Wolfe were dragged away and piked to death in Thomas street, Dublin, 23d July, 1803. His daughter who was with him in the coach was spared by the murderers, one of whom courteously protected her and conveyed her to a place of safety. The last words of the expiring judge were that no violent punishment should be inflicted on his murderers, but that they might be impartially tried by the law.

KIMBER, *Isaac*, a native of Wantage, Berks, known as a dissenting divine, and eminent as the author of the *Life of Oliver Cromwell*, 8vo. — *History of England*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Life of Bishop Beveridge*, prefixed to his works — *Twenty posthumous sermons*, &c. He was also for some years engaged in the *London magazine*, and died in London 1758, aged 66.

KIMBER, *Edward*, son of the preceding, left the trade of a bookseller, for the army, and served with credit in America. He was, after his father, editor of the *London magazine*, and wrote an *history of England*, 10 vols. 8vo. — the *Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland and Ireland* — besides *Joe Thompson*, a novel, and other works. He died 1769, aged 50.

KIMCHI, David, a Jewish rabbi at the beginning of the 13th century, born in Spain. His commentary on the Old Testament is much valued, as well as his Hebrew dictionary, best edited 1506, folio,—and Grammar, 1545. He was in consequence of his learning and eloquence, appointed 1232 to settle the disputes between the synagogues of France and Spain, about the works of Maimonides. His brothers *Joseph* and *Moses* were likewise eminent in literature.

KINASTON, Francis, son of sir Edward, was born in Shropshire, and educated at Oriel college, Oxford. He took his master's degree at Cambridge, and when introduced at court was knighted. He translated into Latin Chaucer's *Troilus* and *Cressida*, and also published in 1636 the constitutions of the Museum Minerva, a learned society, of which he was the first president. He died 1642.

KING, John, an English prelate, born at Wornall, Bucks, 1559, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. He became chaplain to queen Elizabeth, dean of his college 1605, and bishop of London 1611. He died 30th March 1621. He was an eloquent speaker in the star chamber, according to Coke, and so eminent as a preacher, that king James called him the king of preachers. He published lectures on Jonah, besides sermons.

KING, Henry, son of the preceding, was born at Wornall, Jan. 1591, and educated partly at Thame school, and Westminster, and admitted student of Christ church 1608. He was chaplain to James I. and was made archdeacon of Colchester, canon of Christ church, and in 1638 dean of Rochester, and 1641 bishop of Chichester. Though suspected with truth of puritanical principles, he was treated with great harshness during the civil wars. At the restoration he recovered his bishopric, and died Oct. 1669, universally esteemed as the epitome of all honors and virtues. He published sermons—Exposition of the Lord's Prayer—the Psalms of David turned into metre—poems, elegies, sonnets, &c.—Latin and Greek poems.

KING, John, second son of the bishop of London, was student, and afterwards canon of Christ church, Oxford, and canon of Windsor. He was also public orator of the university, and died 1639. He is author of *Oratio Panegyrica de Caroli Principis in Hispan. Adventu*—*Gratulatio pro Carolo Reduce*, &c.—*Cenotaphium Jacobi*, &c.—besides sermons.

KING, Edward, a promising young man, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, 1633. He was soon after drowned as he was passing from Chester to Ireland, a melancholy circumstance, which gave birth to the beautiful poem of *Lycidas*, by his friend Milton. A collection of his poems has been published, which does credit to his abilities as a favorite of Apollo.

KING, William, a humorous English writer, born in London, 1663, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he was student. In 1688 he appeared before the public as the defender of Wickliffe against the calumnies of Varillas, in a manner strongly expressive of his wit and learning; and at the same time he determined to follow the law as his profession. He took his degree of LL. D. 1692, and by the favor of Tillotson, the primate, was ad-

mitted to plead in the courts of civil and ecclesiastical law. In 1694 his *Animadversion* on Moleworth's pretended Account of Denmark, which had offended the Danes, was so much approved, that he was appointed secretary to the princeis Anne of Denmark. In 1697 the literary world was engaged in the controversy about the epistles of Phalaris, and Dr. King published on the occasion, two letters, addressed to Mr. Boyle, for which he was severely handled by Dr. Bentley. Though fully qualified to shine as an advocate, as he evinced in the case of lord Anglesea's divorce, yet he shrunk from the laborious fatigues of active business, better pleased with the character of a polite writer, whose powers were occasionally called into action by a spirit of satire, or the wish to amuse by facetious sallies. By degrees, however, a comfortable independence was dissipated in pleasure and indolence; and Dr. King was, by the interest of his friends, lords Rochester and Pembroke, appointed, about 1702, judge of the high court of the admiralty in Ireland, sole commissioner of prizes, keeper of the records in Birmingham tower, and vicar-general to the primate. These honorable and lucrative offices, however, could not fix the giddy attention of Dr. King; he preferred wit and the mules to active life and independence, and resigned all his employments, and returned to London about 1708. In 1710 he was engaged with Swift, Oldsworth, Mrs. Manley, and others, in the publication of the *Examiner*, in vindication of the queen's measures, and of the new ministry; and at the trial of Sacheverell, he employed his pen in the happiest vein of satire against the Whigs. In 1711 he was, by the friendship of Swift, appointed to the office of gazetteer, worth 250l. per annum. But such was the indolence of his disposition, and the fickleness of his mind, that oppressed with the idea of sitting up occasionally till three or four o'clock, to correct the press, he resigned the appointment the midsummer, next year. He soon after found his health decline, and shutting himself up for some time against all society, he died at some lodgings opposite Somerset house, provided him by his friend, lord Clarendon, 25th Dec. 1712. He was interred in the north cloisters of Westminster abbey. This singular man, though apparently chargeable with levity, was in his real character, virtuous and religious, in his dealings conscientious, and though fond of trifles, entertaining in his conversation, sincere and benevolent in his disposition, and so tender hearted that tears would often flow profusely on the least moving occasion. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote, *Historical Account of Heathen Gods and Heroes*, for the use of Westminster school—the *Life of M. A. Antoninus*, from Madame Dacier—*Dialogues of the Dead*—a *Journey to London*, after the manner of Lister—the *Transactioner*—the *Art of Love*—the *Art of Cookery*—*Rufinus*, &c.—*Britain's Palladium*. His original works in verse and prose were published, 3 vols. 8vo. 1776.

KING, William, archbishop of Dublin, was born at Antrim, 1st Dec. 1650, and educated at the school of Dungannon, after which he entered at Trinity college, Dublin. He was patronized by archbishop Parker, of Tuam, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities

as a writer in defence of the protestant cause in Ireland. He entered the lists against Manby, dean of Londonderry, who had lately become a convert to the catholic faith, and who vindicated his conduct in a pamphlet. His exertions in this controversy appeared so meritorious, that he was made dean of St. Patrick, and became a most active and indefatigable supporter of the revolution, though exposed to personal danger and constant persecution in consequence of the temporary success of the catholics, and of the cause of James II. in Ireland. After the battle of the Boyne, he was promoted to the see of Derry. In 1691 he published, "the State of the Protestants in Ireland, under James II." and afterwards applied himself sedulously to promote union and concord in his diocese. In 1702 appeared, in 4to. his celebrated work, "De Origine Mali," in which he supports that the evils which exist in the world, are not inconsistent with the goodness of God. This able performance, though well received at home, excited the censure of foreign critics, and among others was opposed by Bayle and Leibnitz. The work was translated into English by Edm. Law, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, with notes, &c. and a refutation of the several opinions which militated against the doctrine of the author. The third edition of the translation, 2 vols. 8vo. appeared 1739. In 1702 he was translated to the see of Dublin, and at three different times was one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died at Dublin, 8th May 1729. His other works were, a Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, 1694; which engaged him in a controversy with Boyce, one of the dissenters of his diocese — sermons, &c.

KING, *Peter*, chancellor of England, was born at Exeter, 1669. His father, who was a grocer and falter, intended him for an assistant in his business; but the son, after being engaged some years in the shop, at last broke from the obscurity of an humble trade. He had devoted his leisure hours to laborious study, and he was advised, by his maternal uncle, Mr. Locke, who left him half his library at his death, to improve himself further by studying at Leyden, and afterwards he entered at the Inner Temple. Here his superior abilities and his unceasing application raised him soon to eminence, and after distinguishing himself at the bar, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons in 1699, for Beeralston, Devon. But though raised to consequence by the practice of the law, he did not forget literary pursuits; his "Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, &c. of the Primitive Church," appeared in 1692; and in 1702, he published the History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical observations on its several articles, two works of great merit and extensive popularity. In 1708 he was made recorder of London, and knighted by queen Anne: the next year he was one of the managers of the House of Commons in the affair of Sacheverell; and at the accession of George I. he was raised to the office of chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1725 he was created a peer, and immediately succeeded lord Macclesfield as lord chancellor. Though his abilities were great, yet it is said, the public expectation was disappointed by his conduct in chancery, as more of

his decrees were repealed by the lords than had been known for the short time he presided in the court of equity. He resigned the seals in 1733; and, weakened by a paralytic disorder, died at his seat, at Ockam, Surrey, July 22, 1734, leaving four sons, and two daughters, and a widow, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, Glamorganshire, esq.

KING, *William*, an English writer, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney, Middlesex, 1685. He was educated at Salisbury, and Baliol college, Oxford; and in 1718, was made principal of St. Mary hall, by lord Arran, the chancellor, to whom he was secretary. In 1722 he resigned his headship upon becoming candidate to represent the university, but was defeated by Dr. Clarke, and then went to Ireland. While in that kingdom, he wrote his "Toast," an epic poem, conveying much satire, which he did not publish, but dispersed among his friends. At the dedication of the Radcliffe library in 1749, he spoke a Latin oration in the Oxford theatre, and was universally applauded, and deserved the high encomiums of T. Warton, in his *Triumphs of Isis*. Dr. King, in his political principles, was a strenuous tory, and not much affected to the Hanoverian succession; and in those times of violent party, he did not escape the abuse of the hirelings of ministry. He published about 1754, an "Apology," in 4to. in which he boldly attacked his adversaries, and refuted their frivolous and malevolent accusations. He published the first five volumes of South's sermons, and was esteemed for his wit and learning, and for great independence of spirit. He died 1763.

KING, *sir Edmund*, a surgeon and chemist, esteemed by Charles II. who is said to have spent much time in his laboratory. He attended the king in his last illness, and was ordered 1000l. by the privy council, which he never received. Some of his papers on ants, on the transfusing of blood from a calf to a sheep, and on animalcules in pepper, are found in the philosophical transactions. The time of his death is unknown.

KING, *John Glen*, D. D. a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He was chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg, and was appointed medallist to the empress of Russia, at whose request he undertook a work on medals, but died 1787, before its completion. He published, the Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church, with an Account of its Doctrines, Worship, and Discipline — Observations on the Climate of Russia, &c. with a View of the Flying Mountains, near Petersburg — Observations on the Barberini Vase.

KIPPINGIUS, *Henry*, a native of Rostock, educated in the university there, where he took the degree of M. A. He was pressed for a soldier, and served in the army; but when observed by a Swedish counsellor with a Latin book in his hand, his fortunes and his merits became known, and he was made the librarian of the noble inquirer, by whose interest also he procured the place of sub-rector of Bremen university. He wrote a Supplement to the History of John Pappus — treatises on the Creation — on Roman Antiquities, &c. and died 1678.

KIPPIS, *Andrew*, eminent as a biographer, was born in 1725, at Nottingham, and educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. He first settled as a dissenting teacher at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1746, and four years after removed to Dorking, Surrey, and in 1753 became the minister of the congregation of Princes street, Westminster. In 1763 he engaged as philological tutor in Coward's academy, for the education of dissenting ministers, and afterwards acquired such eminence as a writer, that he was created D. D. by the university of Edinburgh, and admitted fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies in London. Dr. Kippis died 1795, in Westminster, and was buried in Bunhill-fields' burying ground. The best known of his works is the *Biographia Britannica*, of which he began to publish a new edition in 1777, and of which five volumes appeared, and a sixth was nearly ready for the press before his death. He published, besides, a *Vindication of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in their Application to Parliament*, 1773, which created a controversy, though in amicable terms, between him and Dean Tucker—the *Life of Captain Cook*, 4to. 1788—the *Life of Dr. Lardner*, prefixed to the edition of his works, 1788—several sermons, and tracts: and he was also concerned for some years in the *Monthly Review*, and afterwards in the *Library*, a periodical work in 1761, which did not succeed; and he also wrote the *History of Knowledge*, &c. which so much recommended the sale of the new *Annual Register*. The style of Dr. Kippis was clear, elegant, and pleasing, and from his great application and extensive reading, he was a man of intelligence, learning, and judgment.

KIRCH, *Mary Margaret*, a native of Leipzig, daughter of Matthias Winkelman a Lutheran divine. She married in 1692, Godfrey Kirch, an astronomer of eminence of Luben in Lower Lusatia, who when appointed royal astronomer in 1700 in the newly established academy of sciences at Berlin, found in his wife an intelligent assistant, and an able calculator. She discovered in 1702 a comet, on which she and her husband published some observations, and in 1707 she observed that remarkable aurora borealis which the astronomers of Europe, and particularly the Paris academy of sciences noticed in their memoirs. The husband died 1710, and the following year his wife published a *Discourse on the approaching conjunction of Jupiter, Saturn, &c.* This respectable woman equally eminent for her private virtues died at Berlin 1720, aged 50. Her son *Christian Frederic* acquired some celebrity by his writings, and as astronomer to the Berlin academy of sciences, and died there 1740, aged 46.

KIRCHER, *Athanasius*, a jesuit, born 1601, at Fulda, in Germany, taught at Wirtzburg, in Franconia, and then went to settle in the jesuits' college at Avignon, 1635, and from thence passed to Rome where he was professor of mathematics and Hebrew. He died at Rome 1680. His works are very numerous, but rather curious than useful, amounting to 22 vols. folio. 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. He is described as ridiculously fond of hieroglyphical characters and inscriptions. The chief of his works are *Œdipus Ægyptia-*

cus, &c. 4 vols. fol. — *Ars Magnesia* — *Lingua Ægyptiaca Restituta* — *Mundus Subterraneus*, &c. — *Organon Mathematicum*, &c. — *Ars Magna Sciendi*, &c.

KIRCHER, *Conrad*, of Augsburg, is known by his *Greek Concordance of the Old Testament*, Frankfurt 1602, containing the Hebrew words in alphabetical order, with the corresponding Greek words placed under.

KIRCHMAN, *John*, a learned German born at Lubeck 1575. He studied at Frankfurt, Jena and Strasburg, and after acquiring celebrity as a scholar he was invited by the magistrates of Lubeck, in 1613, to undertake the office of rector of their college, which he executed with great reputation. He died 20th March, 1643. He wrote "*de Funeribus Romanorum*" — *de Annulis*, &c.

KIRCHMAN, *N.* an eminent professor of philosophy at Petersburg, who was unfortunately killed by a ball of fire, while he was making experiments on electricity, and endeavouring to draw down the electric fluid from the clouds, 6th Aug. 1758.

KIRCHMAYER, *John Gaspar*, professor of logic at Wittemberg, was born at Uffenheim in Franconia, and died 1700, aged 65. He was a learned man and published some valuable commentaries on Corn. Nepos, Tacitus, Cicero, Sallust, and Pliny — *Orations and Poems* — a treatise *de Balsamo*, &c.

KIRK, *Colonel*, an English officer in the service of James II. who disgraced himself by his cruelties in the west of England against the unfortunate abettors of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685. To the most wanton barbarity, it is said that he added lust of the most offensive nature, though some are inclined to doubt the truth of his barbarities mentioned in Pomfret's poem. It is said that James in his wish to make converts to the catholic religion solicited this monster, who rudely replied, that when quartered at Tangier he had promised the dey, when he changed religion he would become a Mahometan. Kirk was in the army under king William. The year of his death is unknown.

KIRKLAND, *Thomas*, a physician of eminence who died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 1798, aged 77. He was member of the medical societies of Edinburgh and London, and acquired some celebrity as an intelligent writer and a popular practitioner. He wrote an inquiry into the State of Medical Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Observations on Pott's Remarks on Fractures* — *Commentary on Apoplectic and Paralytic Affections*, 8vo. — *treatise on Child-bed Fevers*, 8vo. — *Thoughts on Amputation*.

KIRSTENIUS, *Peter*, professor of physic at Upsal, and in the service of queen Christina, was born at Breslaw in Silesia, 25th Dec. 1577. He applied himself assiduously to literature, and to botany and philosophy, and after studying for 14 years at Leipzig, Wittemberg, and Jena, he visited the Low Countries and France, and afterwards extended his travels to Italy, Greece, and Asia. He had for some time the management of the school, and of the university of Breslaw, but he resigned it for the practice of physic, and the study of Arabic. He accompanied Oxenstiern to Sweden, and was in 1636 chosen professor of physic at Upsal, but he died 18th April 1640. He was according

according to his epitaph, well acquainted with 26 languages. His principal works are *Grammatica Arabica—Tria Specimina, &c.—Decas Sacra, &c.—Vita quatuor Evangelistarum ex antiquissimo Codice M. S. Arabico eruta, folio.—Notæ in S. Matthæum.*

KIRSTENIUS, George, a native of Stettin in Pomerania, eminent as a botanist, who died in Sweden 1660, aged 48. He was author of *Disquisitiones Philologicæ, 4to.—Adversaria & Animadversiones in Agricolæ Commentaria, &c. 4to.*

KLEBER, J. B. a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg 1750. He was early devoted to architecture, and to improve his talents he was sent to Paris to refine his taste by the instruction of the well-known Chalgrin. Here by accident he saw some foreigners insulted in a coffee-house, and with noble indignation he defended them against their opponents, and thus secure in their gratitude and friendship he was prevailed to accompany them to Munich. In this new situation he obtained from Kaunitz, the son of the imperial prime minister, a lieutenancy in his regiment, but after eight years of honorable service in the Austrian army he returned to France. He was now appointed inspector of the public buildings of Upper Alsace by Galaisiere, and for six years devoted himself to the peaceful labors of his profession. The French revolution recalled him to a military life and he obtained from Wimpfen the place of adjutant major in Custine's army. For his great and meritorious services at the taking of Mayence he was raised to the rank of general of brigade; but when faction solicited enemies to Custine, whom the revolutionary tyrants already doomed to the scaffold, Kleber had the courage not only not to accuse him, but to speak favorably of his conduct. In la Vendée he directed the attack of the island of Noirmontier, but the cruelties exercised on the innocent royalists were too shocking for his benevolent mind; he solicited his recall, and was permitted to go to the army of the North. The defeat of the Austrians at Merber-le-Chateau, and at Marchiennes was rapidly followed by the fall of Mons, the evacuation of Louvaine, and the siege of Maëstricht, which in 10 days opened its gates to the conqueror. These victories, followed by the submission of Duffeldorf, of Frankfort, and the battle of Butzbach, instead, however, of serving the gallant Kleber, rendered him suspected to the directory, and he retired in discontent to the solitude of a country house near Paris. Here he employed himself in digesting memoirs of his military life, when Bonaparte going to Egypt called him away to follow his standard and share his glories. At the siege of Alexandria, as he was scaling the walls, he was wounded on the head, but did not retire from the field of danger. When Bonaparte advanced against Cairo he left his faithful friend commander in Alexandria, and when he afterwards quitted Egypt to return to Europe he appointed him his successor with full powers. Though victorious on all sides Kleber listened to a proposal of peace, and he signed the treaty of El-Arisch with sir Sidney Smith which permitted the French to return with their arms and baggage to Europe. This armistice was not approved by the English government, and after he had

delivered some of his fortresses into the hands of the Turks, Kleber was informed by lord Keith that the treaty of El-Arisch was void. Undismayed at his situation, the general with great presence of mind provided against every imminent danger; he recovered the strong holds which had been given up, and he marched at last to the attack of a Turkish army at the obelisk of Heliopolis, and defeated them with great slaughter, though ten times more numerous than his own soldiers. After this victory he subdued the spirit of insurrection which had burst forth at Cairo, and in other places, and he now formed plans for the peaceful government of the country, and for a regular intercourse between the various towns of Egypt, when he was suddenly attacked, while walking in his garden, by Solyman, a Turk, who dispatched him with four blows with a dagger, 1800. In his appearance Kleber was pleasing and comely, his stature was six feet, well proportioned; his features were mild, but his eyes were expressive, and in the field of battle his voice, otherwise soft and melodious, spoke with the terror of thunder.

KLEIST, Ewald Christian de, a native of Zeblin in Pomerania, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service, and as a poet. The battle of Kunnersdorff between the Russians and Prussians, Aug. 1759, proved fatal to him as he was, as major, leading his men of Hauffen's regiment into the thickest of the fight. His idyls after the manner of Gessner are much admired for their elegance and simplicity, and his moral treatises also possess merit. He wrote besides *Reflections on the Military Art, 1759.*

KLINGSTADT, a painter born at Riga 1657. He died at Paris aged 77. His miniatures for snuff boxes were much admired, though generally very licentious. His larger pieces were rare, but exquisitely finished, and for some of them he exacted as much as 500l, sterling.

KLOCKER, David, a painter born at Hamburg. After improving himself in Italy he settled at Stockholm, where the king liberally patronized him. His pieces, which are chiefly historical, and possess merit, are preserved in Sweden. He died 1698, aged 79.

KNAPTON, George, a portrait painter in crayons, the pupil of Richardson, and the keeper of the king's pictures, died at Kensington 1778, aged 80.

KNELLER, sir Godfrey, a eminent painter, born at Lubec 1648. He was educated at Leyden and was intended for the military profession, but his genius directed him to the drawing of figures; and after making a rapid progress in the art, under the instruction of Rembrandt at Amsterdam, he went to Rome. Here he studied under Carlo Marat and Bernini, and then went to Venice, and afterwards came to England, where his reputation quickly recommended him to the notice of Charles II. and of the court. He continued in favor with the succeeding monarchs, and acquired such celebrity that he drew no less than 10 crowned heads, besides electors and princes. William III. was particularly sensible of his abilities, he knighted him, and made him a gentleman of his privy chamber, and George I. honored him with the title of baronet. He was also created a nobleman and knight of the holy Roman empire by Leopold, and received the degree of LL. D. from the university

university of Oxford. Kneller deserved these honors; no painter surpassed him in the outline and graceful disposal of his figures, and his likenesses were always considered as remarkably striking, though expressed in a flattering manner. Kneller honored by princes, and flattered by poets and wits, was not a little ostentatious of his consequence, he lived in great splendor at his house at Whitton near Hampton-court, but though accused of vanity, his manners are represented as blameless. He died Oct. 27th, 1723, and was buried at Whitton, and a monument by Rybrach, with a partial inscription by Pope was erected to his honor in Westminster abbey.

KNIGHT, Samuel, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's school and Trinity college, Cambridge. He held two livings, and was prebendary of Ely, and arch-deacon of Berks, and also chaplain to George II. He published the lives of Colet, and of Erasmus, 8vo. and died 16th Dec. 1746, aged 72, and was buried in his church at Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire.

KNOLLES, Richard, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Oxford. After being some time fellow of Lincoln college, he was elected master of Sandwich school, where he became celebrated as a public teacher, and where he died 1610. He wrote *Grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, & Hebræicæ Compendium* — History of the Turks, 1610, folio, a valuable book, often reprinted and improved, especially by Ricaut, 1680, folio. — the Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors, to 1610. — a brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire, &c.

KNOLLES, sir Robert, a native of Cheshire, known as a warrior in the wars of Edward III. in France. From a common soldier, he became a general, and acquired both celebrity and opulence by his conquests in France. With the spoils of castles, cities, and monasteries, which he had destroyed, he built Rochester bridge, as a monument of his exploits. He died at his estate in Kent, 1407, aged 90.

KNOLLIS, Francis, an English statesman. He was born at Grays, Oxfordshire, and educated at Oxford, and when introduced at the court of Edward VI. he was distinguished for his zeal in the cause of reformation. During Mary's reign, he retired to the continent, but on Elizabeth's accession, he obtained the office of vice-chamberlain of the household, and of privy counsellor, and afterwards was made treasurer of the household, and knight of the garter. His abilities were employed on various occasions by the court, and he was one of those commissioners who sat at the trial of the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots. He was author of a treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, 1608, 8vo. and a General Survey of the Isle of Wight, never printed, and he died 1596.

KNORR VON ROSENROT, Christian, a learned German, who died 1689, aged 53. He is supposed to be the author of *Kabbala Denudata, seu Doctrina Hebræorum Transcendentalis, &c. Opus Antiquissimæ philosophiæ. &c. ex Hebræo*, Sultzbach, 1677, and 3 vols. fol. 1684, Frankfurt.

KNOTT, Edward, a jesuit, born at Pegsworth, near Morpeth, Northumberland. His real name was Matthias Wilson, and he entered among the jesuits, 1606, and

was professor of divinity in the English college at Rome. He was afterwards provincial of England, and died in London, 4th Jan. 1655-6, aged 75, and was buried at St. Pancras. He was a great disciplinarian, and possessed of extensive learning. His writings against the protestants, gave rise to Chillingworth's famous book, called the Religion of Protestants.

KNOWLER, William, an English divine, the learned translator of Chrysostom's Comment on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. He died 1767, aged 68.

KNOWLES, Thomas, a native of Ely, educated at Ely school, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made lecturer of Bury St. Edmund's, and prebendary of Ely cathedral, and died at Bury, 1802. He was an able divine, and wrote the Scripture Doctrine of the Existence and Attributes of a God, 12 sermons, 8vo. — Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, for which he was made D. D. by Secker — Lord Hervey's, and Dr. Middleton's Letters on the Roman Senate — Dialogue on the Test Act — Observations on the Tithe Bill — Primitive Christianity, in Defence of the Trinity — Advice to a young Divine, in six Letters — The Passion, a sermon — Observations on the divine Mission of Moses — On Charity and Sunday Schools — A discourse on Confirmation.

KNOWLTON, Thomas, an English botanist. He was in the service of Dr. Sherrard, and afterwards of lord Burlington, at Laneborough, Yorkshire, and died 1782, aged 90. His observations on the situation of the ancient Delgovicia, and on two men of extraordinary size, and on large deers' horns found in Yorkshire, appeared in the philosophical transactions, in letters to Mr. Catesby. He also discovered in Wallengfenmere, the moor balls, or globe conserva, called by Linnæus, *Conserva Ægagophila*.

KNOX, John, the famous reformer of Scotland, was born 1505, at Giffard, East Lothian, and educated at the university of St. Andrew's, under the celebrated John Major. He applied himself sedulously to the study of divinity, but the conversation of Wishart, the English commissioner in Scotland, as well as the writings of Jerome and Austin, opened his mind to the gross impositions of popery. He embraced publicly the tenets of the protestants, and then retired from persecution, into Germany, but some time after returned to St. Andrew's. Here he boldly began to preach against the pope, and afterwards passed over to England, where he became chaplain to Edward VI. and might have obtained a bishopric, had he not been an enemy to the liturgy and the established form of episcopacy. At the accession of Mary, he went over to the continent, and after visiting Frankfort and Geneva, and profiting by the counsels of Calvin, he determined to return to Scotland, 1555. The reformation was already gaining ground, even in the absence of her able supporter, and Knox by his eloquence, and his manly undaunted appeals to the leading men of the country, increased the number of his converts. In 1556 he again visited Geneva, but in his absence his enemies accused him of heresy, pronounced sentence of death against him, and burnt him in effigy at Edinburgh. He heard of the violence of his persecutors, and wrote from Geneva, "an Appellation against the unjust sentence pronounced against him," &c. and also

also the "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women," directed against the tyrannical measures of Mary of England, and of Mary of Lorraine, queen regent of Scotland. In 1559 he again returned to Scotland, and began effectually to establish the reformation. The kingdom was divided into 12 districts, and Edinburgh, as the most important, was entrusted to Knox. Regardless of the power of the queen, he publicly declared from the pulpit, that the mass established in her chapel was more frightful than 10,000 enemies, and when honored with a conference with his royal mistress, he offended her with the freedom and boldness of his address, and violently inveighed against her marrying the popish earl of Darnley. Notwithstanding these measures so hostile to the government, Knox was respected in his person, and in 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of James VI. He met, however, with some opposition from his followers, who wished to establish in his church, a sort of episcopacy, which proved very repugnant to his feelings, and was rejected with great indignation. He died Nov. 24, 1572, not a little afflicted at the intelligence of the bloody massacres just perpetrated at Paris. He was buried at Edinburgh, and his funeral was attended by many nobles, particularly Morton, the regent, who respected his abilities, and commended his zeal. His publications are not numerous, though it is to be lamented, that he appeared as the defender of the violent and atrocious measures pursued at Edinburgh, and especially of the murder of cardinal Beaton, once his persecutor. His History of the Reformation in Scotland was published after his death, and the fourth edition of it in folio, 1732, contains all his other pieces. Knox was twice married, and had children by both his wives. Two of his sons by his first wife became fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, where they had received their education.

KNOX, *John*, a London bookseller, known as the planner of a herring fishery, and of a settlement on the north-east coast of Scotland. He published a Systematic View of Scotland, and died 1790.

KNÜPPER, *Nicholas*, a native of Leipzig, eminent as a painter. He died 1660, aged 57. His battles and conversations possessed peculiar merit.

KNUZEN, *Matthias*, a celebrated atheist, born at Holstein. He was very zealous in making proselytes, and his followers, who were numerous in some of the cities of the continent, and even in England, were called conscienciaries, as they regarded conscience, learning, and reason, as the only guides of man. They maintained that there was no god, no after-life, and they rejected religion, priests, and magistrates as impositions on the world. This wild enthusiast died at the end of the 17th century. His Latin letter, and his two dialogues in defence of his opinions, were refuted by Musæus, a Lutheran professor.

KNUZEN, *Martin*, a native of Königsberg, professor of philosophy there. He wrote various works, but the chief is his Defence of the Christian Religion. He died 1751, aged 38.

KNIGHTON, *Henry*, author of a chronicle of the English history, from 950 to 1395, and of a History of the Deposition of Richard II. both preserved in the collection of English historians, published 1652, was a canon regular of Leicester.

KONBERGER, *Winceslaus*, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, is his best piece, which is still viewed with admiration in the church of Notre Dame, at Antwerp. He died 1604, aged 70.

KOEMPFER, *Engelbert*, a German physician, born at Lemgow, in Westphalia, 16th Sept. 1651. After improving himself in the universities of Dantzic, Thorn, Cracow, and Königsberg; he visited Upsal, and recommended himself to the notice of Charles XI. of Sweden, and accepted the place of secretary to the embassy, sent in 1683 to the sophi of Persia. During this employment, he had various opportunities, which he gladly improved, of visiting the curiosities natural and artificial, in passing through Russia, in Georgia, and on the banks of the Caspian sea. For two years he resided at Ispahan, but when the ambassador prepared to return, he obtained permission to go further into the east, and he engaged himself as surgeon to the Dutch East India fleet. In his way he examined the ruins of Persepolis, and afterwards visited Gamron, Arabia Felix, the coast of Malabar, Ceylon, Bengal, and Batavia. In 1690 he accompanied the annual embassy of the Dutch to the court of Japan, and after staying two years in that distant country, he prepared to return to Europe. He quitted Batavia, Feb. 1693, and after touching at the cape of Good Hope, reached Amsterdam in October. In 1694 he took the degree of M. D. at Leyden, but the popularity which he acquired as physician, prevented the immediate arrangement of his valuable papers and observations on subjects of natural history, botany, and mineralogy. Whilst he promised himself length of life, he found that his constitution was shattered by fatigues in distant climates, and some family difficulties hastened his dissolution. He died 2d Nov. 1716. His MSS. and drawings were purchased of his executors, by sir Hans Sloane, and his History of Japan appeared in London, 2 vols. fol. 1727. His Amœnitates Exoticæ, a valuable work, was published 1712.

KOENIG, *Daniel*, a Swiss, who translated into Latin, Arbuthnot's, Tables of Ancient Coins, published at Utrecht, by professor Reitz, 1756. He died at Rotterdam, in consequence of the severe treatment which he received from the mob at Franeker, who mistook him for a spy, because he spoke French. He was only 22.

KOENIG, *Samuel*, brother to the preceding, was professor of philosophy, and natural law at Franeker, and afterwards became librarian to the prince of Orange, at the Hague. He was an able mathematician, and was engaged in a quarrel with Maupertuis, and in consequence of his "Appeal" written on the subject, he enlarged his reputation, and the number of his friends. He wrote various works, and died 1757.

KOERTEN, *Joanna*, a native of Amsterdam, whose great ingenuity and refined taste in embroidery, in drawing, in water colors, in wax models, in artificial ornaments, &c. was universally admired, and drew strangers to behold and commend the effects of her singular genius. Peter the great, of Russia, was one of those who complimented her on her abilities. The figures and landscapes which she cut with scissars, out of paper, were much celebrated, and the fine exhibition of groupes of trees, arms, eagles, crowns, &c. which she presented to the consort of Leopold, was liberally rewarded with

with 4000 guilders. She also executed the portrait of the emperor in the same style. She died 1715, aged 65.

KOETS, *Roelof*, a native of Zwoll. His abilities as a painter were universally known, and William III. of England, paid particular attention to him. His portraits, it is said, amounted to 5000, and all in a very superior, and highly finished style. He died 1725, aged 70.

KONIG, *George Matthias*, a learned German, born at Altdorf, in Franconia, where he became professor of poetry, and of Greek, and also librarian. He was an able scholar, and was author of a biographical dictionary, called *Bibliotheca Vetus & Nova*, 4to. 1678, which though censured by some, is yet possessed of merit. He died Dec. 29, 1699, aged 83.

KONIG, *Emanuel*, a physician of Basil, where he died 1731, aged 73. He published various works on medicines, highly esteemed in Switzerland.

KORNMAN, *Henry*, a German lawyer in the beginning of the 17th century, author of some treatises, *De Miraculis Vivorum* — *De Miraculis Mortuorum* — *De Virginitatis Jure* — *De Linea Amoris*.

KORTHOLT, *Christian*, professor of divinity at Keil, was born 15th Jan. 1633, at Burg, in the island of Feme- ren. He studied at Burg, Sleswick, Stettin, and Rostock, Jena, Leipzig, and Wittenberg. In 1662 he was made Greek professor at Rostock, and in 1665 removed to Keil, where he enjoyed the favor and the patronage of the duke of Holstein, and became vice-chancellor of the university. He died, 31st March, 1694, greatly lamented. He wrote various works, *De Veracitate*, &c. — *De Naturâ Philosophiæ*, &c. and a valuable work on Christ, as God and Man.

KORTHOLT, *Christian*, grandson of the preceding, was professor of theology at Gottingen, and died in the flower of his age, 1751. He published, "*Leibnitz's Latin Letters*," 4 vols. and his French Letters in one volume.

KOTTER, *Christopher*, a fanatic, who lived at Sprotow. In 1616 he began his enthusiastic career, and threatened the princes and nations of Europe with terrible judgments, according to the directions, as he said, of an angel. He was pilloried in the emperor's dominions, and afterwards banished, and he then retired to Lusatia, where he died 1647, aged 62. He was the friend of Comenius, and his reveries with those of two others, were published at Amsterdam, 1657, and called, *Lux in Tenebris*.

KOUCK, *Peter*, a Dutch painter, who after travelling to Constantinople, settled at Antwerp, and became principal painter to Charles V. and died 1550, aged 50. His views of Constantinople, &c. are highly valued.

KOULI KHAN, *Thamas*, or *Nadir*, a celebrated warrior, born 1687, in a village, in the province of Cherasan, in Persia. He was the son of a shepherd, but he quitted the humble occupation of his youth, and by selling some of his father's sheep, he collected a number of desperate followers, who, attached to him, shared his dangers and his booties in plundering caravans, and attacking defenceless travellers. By degrees he saw himself at the head of 6000 brave adherents, and became so formidable, that his assistance was solicited by the Schah Thamas, whose throne was usurped by Eschref, the

chief of the Aghwans. With the most impetuous valor, Kouli attacked the enemy, and soon routed them, and then seated his master on the throne of his ancestors at Isfahan. Thus victorious he pursued the flying Aghwans, to Candahar, and after carrying terror and desolation before him, and obtaining an immense booty he returned to Isfahan. Instead, however, of finding Thamas engaged in a Turkish war, as he had recommended, he saw him lulled into effeminate security, and therefore, displeased with his conduct, he boldly seized his person, and proclaiming his son, an infant, six months old, Sophi of Persia; he declared himself regent of the kingdom. Eager after military fame, Kouli immediately made war against the Turks, with the most astonishing success, displaying every where in his conduct, valor, prudence, and heroism. On the death of the young king, 1737, he signified his intention of resigning his honors; but the nobles, excited by his private intrigues, interfered, and invested him with the sovereign power, and seated him on the throne of Persia. Now elevated to the height of his ambition, he wisely saw that war was the only support of his greatness, and therefore with a numerous army, devoted to him by his liberality, and by his personal valor, he marched against India. The Mogul empire was rapidly conquered, 200,000 men were put to the sword, and a booty of 145 millions rewarded the victor at the taking of Delhi. To the possession of the Mogul dominions, was soon added the conquest of the Usbec Tartars, and the capture of Buchara, their chief city; and on all sides, wherever he turned his arms, he found no power able to withstand his attacks. Such astonishing successes required wisdom and decision to cement them, but unfortunately, when his abilities were wanted to give stability to his immense dominions, Kouli became capricious, proud, and tyrannical. With injudicious violence he attempted to introduce the religion of Omar among his subjects, and to render his decrees more terrible, he put to a cruel death the priests who opposed his measures, and even sacrificed his own son to his ferocious measures. This conduct revolted the attachment of the Persians, and the nobles who foresaw in the capricious cruelty of their master their own destruction, conspired against him, and assassinated him, 8th June, 1747, after he had reigned 20 years over one of the most extensive and powerful empires of the world.

KRACHENINNIKOW, *Stephen*, a Russian naturalist, educated at Petersburg. He was engaged 10 years in making observations on the natural productions of Kamtschatka, and the neighbouring country, and on his return, in 1743, he was made associate of the academy, and in 1753, professor of botany, and natural history. His travels, &c. were published in *Chappe d'Auteroche's Account of Siberia*. He died 1755, aged 42.

KRANTZ, *Albert*, a famous historian and divine, born at Hamburg. He became professor of philosophy and divinity at Rostock, 1482, and in 1498 was elected dean of the chapter of Hamburg, where he died 1517. The best known of his learned works, are *Chronica Regnorum*, *Aquiloniorum Danicæ*, *Sueciæ*, &c. — *Saxonia five de Saxoniciæ Gentis Origine*, &c. lib. 13. ad ann. 1501 — *Vandalia*, five *de Vandalarum Origine*, &c. — *Metropolis*, five *Historia Ecclesiastica Saxoniciæ*, and other works.

KRAUSE, Francis, a native of Augsburg, the disciple of Piazzetta, and eminent as an historical painter. Though his pieces possessed merit, he died poor, after a residence of some years in France, 1754, aged 48.

KRESA, Father, a native of Moravia, confessor to the king and queen of Bohemia, where he died 1715, aged 67. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, and wrote *Analysis Speciosa Trigonometriæ Sphæricæ*, &c.

KRUGER, John Christian, author of poems and comedies, and translator of Marivaux's Theatre into German, acquired also some reputation as an actor, and died at Hamburg, 1750, aged 28.

KUHLMAN, Quirinus, a famous fanatic, born at Breslaw in Silesia, 1651. While his learning promised the fairest fruits, he was attacked at the age of 18, by a violent illness, from which he recovered with difficulty. But with returning health, he displayed the wildest manners, and pretending to have held converse with departed spirits and aerial beings, he set up for a prophet. He went to Holland, where the reading of Behmen's works increased the extravagance of his reveries. Though seemingly devoted to spiritual affairs exclusively, he had some respect for the things of the world, he kept some concubines, and extorted money from the credulous, by threatening terrible and approaching vengeance if they did not satisfy his wants. After wandering over England, France, and the east, he was at last stopped at Moscow, and burnt, 3d Oct. 1689, on account of some prophecies which were interpreted as improper and seditious. He published *Prodromus Quinquennis Mirabilis*, 1674, and other things.

KUHNUS, Joachim, a learned native of Gripwalde, Pomerania, who after studying at Stade and Jena, became principal of the college of Oettingen, in Swabia, and three years after, in 1676, was elected Greek professor of the university of Strasburg. The professorship of Hebrew was afterwards added to his other appointments, and he acquired great celebrity by his publications, and in the number of his pupils. He died 11th Dec. 1697, aged 50. He published excellent editions with notes, of *Ælian*, *Diogenes*, *Pausanias*, besides other works.

KUICK, John Van, a painter of Dordt, who was accused of heresy, by the jesuits, in consequence of some offence which he had given to the fraternity, and cruelly burnt to death 1572, aged 42.

KUNCKET, John, an able chemist, and ingenious philosopher, born in the duchy of Sleswic, 1630. He died 1702. He published at London, *Observationes Chemicæ*, 1678, 12mo. and discovered the phosphorus of urine, and introduced several useful improvements in the arts, and philosophy.

KUPIESKI, John, a painter of Bohemia, born 1667, who studied in Italy, and acquired such reputation as to deserve and enjoy the patronage of the emperor Charles III. of the Czar Peter, and other princes.

KUSTER, Ludolf, a learned critic, born at Blomberg, in Westphalia, 1670. The abilities which he early displayed, recommended him as tutor to the sons of the Prussian prime minister, and his services were rewarded by the promise of a professorship in the university of Ber-

lin. In the meantime he travelled over Holland Germany, France, and England, whereat last he produced, after four years' laborious investigation, his edition of *Suidas*, in 3 vols. folio, at Cambridge. The work was honorably received by the university, the editor was complimented with the degree of doctor, and advantageous offers were made to him to settle there. He, however, declined them all, to take possession of his Berlin professorship, which, together with the place of king's librarian, he soon after relinquished with capricious indifference, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his *Aristophanes*, in 1710, and an edition of *Mills' Greek Testament*. From Amsterdam he went to Rotterdam, and then to Antwerp, where he was prevailed upon by the jesuits, to renounce the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, in 1713. This dereliction of his religion, or his services to literature, recommended him to the French king, who granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him associate of the academy of inscriptions. Kuster did not long enjoy his honors at Paris. He died the 12th Oct. 1716, of an abscess in the pancreas, aged only 46. His other works, were an edition of *Jamblicus's Life of Pythagoras* — *Historia Critica Homeri* — *Bibliotheca Novorum Librorum ab 1697, usque 1699*, 5 vols. — *De Vero Ufu Verborum Mediorum apud Græcos*, a valuable book, &c.

KUYF, Jacob, a landscape painter of eminence, who founded the academy of painting at Dordt, 1643. His son, *Albert*, rose superior to his father in fame, and excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring, and the variety and correctness of his pieces.

KYD, Thomas, a writer in the age of Elizabeth. He published 1595, *Pompey the Great*, a play, translated from the French of Garnier.

KYDERMYNSTER, Richard, abbot and historian of the Benedictine convent of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, was born at Worcester. Besides the History of his Convent in 5 books, he wrote some pieces against the Reformation, &c. and died at his abbey, 1531.

KYNASTON, John, an English divine, born at Chelster, 5th Dec. 1728, and educated at Brazen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1751. He gained great reputation in the university, by his oration, "*De Impietate C. Corn. Tacito, falso objectatâ*," on the foundation of sir Francis Bridgman, delivered in the chapel of his college, 1761, and published. He wrote some other things, and died in consequence of breaking his left arm very near the shoulder, June 1783.

KYNWELMARSH, Francis, a native of Essex, who studied the law at Gray's Inn, and assisted Gascoigne in his translation of Euripides's tragedy of *Jocasta*. He wrote some poetry of considerable merit, which, together with the poetical trifles of his brother Anthony, are preserved in the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1576.

KYRLE, John, the celebrated man of Rofs, immortalized by the muse of Pope, and more by his own beneficent actions. With an estate of only 500l. a-year, he was the blessing of his native county of Hereford; he built a church, endowed hospitals, and had the good fortune to be seconded in his charitable works by the liberality of his opulent neighbours. He died 1724, aged 90, but "no monument, inscription, stone," as the poet observes, mark his remains.

L.

LAB

LABADIE, John, a famous enthusiast, born 10th Feb. 1610, at Bourg in Guienne. He was educated amongst the jesuits of Bourdeaux, but quitted their society, when his studies were completed; though some affirm that he was disgracefully expelled for his irregularities and hypocrisy. He came to Paris where as an itinerant preacher he acquired celebrity, and was presented by Coumartin, bishop of Amiens, to a canonry in his cathedral. At Amiens the singularity of his doctrines soon collected a number of devotees around him; but when his intrigues with the nuns produced his disgrace, he retired to Bazas, and afterwards to Toulouse. There his opinions had such effect upon the nuns that they were persuaded to listen to his spiritual harangues, with their person stark naked, while in thus imitating Adam and Eve, they aspired to superior mental purity; but these indecorous meetings were no sooner mentioned to the archbishop than Labadie was dismissed in disgrace. He next excited the public attention at Montauban, and then passed to Orange, and next to Geneva where he resided some years. In 1666 he went to Middleburg, where his followers became very numerous. He afterwards retired to Erfurt, but soon left it in consequence of the war, and took up his residence at Altona in Holstein, where a violent colic carried him off in 1674, in his 64th year. In his manners Labadie was austere, with a mixture of candor, piety, and hypocrisy, and he had the art of insinuating his principles with such efficacy, that the most learned and the most virtuous became converts to his wild opinions. Among his warmest admirers were Mademoiselle Schurman, Madame Bourignon, Elizabeth princefs Palatine, and others. With an air of gravity and of affected sanctity, he imposed upon the credulity of his pupils, and after beginning with ghostly advice, and the most serious exhortations to mental innocence and bodily purity, he often ended with the grossest sensualities. His mystical opinions, which once were very prevalent, and procured to his followers the appellation of Labadists, are no longer regarded. In his particular tenets he maintained that God might deceive, that the holy scriptures were not necessary to salvation, that the Old Testament was carnal, and that the New, regarding only the state of the spirit, made all men free; that the observation of the Sabbath was unnecessary; that the church was divided into two parts, the degenerate, and the regenerate, or his followers, and that self denial and the mortification of the senses, cherished and improved by mental prayer, would raise man to the possession of God, and to a familiar conversation with him. The propagation of these heterogeneous and inconsistent doctrines for a while had an astonishing influence on the multitude, and almost excited civil war in some of the provinces of Holland.

LAB

LABAT, John Baptist, a Dominican of Paris, professor of philosophy at Nancy. He went in 1693 as missionary to America, and returned in 1705 to France. He was for some time at Boulogne, and died at Paris, 6th Jan. 1738. He published, *Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique*, 6 vols. 8vo. — *Voyages en Espagne & Italie*, 8 vols. 12mo. — *Nouvelle Relation de l'Afrique Occidentale*, 5 vols. 12mo. compiled from others — *Voyage du Chevalier Marchais en Guinée*, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Relation Historique de l'Ethiopie Occidentale*, from Cavazzi's Latin works, 4 vols. 12mo.

LABBE, Philip, a jesuit of Bourges, of great learning, prodigious memory, and indefatigable application. He died at Paris 1667, aged 60, highly respected as an able critic, and an excellent private character. His works are *de Byzantinæ Historiæ Scriptoribus*, folio — *Nova Bibliotheca MS.* 2 vols. fol. — *Bibliotheca Biblicarum*, fol. — *Concordia Chronologica*, 5 vols. fol. — *Concordia Sacræ et Profanæ Chronologiæ*, &c. 12mo. — *Le Chronologue Francois*, 6 vols. 12mo. — *Bibliotheca Ante-Janseniana*, 4to. — *Notitia Dignitatum Imperii Rom.* 12mo. — *De Scriptoribus Eccles. Dissertatio*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Conciliorum Collectio Maxima*, 17 vols. fol. — *Lives of learned Jesuits*, &c. and some valuable works on grammar and Greek poetry.

LABBE, Louisa, a poetess, called the fair rope maker, because she married a rich rope maker of Lyons, who at his death left her all his property. For some time she aspired to distinction in arms, and conducted herself courageously at the siege of Perpignan, in men's cloaths. Her attachment to literature was also very great, and whilst as a courtesan she extorted a high premium for the possession of her charms, she was more condescending to men of letters, and admitted them to her favors gratis. Her works, in prose and verse, were printed at Lyons 1555, and 1762, 12mo. and are considered as possessing high merit. She died 1566, aged 40.

LABEO, Quintus Fabius, a Roman consul, who possessed great literary talents, and is said to have assisted Terence in the composition of his plays.

LABEO, Antistius, a Roman lawyer who opposed the government of Augustus, and refused the consulship, when offered to him by the emperor. His father was one of Cæsar's murderers, and patriotism and opposition to tyranny were hereditary in the family. — A tribune of that name caused the condemnation of Metellus, B. C. 148.

LABERIUS, Decimus, a Roman knight, who excelled as a writer of satirical productions or mimes, for the stage. Cæsar to disgrace him obliged him to repeat one of his pieces on the stage, and the poet with great presence of mind, spoke with censorious humor against the oppressor of his country. He died 44 B. C.

LABOUREUR, John le, a native of Montmorency, who

who from the humble occupation of a gentleman's servant, rose to some consideration, and became an abbé prior of Juvigné, and almoner to the king, and commander of the order of St. Michael. He died 1675, aged 52. He published the Collection of Monuments of illustrious Persons buried in the Celestines' Church at Paris, 4to. 1642 — the History of Marshal Guebriant with the Genealogy of Budos, and other Families in Brittany — the Memoirs of Michael Castelnau, and other works. His brother *Lewis* wrote some poetry, and died 1679, and his uncle *Claude*, who was an ecclesiastic, published in 1643, notes and corrections on the Breviary of Lyons, &c.

LACARRY, *Giles*, a French jesuit who died 1684, aged 79. Though much employed as a professor of philosophy and theology, he wrote some useful works, *Historia Galliarum sub Præfectis Prætoris Galliarum*, 4to. — *Historia Coloniarum a Gallis in Externas Nationes Missarum*, 4to. — *de Regibus Franciæ & Lege Salica* — *Historia Romana*, 4to. — *Notitia Provinciarum Imperii Utriusque cum notis*, 4to. — besides editions of Vell. Parterculus & Tacitus de Germ.

LA COLONIE, *John Martin de*, a native of Perigord, who died at Bourdeaux 1759, aged 85. He served in the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of marshal. He wrote military memoirs, published Frankfort, 1730, and Brussels 1739, 2 vols. 12mo. and also an History of Bourdeaux, 3 vols. 12mo.

LACOMBE, *James*, a French historian, born at Paris 1724. He is author of some popular works, *Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire Ancienne* — *de l'Histoire du Nord* — *Revolutions de la Russie* — *Histoire de Christine, Reine de Suede*, &c.

LACOMBE DE PREZEL, *Honoré*, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris 1725. He is author of several Dictionaries — *de Jurisprudence* — *du Citoyen* — *de Portraits et d'Anecdotes des Hommes Celebres*, &c. Another of the same name wrote a useful dictionary of old French, 7 vols. 8vo. 1765.

LACTANTIUS, *Lucius Cælius Firmianus*, a Latin father of the church, said to have been born in Africa, or according to some at Fermo in Italy. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Constantine, who made him tutor to his son Crispus. His style is much in the manner of Cicero, possessing force elegance and purity. Of his works, the best edition is that of Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1748.

LACY, *John*, an excellent actor in the reign of Charles II. with whom he was a great and familiar favorite. He wrote the *Dumb Lady* — the *Old Troop*, or *Monfieur Ragou* — *Sir Hercules Buffoon*, three tragedies. There was an English gentleman of that name who favored the French impostors who called themselves prophets, at the beginning of the 18th century, and was imprisoned for some of his publications.

LACYDAS, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, successor to Arcesilaus in the second academy. His grief at the loss of a favorite goose was ridiculous. He died B. C. 112.

LADISLAUS I. son of Bela I. succeeded to the Hungarian throne after his brother Geisa 1077. He was an able politician and a warlike general, and after defeating the Bohemians, Russians, Tartars and Bulga-

rians, and driving away the Huns from Hungary he marched against Dalmatia and Croatia where his sister was cruelly treated by her husband Zuonimir, and he added those provinces to his empire. To valor in the field he also added piety at home, and deserved for his great sanctity to be canonized by Celestinus III. in 1198. He died 30th July 1095.

LADISLAUS III. king of Hungary after his father Stephen V. was cruel and licentious. He divorced his wife to be more unrestrained with his concubines, and so offended his subjects by his oppression and immoral conduct that he was assassinated 1290, in the 18th year of his reign.

LADISLAUS IV. grand duke of Lithuania, and king of Poland since 1434, was made king of Hungary in 1440 on the death of Albert of Austria. He made war against the Turks and defeated their sultan Amurath II. by the valor of his general Huniades; but after making a solemn peace with his enemy he was prevailed upon by the pope's ambassador to violate it. In consequence of this, Amurath hastened to give his aggressor battle, and proved victorious in the dreadful fight near Varnes, 11th Nov. 1444. Ladislaus was slain, but though his head was carried in triumph through the Turkish camp, the conqueror honored his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

LADISLAUS V. son of Albert of Austria, succeeded Ladislaus IV. under the protection of Huniades. It is said that he was poisoned by the Hussites, against whose sect he behaved with great rancor.

LADISLAUS VI. son of Casimir king of Poland, was raised to the throne of Hungary after Matthias Corvinus, 1490, in preference to his own brother Albert, to Maximilian of Austria, and to John the natural son of the late king. He made war against the Turks and other nations, and died after a very turbulent reign 1516.

LADISLAUS, or LAUNCELOT, the liberal and victorious, was count of Provence and succeeded his father Charles Duras as king of Naples 1386. His elevation was opposed by Lewis II. duke of Anjou, and by pope John XXIII. and this excited dreadful civil wars. In 1403 he seized the crown of Hungary, during the imprisonment of king Sigismund who soon after obliged him to retire into Italy, and afterwards he was defeated by his rival Lewis on the banks of the Garigliano in 1411. In the mean time though defeated he had the art to reconcile the pope to his interest; but at the moment that the pontiff promised himself tranquillity, Ladislaus marched against him and seized Rome, and afterwards turned his victorious arms against the Florentines, to whom he dictated terms of peace, 1413. Whilst promising himself greater success, Ladislaus died suddenly at Naples, 16th Aug. 1414, aged 38. It is said that his mistress, the daughter of a physician, had been prevailed upon by the vindictive Florentines to administer poison to him, so that he expired in the greatest agonies. He had been three times married, but left no issue.

LADISLAUS I. king of Poland, son of Casimir I. succeeded his brother Boleslaus II. 1081. He was fond of peace, but yet brave in war, as he defeated in three battles the Prussians and Pomeranians

who wished to invade his kingdom. He died 26th July, 1102.

LADISLAUS II. king of Poland, after his father Boleslaus III. 1139, made war against his brothers, and was at last, after various successes, banished from his throne. His brother Boleslaus IV. succeeded him, and granted him Silesia at the request of Frederic Barbarossa. He died at Oldenburg 1159.

LADISLAUS III. king of Poland in 1296, proved so oppressive in his conduct towards the clergy and the people, that his subjects revolted and placed Wenceslaus on the throne. Now a fugitive, Ladislaus learned wisdom in adversity, and on the death of his successor, by the influence of the pope, he was again placed on the throne, and showed his gratitude by the mildness, justice, and popularity of his government. He defeated the revolted Pomeranians with the assistance of the Teutonic knights; but when these warriors had seized Dantzic as the reward of their exertions, the offended king marched against them, and cut to pieces their army, consisting of 20,000 men. He died soon after, 10th March, 1333, highly and deservedly respected.

LADISLAUS V. surnamed Jagellon, grand duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown of Poland 1386, by his marriage with Hedwige, daughter of Lewis king of Hungary. Hedwige had been placed on the throne of Poland, provided she took for her husband the person whom her subjects approved, and consequently Ladislaus, honored with the affection of the queen, left the superstitions of paganism, and was baptized and raised to the sovereignty. His reign was mild, but vigorous, he defeated the Teutonic knights in frequent battles, and added Lithuania to his Polish dominions, but refused the crown of Bohemia which was offered to him by the Hussites. He died 31st May, 1434, aged 80, universally and deservedly respected for his probity, his integrity, and all those virtues which should grace a throne.

LADISLAUS VI. king of Poland, son of Ladislaus V. was duke of Lithuania, and king of Hungary as already mentioned.

LADISLAUS, Sigismund, VII. king of Poland and Sweden after the death of his father Sigismund III. 1632, had displayed great bravery before his elevation, in his wars against the Turks, 150,000 of whom he had slain in various battles. When raised to the throne he governed with great moderation, but without forgetting the interests of his people, as he attacked the Russians who threatened him, and obliged them to make peace. He died without issue 1648, aged 52.

L'ADVOCAT, John Baptist, a jesuit, Hebrew professor, doctor and librarian of the Sorbonne, was born in the diocese of Toul 1709. He died at Paris 1765. He wrote a Geographical Dictionary, 8vo. — an Historical Dictionary, 2 vols. 8vo. abridged from Moreri, but since much enlarged — an Hebrew Grammar — a Tract on Councils — a Dissertation on the 67th Psalm — a Critique on some new Translations of Scripture, &c.

L'ADVOCAT, Louis Francis author of a treatise on a new system of morals and physics, was dean of the chamber of accounts at Paris, and died there 1735, aged 91.

LÆLIUS, Caius, a Roman consul, distinguished for

his abilities as an orator and a man of learning. He was the friend of young Scipio, and is said to have assisted Terence in his plays — Another of the same name was the friend of the elder Africanus, and assisted in his victories over Asdrubal and Syphax.

LAER, Peter, a Dutch painter, surnamed from his deformity Bamboche. Some of his pieces which were elegant, but on trifling subjects, were in the Orleans collection. He was an amiable and facetious man, and died 1675.

LAET, John de, a native of Antwerp, director of the Dutch East India company. He died at Antwerp 1640, and was author of some useful works — *Historia Naturalis Brasiliæ*, folio — *Novus Orbis*, folio, 1633 — *de Regis Hispaniæ Regnis & Opibus*, 8vo. — *Respublica Belgarum* — *Gallia* — *Turcici Imperii Status* — *Perfici Imperii Status* — *Vitruvius*, printed by Elzivir, fol. 1649.

LÆVINUS, Torrentinus, commonly called Vander Beken, or Torrentin, was a native of Ghent, and studied at Louvaine. He made the tour of Italy, and on his return was appointed canon of Liege. He went as ambassador to Philip II. of Spain, who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Antwerp. From Antwerp he was translated to the archbishopric of Mechlin, where he died 1595. He founded the college of Jesuits at Louvaine, and by the elegance of his Latin poetry deserved to be called the prince of Lyric poets. He also edited Suetonius with notes.

LÆVIUS, a Roman poet, author of *Love Games*, and other poems now lost.

LAFITAU, Joseph Francis, a French jesuit, missionary among the Iroquois. He published a Comparison of the Manners of the Americans, with those of Ancient Times, 2 vols. 4to. — *The Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World*, 4 vols. 4to. — *Remarks on Ginseng*, 12mo. He died 1755.

LAFITAU, Peter Francis, brother to the preceding, was born at Bourdeaux. He distinguished himself as a preacher and a negotiator, and became such a favorite by his wit and facetiousness with pope Clement IX. that he made him bishop of Sisteron. He died 1764, aged 79. He was author of *History of the Constitution Unigenitus*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *History of Clement II.* 2 vols. — *Sermons*, 4 vols. — *Spiritual Letters*, &c.

LAGALLA, Julius Caesar, a native of Padulla, in the kingdom of Naples. He studied at Naples, and when only 18 was made physician to the pope, and professor of logic at Rome, where he died 1623, aged 47. He was a very learned man, and wrote *Disputatio de Cælo Animato*, &c.

LAGERLOOF, Peter, professor of eloquence at Upsal, was employed by the king of Sweden to write the *Histories*, ancient and modern, of northern Europe. His Latin is considered as very correct and elegant. He died 1599, aged 51.

LAGNY, Thomas Fantet seigneur de, a native of Lyons, brought up to the bar, a profession which he relinquished for his favorite study of mathematics and philosophy. By the liberal support of the duke de Noailles he studied at Paris, and was made member of the academy of sciences. After a residence of 16 years as hydrographer to the king at Rochfort, he was invited to

to Paris, to become librarian to Lewis XIV. with a liberal pension. He was author of, *New Methods for the Extraction and Approximation of Roots*, 4to. — *la Cubature de la Sphere* — *Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra*, 12mo. — *Analysis of Problems*, 4to. — besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died 1734, aged 74.

LAGUNA, *Andrew*, a physician, born at Segovia, 1499. He was about the person of Charles V. with whom he was a favorite, and died 1560. He wrote, *Annotations on Dioscorides* — *Epitome of the works of Galen* — a treatise of *Weights and Measures*.

LAHARPE DES UTINS, *N.* a native of Vaux, driven from his country for his attachment to French principles. He distinguished himself in the French army in Italy, under Bonaparte, and was killed near Fombio, April 1796.

LAHAYE, *William Nicholas de*, a French engraver of great merit, born 1725. More than 1200 maps, charts, &c. are mentioned as finely executed by him. He died at the beginning of the present century.

LAINÉZ, *Alexander*, a French poet, born 1650, at Chinay, in Hainault, and educated at Rheims. He travelled over Greece, the Archipelago, Constantinople, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Malta, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, and France; but on his return to his native town, he found himself reduced to poverty. Two years after the abbé Faultrier, after suspecting him improperly of seditious measures, extended his protection towards him, and enabled him to settle at Paris, in possession of a comfortable competence. In this situation he was the soul of company, courted by the learned, the gay, and the opulent, but though given much to the pleasures of the table, yet fond of learning. He died April 18th, 1710, at Paris. His poetical pieces, which possess great vivacity and elegance, are all short, as the effusions of the moment and not of laborious study. They were collected and published 1753, in 8vo.

LAINÉZ, *James*, a Spaniard, the friend and successor of Loyola, as general of the jesuits, in 1558, was at the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself as the zealous supporter of papal power. His services were warmly acknowledged by pope Paul IV. who not only granted him power of altering and modifying the laws of his society, and of making contracts and agreements without their knowledge, but permitted him to have prisons independent of the secular power. Though ambitious, he refused a cardinal's hat, and died at Rome 1565, aged 53.

LAIRE, *Francis Xavier*, a native of Vadans, near Gray, distinguished for his learning, and knowledge of bibliography. He wrote, *Memoirs for the History of some great men of the 15th century*, with a Supplement to Mattaire's *Annals of Typography*, 4to. — *Specimen Historicum Typographiæ Romanæ*, &c. 8vo. — *Epistola ab Abbate Ugolini*, 8vo. — the *Origin and Progress of Printing in Franche Comté*, 12mo. — *Index Libror. ab Inventa Typographia ad 1500*, 2 vols. 8vo. — the edition of *Aldini*, 12mo. &c. He died at Sens 1800, aged 61.

LAIRESSE, *Gerard*, a Flemish painter, born at Liège 1640. He studied under his father, who was

also a painter; but he soon surpassed him in execution, and acquired fame by painting some historical pieces for the electors of Cologne and Brandenburg. His gallantries reduced him to indigence; but one of his pictures falling into the hands of a Dutch merchant, he was persuaded to go and settle at Amsterdam, where his merits were soon known and rewarded. His pictures were so highly finished, that the Hollanders called him their best history painter, and their second Raphael. In his old age he lost his sight, and died at Amsterdam 1711, aged 71. His best piece is said to be a Moses, when a child, trampling on Pharaoh's crown. He was also eminent as a musician, and an engraver, and wrote a work on the *Principles of Painting*, translated into English. He left three sons, two of whom were painters. Of his three brothers, *Ernest* and *John* were eminent for painting animals, and *James* excelled as a flower painter.

LALIS, a celebrated courtesan of Hyccara in Sicily, who chiefly resided at Corinth, where she sold her favors so high, that non cuius homini contingit adire Corinthum, became proverbial. Diogenes, the cynic, was one of her admirers. She is said to have been stoned in Thessaly by the women, jealous of her power over their husbands.

LAKE, *Arthur*, a native of Southampton, educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow. He was in 1608 made dean of Worcester, and in 1616 raised to the see of Bath and Wells. He died 1626, respected as an amiable man, and an exemplary prelate. A folio volume of his sermons appeared after his death.

LALANDE, *Michael Richard de*, a musician, born at Paris 1657. The pleasing powers of voice which he possessed when chorister of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerre, were unfortunately lost when he reached to manhood; but when refused, by Lulli, to appear as a violin player at the opera, he broke his instrument with indignation. Under the patronage of the duke of Noailles, he studied the organ, and became instructor to two of the princesses in music, composer to Lewis XIV. and master of his chapel. His compositions appeared in 2 vols. folio, deservedly admired. He died at Versailles 1726.

LALLI, *John Baptist*, an Italian poet, born at Orsina. He was employed in civil affairs under the pope, and the duke of Parma, and died 1637, aged 64. He wrote, *Domiziano Moscheida* — *il Mal Francese*. — besides the *Destruction of Jerusalem* — the *Æneid* translated, and other miscellaneous poems.

LALLY, *Thomas Arthur*, count, an Irishman in the service of France. His family had followed the fortunes of James II. He distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy; and in 1756 was sent as governor-general to the French possessions in the East Indies. After taking Gondalore and Fort St. David, he was defeated before Madras, and obliged to retreat to Pondicherry, which he surrendered, after an obstinate siege, to the English 1761. On his return to Europe, he was accused of selling Pondicherry to the English, and was condemned by the parliament to lose his head. The sentence was executed in 1766, but his son, Lally de Tollendal, obtained, in 1783, a reversal of

of the cruel sentence, and was restored to his father's possessions and honors.

LAMBALLE, *Marie Therese Louise of Savoy Carignan, princess of*, was born at Turin, 8th Sept. 1749, and married the duke of Bourbon Penthièvre, by whom she was left a widow, young, beautiful, and amiable. When appointed intendant of the royal household of Marie Antoinette, she gained and deserved, by her good conduct, the confidence and friendship of her mistress. On the flight to Varennes, Madame Lamballe, by another road, quitted France, and from Dieppe came to England, where she might have lived happy; but she no sooner heard of the imprisonment of her royal friend, than she hastened back to Paris to share her sorrows and soothe her miseries in the Temple. This attachment was too noble to escape the notice of her tyrants. She was dragged to the prison of la Force, and on the fatal 3d of Sept. 1792, she was summoned to appear before a self-erected and bloody tribunal. When questioned about the queen by these ferocious murderers, she answered with firmness and dignity; but when some seemed to express pity for her misfortunes, and to applaud her innocence, the others stabbed her with their sabres, and after cutting off the head and the breasts, they tore out her still palpitating heart. Not satisfied with this, the diabolical monsters went in procession with the bleeding head and the heart, at the top of a pike, to expose them to the view of the unfortunate queen, and her wretched family; while the mangled body, with fresh insults, was dragged triumphantly through the streets. This illustrious female was one of the most innocent victims of the revolution; her name was never attacked with revolutionary sarcasms or libellous invectives; and though her tyrants cut her off by a horrid assassination, they never dared to asperse her character.

LAMBECIUS, *Peter*, a learned German, born at Hamburgh 1628. He studied in Holland and Paris, and at the age of 19 obtained great reputation by his essay on Aulus Gellius, published 1647. In 1652 he was appointed history professor of Hamburgh, and in 1660 rector of the university. In this situation he found himself exposed to great vexation from the censures of critics, and from the disobedience of his students; and when he attempted to repair his shattered fortune by marrying an old but rich woman, he found himself more bitterly exposed to persecution. His wife's temper was so intolerable, that within a fortnight of the celebration of his nuptials, he left Hamburgh, determined never to return to it. He repaired to Rome, where he renounced protestantism, by publicly professing the catholic faith, and afterwards returned to Vienna, where he was appointed librarian to the emperor, and also counsellor, and historiographer. He died of a dropsy at Vienna 1680. He wrote, *Origines Hamburgenses*, from the year 808 to 1292, 2 vols. 4to. — a catalogue of the MSS. of the Vienna Library, 8 vols. folio.

LAMBERT, *Anne Therese, marquise de*, an ingenious lady, born at Paris 1647. She married Henry Lambert, marquis of St. Bris, in 1666, and he died 20 years after. Her house became the general rendezvous of the learned, the polite, and the elegant. She

died 1733, aged 86, universally respected. Her works have been collected into 2 vols. 12mo. and display an elegant taste, great sense, and the effusions of a virtuous heart. Her *Advice of a Mother to a Son and Daughter* — *Reflections on Women* — treatise on Old Age — and the *Female Hermits*, are much admired.

LAMBERT, *John*, a lawyer, who, during the civil wars, distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and was made a major-general. He favored the elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate, but opposed his assuming the title of king. At the restoration, he was excluded from the indemnity act, and was therefore tried and condemned to death. He was, however, reprieved, and sent in exile to Guernsey, where he died.

LAMBERT, *Claude Francis*, a French ecclesiastic, who became a writer for the booksellers, and died 1765 at Paris. He was author of *New Telemachus*, 3 vols. — *Memoirs of a Woman of Quality*, 3 vols. — *History of all Nations*, 14 vols. — *Literary History of Lewis XIV.*

LAMBERT, *George*, a landscape painter, who died Feb. 1st, 1765. He imitated the manner of Wootton, and afterwards that of Gaspar, and executed some admired scenes for the play-houses, and some large pictures for the East India company, still preserved in Leadenhall street.

LAMBERT, *George Henry*, an able mathematician, born at Mulhausen, in Alsace, 1728. His treatises on the Orbits of the Comets — on the Properties of Light — on Perspective, &c. were much admired. He died at Berlin of a consumption, 1777.

LAMBERT of Schawenburg, a German Benedictine, who went to Jerusalem in 1058, and published on his return, a dry chronicle from Adam to the year 1077, printed, Basil 1669, folio. The work is little else but a compendious history of Germany.

LAMBIN, *Denys*, professor of belles lettres at Paris, was born at Montrevil, in Picardy. His commentaries on Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace, and his Latin translations of Aristotle's *Morals and Politics*, and of some of the orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, do credit to his abilities as a critic and a scholar. He died 1572, of grief for the death of his friend, Peter Ramus, who had been murdered at the massacre of Bartholomew, a melancholy fate, which he dreaded for himself.

LAMBRUN, *Margaret*, a Scotch heroine. The tragic fate of Mary, queen of Scots, so affected her husband, who was in her confidential service, that he died of a broken heart; and Margaret therefore determined to avenge, by one fatal blow, the death of her beloved mistress, and of her affectionate husband. Thus roused to revenge, she assumed a man's dress, and came to England, and appeared in the presence of Elizabeth. Her eagerness, however, to reach the queen, made her drop one of her pistols, and this circumstance immediately occasioned her arrest. When brought before the queen and interrogated, she, with undaunted countenance, declared herself to be not a man but a woman, and that she was determined to avenge the deaths of her mistress who had been so iniquitously murdered, and of her husband, who had

fallen a sacrifice to his sorrow. Neither reason nor force, added she, can hinder a woman from vengeance when she is impelled by love. Elizabeth heard this with calm dignity, and replied, "you then persuade yourself that in assassinating me you have done your duty in satisfying your love for your mistress and your husband; what think you now to be my duty towards you?" On her asking whether she made this question as a judge, or as queen, Elizabeth replied, as a queen, then, rejoined Margaret, you ought to grant me a pardon. What assurance have I, answered Elizabeth, you will not repeat the attempt? Madam, replied Margaret, a favor granted under restraints is no longer a favor, and in so doing you would act against me as a judge. The address and the unyielding firmness of the assassin, had due weight with the magnanimous queen. Margaret received an unconditional pardon, and at her request she was conducted out of the kingdom, and landed on the coast of France.

LAMI, *Bernard*, a philosopher, born of a noble family at Mons, 1645. He was so warm an admirer of the principles of Descartes, that he was in consequence exposed to persecution, and deprived of his professorship at Saumur, and of all his ecclesiastical preferments. He died at Rouen 1715. His writings were esteemed. They were, *Elements of Geometry*, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. — *Discourses on the Sciences*, &c. treatise on Perspective — *Demonstration of the Holiness and Truth of Christian Morality*, 5 vols. 12mo. — *Apparatus Biblicus*, a valuable book, 4to. — *de Tabernaculo Fœderis*, &c. folio — *Harmonia Evangelica*, 2 vols. 4to. — *The Art of Speaking*, with Reflections on Poetry, 12mo.

LAMI, *Dom Francis*, a writer, born at Montyreau, in the diocese of Chartres. From a soldier he became an ecclesiastic, and distinguished himself against Spinosa. He died at St. Denys, much regretted, 1711, aged 75. His book on *Self Knowledge*, 6 vols. 12mo. is greatly esteemed. He wrote besides, *Philosophical Letters* — a treatise on the Effects of Thunder — and other pieces, in a pure and elegant style.

LAMI, *John*, ecclesiastical professor at Florence, is well known as the careful editor of the works of Meursius, in 12 vols. folio. His book on the Trinity was censured by the jesuits, and defended by himself. He was a very facetious and agreeable companion. He died at Florence 1774.

LAMIA, a Greek courtesan, concubine to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and afterwards to Demetrius Poliorcetes.

LA MOIGNON, *Christian Francis de*, an able lawyer, son of the marquis de Bafville, born at Paris 1644. His learning, intelligence, and great powers of oratory, recommended him to the notice and partiality of Lewis XIV. and he became advocate-general, and president of the parliament of Paris. He died in 1709, highly respected not only by the court, but by the people, by whom his virtues and abilities were deservedly admired. He was author of, *le Plaidoyer* — a Letter on the Death of Bourdaloue, &c. His father, who was a man of great literary merit, and president of the parliament of Paris, died 1677.

LAMPE, *Frederic Adolphus*, professor of theology,

and rector of the university of Bremen, died there, 1729, aged 46. He wrote an admired treatise, *de Cymbalis Veterum*, 12mo. — besides *History, Sacred and Ecclesiastical*, 4to. — *Commentary on St. John's Gospel*, &c.

LAMPLUGH, *Thomas*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was fellow 1642. He followed the torrent during the civil wars, but at the restoration conformed, and was made head of Alban hall, and rector of St. Martin in the fields. In 1672 he was raised to the deanry of Rochester, and four years after to the see of Exeter. On William's landing, he exhorted the people to adhere to the fortunes of James, but soon after fled to London, and reconciled himself to the conqueror, on whose head he placed the crown, and by whom he was made archbishop of York. He died at Thorp castle 1691, aged 76.

LAMPRIIDIUS, *Ælius*, a Roman historian, author of the *Lives of Commodus, Antoninus*, &c. edited in the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1671.

LAMPRIIDIUS, *Benedict*, a Latin poet of Cremona, who taught Greek and Latin at Rome under Leo X. In 1521 he went to Padua, and some time after to Mantua, where he became tutor to the son of Frederic Gonzaga. His Greek and Latin epigrams, and his lyric verses are elegant, but far inferior to the style of Pindar, which he imitated. He died 1540.

LANA, *Francis de*, a jesuit, born at Brescia 1637. From his *Magisterium Naturæ & Artis*, published, Brescia, 3 vols. folio, it appears, that he first had an idea of aerostation, and in support of his prior claim, before Montgolfier, the inventor of air balloons, a work called, *Navis Volans*, extracted from his works, was published at Naples, 1784.

LANCASTER, *James*, an English navigator. He went, in 1591, with a squadron to the East Indies, where he visited Ceylon and Sumatra, and after destroying some of the enemy's ships, not without loss, he sailed back to England. Unfavorable winds drove him on the African coast, and while on shore, his crew cut the cables and set sail, leaving him on an island, from which he escaped by means of a French ship, and landed at Rye, 1594. In another expedition he coasted along the Brazils, and took the town of Fernambuco, and returned 1595, loaded with immense booty. He was afterwards sent to the East Indies by the East India company, and he obtained advantageous settlements at Achen, and at Bantam from the native princes, and soon after returned to England, where he spent the remainder of life in ease and independence. He died about 1620.

LANCASTER, *Nathaniel*, D. D. a native of Cheshire, patronized by lord Cholmondeley. He became rector of Stamford Rivers, near Ongar, Essex, and died 20th June, 1775, aged 75, leaving two daughters. His *Essay on Delicacy*, published 1748, was much admired. He wrote also, *Public Virtue*, or the Love of our Country, a sermon — the *Old Serpent*, or *Methodism Triumphant*, a long poem, &c.

LANCELOT, *Claude*, a native of Paris, tutor to the prince of Conti, and afterwards a Benedictine monk, in

in the abbey of St. Cyran, from which he was banished, in consequence of some private quarrels, to Ruimperlay, Lower Brittany, where he died 1695, aged 79. He was the able author of *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre la Langue Latine*, 1644 — & *le Grec*, 1656, translated into English by Nugent, under the title of *Port-royal Grammars*. He published also, *Delectus Epigrammatum*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Life of St. Cyran* — *Observations on Sacred Theology*, &c.

LANCELOTTI, *John Paul*, a native of Perugia, eminent as a canonist, whose abilities were employed by pope Paul IV. in compiling the institutions of canon law, in imitation of Justinian's civil institutions. He wrote some other things, and died 1591, aged 80.

LANCJEAN, *Remi*, the most eminent of Vandyck's pupils, was a native of Brussels. His subjects are generally religious, and finished in a very superior style. He died 1671.

LANCISI, *John Marca*, a physician, born at Rome, 26th Oct. 1654. He distinguished himself early for his abilities as a medical man and a philosopher, and in 1668 was made physician to pope Innocent XI. He was in the same office with his successor Clement XI. and gained universal reputation by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. He died 21st Jan. 1720. He gave in his lifetime, his noble library, of more than 20,000 volumes, to the hospital of the holy ghost, for the use of students, &c. He wrote several books on his profession.

LANCRET, *Nicholas*, a French painter, brought up under Jellot and Watteau. He strongly imitated, but not with success, the manner of Watteau: his pieces, however, are agreeable. He died at Paris 1743, aged 53.

LANCRINCK, *Prosper Henricus*, a German painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He lost his father when very young, but having a strong genius for painting, he improved himself by studying the manner of the most eminent masters of Europe in the collection of Van Lyan. He came over into England, where he was liberally patronized by the nobility; but unfortunately the most finished of his pictures were burnt in the house of his friend, sir William Williams. His landscapes were much admired. He fell a sacrifice to his intemperance, and died in August 1692. There still remains a valuable collection of pictures, drawings, prints, antique heads, &c. most of which he brought from abroad.

LANDA, *Catherine*, a learned lady, author of an elegant Latin letter to Peter Bembo 1526. She was sister to count Augustin Landa, and wife of count John Fermo Trivulcio.

LANDEN, *John*, a self-taught mathematician, born in Northamptonshire. He obtained the patronage of lord Fitz-William, to whom he was agent; and in 1766 he was chosen fellow of the Royal society. He died 1790, aged 71. Besides interesting papers in the philosophical transactions, he published, *Mathematical Lucubrations*, 1755 — *Mathematical Memoirs*, in 2 vols. very abstruse, but very curious and valuable.

LANDINI, *Christopher*, a learned Venetian of the

15th century, author of a translation of Pliny's *Natural History* into Italian — of some notes on Dante — and of *Commentaries* on Horace.

LANDO, *Hortensio*, a physician of the 16th century, born at Milan. He is author of several works under fictitious names. He wrote, *Philoctetes*, a dialogue, reflecting on Erasmus — and two others, called *Cicero Relegatus* — and *Cicero Revocatus*, ascribed falsely to cardinal Alcxander.

LANDO, *Bassiano*, a physician of Padua, author of some medical works. He was assassinated by a robber, 1562.

LANDRI, bishop of Paris, and founder of the hospital called, *Hotel de Dieu*, was known for his great charity and benevolence during the famine of Paris. He died about 660.

LANE, *Jane*, an English woman, to whose great heroism and preference of mind Charles II. was indebted for his escape. The royal fugitive, after his concealment in Boscobel tree, rode before her in the livery of her servant, from her father's house, Bentley hall, Staffordshire, to the house of Mr. Norton, near Bristol, from whence he proceeded to Brighton, and escaped to France. At the restoration she was amply rewarded, and married sir Clement Lister, bart. of Packington hall, Warwickshire.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Pavia. After studying at Bologna, he came to France, and taught at Avranches, from whence he came to Bec abbey, where he was elected prior 1044. He afterwards visited Rome, and complained to the pope of the doctrines of Berenger, and soon after his return, he was made abbot of St. Stephen at Caen, by William of Normandy. When that prince had conquered England, he raised Lanfranc to the see of Canterbury, vacant by the deposition of Stigand. The new primate repaired to Rome to obtain the pall from the hands of the pope, who treated him with great respect; but he showed throughout a firm and becoming opposition against the encroachments of the holy see. He died 28th May 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded some hospitals, and repaired several churches and religious houses. In his character he was esteemed as an able politician. His writings, including his piece against Berenger, were published in 1648, by Dom d'Acheri, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur.

LANFRANC, *John*, an Italian painter, born at Parma, 1581. As he was poor, he was placed in the service of count Horatio Scotti, who observing his genius by his various drawings in coal on the walls, placed him under the care of Augustus Caracci. He afterwards studied under Annibale, whom he assisted in the execution of some of his finest pieces. He assisted also in the adorning of St. Peter's church at Rome, with such taste and success, that Urban VIII. knighted him. He was a great imitator of the manner of Correggio, but such was the impetuosity of his genius, that he frequently forgot the rules of his art, and substituted boldness for correctness. He chiefly excelled in painting domes, and in painting in fresco, and in drawing figures above the natural proportion. He died at Rome, 1647, aged 66, leaving a widow and several children, respectable in life, and

and possessed of great genius, and many accomplishments.

LANFRANC, a physician of Milan. His abilities, and the success which he displayed in restoring surgery to a regular and respectable system, procured him enemies in his profession, and he removed to France, where he died 1300. His *Chirurgia Magna & Parva*, appeared at Venice, fol. 1490, and Lyons, 1553.

LANG, *John Michael*, author of *Philologia Barbaro-Græca*, 1708, Nurimb. 4to. — *Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ*, 1705, Altorf, 4to. — *De Fabulis Moham-medicis*, 1697, 4to. was professor of divinity at Altorf, and died 1731, aged 67.

LANGALIERE, *Philip de Gentils, marquis de*, first baron of Saintonge, distinguished himself in the service of France, during 20 years, and in 32 campaigns, but his merits did not prevent his disgrace by the intrigues of his enemy, Chamillar the minister. He was afterwards in the service of the emperor, and of the king of Poland, but at last he was suspected of secret intrigues with the Turks, and was arrested by the direction of the emperor, as he was going to Hamburgh. He died of a broken heart in prison, at Vienna, June 1717, aged 66. The French Memoirs, published under his name, in 8vo. 1708, are fictitious.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard*, an English writer, born at Bartonkirke, Westmoreland, educated at Blencow school, and removed to Queen's college, Oxford. He became fellow of his house, and acquired literary celebrity by his edition of Longinus, and by other publications, so that he was elected keeper of the archives in 1644, and the next year, provost of the college. He died 10th Feb. 1657-8, and was buried in the college chapel. During the civil wars he remained unmolested in the cultivation of literature in his college, and in familiar correspondence with Usher, Selden, and other learned men.

LANGBAINE, *Gerard*, son of the preceding, was born at Oxford, 15th July, 1656. In his younger years, he was imprudent and extravagant, but afterwards applied himself to dramatic compositions. He was elected senior beadle of the university, and published, about 1690, an appendix to a catalogue of all the graduates of the university. He died June 1692. He is also author of a new Catalogue of English Plays — an Account of English dramatic Poets.

LANGDALE, *Marmaduke*, an Englishman of great courage. In the civil wars he warmly espoused the royal cause, and raising a troop, he defeated Fairfax, raised the siege of Pontefract castle, and seized Berwick and Carlisle. On the final triumph of the republicans, he retired to Flanders, and was, in reward of his gallant services, created a baron by Charles II. He died 1681.

LANGÉ, *Joseph*, Greek professor of Friburg, in 1600, published *Elementale Mathematicum*, reprinted 1625, and he edited *Polyanthea*, 2 vols. folio, &c. He turned, in the latter part of life, catholic.

LANGÉ, *Charles Nicholas*, a Swiss naturalist, author of *Historia Lapidum Figuratorum Helvetiæ* — *Origo Eorundem* — *Methodus Testacæ Marinæ distribuendæ*, 1722, 4to. &c.

LANGÉ, *Rodolphus*, canon of Munster, studied Greek and Latin in Italy, and distinguished himself as a poet.

His Taking of Jerusalem, a poem, is mentioned with approbation. He died 1519, aged 81.

LANGELANDE, *Robert*, an old English poet, one of the first disciples of Wickliffe. He is the author of "the Visions of Pierce Plowman," a poem in 20 parts, replete with spirit and humor, and severely satirical against the various occupations of life, but particularly against the clergy. To the obscurity of an obsolete style in this once admired poem, is to be added an ungrateful alliteration, so harassing to the ear of the reader, and so inimical to the freedom of the poet.

LANGHAM, *Simon*, an English bishop, and a cardinal, successively abbot of Westminster, bishop of Ely, and in 1366, archbishop of Canterbury. He was made treasurer of England by Edward III. and cardinal legate by Urban VIII. He died at Avignon, 1376.

LANGHORNE, *John D. D.* an English poet and divine, born at Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, son of a clergyman. When in orders he became tutor to the sons of Mr. Cracroft, of Lincolnshire, whose daughter he married, and whose early death he lamented pathetically with his friend, Mr. Cartwright, in his poem called *Constantia*. Besides the living of Blagden, Somersetshire, he was prebendary of Wells, and justice of the peace. He died 1st April, 1779. He wrote sermons, 2 vols. — *Plutarch's Lives translated* — *Poems*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Letters of Theodosius and Constantia*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Solyman and Almena*, a tale — *Frederic and Pharamond* — *Effusions of Fancy*, 2 vols. — *Fables of Flora*, in verse, &c. besides critiques in the Monthly Review.

LANGIUS, *John*, of Lawenburg, in Silesia, studied physic at Pisa, where he took his degrees, and afterwards practised at Heidelberg, and was physician to four successive electors palatine. He died at Heidelberg, 1565, aged 80. He published *Medical Epistles*, Basil, 1554, in 4to. a curious work.

LANGLAND, *John*, a native of Henley, Oxon, educated at Magdalen college. He successively became principal of Magdalen hall, dean of Salisbury, canon of Windsor, bishop of Lincoln, and in 1532 chancellor of Oxford. He was a popular and benevolent man, and favored strongly the king's divorce from Catharine of Aragon. He died May 7th, 1547, and had his body buried at Eton college, his heart at Lincoln, and his bowels at Woburn. His works were published in folio, 1532, London.

LANGLE, *John Maximilian*, a native of Evreux, for 25 years the minister of the reformed church of Rouen. He wrote a Defence of Charles I. of England — 2 vols. of sermons — the *Whole Duty of Man*, translated from the English, and died 1674, aged 84.

LANGLE, *Samuel de*, son of the preceding, was born in London, but carried to France when only one year old. From the ministry of Rouen reformed church he removed to Charenton; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came over to England, where he obtained a Westminster prebend, and the degree of D. D. from Oxford university. He died 1699. His Letter on the Differences between the church of England and the dissenters, was published by Stillingfleet.

LANGLEY, *Batty*, an English architect, author of some useful books on the prices of work, and of materials,

rials, as the Builder's Jewel — and Builder's Price Book, and other treatises for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c. He died 1751.

LANGTON, *Stephen*, an Englishman, educated at Paris. He became chancellor of Paris, and a cardinal of Rome, and afterwards was made archbishop of Canterbury, by the pope, who refused to admit the candidate nominated by the monks of that city. King John resisted this appointment; but the pope, armed with the spiritual power, put the monarch and his people under an interdict, if they refused to obey. The timid monarch, alarmed by the preparations of France to invade his kingdom, submitted at last to the papal decrees, received Langton as archbishop, and accepted absolution from his hands. Langton afterwards became obnoxious to the pope's displeasure at Rome, for resisting the extension of his power in England, and for refusing to excommunicate the rebellious barons; but was reconciled to the holy see, and died in peace in England, 9th July, 1228, after being 22 years at the head of the church. He was a man of great abilities as a writer, and as a politician. His works are mentioned by Bayle and Tanner.

LANGTON, *John*, an English Carmelite monk, who was at the council of Basil, and wrote an English chronicle.

LANGUET, *Hubert*, a learned Frenchman, born at Viteaux, 1518. He was minister of state to the elector of Saxony, and from a catholic became a strong protestant, by reading the works, and frequenting the company, of Melancthon. After making the tour of Italy, of Livonia, and Laponia, and enjoying the confidence of Gustavus, king of Sweden, Languet was employed as envoy to France, by Augustus, elector of Saxony, 1565. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations at Heidelberg, Cologne, Spire, and Stettin, and in his second embassy to France he was nearly sacrificed in the horrid massacres of St. Bartholomew, though he had the good fortune to save the life of his friend, Philip de Mornay, and of the learned Wecheliu, in whose house he lodged. In 1574 he was envoy at Vienna; but in the controversy which took place in Saxony, between the Lutherans and the Zuinglians, about the eucharist, he was violently suspected of favoring the latter, upon which he retired from the court of the elector to Prague, where he entered into the service of John Casimir, count Palatine. He next was employed by the prince of Orange, at Antwerp, but his health did not permit him to display those active services which he had shown in the affairs of other princes. He died at Antwerp, 20th Sept. 1581, and was honored at his funeral by the attendance of the prince of Orange. He was a man of great political knowledge, and deservedly esteemed by the wisest and most eminent men of his age, particularly Thuanus, Mornay, &c. Mornay says of him, with feeling and truth, *Is fuit qualis multi videri volunt, is vixit qualis optimi mori cupiunt*. His letters in Latin to the elector of Saxony, were printed, Halle, 4to. 1699. Besides letters to sir Philip Sidney, 12mo. 1646, and other things.

LANGUET, *John Baptist Joseph*, a relation of the above, born at Dijon, June 6th, 1675. He studied at Paris, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and vicar

of St. Sulpice, after being curate of the place for some years. He rebuilt his church, and rendered it one of the finest in the world for architecture and ornaments. He began the work with little money, but his zeal, and the emulation which he excited among his parishioners, whose number amounted to 150,000, surmounted every obstacle, and the consecration in 1745, was attended with such splendor, that the king of Prussia with his own hand, thanked the public spirited vicar for the success and popularity of his great exertions. He also founded the house of the infant Jesus, divided into two parts, one of which was for the support of 35 poor ladies, and the other of more than 400 poor women, who are usefully employed in spinning, and in the working of cloths and linens. This noble institution in 1741, contained more than 1400 women and girls, engaged in industrious labors, and encouraged in habits of virtue, by example and precept. The whole life of this truly great man was spent in deeds of humanity, so that it is said, he expended annually little less than a million of livres in charity. His popularity commanded not only the public esteem, but the favor of the great; but he refused all the high ecclesiastical promotions, and bishoprics, to which cardinal Fleury, the duke of Orleans, Lewis XIV. and XV. wished to raise him. He died 11th Oct. 1750, aged 75, at the abbey de Bernay.

LANGUET, *John Joseph*, brother to the preceding, was bishop of Soissons, and in 1731 archbishop of Sens, where he died 1753. He was a polemical divine, and translated the psalms, and was esteemed for his benevolence and piety.

LANIER, a painter whom Charles I. employed abroad to make a collection of pictures for him. Such pieces as he brought over, were distinguished by a particular mark, which now points them out to the curious. No further account is known of him.

LANNOY, or LAUNOY, *Charles de*, an able general in the service of the emperor, Charles V. He took Francis I. prisoner, at the battle of Pavia, and conducted himself with great humanity, and becoming respect towards the captive monarch. When Francis was restored to liberty, Lannoy was commissioned by the emperor, to conduct him back in safety to his dominions. He died at Gazette, 1527.

LANSBERGHE, *Philip*, a learned mathematician, born at Ghent, 1561, and minister of Antwerp, which he left for Holland when that city was taken by the Spaniards. He died at Middleburg, 1632, leaving behind him, Sacred Chronology, published 1626 — Essays on Astronomy, on Geometrical Triangles, on Measuring the Heavens, on the Motion of the Earth, &c. His son *James* was also an able mathematician, and defended his father against the attacks of Fromond, of Louvain, who pretended that the earth stood still. He died 1657.

LANZANO, *Andrea*, a painter born at Milan. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and excelled for the correctness and elegance of his figures, and the beauty of his coloring. He died 1712.

LANZONI, *Joseph*, a native of Ferrara, who restored the academy there, of which he became secretary, and medical professor. Eminent as a physician, he was equally great as a man of letters, and an antiquarian.

He published various works collected into 3 vols. 4to. in Latin, 1738. He died 1730, aged 67.

LAPARELLI, *Francis*, a native of Cortona, eminent as an architect, a mechanic, and an engineer. His abilities recommended him to Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany, and he was employed by Pius IV. in the fortifications and defence of Civita Vecchia. He was in 1565 employed in the fortification of Malta, against the power of Solymán and his Turkish army, and under his judicious eye the city of Valette was planned. He afterwards was in the service of the Venetians, and died of the plague while before Candia 1570, aged 49. He assisted Michael Angelo in the completion of his designs for the erection of St. Peter's church at Rome.

LAPIDE, *Cornelius*, a French jesuit, author of 10 vols. folio. in Explanations and Commentaries on the Scriptures. He died at Rome 1637, aged 71.

LAPÓ, *Arnulphus di*, a native of Florence, known as an able architect. He restored the genuine art of architecture, and in his edifices, displayed taste, elegance, and solidity. The cathedral of Florence, and other public buildings, are monuments of his genius. He died 1300, aged 68.

LARDNER, *Nathaniel*, a dissenting minister born at Hawkhurst in Kent, 1684. He was educated in London, and then went to Utrecht, where he improved himself under Grævius and Burman, and afterwards he studied at Leyden. In 1713 he was engaged as tutor to the younger son of lady Treby, widow of the chief justice of common pleas, with whom he travelled over France, Holland, and the Netherlands. In 1723 he was employed with others in a course of lectures at the Old Bailey; but though his abilities were great, and universally acknowledged, he did not obtain a settlement among the dissenters till the 45th year of his age, when in 1729, he became assistant minister at Crutched Friars. His literary labors had now so distinguished him, that the college of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. This learned man so well skilled in scriptural erudition and ecclesiastical history, died at Hawkhurst, where he had a small estate, in 1768, of a decline. The best known of his works are his "Credibility of the Gospel History" in five volumes completed in 1743, a work of great merit, and so highly respected abroad that it was translated into Dutch and Latin — Letters on the Logos — a Vindication of three of our Saviour's Miracles, against the petulant cavils of Woolston. — Supplement to the Credibility, &c. All his works were collected by Dr. Kippis in 11 large vols. 8vo. to which his life is prefixed.

LARGILLIERE, *Nicholas de*, a French painter, born at Paris 1656. He studied under Gobeau, and then came to England, where he was noticed by Lely, and recommended to the patronage of Charles II. He returned to Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of Vander Mulen and Le Brun, and was made historical painter to the French academy. On the accession of James II. he again visited England, and painted that monarch and his queen; but he soon after returned to France, where he was made director of the academy as a reward for his great merit. He died 1705. His best piece is the crucifixion of Christ.

LARON, *Marcellus*, a painter, born at the Hague, 1653. He came to England with his father, and displayed such abilities, that Kneller employed his pencil in finishing the drapery of his pictures. He possessed the art of copying with great success, and astonishing correctness, the pieces of the first masters. He died 1705, aged 52.

LARREY, *Isaac de*, a Calvinist born at Lintot near Bolbec. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he fled to Holland, and became historiographer to the States. He died 1719. His works are a History of England, 4 vols. folio. valuable for its intrinsic merit, as well as its excellent portraits — History of Lewis XIV. 3 vols. 4to. — a History of Augustus, 8vo. — a History of the Seven Wise Men, 2 vols. 8vo.

LARROQUE, *Matthew de*, a French protestant, born at Leirac, in Germany, 1619. His popularity was such, that after being 27 years minister of Vitré in Brittany, by the favor of the duchess of Tremouille, he was invited by the churches of Montauban, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and in consequence of the honorable testimonies accepted the offers of the last. He died at Rouen 1684. His works are, a History of the Eucharist, 4to. — an Answer to Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux on the Communion of two Kinds, 12mo. — a treatise on the Regale, &c.

LARROQUE, *Daniel de*, son of the preceding, was born as Vitré, and in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to England, and afterwards visited Copenhagen and Amsterdam. He came to Paris, determined to become a catholic; but the satire which he wrote on Lewis XIV. on account of the famine of 1693, threw him into the prison of the Chatelet for five years. At his release he obtained a pension from the ministry, and died 1731. He wrote the Life of the Historian Mezeray — and translated Echard's Roman History — and Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, &c.

LASCARIS, *Constantine*, one of the learned Greeks, who upon the sacking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, fled to Italy. He taught Greek and polite literature at Milan, and afterwards at Messina, where his great abilities and high reputation drew crowds of respectful disciples, and among them Bembo. He died at Messina, when very old, at the close of the 15th century, and left his library to the senate. He published a Greek grammar at Milan, 1476, 4to, and other things.

LASCARIS, *John*, surnamed Rhyndacenus, was of the imperial family. He was employed by Laurence de Medicis to make a collection of books in Greece, and he was so fortunate as to be permitted by the grand signior to examine all the libraries of Constantinople, and Greece, in consequence of which he greatly enriched the collections of Italy. He was afterwards ambassador from Lewis XII. of France to Venice, and on the election of Leo X. he went to Rome, where he became director of the Greek college. He was an admirable scholar, and brought again into use the capital letters of the Greek alphabet, and wrote some epigrams and moral sentences in that language. He died 1535.

LASCI or LASKO, *John de*, a learned Pole, made

provost of Grefna, and bishop of Vefprim in Hungary. He had shown such partiality for Zuinglius at Zurich, that he now boldly declared in favor of the reformation; in consequence of which he was dismissed from his bishopric, and retired, in 1542, to East Friesland, where he became minister of the church of Embden. He afterwards came to England, and was held in great esteem by the clergy, though he ventured to write a pamphlet against the habits and ceremonies of the English church; but in the reign of Mary he was obliged to fly from the country. He afterwards was reconciled to Sigismund, king of Poland, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance. He died 13th Jan. 1560. He wrote some controversial tracts, &c. and was highly esteemed by Erasmus and others.

LASENA or **LASCENA**, *Peter*, a learned Italian born at Naples, 25th Sep. 1590. He settled at Rome, and under the protection of cardinal Barberini, and other learned men, he cultivated literature. His intense application proved at last fatal to him, he fell into a fever of which he died 30th Sep. 1636. He wrote *Nepenthes Homeri*, seu *de abolendo Luctu—Cleombrotus*—a tract on the Sports, Shows, &c. of Naples, &c.

LASSELS, *Richard*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Oxford and at Douay, where he embraced the catholic religion. He wrote *Travels in Italy*, 2 vols. 8vo. and died at Montpellier 1768, aged 65. A person of his name and family, was very instrumental in the escape of Charles II. from the fatal battle of Worcester. He was then a cornet in the king's army.

LATIMER, *Hugh*, an illustrious prelate, born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire 1470. His father who was rather an industrious than rich farmer, educated him at a grammar school, and as his abilities were of superior order he sent him to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. Young Latimer, when admitted into the church, was a warm supporter of the established religion, against the innovations of Luther and Melancthon; but by degrees his prejudices in favor of the pope disappeared in the conversation of his friend Bilney, a man of pious character and of deep learning who even laid down his life in the support of the doctrines of the reformation. With his usual warmth the new convert zealously devoted himself to propagate those tenets which lately he had censured as impious and heretical, and so great was his influence, and so powerful his eloquence, that he was regarded as the head of his party. His severe trials, and successful efforts against the papists at last recommended him to the notice of lord Cromwell, and of Henry VIII. during the time of his intended divorce; and in reward for his services in the cause of the king and of the reformation, Latimer was nominated to the see of Worcester. In this new office he behaved with his usual spirit, yet not without moderation. In the convocation of 1536 he ably opposed the measures of the popish party, and was happily instrumental in the recommendation of the English translation of the bible to general perusal. But while he expected the final triumph of his party, he found the influence of Gardiner too powerful, and the enactment of the famous act called

the six articles, in the parliament of 1539, proved so disagreeable to his feelings that he refused any longer to hold his bishopric, but preferred a life of retirement and privacy. His enemies, however, were not inactive, and not satisfied to see him stripped of his honors, they procured his imprisonment in the tower for the last six years of Henry's reign. The accession of Edward VI. restored Latimer to favor and to liberty; but while his friends solicited him to resume his episcopal functions, he repeatedly refused, and retired to Lambeth palace, where he lived on the bounty and in the friendship of Cranmer. Here his abilities were called into action; he assisted his learned friend in the composition of the Homilies, and frequently preached before the king, and displayed those powers of eloquence, and that strong vein of humor which the manners of the time allowed to be used in the pulpit. On the restoration of popery in the reign of Mary, the venerable Latimer was marked for destruction by the sanguinary Gardiner. He was seized, and from the tower was sent to Oxford, where he with Cranmer and Ridley were appointed to hold a dispute with some popish divines. This disputation was artfully intended to expose these champions of the reformation to the severest punishments of a partial and prejudiced tribunal, and therefore when Latimer and his revered associates rejected all the popish doctrines, except they rested on the clear authority of scripture, sentence of death was passed upon them. Latimer and Ridley were consequently burned at Oxford 1554, in the midst of the insults of the monks, and as they recommended their souls to God, while the fatal flames spread around them, the venerable Latimer comforted his fellow sufferer, exclaiming, We shall this day, my Lord, light such a candle in England as shall never be extinguished. His sermons have often been printed.

LAUD, *William*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 7th Oct. 1573, at Reading, where his father was a clothier. He was educated at the free school Reading, and in 1589 he was removed to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1593. He afterwards took orders, and in 1601 was ordained priest; but his chapel exercises against the puritans, whose doctrines he censured and refused, drew upon him the displeasure of Abbot the primate, then chancellor of the university. Though virulently attacked by the puritan party in the university, his learning and his abilities procured him friends; he in 1607 obtained the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonshire, and the next year the living of North Kilworth, Leicestershire. In 1608 he took the degree of D. D. and became chaplain to bishop Neile, and exchanged Kilworth for Tilbury rectory in Essex, in 1609. In 1610 he succeeded to the living of Cuckstone, Kent, and resigned his Oxford fellowship; but the next year he was elected president of his college, by the assistance of his patron Neile, who exerted all his influence to counteract the partial misrepresentation of Abbot, and of chancellor Ellesmere, with the king. He was next appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1616 made dean of Gloucester, and the next year he accompanied the king to Scotland, to endeavour to persuade the Scotch clergy to conform with the rites and the liturgy of the Eng-

fish church. In 1617 he was made rector of Ibsstock, in 1621, prebendary of Westminster, and soon after raised to the see of St. David's. In 1622 he held his famous conference with Fisher, the jesuit, in the presence of the duke of Buckingham and his mother, who were wavering in the protestant faith, and he had the good fortune not only to fix his opinions, but to obtain his future friendship. He officiated as dean of Westminster in 1626, at the coronation of the first Charles, and the same year he was translated to Bath and Wells, and two years after to London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and in this dignified situation he contributed most liberally, during the whole of life, to adorn and improve his favorite university. He not only built the inner quadrangle of his college, and improved the foundation by various donations, but he raised that elegant building now called the Convocation house, and the library above, and enriched the public collection by the munificent present of 1300 valuable MSS. in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Egyptian, and other ancient and modern languages, procured at great expence, and with infinite labor. The death of Buckingham raised him to the dangerous situation of prime minister, and in 1633 he succeeded Abbot as primate. In these high offices he labored strenuously to repress the fanatical spirit of the times, but his attempts to produce an uniformity between the churches of England and Scotland, not only proved unavailing, but exposed him to great obloquy. His attention to the independence of the Irish clergy was highly commendable, as he obtained from the king, in their favor, a grant of all the impropriations remaining in the crown. But the purest of his motives in these turbulent times were unfortunately misrepresented because he was connected with the court, and had a share in the prosecutions of the Star chamber against the obstinate puritans. He was branded with the name of incendiary because he exhorted his clergy to contribute to the raising of an army against the Scots, and when the parliament of 1639 was abruptly dissolved, all the odium of the violent measure was heaped upon him by the factions of the times, and his palace at Lambeth was attacked by an unprincipled mob of above 5000 rioters. Thus unpopular in the nation, and suspected by the commons, he was particularly attacked in the next parliament. The fate of Stafford was the forerunner of his own, and on the accusation of sir Henry Vane, he was seized and conveyed to the tower, 1st March, 1640-1. During the three years which preceded his trial he was exposed to every indignity, his revenues were confiscated, he was fined 20,000*l.* for his connection with the Star-chamber, and every article of comfort which might cheer his hours of solitude was carefully removed, and even the papers which he had prepared for his defence were rudely seized, and never returned. His trial began March 12th, and finished July 29th, 1644; but though nothing treasonable could be proved, such was the virulence of the commons, that a bill of attainder was passed the following November, against him, and the peers in the next January were forced by the threats of the mob to pronounce against him. His defence, firm, eloquent, undaunted and pathetic, could

not avail before a prejudiced tribunal, and he was sentenced to be beheaded. He suffered on Tower hill, 10th Jan. aged 71, maintaining to the last the composure of innocence, and the resignation of piety. His body was deposited in All Hallows church, Barking, and in 1663 removed to St. John's college. In his character, Laud was a man of integrity, zealously attached to the rites of the church, sincere and ardent, but too often indiscreet and obstinate, and eager to sacrifice his fame and the interests of his master even for the sake of trifles. The severe prosecutions of the Star chamber and of the high commission courts were invidiously attributed to him, and in his zeal to unite the three kingdoms in the same form of worship, he exposed himself to the fury of the puritanical party whose designs were the demolition of the throne. Though unhappily tinged with too high notions of divine right, and of unlimited prerogative, for times of turbulence and civil dissention, it does not appear that he was inclined to favor the tenets of the church of Rome, though they might more powerfully have supported the measures of an arbitrary court. He was a man of extensive knowledge, and as Clarendon observes, his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even the best of men. He wrote "seven Sermons" on several occasions — Annotations on the Death of king James — Answer to the Remonstrance of the House of Commons — Diary published by Wharton, with other pieces, &c. — Summary of Devotions — Remains, fol. — Private Devotions, &c. — Letters, &c.

LAUDER, *William*, a native of Scotland, who studied in the university of Edinburgh, and taught Latin there. He published in 1739 an edition of Johnston's psalms, and in 1742 was appointed master of Dundee school. He afterwards came to London, and 1747 began to publish in the Gentleman's Magazine, his forgeries on Milton, which in 1751 he collected together under the name of an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost, 8vo. His quotations, though for some time supposed to be genuine, were soon after proved to be forgeries from Grotius and others, by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and the wretched plagiarist, overwhelmed with confusion, subscribed a confession of his offence, dictated by Dr. Johnson, and acknowledged the baseness of his conduct. Thus lost in the public opinion he went to Barbadoes, where he kept a school, but with little reputation. He died at Barbadoes, 1771.

LAUDON, or LOUDON, *Gideon Ernst*, a celebrated Austrian general, descended from a Scotch family, and born at Tootzan, 1716. He was in 1731 engaged in the Russian service, but despairing of preferment he entered into the Austrian army, and obtained the rank of captain in 1742. After the peace of 1748 he rose to the rank of major, and was afterwards made lieutenant-colonel of Croats; but his genius and abilities displayed in the seven years war against the brilliant evolutions of the great Frederic, soon called him to higher honors. He was made major-general and a knight of the military order of Maria Theresa in 1757, and the confidence placed in his valor and judgment

was soon evinced in the great victory of Hochkerchen, and that of Kunnerisdorff. The Prussians were afterwards defeated at Landshut, and the gates of Glatz opened to the victorious general. At the peace of 1763 his services were rewarded with the dignity of a baron, and a pension, and three years after he was appointed member of the Aulic council, and in 1778 made field-marshal of the empire. In the war which took place between Turkey and Austria, he had fresh opportunities of distinguishing himself, the Turks were routed, and Belgrade was taken 1789. This illustrious chief died 14th July, 1790.

LAUGIER, *Mark Antony*, a jesuit, born at Manosque in Provence 1713. He quitted the jesuits upon some private dispute and applied himself to the arts. He died 1769. He is author of *Essay on Architecture* — *History of Venice*, 12 vols. 12mo. — *History of the Peace of Belgrade*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Apology for French Music*, &c.

LAUNAY, *Francis de*, a French advocate of eminence, author of *Remarks on the Roman and French System of Jurisprudence* — and *Commentaries on Laysel's Institutes*, &c. He died 1693, aged 81.

LAUNOI, *John de*, a learned French writer, well skilled in the discipline, rights and privileges of the Gallican church, which he ably defended against the encroachments of the see of Rome. He was also a violent and determined enemy against legends, traditions and saints, and showed himself so disinterested, that he refused benefices, satisfied with the independence of an humble situation. He died at Paris 1678, aged 75. His writings, which are very numerous, are enumerated by Nicéron.

LAUNOY, *Charles de*, a French general. *Vid.* LANNOY.

LAUR, *Philippo*, an eminent painter, born at Rome 1623. He studied under his elder brother Balthasar, who died at the early age of 25, and under Angelo Coroselli, and soon acquired some celebrity. His large pictures for churches were admired, but particularly his historical subjects, with excellent landscapes in the back ground. His chief pieces were metamorphoses and bacchanals, in which he displayed great taste and judgment. He was of a cheerful disposition, and died at Rome 1694, aged 71, leaving a considerable fortune to his great nephews.

LAURA, the mistress of Petrarch, was the wife of Hugo de Sades. She died of the plague in 1348, aged 38. *Vid.* PETRARCH.

LAURATI, *Peter*, a native of Sienna, celebrated as a painter. He was the disciple of Giotto, and particularly excelled in his draperies, which were finished in such exquisite taste that the delicate proportions of the human limbs became visible through them. He flourished in the 15th century and chiefly resided at Siena and at Arezzo.

LAURENS, or LARENTIUS, *Andrew*, a native of Arles, professor of medicine at Montpellier, and physician to Henry IV. He died 16th August, 1609. His anatomical works, more elegant than correct, were printed at Paris, folio, 1600.

LAURENS, *Honorius*, brother to the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a strong friend

of the league, and afterwards became by the favor of Henry IV. archbishop of Embrun. He wrote the edict of Henry III. to reunite the protestants and catholics, and died 1612.

LAURENT, *Peter Joseph*, a native of Flanders, famous for his astonishing mechanical powers. When only eight years old he constructed a hydraulic machine of great ingenuity, and when matured by time and by education, he was, at the age of 21, appointed superintendant of various public works, and of the canals of the Low Countries, and of Hainault. The junction of the Scheldt with the Somme, though presenting great difficulties, was effected by his persevering genius, by the means of a subterranean canal of three leagues extent; and other works were effected in Flanders, which, by removing the obstacles of nature, secured comfort and communication to the inhabitants of Valenciennes, Lille, &c. This ingenious man was honored with the order of St. Michael by the French king, and died 1775, respected in private life.

LAURENTIO, *Nicolas*, a remarkable character, in the history of modern Rome. Though but the son of a vintner and a laundress, he rose by his intrigues and eloquence to notice, and prevailed upon the Roman populace to expel their nobles, and entrust the sovereign power into his hands. His usurpation was the cause of war, and at last he was defeated; but a second time he rose to the supreme authority, and might have long continued absolute, had he not been cruel in his punishments. The populace irritated against him, set his palace on fire, and he was run through the body in his attempts to escape, and stabbed by a thousand wounds. His body hung by the heels in public derision, was at last taken down and buried by the Jews.

LAVATER, *Lewis*, an ecclesiastic, known for his abilities as a controversialist in favor of the protestants. He wrote *Commentaries* — *Homilies*, &c. — and a treatise de Spectris, a curious work. He died canon of Zurich, 17th July, 1586, aged 50.

LAVATER, *John Gaspar Christian*, a celebrated writer, born at Zurich 1741. He was pastor of the church of St. Peter's at Zurich, and as a minister he acquired great reputation both by his eloquent discourses, and his exemplary life. He was wounded by a French soldier when Zurich was taken by storm under Massena in 1799, and died there in consequence of it 12th Jan. 1801. He acquired deserved celebrity as a physiognomist, and his writings on the subject, possessing great merit, ingenious remarks, and truly original ideas have been translated into all the languages of Europe. His works are *Poems* — *Solomon* — *Jesus Messiah*, 4 vols. — *Nathaniel*, 8vo. — *Letters Paternelles* — treatise on Physiognomy — *Journal of a Self Observer*, 8vo. — *Prose Works* — *Letters* supposed to be written by Paul before his conversion, &c.

LAVINGTON, *George*, a native of Heavitree, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college where he took the degree of LL. D. He afterwards obtained a prebend at Worcester, a canon residentiaryship at St. Paul's, and the see of Exeter. He wrote the *Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, a curious work —

a Tract

a Tract on the Moravians — Single Sermons, &c. and died 1762, aged 79. He was buried in Exeter cathedral.

LAVIROTTE, Lewis Anne, a native of Nolay in the diocese of Autun, eminent as a physician, and as the translator of Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Discoveries, he wrote also Observations on the Hydrophobia and other medical works, and died 1759, aged 34.

LAVOISIER, Antony Laurence, a celebrated chemist, born at Paris, 26th Aug. 1743. At the age of 23 he obtained from the academy of sciences a golden medal for a memoir on the best method of lighting the streets with economy and efficacy. In 1768 he was chosen member of the academy, and enriched its memoirs by above 40 valuable dissertations on subjects of chemistry and political economy, the result of deep and laborious experiments. His new system of chemistry was received with great applause in France and over the continent, though it militated against the prevalent doctrine of phlogiston adopted and supported by the experiments of Dr. Priestley. He was treasurer of the academy after Buffon and Tillet, and successively was appointed farmer-general, register of powder and saltpetre, and commissary of the national treasury, and in these offices he labored assiduously with the most conscientious integrity, to advance the interests of the nation as well as to promote the improvement of science and natural history. These services deserved the highest rewards of national gratitude; but the revolution came to shorten his days. His abilities and virtues were too conspicuous to escape the notice of the sanguinary tyrants of France. He was dragged before the revolutionary tribunal, but when he demanded the suspension of his sentence for 14 days, that he might finish some experiments serviceable to the public, the blood thirsty judge replied that France was not in want either of learned men or chemists, and immediately Lavoisier walked with composure to the fatal spot, and was guillotined, 6th April, 1794. He wrote Chemical and Physical works, 2 vols. 8vo. 1773 — *Nouvelles Recherches sur le Fluide Elastique*, a valuable work, 1775 — Report on Animal Magnetism, 8vo. — *Methode de Nomenclature Chimique* — Elementary treatise on Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo. 1789 — Instruction on the making of Saltpetre, &c. 8vo. — *de la Reproduction & de la Conformation comparees à la Population*, 8vo. &c. Fourcroy pronounced his eulogy at the Lyceum, and la Lande has painted his character in the liveliest colors, and represented him as he was, a man of great virtue and benevolence, endued with all the amiable qualities of the heart, and the amplest resources of the mind.

Law, John, a celebrated projector, born at Edinburgh 16th April, 1671. He early applied himself to the study of arithmetic, geography, mathematics and algebra, but his prospects were all at once clouded by his unfortunate conduct. He debauched the daughter of a gentleman in London, and killed her brother who interfered in vindication of her character, and in consequence of this he was condemned to be hanged, but escaped from the hands of justice and fled to Holland, and then to Italy. He returned to his country

in 1700 under the protection of the duke of Argyle, and proposed to the parliament various plans of finance, which were disapproved, in consequence of which he left the kingdom to seek encouragement and protection in foreign courts. He visited Brussels, Venice and Genoa, and at last he gained the confidence of the duke of Orleans the regent of France, and settled at Paris. He there established a bank in 1716, and soon it became the general bank of the kingdom, to which were united the interests of the Mississippi company. The hopes of immense gain, and the love of novelty gradually brought all the specie of the kingdom under his controul, and his paper rose to full twenty times its original value, and in 1719 was calculated as worth more than 80 times the circulating coin of the whole nation. Thus while France considered itself as rapidly rising into opulence and power, and while the infatuated projector purchased vast possessions, and united in his person the offices of comptroller and financier, the real resources of the kingdom were gradually diminishing, extravagance took place of economy, and the love of glory and distinction was disregarded for the sudden acquisition of riches. At last the bank was found incapable of answering the demands made upon it, and of paying for its paper, and though the decrees of the regent for a while supported its tottering credit, soon the eyes of the nation were opened, and each individual discovered that in parting with his gold and silver, he had received in return only paper which was of no value. The dissatisfaction became general, the people without bread and without money, besieged in vain the avenues of the bank, and afterwards carrying before the gates of the regent the bodies of three men who had unhappily been trampled to death in the tumultuous crowd, they exclaimed, behold the fruit of your system. At last the unfortunate Law, now become odious in the eyes of suffering France, fled in disgrace from a country which he had promised to raise to affluence and prosperity, and after wandering over Germany, Denmark, Holland and England, he settled at Venice, where he died 1729. He wrote a small treatise on money and paper credit. He was in his person well proportioned, of a dignified and commanding aspect, but in his conduct he was to immoderately attached to play, that he did not hesitate to venture his all on the chance of a die.

Law, Edmund, a native of Westmoreland, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards fellow of Christ's college, and was one of the members of that society, in the university, for a time celebrated under the name of Zodiac. In 1739 he obtained the living of Graystock, and soon after Salkeld, and in 1755 was made head of Peterhouse. In 1767 he was presented to a prebendal stall at Durham, and two years after raised to the see of Carlisle, over which he presided with great dignity, and with truly pastoral care. He was author of the *Theory of Religion*, 8vo. — *Archbishop King's Origin of Evil*, with notes, 8vo. — *a View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State*, 12mo. — *Sermons*, &c. and he died 1787, aged 84.

Law, William, an able divine, born at King's Cliff, North-

Northamptonshire, 1686. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degrees, but did not enter into orders, as he had some scruples with respect to the necessary oaths, and thus could not obtain some valuable preferment which was intended for him. He wrote a *Serious Call to a devout and holy Life* — a treatise on Christian Perfection, &c. — besides some tracts against Bishop Hoadley, and the works of Jacob Behmen whose extravagant opinions he adopted in the latter part of life. He died 1761 in Northamptonshire, at the house of Mrs. Hesther Gibbon, the aunt of the famous historian, where he had for several years found an hospitable asylum. As a preacher among the dissenters he possessed influence, and his doctrines were powerfully enforced by the meekness and sanctity of his life, and by his inoffensive manners.

LAWES, *Henry*, an English musician, born at Salisbury about 1600. He was in the service of Charles I. and in 1653 published his "*Ayres and Dialogues*," in folio, with commendatory verses by the poets, Milton, Philips, Waller, &c. He set to music the *Comus* of Milton, and performed in it, when it was represented at Ludlow castle 1634. He was long patronized by the family of the earl of Bridgewater, and was the friend of Milton and other learned men. He died Oct. 21, 1662, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

LAWES, *William*, brother to the preceding, was also an excellent musician. He was commissary to general Gerard, and was killed at the siege of Chester. Two large MS. volumes of his works are preserved at Oxford.

LAWRENCE, *Stringer*, an English general in the service of the East India company. He died 1775, aged 78, and his services were honorably acknowledged by the company, who erected to his memory a handsome monument in Westminster abbey.

LAWSON, *sir John*, a native of Hull, who from an obscure origin rose in the navy and became captain of a ship under the parliament. Though by principle a republican, he joined Monk in effecting the restoration, and for his services was thanked by the houses of parliament. He served as rear-admiral under the duke of York, and in a battle fought against the Dutch on the 3d June, 1665 he was wounded by a musket shot in the knee, of which he died.

LAYARD, *Charles Peter*, an English divine, son of a physician of Greenwich, was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. He obtained in 1773 and 1775 the Seatonian prize, and was by the strong recommendation of his friends, appointed minister of Oxendon chapel, and librarian to Tenison's library, St. Martin's parish. He was promoted in 1800 to the deanery of Bristol, and died 1803. He published some single sermons, and since his death a subscription has been raised, by the publication of a volume of his sermons, for the benefit of his family.

LAZARELLI, *John Francis*, a native of Gabio, author of sonnets, odes and satirical poems of merit, often printed. He died 1694, aged 80.

LEAKE, *Richard*, master gunner of England, was born at Harwich 1629. He distinguished himself in various engagements, especially against Van Trump

1673, when the Royal Prince, the ship in which he was, after the loss of her masts, and of 400 of her crew killed and wounded, was attacked by a man of war and two fire ships. In this distressing situation the English admiral Rooke, made a signal for the ship to strike her colors, but Leake animating his companions, declared the Royal Prince should never be given up while he lived, and thus boldly seconded by his two sons and an obedient crew, he brought off the ship safe to Chatham, though he had the misfortune to see his son Henry fall by his side. In consequence of this bravery he was made master gunner of all England, and store-keeper of Woolwich ordnance. He first contrived to fire off a mortar by the blast of a piece, a method still used, and he displayed great ingenuity in the composition of fire works. He died 1696.

LEAKE, *sir John*, son of the above, was born at Rotherhithe, Surrey, 1656. He was educated in naval knowledge under his father, and was with him at the memorable fight of 1673. He was afterwards in the merchants' service, but at last preferred advancement in the navy. He was made master gunner of the Neptune, 1675, and continued in that situation till 1688, when he was appointed to the Drake fire ship, against the intended invasion from Holland. He afterwards joined the party of the prince of Orange, and was very serviceable in rescuing Londonderry from the power of James II. In 1692 he was one of the heroes of the battle off Cape la Hogue, and till the peace of Ryswick in 1697, he continued to distinguish himself as an active and enterprising officer. In 1702 he was sent on the Newfoundland station, and he drove the French totally from the place, and thus acquired both reputation for the celerity of his measures, and opulence from the value of the prizes which he made. On his return he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and soon after knighted, and he then assisted sir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar, and afterwards relieved that fortress, 1705, when besieged by the French by sea, and the Spaniards by land. That same year he again, a second time, relieved the fortress, with the co-operation of the prince of Hesse, and defeated the French fleet, and reduced Barcelona. In 1706 he again appeared before Barcelona, and relieved it so effectually that king Philip abandoned the siege, rendered memorable at the moment by a total eclipse of the sun which spread consternation among the enemy, whose device was a sun. From Barcelona, sir John proceeded to the reduction of Alicant and Ivica, and the island of Majorca, and then returned to England to receive the rewards of the queen and the congratulations of the people. On Shovel's death he was made admiral of the white, and commander of the fleet, in which high office, he convoyed the new queen of Spain to her consort Charles, and then reduced Sardinia and Minorca to the obedience of the allied monarchs. In 1708 he was elected member for Rochester, and the next year became one of the lords of the admiralty, but refused, on the resignation of lord Orford, to accept the place of first lord. In 1712 he was at the head of the expedition to take Dunkirk, and his various services were acknowledged by his being appointed
a fifth

LEAKE, *John*, fifth time admiral of the fleet. The change of ministry at the accession of George I. reduced him to a private station, and he spent the rest of his life in retirement between Greenwich and Beddington, in Surrey, where he had two seats. He had an only son, whose ill-conduct in the first part of his life embittered his moments, and whose death in March, 1719, afflicted him so severely that his senses were clouded at intervals. This brave man died at his house, Greenwich, 1st Aug. 1720, aged 65, leaving his property to his wife's sister's husband, captain Martyn.

LEAKE, *Stephen Martyn*, son of captain Martyn, rose in the herald's college to the office of Garter. His work on English coins, called "Nummi Britannici Historia," 8vo. was twice edited, and is valuable. In 1750 he published the Life of Admiral sir John Leake, who had bestowed his estates upon him, as being the son of Lady Leake's sister. Of this work only 50 copies were printed, and also 50 of the statutes of the order of the garter, 4to. He died at Mile-end, Middlesex, 24th March, 1773, and was buried at Thorp, in Essex.

LEAKE, *John*, founder of the Westminster lying-in hospital, was a physician of reputation both as to practice and learning. He wrote various tracts on female diseases, midwifery, &c. and died 1792.

LEAPOR, *Mary*, an ingenious woman, obscurely born, and educated as the daughter of a gardener, in the house of judge Blencowe, at Marston, Northamptonshire. In her 24th year she was seized with the measles, and after a short life of unaffected modesty, and practical piety, she fell a victim to the disease, 1735, a few days after her mother. On her death bed she gave her father some papers, which were published in 2 vols. 8vo. and contained original poems of great merit, especially the Temple of Love, a dream, and the Unhappy Father, a tragedy.

LEBID, an Arabian poet, whose abilities were employed by Mahomet, to answer the satirical works written against him. He died at the age of 140, and his poems were so much esteemed, that they were affixed on the gates of the temple of Mecca.

LE BLANC, *Marcel*, one of the 14 jesuits whom Lewis XIV. sent to Siam. He was taken by the English as he was going to China, to convert the people to christianity, and he died in 1693, at Mofambique, at the age of 40. He is author of a valuable History of the Revolutions of Siam, 2 vols. 12mo.

LECLAIR, *John*, a native of Lyons, who excelled as a player on the violin. His compositions, consisting of sonatas, duets, trios, concertos, Scylla and Glaucus, an opera, &c. are highly and deservedly esteemed. He was assassinated in the night at Paris, 23d Oct. 1764, aged 67.

LECTIUS, *James*, a learned Genevese, four times syndic of his native city. He is known as the editor of "Poetæ Græci Veteres," 2 vols. folio. He was also a poet and critic, and died 1611, aged 53.

LEDESMA, *Alphonso*, a Spanish poet, who died 1623, aged 71. He received the epithet of divine, more from the sacred subjects which exercised his muse, than the sublimity of his compositions.

LEDYARD, *John*, an American, who went round the world with captain Cook. He afterwards, with a bold

spirit of adventure, alone, and unarmed, travelled over the whole of the north of Europe and Asia on foot, as far as Behring's streights and Hudson's bay. He next set out to visit the barren deserts of Africa, but his attempt proved unfortunate, as he was cut off by disease at Cairo, 1786. The particulars of his travels are curious and interesting.

LEE, *Samuel*, a native of London, educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He was in 1662 ejected from his living of Bishopsgate, London, for nonconformity, and in 1686 embarked for North America. The report of the revolution roused him with a wish to return to England, but in his passage, he was taken by a French ship, and died in prison, aged 64. He wrote a Description of Solomon's Temple, fol. — Discourse on the Ten Tribes — Israel Redux — the Life of John Rowe, &c.

LEE, *Nathaniel*, an English dramatist, son of a clergyman. He was educated at Westminster school, under Busby, and went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. A. 1668, but failed in his applications for a fellowship. Upon quitting the university, he came to London, and in 1672 exhibited himself as Duncan, in the tragedy of Macbeth, but without success, and therefore he had recourse to his pen for support. His first tragedy was "Nero, emperor of Rome," in 1675, and it was received with such approbation, that he every year, till 1681, produced a tragedy. His indigence, at last, and the wild enthusiastic turn of his imagination, deprived him of his reason, in 1684, and for four years he was confined in Bedlam. Afterwards his senses recovered, so that he wrote two plays, the Princess of Cleves, 1689, and the Massacre of Paris, 1690. His only income was now only 10 shillings a week from the theatre, as a pitiful reward for his services, but his reason was at times clouded, and he was found dead one night in the street, after a drunken frolic, 1690. He was buried in the church-yard of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand. His plays are 11 in number, and though the language is frequently bombastic, yet they possess strength, fire, and pathos; and he was, as Addison has observed, the first of modern tragedians, if he had known how to check the impetuosity of his genius. His Rival Queens, and Theodosius, are still favorites on the stage.

LEECHMAN, *William, D. D.* principal of Glasgow university, was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and an essay on prayer, which possess great merit. He died 1785, aged 78.

LEEPE, *John Anthony Vander*, a painter of Bruges. His landscapes, painted after nature, his sea views, &c. were greatly admired. He died 1720, aged 56.

LEEURO, *Gabriel Van der*, a native of Dordt, who excelled in the painting of animals, of herds of oxen, sheep, &c. He died 1688, aged 45. His brother Peter was also eminent in the same line of the profession.

LEGGE, *George, lord Dartmouth*, an able naval officer, brought up under admiral Spragge. He displayed such gallantry, that at the age of 21, he was made, in 1667, by Charles II. captain of a ship. In 1672 he distinguished himself in a battle against the Dutch, and the next year, was appointed governor of Portsmouth, master of the horse, and gentleman to the duke of York. In 1682 he was raised to the peerage,

and the next year was sent to Africa, as governor of Tangier, with orders to destroy the works of that fortress, and bring off the English garrison, whose situation had been rendered perilous by the frequent attacks of the Moors. He successfully effected this, and was rewarded by the king, with ten thousand pounds. On James's accession, he was master of the horse, general of the ordnance, and constable of the tower, and when the prince of Orange meditated the invasion of the country, he failed against him as admiral of the fleet, but the failure of the wind prevented the meeting of the two squadrons. As he was strongly attached to James, he became suspected at the revolution, and was in consequence sent a prisoner to the tower, where he died, 25th Oct. 1691, aged 44.

LEGUANO, *Stefano Maria*, an historical painter, the pupil of Cignani, and Carlo Maratti. His pieces are masterly, and in the judicious diffusion of light and shade, and in the display of a correct taste, and strong genius, he is particularly eminent. He was born near Bologna, and died 1715, aged 55.

LEIBNITZ, *William Godfrey, baron of*, a celebrated philosopher, born 23d June, 1646, at Leipzig, where his father was professor of moral philosophy, and secretary to the university. Though he lost his father at the early age of six, his education was not neglected, but the strong powers of his mind were assiduously cultivated at his native university, where at the age of 20, he took his degree of master of arts. Not only here, and at Jena, his studies were directed to the acquisition of whatever could be reaped in mathematics and literature, from learned professors, but the contents of his father's valuable library were perused with avidity and success. The law was the profession to which he particularly directed his attention, but when he was refused the degree of doctor in that faculty, at Leipzig, because he spoke with disrespect of the principles of Aristotle, he repaired to Altorf, where his thesis de Casibus Perplexis, ensured him not only the academical honors he solicited, but the applauses of the learned students, and the liberal offer of a professor's chair. Declining this honorable offer, he went to Nuremberg, where he became acquainted with the minister of the elector of Mentz, who prevailed upon him to enter into the service of his master. Leibnitz accepted the offer with joy, and to prove his attachment to his new sovereign, he wrote a treatise to recommend the elevation of the elector to the vacant throne of Poland. He afterwards went to Paris in 1672, on the affairs of his friend, the prime minister, and in this journey, he not only formed a connection with the most learned men of France, but he applied himself more particularly to mathematical knowledge. In 1673 he visited London, and there received from John Collins, the secretary of the royal society, some hints about the invention of fluxions, by Newton, to which he afterwards laid claim, but on very slight and doubtful grounds. The death of his patrons, the elector and his minister, left him in narrow circumstances, but he found in the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, a new friend, who not only favored his views in his literary pursuits, but settled a pension on him, with the appointment of counsellor. The next duke, afterwards George I. proved an equally favorable patron, and prevailed upon him to write the History of the House of Brunswick. In 1700

he was elected member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and on the erection of the Berlin academy that year, he was liberally nominated by the king of Prussia, perpetual president, and though not resident there, he largely contributed, by his papers, to enrich the memoirs of that learned body. He about this time devoted much of his attention to invent "an universal language," which might become the common language of the whole world. The plan had once been undertaken by d'Algarne, and by Dr. Wilkins, but not on so broad a foundation. Leibnitz proposed characters, which like those in algebra, might be not only simple, but expressive, and enable men of all nations to converse familiarly together, but though above 13 years were employed in this extraordinary design, the death of the philosopher prevented its final completion. In 1711 Leibnitz was made Aulic counsellor to the emperor, and privy counsellor to the Prussian court, with a salary; but the multiplicity of his engagements prevented him from finishing his History of Hanover. He was employed by Caroline, afterwards queen of England, to undertake a controversy against Dr. Clarke, on the subject of free-will, the reality of space, and other philosophical subjects. He proposed the erection of a learned academy at Vienna, under the patronage of the emperor, but death prevented the completion of his plans. He died 14th Nov. 1716, of those complicated disorders, the gout and the stone, aged 70. In his temper, Leibnitz was passionate, he possessed great strength of mind, a most retentive memory, and strong eagerness after knowledge. He was in his character, avaricious, and at his death, such a quantity of money was found in his house, hoarded in sacks, that the wife of his nephew, who inherited his property, died with excessive joy at the sight of so unexpected a sum. He had in his life the singular felicity of being esteemed as the greatest and most learned man in Europe, and he did not bely the public opinion. He was in his principles a strict Lutheran. He was never married, though it is said that he left a natural son. His works are *Scriptores Rerum Brunsw.* 3 vols. fol. — *De Jure Suprematus et Legationis Principum German.* under the fictitious name of Furstener — *Codex Gentium Diplomaticus*, 2 vols. fol. — *Miscellanea Berolinens.* — *Notitia Opticæ Promotæ* — *De Arte Combinatoria* — *Essays of Theodicia*, on the Goodness of God and Liberty of Man, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Metaphysical Tracts* — *Questions of Philosophy and Mathematics* — *Theoria Motus Abstracti & Motus Concreti* — *Accessiones Historicæ*, 2 vols. 4to. — *De Origine Francorum Disquisitio* — *Poems*, Latin, French, &c. — *Collectanea*, &c. — *Recueil*, &c. His mathematical works have been published by Dutens, 6 vols. 4to. 1767.

LEIGH, *fr Edward*, a learned Englishman, born at Shawell, Leicestershire, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He was member of the long parliament, and of the assembly of divines, and also a parliamentary general. He was imprisoned in 1648, as being a violent presbyterian, and afterwards employed himself totally in literary pursuits. He died at his house called Rushall hall, Staffordshire, June 2d, 1671. He wrote *Critica Sacra* — *Annotations on the New Testament* — *Observations on the 12 Cæsars* — *Treatises of Religion*, &c. — *a Body of Divinity*, &c.

LEIGH, Charles, an able naturalist, born at Grange, Lancashire. He practised physic, and was fellow of the royal society, and author of "the Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire — History of Virginia — Treatises on Mineral Waters, &c." He died in the beginning of the 18th century.

LEIGHTON, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, educated at the university there, where he became professor of moral philosophy. In 1613 he came to London, and by his two books called "Zion's Plea," and the "Looking Glafs of the Holy War," against the government, he drew upon himself the notice of the star chamber, who ordered him to have his nose slit, and his ears cut, and to be whipped from Newgate to Aldgate, and then to Tyburn. This dreadful sentence was executed with barbarity, but after 11 years of confinement, he was set at liberty by the parliament, 1640, and made keeper of Lambeth palace, now a state prison. He died insane, 1644, aged 57.

LEIGHTON, Robert, a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh, son of the preceding. He was minister of a small church near Edinburgh, and conducted himself with such moderation, as offended the violent partizans of his times. His amiable character, however, was seen and admired by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who unanimously appointed him to preside over their college, where for 10 years he displayed all the abilities of a learned and popular preceptor. He was afterwards made bishop of Dumblane by Charles I. but finding his moderation and humility unable to stem the torrent of persecuting presbyterianism, he came to London, to resign his holy office. Instead, however, of accepting his abdication, Charles prevailed upon him to become archbishop of Glasgow, at a time when he hoped that exemplary piety, and the most unaffected manners, might recommend the measures of the court. But the virulence of party was so deeply rooted, that Leighton, about a year after, resigned the dangerous dignity which he could not support with comfort to himself, or advantage to his sovereign. He retired to Suffex, and by a sudden death, closed a life of literary labors, and of genuine goodness in 1684. He wrote a Commentary on St. Peter's Epistles, besides sermons and divinity tracts.

LEISMAN, John Anthony, a German painter, two of whose pieces are particularly admired; a landscape, with rough mountains and shady woods, with robbers darting unexpectedly to attack some travellers — and a sea port with elegant buildings and antiquities, ruins, &c. He died 1698, aged 94.

LELAND, John, the first and last antiquary royal of England, so called by Henry VIII. and deservedly named the father of antiquaries, was born in Leland, and educated at St. Paul's, under Lilly. By the friendship of Thomas Myles, he on the death of his parents, was maintained at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he removed to All-Soul's, Oxford. He improved himself afterwards by studying at Paris, and became, in ancient and modern languages, and in literature, the most accomplished writer of the age. His zeal for antiquarian research was happily patronized by the king, and he was empowered in 1533, by his master, to peruse the records of all libraries, and collections private and public, in the kingdom, for the elucidation of English history. Six years were thus laboriously em-

ployed in travelling through England and Wales, and that his income might be adequate to the expences of his journey, he was liberally presented by the king to the living of Popeling, near Calais, and afterwards made, in 1542, rector of Haseley, Oxfordshire, canon of Christchurch, and prebendary of Sarum. In 1545 he had digested four books, as the beginning of his labors, which he presented to the king, under the title of a New Year's Gift. To complete his further works he retired to his house in the parish of St. Michael le Querne, London; but such is the uncertainty and misery of human hopes, after six years' study he was suddenly deprived of his reason, probably in consequence of his intense application; and so violent was the phrenzy, that he never recovered. He died two years after, 18th April, 1552, and was interred in St. Michael le Querne's church, at the west end of Cheapside, which disappeared at the great conflagration of 1666. As to his character, England, says one of his contemporaries, never saw, and perhaps never will see again, a man equally skilled in the antiquities of his country. His Itinerary, and Collectanea, were published by Hearne, and so extensive are his resources, that he is as it were the common spring from which his successors and imitators, the Bayles, the Camdens, the Burtons, the Dugdales, the Gibsons, and others, have copiously drawn.

LELAND, John, a native of Wigan, in Lancashire. At the age of six he was deprived of the powers of his understanding and memory by the small pox, and for 12 months continued in that deplorable situation. His recollection afterwards gradually recovered, and when his parents removed to Dublin, he there applied himself with unusual diligence and success to literary pursuits. In 1716 he became assistant to Mr. Nathanael Weld, over a dissenting congregation; but he acquired greater popularity as a writer than as a preacher, respectable as he was. His view of the deistical writers that have appeared in England, 2 vols. 8vo. — and his Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, 2 vols. 4to. are the works of an able divine, by the most solid and convincing arguments, employing all his powers to refute atheism and infidelity. He wrote besides, a Defence of the Christian Religion against Tindal, 8vo. — a volume of Family Devotions, 12mo. and died 16th Jan. 1766, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by Nathanael Weld, his coadjutor.

LELAND, Thomas, D. D. a native of Dublin, senior fellow of Trinity college there, died 1785, aged 83. He was a man of learning, and strong powers of mind, and wrote, a History of Ireland, 4to. — the Life of Philip of Macedon — Principles of Human Eloquence, attacked by Warburton — translation of Demosthenes' Orations, &c.

LE LONG, James, author of the "Historical Library of France," a curious work, was of the Oratory, and died at his native place, Paris, 1721, aged 66.

LELY, sir Peter, an eminent painter, born in Westphalia, Germany, 1617. He studied his art at the Hague, and under de Grebber; and in 1641 came to England, where his landscapes and historical compositions recommended him to notice. He, however, soon discovered that portrait painting was a more lucrative employment, and therefore all his powers were

directed to that branch of the art in which he acquired such celebrity. Though unable to travel to Italy, he procured the best pieces of that famous school, and uniting all their beauties to the suggestions of his own genius, he became a pattern of excellence to all other artists. In the graceful air of his heads, the variety and interest of his postures, and the easy management of his draperies, he was said to be inimitable. He was deservedly a favorite with Charles I. and with Charles II. who knighted him, and made him his chief painter. He married an English lady, and died of an apoplexy, at London, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent-garden.

LEMENS, *Balthasar Van*, a native of Antwerp, eminent as an historical painter. His figures were very graceful, and evinced the man of genius and of taste. He settled in London, and died there 1704, aged 67.

LEMERY, *Nicolas*, a French chemist, born 17th Nov. 1645, at Rouen, and placed there as apprentice to an apothecary. Anxious to study chemistry, he left Rouen, and came to Paris, and soon after went to Montpellier, where he soon acquired reputation under the instruction of Vernant, and became an able and interesting lecturer on chemistry. In 1672 he returned to Paris, and there began to dissipate those clouds of ignorance and prejudice which enveloped the science and language of chemistry: he provided himself a laboratory, and saw his lectures attended by numerous and respectable classes. As he was a protestant, his religion exposed him to persecution: therefore, after refusing to accept the invitations of the court of Berlin, he passed over to England in 1683, where Charles II. received him with great condescension. He, however, soon after returned to France, and yielding to the pressure of the times, he became a Roman catholic, that he might pursue his chemical studies without fear of persecution. On the revival of the academy of sciences 1699, he was made associate chemist and became a pensionary. He died of an apoplexy, 19th June 1715, aged 70. His works are, a Course of Chemistry, often edited—an Universal Pharmacopœia—an Universal treatise of Drugs—a treatise of Antimony.

LEMERY, *Lewis*, son of the above, was born at Paris 1677, and became physician to the king, and member of the academy of sciences. He wrote, an useful treatise on Food, 2 vols.—another on the Worms of the Human Body—besides several papers in the memoirs of the academy, and died 1743.

LEMNIUS, *Levinus*, a physician, born at Ziric-zee, Zealand, 1504. On the death of his wife, he took orders, and became canon of Ziric-zee, where he died 1568. He wrote, de Occultis Naturæ Miraculis—a treatise on Astrology—an Account of the Plants mentioned in Scripture.

LEMOINE, *Francis*, a French painter, born at Paris. Though without genius, he, by astonishing application, became an eminent painter. This unfortunate man destroyed himself in a fit of melancholy, 4th June 1737, aged 49. His chief works are, the Nativity at St. Roche—the Flight into Egypt—a Transfiguration—the Conversion of St. Paul—the Apotheosis of Hercules, at Versailles, the saloon of which he took four years in painting.

LEMON, *George William*, author of an Etymological English Dictionary, 4to. 1789, a work of merit, was a clergyman, and died 1797, aged 71.

LE MONNIER, *Peter Charles*, a native of Paris, who went with Maupertuis to measure a degree of the meridian towards the north pole. He wrote, Astronomical Institutions—Tables of the Sun—Corrections for those of the Moon—Lunar Nautical Astronomy, &c. He was member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the national institute, and died 1799.

LE MONNIER, *Lewis William*, brother to the preceding, was member of the academy of sciences, of the national institute, and of the London Royal society. He distinguished himself as an able physician, and as an experimental philosopher, and he contributed several valuable articles to the French Encyclopedie, especially on electricity, &c. He died 1799.—There was an ecclesiastic of that name, who, besides fables, tales, and epistles, translated Terence and Persius into French.

LENCLOS, *Ninon de*, a celebrated beauty, born 1615, at Paris, of a respectable family. Her mother wished to devote her to the seclusion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of wit and gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, losing both her parents at the age of 15, soon showed how attached she was to the pleasures of the world. Courted for her polished understanding, and the vivacity of her wit, but more for her beauty, she rejected the honorable offers of matrimony; and as she possessed opulence, managed by economy, she determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her person to those, who for greatness of talents, of birth, or of rank, were most pleasing to her licentious imagination. Yet in these voluptuous enjoyments, she affected to preserve the manners of a woman of virtue, and so captivating was her conversation, and dignified her personal deportment, that ladies of character and respectability became her friends and constant associates. Sensible of the charms of virtue, and well skilled in the works of Montaigne and Charron, she talked as a philosopher; but while she reasoned like Socrates, she unfortunately acted the part of Lais. Thus long flattered by the gay, the learned, and the opulent, she preserved her beauty almost to the last, and died 1706, aged 90. She left some children behind her. One of her sons, ignorant of her relationship to him, became enamoured of her; and when she, to check his passion, declared herself, by infallible proofs, to be his mother, the unfortunate youth, in despair, stabbed himself in her presence. Some of her letters are preserved in the works of St. Evremond, but the letters to the marquis de Sevigné, published as her own, though entertaining, are spurious.

LENFANT, *James*, a protestant divine, born 1661. He distinguished himself at Saumur and Geneva, and became minister of the French church at Heidelberg, 1683; but when the palatinate was invaded by the French, he retired to Berlin, where he died of a palsy 1728, aged 67. This respectable man was author of three capital works, the History of the Council of Constance—of Basil—of Pisa, each 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, the History of pope Joan—Pog-

geana—sermons—the New Testament translated into Latin with Beaufobre.

LENGLET, *Nicolas du Fresnoy*, a French writer, born at Beauvais 1674. He was engaged in embassies, first as secretary to the French minister at the court of Cologne, and was afterwards engaged in the correspondence between Brussels and Holland. After reaching his 82d year, he fell asleep while reading by the fire, and then dropped into it, so that his head was nearly burnt off before he was discovered, 1756. His "*Methode pour etudier l'Histoire*," has been admired and translated into English. He was a voluminous but incorrect writer.

LENNARD, *Sampson*, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen. He died about 1630, eminent as a translator of some works from the Latin and the French, and as well skilled in heraldry.

LENNOX, *Charlotte*, a native of New York, known as the learned author of *Shakespeare illustrated*, 3 vols. 12mo. containing an account of the histories from which the great bard is supposed to have drawn his plays—the Female Quixote, a novel of merit—Memoirs of Harriet Stuart—and of countess Berci—Henrietta, a novel—Philander, a dramatic pastoral—Sophia—Euphemia, novels—Sister—Old City Manners, two comedies—translations of Burney's Greek Theatre—and of Sully's Memoirs, &c. She was intimate with Johnson, Richardson, and other men of learning and wit, and died in low circumstances, 1804.

LENS, *Bernard*, a miniature painter, and good copyist of the works of others. He was painter and enameller to George II. and died 1741. He published some views, and drawing books, much admired.

LENTHAL, *William*, speaker of the long parliament, was born at Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, 1591, and educated at Alban hall, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Lincoln's inn, and was regularly called to the bar, where he became known as an able counsellor. He was elected in 1639 member for Woodstock, and the next year, when the government was not popular enough to elect Gardiner, the recorder of London, speaker of the Commons, Lenthal, whom Clarendon represents as scarce equal to the high office, was seated in the chair. In this new and honorable situation, Lenthal consulted his interest and his fortunes by siding with the republican party, and while he affected respect towards the unfortunate Charles when he seated himself in the chair of the house, and inquired for the members who had offended him, his measures tended to secure the attachment of the Commons, and the good opinion of the people. Though dismissed from office by Cromwell in 1653, Lenthal was re-elected speaker the next year, and continued in office in the rump parliament. His dubious character, and the partiality which he had shown to the usurpation, exempted him, at the restoration, from the general bill of indemnity; but he afterwards obtained pardon from the king. The support, however, which he had given to the violent measures of the civil war, and the influence which he had exercised to prevent the restitution of royalty, embittered, it is said, his moments of reflection; and at his death in

1663, he expressed sincere contrition for his conduct. Some of his speeches and letters have been printed.

LENTULUS, *Cneius*, a Roman consul, put to death by Tiberius. He was both a poet and an historian.

LEO I. or ancient, succeeded Marcian on the throne of Constantinople, 457. He was a Thracian, though the particulars of his early history are unknown. He confirmed, in the beginning of his reign, the decrees of the council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and obtained signal victories against the barbarians; but his expedition against the Vandals was unsuccessful through the treachery of Aspar, his general. Leo punished this powerful offender, and destroyed him and all his family 471; but the Goths resented the severities exercised against their countrymen, and laid waste the provinces of the empire, even to the gates of Constantinople. Leo died soon after, 26th Jan. 474, praised by some historians, but severely censured by others.

LEO II. or younger, son of Zeno the Isaurian, and Ariadne, daughter of Leo, succeeded his grandfather, 474. Leo, who had ruined his constitution by his debaucheries, died soon after, aged 16, and his father Zeno, who had governed the empire for him, declared himself his successor.

LEO III. or Isaurian, was the son of a cobbler. He served first in the army, and was made, by Justinian II. one of his body guards, and raised, by Anastasius II. to the rank of general; and in 717 he became emperor. He signalized himself against the Saracens, who had ravaged Thrace, and attacked Constantinople itself, and he destroyed their fleet by means of the Greek fire. Proud of his victory, he banished Germanus from the see of Constantinople, and placed Anastasius in his room, and waging war against learned men and literature, he impiously set on fire the valuable library of his capital. Above 30,000 volumes, besides the choicest paintings and curious medals, perished in this dreadful conflagration. The popes Gregory II. and Gregory III. excommunicated this uncivilized barbarian; but while he prepared to revenge himself against the anathemas of Rome, he saw his invading fleet wrecked by a storm on the coast of the Adriatic; and he died soon after, 18th June 741, detested as a tyrant.

LEO IV. succeeded, in 775, his father, Constantine Copronymus. His reign was marked by the violent disputes between the Iconoclastes, or image breakers, and their religious opponents, whose cause he capriciously espoused by turns. He was successful in his attack against the Saracens in Asia, and died soon after, 780, aged 30. He was the husband of the famous Irene.

LEO V. the Armenian, became a general by his valor in the Roman armies, but he was disgraced and scourged as a slave by Nicephorus. Michael Rhangabus recalled him from exile to command the army, and so great was his popularity, that he prevailed on his troops to proclaim him emperor 813, and to depose his master. He afterwards obtained a signal victory over the Bulgarians, but disgraced himself by his cruelty. He was assassinated on Christmas day, 820.

LEO VI. or the philosopher, succeeded his father, Basil, the Macedonian, 886. He made war against the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saracens, and when he found himself unequal to the contest, he called to his assistance the Turks, who laid waste the country, and after plundering their enemies, sold their booty and their prisoners to their ally. Leo deposed the patriarch Photius, and afterwards his successor, Nicolas, because he presumed to excommunicate him for marrying a fourth time. He died of a dysentery, 9th June 911, in the 26th year of his reign. He was furnished the wife, from the protection which he extended to men of letters. He wrote some books of merit, the best known of which is, a treatise on Tactics, published by Meursius, Leyden, 1612.

LEO I. pope, surnamed the great, was employed in affairs of moment and difficulty by popes Celestinus I. and Sixtus III. the last of whom he succeeded in 440. He pursued vigorous measures to repress heresy, and was severe against the Manicheans, the Pelagians, the Priscillianists, and the Eutycheans. He sent four legates to the council which Marcian had assembled at Chalcedon, and afterwards he was commissioned as the most powerful ambassador, by Valentinian, to meet Attila, who was ravaging Italy, and marching to the gates of Rome. His eloquence prevailed with the fierce barbarian, who was induced to make peace, and to march back his forces across the Rhine. Four years after, however, he was less successful against Genserich, who ferociously entered the capital of Italy 455, and for 14 days abandoned it to the pillage and lust of his uncivilized soldiers. After an useful reign, Leo died, 3d Nov. 461. His works are preserved, printed in 2 vols. 4to. and also in folio, and they contain 96 sermons, 141 letters, &c.

LEO II. a native of Sicily, who succeeded Agatho in the popedom, 682. He was an able and resolute pontiff, and attempted to extend his power over the ecclesiastical bodies of the east. He first established the kiss of peace at the mass, and also the use of holy water. He died 3d July, 683.

LEO III. a Roman, who succeeded Adrian I. as pope, 795. In 799 a conspiracy was formed against him by the nephews of his predecessor, who were jealous of his elevation, and after the murderers had attempted to stab him, and to tear out his eyes and his tongue, they confined him in a monastery, from which he escaped to Charlemagne. Charlemagne espoused his cause, and reinstated him in the pontifical chair, and in 800 went himself to Rome, and received the imperial crown from his hands. In another conspiracy, after the emperor's decease, Leo behaved with greater severity, and put some of the accomplices to death. He died 11th June, 816. He was an eloquent and popular pontiff, respected abroad, and beloved by his subjects. Thirteen of his epistles are preserved.

LEO IV. a Roman, made pope after Sergius II. 847. He was a wife and courageous pontiff, and when the Saracens approached Rome, to pillage it, he boldly marched out to meet them, and though unsupported by the emperors of the east and the west, he gave them battle, and defeated them with great slaughter, and afterwards employed the captives to adorn and fortify that city,

which they intended to destroy. He died 17th July 855.

LEO V. a native of Andrea, pope after Benedict IV. 903. He was soon after exiled and imprisoned by Christopher, and died of grief.

LEO VI. a Roman, pope after John X. 928. He died about seven months after.

LEO VII. a Roman, elected pope in 936, after John XI. He possessed many virtues, and died 23d April, 939.

LEO VIII. was elected pope by the authority of the emperor Otho, on the deposition of John XII. 963, and in consequence of this irregular appointment, he is called an antipope by Baronius and others. He was a pontiff of great merit and respectability, and died April, 965.

LEO IX. *Brunon*, bishop of Toul, was elected pope, 1048, and deserved the name of Saint, in the Romish calendar. He exerted all his authority in the councils of Italy, France, and Germany, to repress the debaucheries of the clergy, and the licentious morals of the laity, and to check the influence of heresy, particularly that of Photius. He visited Germany in 1053, to solicit the assistance of the emperor against the Normans, but in his attack upon these barbarous invaders, he was defeated near Beneventum, and taken prisoner. He was conducted in triumph to Rome by the conquerors, and died there, 19th April, 1054. His sermons, and other works are extant.

LEO X. *John de Medicis*, son of Lorenzo de Medicis, was born 1475, at Florence, and at the age of 11 was made an archbishop by Lewis XI. of France, and cardinal at 14, by Innocent VIII. He was employed as legate by Julius II. and was at the battle of Ravenna, where the French obtained the victory, 1512; but though taken prisoner, he was treated with great respect, and even veneration by the soldiers, as the representative of the holy pontiff. On the death of Julius he had the good fortune, by artifice and intrigue, to secure his elevation to the papal chair, 1513, and his coronation was conducted with the most unusual magnificence. Educated by the most learned men of the times, and allied to a family particularly dear to literature, he evinced his respect for learning, by the liberal patronage which he extended to its votaries. Though at the same time attached to pomp, and fond of pleasure, he did not neglect the duties of his high office, and the interests of the church. He put an end to the differences which had existed between his predecessor and Lewis XII. of France, and he concluded the protracted council of Lateran, in 1517. The affairs of the church were entrusted to Bembo, Sadolet, and other men of enlightened mind, and Leo considered that his throne was best supported, and his fame most surely extended by patronizing genius and literary talents, and encouraging the fine arts. Notwithstanding his popularity, Leo found enemies about his person, two of the cardinals, Petrucci and Sauli, prevailed upon his surgeon to poison a wound which he was to cure, but the conspiracy was timely discovered, and the accomplices punished. Petrucci was strangled in the prison, and Sauli purchased his life by the sacrifice of his immense possessions. Ambitious to distinguish himself, Leo formed two projects of great importance

LEO

tance and glory; he meditated the union of all the christian princes, for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and he wished to complete the stupendous building of St. Peter's church, begun by his predecessor. To effect this, he in 1518, published the granting of indulgencies, by which the purchasers, for a sum of money, might free themselves from their sins. This extraordinary measure produced a schism between the Dominican and Augustine monks in Germany, and at last excited Martin Luther to preach first against the efficacy of these popish pardons, and next against the corruptions of the Roman church. The opposition of Luther at last drew down upon him the thunders of the Vatican, but the reformer, secure in his popularity, and in the protection of some of the German princes, prevailed against the pope, and severed the fairest part of the north from the dominion of Rome. In the war between Charles V. and Francis I. the support of the sovereign pontiff was solicited by both parties, but Leo in pretending to oblige both, fought only the aggrandizement of his family, and the extension of his power in Italy. It is said, that he died of a slight fever, caused by his excessive rejoicing at the misfortunes of France, though others attribute his death to the effects of some slow poison. He died 1st Dec. 1521. Besides his protection of poets and of learned men, he showed his attention to literature, by enriching the public libraries with collections of curiosities, and with valuable MSS.

LEO, an archbishop of Thessalonica, in the ninth century, distinguished as a mathematician, and as one of the great revivers of Grecian literature.

LEO, *Pilatus*, Greek professor at Florence, about 1360, first gave lectures on Homer, and other Greek authors. He perished in a shipwreck, as he returned from Constantinople to Italy.

LEO, of Modena, a celebrated rabbi of Venice, author of an Italian history of the rites and customs of the Jews — a dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, published Venice, 4to. 1612, and Padua 1640. He flourished in the 17th century.

LEO, the grammarian, compiled in the 12th century, a chronicle of Constantinople, from the time of Leo the Armenian, to Constantine VII.

LEO *John*, a native of Grenada, eminent as a geographer. After the ruin of his country, 1492, he went to Africa, in consequence of which he is sometimes called the African. He renounced the religion of Mahomet, and was esteemed by Leo X. He was author of the *Lives of Arabian Philosophers* — a *Description of Africa*, in Arabic, and died about 1526.

LEO, of Byzantium, a pupil of Plato, who was employed by his countrymen as ambassador to Athens, and to Philip of Macedonia. He was put to death by the treachery of Philip.

LEO, of Orvieto, a Dominican, who wrote an *Account of the Popes* — and another of the *Emperors*, 1308. These works, though not very elegant, were edited by Lami, 1737, 2 vols. 8vo.

LEO, *Peter Cieca de*, a Spaniard who travelled in America, and published an interesting account of Peru, finished at Lima, 1550. It is a work of merit.

LEONE, *Arto*, or *Conaria*, an historical painter, the pupil of Cornelius Engelbrecht. He died 1564, aged 66.

LEO

LEONI, *Giacomo*, a Venetian architect, who after being in the service of the elector palatine, settled in England, and published a fine edition of Palladio, 1742. He died 1746.

LEONICENUS, *Nicolas*, professor of physic at Ferrara, was the first who translated Galen's works, which he enriched with commentaries. He also translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, and besides Lucian and Dio Cassius. He died 1524, at the great age of 96.

LEONICUS THOMÆUS, *Nicholas*, a learned Venetian. He studied Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles, at Florence, and read lectures on Aristotle, at Padua, with great reputation. He translated Proclus's Commentary on the Timæus of Plato, besides other works, and died at Padua, 1531, aged 75.

LEONIDAS, king of Sparta, was sent by his country to oppose the invasion of Xerxes. He met the enemy at the pass of Thermopylæ, and opposed them with such bravery, that had not treachery pointed out a secret way to the rear of the Spartans, their further progress would have been checked. Leonidas and his 300 brave companions fell, one only fled to meet disgrace at Sparta, B. C. 480.

LEONTIUM, an Athenian courtesan, strongly attached to the philosophy of Epicurus. She wrote a book against Theophrastus.

LEOPOLD, *Saint*, succeeded as marquis of Austria, 1096, and by his virtues deserved the surname of pious. He married Agnes, the sister of the emperor Henry V. by whom he had 18 children, eight sons, and ten daughters. He died 1139, and was canonized by Innocent VIII. in 1485.

LEOPOLD I. second son of the emperor Ferdinand III. and Mary Anne of Spain, was born 1640, and was made king of Hungary 1655, of Bohemia 1656, and elected emperor 1658. He waged war against the Turks, and though he proved successful by the valor of his general Montecuculi, he made a disadvantageous peace with them. Afterwards, when engaged to check the insurrections of his nobles in Hungary, Leopold found himself attacked by the Turkish forces, which penetrated with great rapidity into the heart of the empire, and laid siege to Vienna. While panic and terror prevailed, and the emperor saved himself by flight to Passau, the celebrated John Sobieski came to the assistance of his ally, the siege of Vienna was raised, and the Turks defeated. Leopold was also engaged in war with Lewis XIV. and lost Alsace, and saw his frontier towns pillaged and destroyed. The glory of his arms, was, however, well supported by the valor of his generals, especially of prince Eugene, of Savoy; but though he had the art to persuade the various princes of the Germanic constitution, to espouse his cause in his quarrels with neighbouring princes, he did not display that moderation towards his Hungarian subjects, which wisdom and interest might have dictated. The nobles were so dissatisfied with the severity of his measures, that in an assembly they meditated resistance against their sovereign, and declared the kingdom hereditary; but the death of the emperor prevented the fatal consequences of civil discord. He died 5th May, 1705.

LEOPOLD II. *Peter Joseph*, son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born 1747. He was, for 25 years, grand

grand duke of Tuscany, and in this principality, though perhaps too much attached to trifling forms, he governed with wisdom and moderation. On the death of his brother Joseph II. in 1790, he was elected emperor of Germany, and in this high dignity he evinced great abilities, and enlightened conceptions. By his influence, a reconciliation took place between the Turks, and Catherine of Russia, a treaty was made with Prussia, and the connection with England was cemented by every liberal mark of attachment and sound policy. The encroachments of French ambition had already irritated him, and he prepared to declare war against these lawless republicans, but death carried him off in the midst of his preparations, 1st March, 1792. His death, occasioned by a violent diarrhoea, was so sudden, that it was attributed, by some, to poison, but without truth. He was succeeded by his son, Francis II.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, son of Charles, the fifth duke, and of Eleanora of Austria, was celebrated for his military valor. At the peace of Ryswick he recovered Lorraine, of which a war with France had dispossessed his father, but though he was not permitted by the treaty to fortify his capital, he devoted himself to the happiness and prosperity of his country, and by the mildness of his government, raised around him an impregnable bulwark in the love and devotion of his people. He was a liberal patron of arts and sciences, and founded the university of Luneville, where he invited, by the most liberal promises, professors of merit and distinction. He died at Luneville, 27th March, 1729, aged 50, universally regretted. His son *Francis*, by Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Orleans, was afterwards emperor of Germany.

LEOPOLD, *William*, archduke of Austria, bishop of Passau, &c. was at the head of the imperial armies in the 30 years' war, against the Swedes and the French, and he distinguished himself by his valor and wisdom in the field and in the cabinet. He died at Vienna, 1662.

LEOTAUD, *Vincent*, a French jesuit and mathematician, author of "Examen Quadraturæ" in which he proves the impossibility of squaring the circle. He died 1672.

LEOWICO, *Cyprian*, or LEOVITIUS, a noble Bohemian, born 1524. His "Ephemerides" was a collection of astrological productions, and incoherent reveries, by which he amused and terrified the superstitious. His prophecy, that the world would be at an end in 1584, for a while drew the attention of his countrymen from their pleasures and pursuits, to acts of devotion and piety. He held a conference with Tycho Brahe in 1569, and died 1574.

LEPAUTE, *John Andrew*, a French clock and watch maker, who made some valuable improvements in the mechanical parts of his profession, and died 1802. He wrote a Treatise on Clock making, published 1755, and again 1768, in 4to.

LEPICIER, *Bernard*, a French engraver, secretary and historian to the royal academy of painting, at Paris. His engravings after the style of Audran, were much admired. He died 1755, aged 59. He published in 2 vols. 4to. a catalogue of the French king's pictures. His son, *Nicholas Bernard*, died at Paris, 1784, aged 49, dis-

tinguished as a painter after the manner of Carlo Vasson, and as a professor in the academy of painting and sculpture.

LEPIDUS, *Marcus Æmilius*, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He had Africa for his share in the division of the Roman empire, but soon lost it, by the intrigues of Augustus, and retired to privacy.

LEPRINCE, *John*, a French musician and painter, who in his way to Petersburg, was taken by an English privateer, whose crew plundered him of all his property, except his violin. The musician trusting to his powers, seized the despised instrument, and played upon it with such skill and effect, that the astonished sailors restored him all his property. During his residence at Petersburg, he was employed in adorning the palaces, and public buildings, but on Catherine's accession he returned to France, where he died, 1781, aged 48, member of the academy. His pieces, which are finished in the style of Teniers and Wouvermans, are much admired.

LE QUIEN, *Michael*, a learned Dominican, who wrote against Courayer, on the validity of ordination by English bishops. He was well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and died 1703, aged 42.

LERNUTIUS, *John*, a Latin poet, born at Bruges. His "Basia, Ocelli, & Alia Poemata" were published by Elzevir. He died 1619, aged 74.

LESBONAX, a philosopher of Mitylene, in the first century, some of whose grammatical treatises are still extant.

LESCAILLE, *Catherine*, a native of Holland, for the sweetness of her poetry called the Dutch Sappho, and the tenth muse. Her poems which display great genius, though often irregularities, consist of tragedies, published 1728. She died 1711, aged 62.

LESLEY, *John*, bishop of Ross in Scotland; was born 1527, of a very ancient family. He was educated at Aberdeen, and obtained a canonry in the cathedral there, 1547. He afterwards studied in the universities of Toulouse, Poitiers, and Paris, and in 1554 he was recalled home by the queen regent, and made vicar general of Aberdeen, and ordained priest of the parish of Une. In the dissensions which the reformation introduced in Scotland, Lesley who was a zealous papist, was commissioned by his party, to go and hasten the recall of queen Mary, who had lately lost her husband, Francis II. of France, and after meeting her at Vitri, he returned with her, 1561. His services to the queen recommended him, soon after, to the see of Ross, and he laboriously employed himself, with 15 others, to make a collection of all the laws of the kingdom, which were published at Edinburgh, 1566, and called the black acts of parliament, because printed in black letter. Upon Mary's flight to England, he appeared at York, 1568, and ably and zealously defended her cause against her accusers; and afterwards went to London as her ambassador. His measures to procure her liberty, by a marriage with the duke of Norfolk, proved offensive to Elizabeth, who regardless of the sanctity of his rank, sent him a prisoner to the isle of Ely, and then to the tower. In 1573 he obtained his release, and then retired to the Netherlands, anxiously soliciting the interference of the kings of Spain and France, the princes of Germany, and the pope, in the favor of his injured, and captive mistress.

In 1579 he was made suffragan to the see of Rouen, but in one of his visitations he was rudely seized by the Huguenots, who threatened to deliver him to the English, but he purchased his ransom for 3000 pistoles. Under the reign of Henry III. and of his successor in France, he was again exposed to persecution; but in 1593 he was nominated bishop of Constance. Yet, grandeur did not add to his happiness, and when he found it impossible to return to his diocese of Rofs, by the prevalence of the protestant religion, he retired to the monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died 1596. His abilities were acknowledged by friends and enemies to be very great, his integrity most exemplary, and his attachment to his unhappy mistress unshaken. Besides several pieces in favor of Mary, and other treatises, he published an excellent work, "*De Origine, Moribus, & Rebus Gestis Scotorum*, 1578, 4to.

LESLIE, *John*, a native of Scotland, educated at Aberdeen and Oxford. He travelled abroad, and acquired such a knowledge of the French, Spanish, Italian, and Latin, that he spoke those languages not only with fluency, but with remarkable elegance. After 22 years' residence abroad, he came back to England, and was patronized by Charles I. and the second. He was made bishop of Orkneys in Scotland, and in 1633 translated to Raphoe in Ireland, where he built a palace, so strongly fortified, that he was the last who surrendered to the arms of Cromwell. At the restoration he returned to England, and in 1661 was translated to Clogher. He died 1671, aged above 100, being the oldest bishop in the world.

LESLIE, *Charles*, second son of the preceding, was born in Ireland, and educated at Dublin, where he took his degree of M. A. He afterwards studied the law at the Temple, London, which he relinquished for divinity. In 1680 he took orders, and in 1687 he was made chancellor of the cathedral of Connor. He afterwards rendered himself very obnoxious to the papists of Ireland, he publicly entered the lists of theological disputation against them, and made converts to his own cause. Respected as a magistrate, and as a divine, he remained attached to the king's government; and though he opposed tyranny, he was zealous to support legal authority. In consequence, therefore, of his loyalty to James, he lost all his preferments at the revolution, and in 1689 he came over to England, to avoid the civil commotions which began to distract his native country. In his retirement he usefully employed the powers of his mind in combating the errors of the enemies of the church, both Jews and deists, Socinians and papists, quakers and infidels. He was, however, suspected of too familiar an intercourse with the abdicated monarch, and therefore was obliged to retire to France, where he joined the pretender at Barle Duc. He here exerted himself by his writings in favor of that unhappy family, and when their schemes of insurrection, in 1715, had failed, he attended them to Italy; but finding his adherence to protestant principles disagreeable to the pretender, he returned to Ireland in 1721, and died in his own house at Glaslough, county of Monaghan, 13th April, 1722. As a friend of the church of England, and as a man of principle, virtue, and integrity, Leslie was inferior to no man. His abilities as a writer, were of a superior cast, and what-

ever he sent into the world was read with avidity, and received with deference. His tracts, both theological and political, are very numerous, amounting to near 50. He left besides two folio volumes of theological works, in which he discussed the controversies which too much disturb the christian church.

LESSING, *Gottbold Ephraim*, a German poet, whose father, a man of literary talents, was minister of the congregation at Kametz. The son inherited the talents, and the application of the father; for five years he studied at Meissen, and after obtaining from his instructors, Klemm and Grabner, the character of an able and indefatigable scholar, he went to Leipzig, where he learned to excel in horsemanship, leaping, and fencing, and began to write for the stage. The liveliness of his temper, however, exposed him to calumny, and gave uneasiness to his father. With his friend Weisse he translated *Mari-vaux's* tragedy of *Annibal*, and here he finished his "*Young Scholar*," a comedy. Afterwards he went to Wittemberg, and also to Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire, and published various things, often more in haste than with judgment. During the seven years' war he was, for a little time, secretary to general Tauenzien at Breslaw, and to other irregularities, added gaming, in the indulgence of which he forgot his character, and his literary pursuits. The abilities which he possessed, he unfortunately frequently misapplied, and in his wish to do something useful, he often promised more than he performed. His friend Mendelssohn, observed of him after his death, that he was advanced at least a century before the age in which he lived.

LESSIUS, *Leonard*, a jesuit, born near Antwerp. He was professor of philosophy at Douay, and afterwards filled the divinity chair at Louvaine, where his propositions on some scholastic subjects were exposed to ecclesiastical censure, which, however, the pope Sixtus V. in consequence of an appeal, fully reversed. He wrote *De Justitia & Jure*, fol. — *De Potestate summi Pontificis* — *Hygiasticon, seu Vera Ratio Valetudinis* — a Treatise on the Existence of a Deity, and on the Soul's Immortality, which have appeared in an English dress. He died 1623, aged 69.

L'ESTRANGE, *for Roger*, descended from an ancient family, was born 17th Dec. 1616, at Hunstanton hall, Norfolk. He was educated at Cambridge, and then attended Charles I. to Scotland in 1639, and during the ensuing civil wars, adhered most firmly to the royal cause. In 1646, however, he was betrayed by two villains, and tried and condemned as a spy by the parliamentary rebels, but his execution was delayed at first for 14 days, and then put off, till he took an opportunity of escaping in 1648, and saving himself, into France. In 1653 he took advantage of Cromwell's indemnity bill, and came back to England, and was, by application to the usurper, discharged. At the restoration, he was for a while neglected, till he was appointed licenser of the press. In 1663 he published the *Public Intelligencer*, a newspaper, which was laid aside when the *London Gazette*, first published at Oxford, made its appearance 1665. He again in 1679 set up another paper, called the *Observer*, in defence of the ministry, and of the character of the king; but while he ridiculed the popish plot,

plot, and the other secret machinations of the enemies of all order, he exposed himself to the calumny of some interested persons, who wished to represent him as a dangerous man to government. When James II. came to the throne he knighted him, as he said, in consequence of his services and unshaken loyalty to the crown. In 1687 his *Observator* ceased, as he refused, though a loyal man, to espouse the cause of toleration recommended by the king. Yet some failed not to accuse him of being a papist, especially when his daughter became a convert to that communion. At the revolution sir Roger was neglected by the ruling powers, and even treated with contempt by the queen. He died 11th Sept. 1704, and was buried in the church of St. Giles in the Fields. His political tracts are very numerous, and besides these he translated Josephus, from D'Andilly's French — Cicero's Offices — Seneca's Morals — Aesop's Fables — Erasmus's Colloquies — Quevedo's Visions — Bona's Guide, &c. His language, however, was, as Gordon, the author of the *Independent Whig*, observes, coarse and vulgar. His genius tended to low wit and licentious buffoonery, and even in his fables he has made his beasts jesters, and instead of the language of freedom, he instils in their dialogue, doctrines of servitude, and a tame submission to tyranny.

LETHIEULLIER, *Smart, esq.* an English gentleman, born at Aldersbrook, in Essex, from an ancient family which had left France on account of their attachment to the reformation. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, and afterwards made a most valuable collection of medals, books, MSS. and natural curiosities on the continent. He died without issue, Aug. 27, 1760, aged 59. Some of his curiosities were consigned by his executors to the British Museum, and his library was sold by auction. He wrote some papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the *Archæologia*.

LETI, *Gregorio*, an Italian writer, born at Milan, 1630, and educated among the jesuits. He travelled, and embraced the protestant religion at Lausanne, and for 20 years lived at Geneva. He afterwards came to London, but though patronized by Charles II. he settled at Amsterdam, where he died 1701, with the title of historiographer of the town. His daughter married John le Clerc, and died 1734. As an historian he was esteemed, though often incorrect. He wrote the history of Lewis XIV. — of Philip II. of Spain — of Charles V. — of Queen Elizabeth — of Oliver Cromwell — of Pope Sixtus VI. — of Geneva, &c.

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of Abdera, B.C. 428. He was the pupil of Zeno, and first proposed the system of atoms, from which he made the world to originate.

LEUNCLAVIUS, *John*, a learned German, born at Amelburn, in Westphalia, 1533. He travelled much, and published an history of the Ottoman Empire, from materials which he collected in Turkey. He also translated Xenophon, Zosimus, &c. into Latin. He died at Vienna, 1593.

LEUSDEN, *John*, eminent for biblical knowledge, was born at Utrecht, where he became professor of Hebrew, and where he died 1699, aged 75. He was author of *Onomasticon Sacrum* — *Clavis Hebraica & Philologica Vet. Testamenti* — *Novi Test. Clavis Græca*,

— *Compendium Biblic. Vet. Testam.* — *Compendium Græcum Novi Testam.* — *Philologus Hebraeus* — et *Hebraeo Græcus* — Notes on Jonah, Joel, Hosea, &c.

LEUWENHOEK, *Anthony de*, an eminent physician, born at Delft, in Holland, 1632. He acquired great celebrity by his curious and astonishing discoveries by the microscope. His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was member, printed 1722, 4to. and his *Arcana Naturæ Detecta*, 1714, 4 vols. 4to. are valuable. He died 26th Aug. 1723, aged 91.

LEVER, *sir Ashton*, son of sir d'Arcy Lever, knight, of Alkington, near Manchester, was celebrated as a judicious collector of rare and valuable curiosities. From Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where as a gentleman commoner, he was admired for his skill in horsemanship, he went to reside with his mother, and then settled on his estate, where he employed himself in collecting birds, and forming the most valuable aviary in the kingdom. Strongly attached to whatever was rare and astonishing in natural history, he devoted himself to the improvement of his collection, and by the favor of his friends, and his own indefatigable exertions, he soon found himself master of the most admired private museum in the nation. This curious collection, which was formed at great expence, was for some time exhibited in London, to the admiration of the public, and in 1785 was disposed of by way of lottery, and fell to the share of Mr. Parkinson, though it did not repay the proprietor the fourth part of his original expences. This valuable museum has lately been sold in small separate lots; but while a few individuals have thus been able to enrich their private collections, it is to be lamented, that the public purse was not opened to purchase the whole, and thus largely and liberally contribute to the enlargement of those institutions which display, in so pleasing a view, the taste, the genius, the labors, and the munificence of the English nation. Sir Ashton died in 1788.

LEVESQUE DE PONILLI, *Lewis*, a member of the French academy of inscriptions, and governor of Rheims, which he improved by the establishment of mathematical schools, and other valuable institutions. He wrote the *Theory of agreeable Sensations*, a curious book, translated into English, and died 1746.

LEVI, third son of Jacob by Leah, was honored among the tribes of Israel, and his posterity more immediately devoted to the service of god. He died in Egypt, B.C. 1612, aged about 136 years.

LEVINGSTON, *James*, a brave Scotchman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany, and afterwards became gentleman of the bed chamber to Charles I. who created him lord Levingston, and in 1641, earl of Calendar. At the beginning of the civil wars he sided with the parliament, but soon after he was reconciled to the king, whose forces he assisted in reducing York. He also attempted to rescue his master from the Isle of Wight, and took Carlisle, where he found a large supply of ammunition and arms. He died October, 1672.

LEWIS, *John*, a native of Bristol, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He obtained from Tenison, the primate, Minister vicarage in the Isle of Thanet, and the mastership of East-bridge hospital, Canterbury, and died at Margate, 1746, aged

aged 71. He published the *Life of Wickliffe*, 8vo. — the *Life of Caxton*, 8vo. — the *History of Faverham Abbey*, 4to. — the *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet*, 4to. — *History of the Various Translations of the Old and New Testament into English*, 8vo. — *Wickliffe's Translation of the New Testament*, folio.

LEWIS, kings of France, *Vid.* LOUIS.

LEY, *for James*, sixth son of Henry Ley of Jessent, Wilts, was raised by merit, to the office of chief justice in Ireland, and afterwards in England, and afterwards created baron Ley, and earl of Marlborough, and lord high treasurer, by James I. Some of his pieces on antiquity have been published by Hearne, and also his *Reports* 1659.

LEYBOURN, *William*, originally a painter, became a mathematician of eminence. He published *Cursor Mathematicus*, folio — a treatise on Surveying, folio, improved by Cunn — a treatise on Dialling 4to. — and also the *Trader's Guide*. He died about 1690.

LEYDECKER, *Melchior*, a native of Middleburg, professor of theology at Utrecht where he died 1721, aged 69. He is author of a curious treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews, 2 vols. fol. — *History of Jansenism* — *Analysis of Scripture* — *Continuation of Horner's Ecclesiastical History* — *History of the Church of Africa*, &c.

LEYDEN, *Lucas Van*, a Dutch painter in oil, in distemper, and on glass, and also eminent as an engraver. He acquired great celebrity by his painting of the history of St. Hubert, which he finished before the age of 15. With all his genius the proportional height of his figures to their distances is liable to censure. He died 1533, aged 39.

LEYSENS, *N.* a native of Antwerp. He studied painting at Rome, and settled at Antwerp, where his pious attentions to an aged and infirm parent were rewarded by the respect of his neighbors, and great success in his profession. He died at Antwerp 1720, aged 59.

LHUYD, *Edward*, a learned Welchman, born at Llanyrde, Carmarthenshire, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1701. He succeeded Dr. Plot his tutor as keeper of the Ashmolean museum, and zealously devoted himself to study the antiquities of his native country. For this purpose he travelled with the observation of an active antiquarian, over Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland, and Bretagne, but before he had completed the digestion of his valuable materials he unfortunately died, July, 1709. He published *Archæologia Britannica*, or an Account of the Languages, Histories and Customs of the Ancient Britons, &c. vol. 1. fol. 1707, and left in MS. a Scottish or Irish English dictionary, which Malcolm a Scotch divine proposed to publish by subscription in 1732. Many of his observations were communicated to Dr. Gibson, and inserted in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*. His MSS. amounted to 40 vols. folio. 10 4to. and above 100 smaller, and were in the possession of the Seabright family, by whom they were communicated to Mr. Penant. Some of his letters are preserved in the Oxford museum.

LHWYD, or LHUYD, *Humphrey*, an antiquarian,

born at Denbigh. He studied physic at Oxford, and took his degrees at Brazen-nose college, and then removed to practise physic in his native town. He died 1570, leaving behind him the character of an excellent rhetorician, sound philosopher, and indefatigable and accurate antiquarian. His publications were "an Almanack, &c. — *Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum* 1572, published again by Moses Williams 1671, 4to. and translated into English by Th. Twyne under the title of the *Breviary of Britain* 1753, 8vo. — *De Monâ Druidum Insulâ, Antiquitatî suæ Restitutâ* 1568 — *de Armamentario Romano* — *Chronicon Walliæ a Rege Cadwalladéro ad A. D. 1294* — the *History of Cambria*, left unfinished, but afterwards edited by Dr. Powel 1584, in 4to.

LIBANIUS, a sophist, born at Antioch on the Orontes. He had among his pupils Julian the apostate, and died at Antioch 390. He was a violent enemy of Christianity. His works have appeared, 2 vols. fol. 1606 and 1627, Paris.

LIBAVIUS, *Andrew*, a native of Hall in Saxony, who died at Cobourg in Franconia 1616. He was an able physician and wrote *Syntagma Selectorum Alchemiæ Arcanorum*, 2 vols. fol. — *Epistol. Chemicæ*, 1595, besides tracts against Paracelsus, &c.

LIBERI, *Peter*, a native of Padua, eminent as a painter. His pieces adorn the churches and palaces of Italy, the best known of which is Moses striking the rock. He died 1677, aged 77.

LIBERIUS, a native of Rome, pope after Julius I. 352. He subscribed very unwillingly to the condemnation of Athanasius, agreeable to the direction of Constantius. He died 366.

LICETUS, *Fortunius*, a physician, born at Rappollo in Genoa, 1577, became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua where he died 1655. He is author of some curious works on his profession, especially "de Monstris." He was himself born before the seventh month of his mother's pregnancy, but by being wrapped up in cotton his life was preserved.

LICHTENBERG, *George Christopher*, professor of philosophy at Gottingen, was an able German writer, and died there 1799.

LICINIUS, *Tegula*, a Latin poet B. C. 200. Nothing but fragments remain of his comic compositions. An orator and poet of that name flourished in the age of Cicero.

LICINIUS, *C. Flavius Valerianus*, son of a Dalmatian peasant, rose to the rank of a general in the Roman armies, and was made assistant emperor by Galerius. Constantine, who knew his merit, gave him his sister in marriage, but afterwards so great an enmity arose between them that only the death of Licinius in battle A. D. 324, ended the contest.

LICINIUS, *Caius*, a Roman plebeian, tribune of the people, author of a law to forbid the possession of more than 500 acres of land in any single individual. He also made a law to make the plebeians eligible to the consulship, and he was himself the first plebeian consul.

LIDDEL, *Duncan*, a native of Aberdeen. After studying in his native town he went at the age of 18 to Frankfort, where he applied to the mathematics, and then to Helmstadt where he took the degree of M. D.

1596, and became professor of mathematics and medicine. After travelling through Germany, and Italy he returned to his native country, where in gratitude for the honors and the success he had met in the world he founded six scholarships in Aberdeen university. He was author of *Disputationes Medicinales*, Helmstadt 1603, 4to. — *Ars Medica succincte & perspicue Explicata*, Hamburg, 1607, 8vo. and he died on his estate near Aberdeen, 1613, aged 52.

LIEVENS, *John*, a native of Leyden, 1607, eminent as a historical and portrait painter. He came to England at the invitation of Charles I. and painted the persons of the court, and several of the nobility, and after three years he returned to Antwerp, where he died.

LIEUTAUD, *Joseph*, physician to Lewis XVI. and member of the academy of sciences in 1752, was born at Aix in Provence. His chief works are "Anatomical Essays — Elements of Physiology — Synopsis of the Practice of Medicine — *Historia Anatomico-Medica*, 2 vols. 4to. — besides papers in the memoirs of the academy, &c. He died highly respected 1780.

LIGARIUS, *Quintus*, a proconsul of Africa, who opposed the ambitious views of Cæsar, but afterwards was reconciled to him. When accused by Tubero he was ably defended by Cicero. He was afterwards one of Cæsar's murderers.

LIGER, *Lewis*, author of the Paris Guide, and some useful works on gardening and agriculture, was born at Auxerre, and died 1717, aged 59.

LIGHTFOOT, *John*, a most eminent divine, born 29th March, 1602, at Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire. He was educated at Morton Green school, Cheshire, and in 1617 entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he soon became distinguished as an able scholar and an eloquent orator. After being some time assistant at Repton school, Derbyshire, he took orders, and from the curacy of Norton, Shropshire, was admitted as chaplain into the family of sir Rowland Cotton, of Bellapont, a great Hebraist in those days. Under the patronage of this hospitable man he devoted himself to the study of the oriental languages, and in 1629 published his "Erubhim, or Miscellanies Christian and Judaical," dedicated to his friend sir Rowland, who two years after gave him the rectory of Ashley, Staffordshire. Before this time Lightfoot had wandered in quest of settlement from London to Stone, and again to Hornsey near London, but now being in possession of a comfortable independence he devoted himself totally to literary pursuits, till, in the troubles of the times, his abilities made him known to the ruling powers, and in 1642, he departed for London, after resigning his living to his younger brother. He was now nominated one of the assembly of divines for settling the administration of the church, and in their meetings he distinguished himself as an eloquent, manly, and independent speaker. He was afterwards chosen minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Royal Exchange, and in 1653 was, on the expulsion of Dr. Spurstow, made master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, and presented to the living of Much-Munden, Herts. He took his degree of D. D. 1652, and in 1655 was vice-chancellor of Cambridge. At the restoration he offered to resign to his predecessor Spurstow, but as his

compliance with the measures of the usurpation was considered more as a matter of quiet resignation to superior authority, than of disloyalty to the exiled monarch, he was, by the interference of Sheldon the prime, and of others, permitted to retain his preferment. In 1661 he was one of the divines who had a conference at the Savoy about the liturgy; but disgusted with the violence of his associates he retired to his peaceful studies. He died 6th Dec. 1675, and was buried in Munden church, where his two wives were deposited before him. By the daughter of W. Crompton, Esq. his first wife, who died 1656, he had four sons and two daughters, and by the second, widow of A. Brograve, he had no issue. Lightfoot in the acknowledgment both of Englishmen and of foreigners, was one of the most eminent men in rabbinical learning this country ever produced; and his researches and commentaries were the grand store-house of succeeding annotators. Upon his "Harmony," he bestowed great and long labor. His works were collected together and first published in 1684, 2 vols. folio, of which a second edition appeared at Amsterdam 1686, to which a third volume was added in a third edition by J. Leusden, Utrecht, 1699, folio. Some more of his papers were published in 1700 by Mr. Strype.

LIGNAC, *Joseph Adrian de*, a priest of the Oratory, author of Letters to an American on Buffon's Natural History, 2 vols. 12mo. and other learned works. He was a native of Poitiers, and died 1762.

LIGONIER, *John*, earl of, an English field-marshal, who served under the great Marlborough, and in succeeding wars under Anne, and distinguished himself in the field, and also in the cabinet. He died 1770, aged 92.

LIGORIO, *Peter*, a Neapolitan, distinguished as a painter and architect. Paul IV. appointed him the architect of St. Peter's church, in which he was soon after succeeded by Michael Angelo. His designs after the antique compose 30 volumes. He died 1580.

LILBURN, *John*, an English enthusiast, born in 1618, at Thickney-Purcharden, Durham, the ancient seat of his family. At the age of 12 he was bound apprentice to a wholesale clothier, in London; but here he manifested the independent spirit of the times, and paid more attention to puritanical books than to business. In 1636 he was prevailed upon by Bastwick, a prisoner of the Star chamber, to go to Holland, and to print there his "Merry Liturgy," a violent pamphlet against the bishops, and in consequence of this, he was on his return taken up while distributing that and other obnoxious books, and for the offence he was whipt at the cart's tail, pilloried, fined 500l. and imprisoned. These punishments he underwent with such firmness and triumph that he was called by his party the saint, but at last the parliament interfered, though he had published some virulent papers, and headed a mob, clamoring for justice against Strafford. His sentence under the Star chamber was deemed tyrannical by the commons, and 2000l. were voted to him by the lords out of the estates of the royalists, which sum was afterwards increased, though he never received the whole. In the civil wars he gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and behaved with great

great bravery, especially at the battles of Edge-hill, Brentford, and Marston-moor; but his temper was so violent that he quarrelled even with his friend and patron the earl of Manchester, and wrote some virulent papers against him, for which he was sent by the lords to the tower. He petitioned the commons, but finding them slow in listening to his complaints he vented his abuse against the house, and declared in his "Oppressed Man's Oppression," that they were tyrants and ought to be pulled down. He at last, however, procured his enlargement, by means chiefly of Cromwell, whom he soon after abused, but his intemperance of language and conduct was such at last that the parliament ordered him to be fined 7000*l.* and banished out of the kingdom. He escaped beforehand, and went to Amsterdam where he began to intrigue for the restoration of the royal family, which he promised to effect for the reward of 10,000*l.* His offers, however, were regarded as the measures of a disappointed man, so that at the dissolution of the long parliament he again returned to England 1657, and was acquitted by a jury. After this he escaped Cromwell's resentment, by the interference of his friends, and retired to Eltham, where he turned preacher among the quakers. He died at Eltham, 29th Aug. 1657, aged 49, and was buried in the new burial place, Moorfields. His writings were numerous, but all abusive and political, and now deservedly forgotten.

LILIENTAL, Michael, a Prussian professor at Konigsberg. He published various dissertations, preserved in the memoirs of the Berlin academy, besides other works, and died 1750.

LILLO, George, a dramatic writer, born near Moor-gate, London, 4th Feb. 1693. Though a jeweller by profession and a man of business, he cultivated the muses and acquired great celebrity. His subjects were the common incidents of private life, but they were wrought in so masterly a manner, and delineated in such pathetic characters as touched the heart more forcibly than the misfortunes of kings and heroes. His "George Barnwell," "Fatal Curiosity," and "Arden of Feversham," have long been and continue to be the admiration of crowded audiences, when the tears that are shed by sympathizing nature bear a stronger testimony to the merits of the author than the most pompous descriptions of language. This worthy advocate of virtue was a dissenter in his religious opinions. He died Sep. 3, 1739. He was lusty in his person, not tall, and had the use of only one eye. His works were edited, 2 vols. 12mo. 1775 by Th. Davies; and Henry Fielding who knew him well, said in "his Champion," after his decease, that he had the spirit of an old Roman, with the innocence of a primitive christian.

LILLY, John, a native of Kent, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He afterwards removed to Cambridge, and became a great favorite at court. He was author of *Euphnes*, a miscellaneous description of characters, fol. — *Endymion*, *Campaspe*, *Midas*, played before queen Elizabeth — *Woman in the Moon* — the *Maid's Metamorphosis*, &c. He died 1600, aged about 47.

LILLY, William, an English astrologer, born in Leicestershire 1602. He was taught writing and arithmetic at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and then came to

London, 1620, and engaged himself first as servant to a mantua maker, and four years after as book-keeper to a master of the Salters' company, and after his death he married his widow with a fortune of 1000*l.* Thus become his own master he began to frequent the puritanical meetings, and in 1632 applied himself to the study of astrology under Evans, a Welchman of debauched character. In this new character he acted with great precaution, his predictions were generally ambiguous, and if they failed, the deception was ascribed to untoward circumstances or false representations. In 1637 he settled at Horsham with a second wife, who, unlike his first, was violent in her temper, and extremely quarrelsome, but in 1641 he returned to London, where, in these superstitious times, his profession was much respected by all parties. He was frequently consulted by the parliamentary generals, and his assurances of success were productive of great animation in the soldiers. Though attached to the republicans, his services were solicited also for the king, and Mrs. Whorwood consulted him on the part of his majesty, and he informed her he might conceal himself in Essex, about 20 miles from London, and when he was confined in Carisbrook castle, he provided him with a saw and aquafortis, by which he might effect his escape. The parliament in the mean time patronized him by a salary of 100*l.* a year, which he resigned in two years, and in 1648 and the next year he greatly improved his property by delivering lectures on his art. At the restoration he was examined by the commons about the beheading of Charles which he declared was done by comet Joyce. After obtaining his pardon, under the broad seal of England, he returned to Horsham where he practised physic, as he had, through the friendship of Elias Ashmole, obtained a licence from archbishop Sheldon. He died of a palsy at Horsham, 1681, and was buried in Walton church, where a marble was placed by Ashmole with a Latin inscription, written by Smalridge, afterwards bishop of Bristol. Lilly lost his second wife in 1654 and married again the same year. He acquired property by his publications, and especially by his almanacs, and in 1659 was complimented with a gold chain and medal by the king of Sweden, whose name he had mentioned with particular respect. He adopted for his son Coley a taylor, whom he called Merlin junior, and to whom he gave the almanacs which for 36 successive years he had printed; but he left his estate at Horsham to the son of his friend Bulstrode Whitelock, and his magical instruments to his astrological successor, Dr. Caussin. His chief works are *Christian Astrology*, 4to. 1647 — a *Collection of Nativities* — *Observations on the Life, &c. of Charles I.* — *Annus Tenebrosus*, or the *Black Year*, &c.

LILY, William, an English grammarian, born at Odiham, Hants, 1466. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. On his return he stopped at Rhodes, where he studied Greek, and also at Rome, where he still more fully improved himself. In 1510 the year after his arrival in England, he was in consequence of his great reputation for learning, made first master of St. Paul's school, then founded by dean Colet. For 12 years he presided with high

celebrity over this foundation, and had among his pupils many persons who afterwards distinguished themselves in the state. He died of the plague in London 1522, aged 54. By his wife Agnes, he left two sons, and a daughter, who married Ritwise, his successor in St. Paul's school, who died 1532. Lily is the author of a valuable grammar, in which it is said he was assisted by his friends, Erasmus, Colet, and Wolfey; but though it has been recommended by royal authority for general use, Roger Ascham and some others have ventured to censure it as very imperfect and incorrect. He wrote besides, "*Poemata Varia*," and other pieces.

LILY, *George*, eldest son of the grammarian, was born in London, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, after which he went to Rome, and was patronized there by cardinal Pole. On his return to England, he was made canon of St. Paul's, and prebendary of Canterbury. He wrote some historical books, and was the first who published a correct map of Britain. He died 1559.

LILY, *Peter*, second son of the grammarian, was a dignitary of the church of Canterbury. His son *Peter*, was fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, and archdeacon of Taunton. He died 1614, and some of his sermons were published by his widow.

LIMBORCH, *Philip*, a learned divine, born at Amsterdam, 19th June, 1633. His education was completed under the first masters, and after studying divinity for some time at Utrecht, he embraced the tenets of the remonstrants, and first appeared as a public probationary preacher at Haerlem, 1655. From Haerlem he went to Gonda; and in 1667 he was invited to Amsterdam, where he became deputy, and the next year successor, to Pontanus, the divinity professor. But he acquired popularity not only as a preacher, but as a writer, and as the editor of the letters of his uncle Episcopius, which contained the regular history of Arminianism. In 1686 he published his popular work, *Theologia Christiana ad Praxim Pietatis*, &c. in folio, which was well received, and quickly passed through four editions. In 1686 he had also a dispute with Isaac Orobio, a learned Jew, who had escaped from the Spanish inquisition at Seville, and practised physic at Amsterdam, and the result of this controversy appeared under the title of, *Collatio Amica de Veritate Christianæ Religionis cum Erudito Judæo*. In this and other performances he displayed great abilities, but in the management of his arguments he was modest and candid. He was employed in 1694 to recover from Judaism a young lady of Amsterdam, of the age of 22, who had, at the persuasion of the Jews, embraced their religion, and he succeeded, by the strength and solidity of his arguments, to remove all her doubts. This good, pious, and active man, was seized with St. Anthony's fire in the autumn of 1711, and died in consequence of it the following 30th of April. His funeral oration was spoken by John Le Clerc, and he is described as a solid preacher, an able annotator, a candid lover of truth, and in his private character, amiable and benevolent. He was greatly esteemed by Locke and Tillotson, and was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe. His

History of the Inquisition, published 1692; fol. was translated into English by Sam. Chandler, 2 vols. 4to. 1731. He wrote besides other works.

LIMNÆUS, *John*, a German lawyer of Jena, known as the author of various learned works. He was tutor to Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, and died 1663, aged 71.

LINACRE, *Dr. Thomas*, a learned physician, descended from an ancient Derbyshire family, was born at Canterbury 1460. From the king's school in his native town he passed to Oxford, and was elected fellow of All Souls 1484, after which he travelled on the continent, and improved himself at Florence and at Rome, by the instruction of those eminent scholars, Demetr. Chalcondylas, Ang. Politian, and Herm. Barbarus. On his return home he took his degree of M. D. and was made professor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards became preceptor to prince Arthur, and physician to Henry VII. and afterwards to Henry VIII. In 1500 he abandoned physic for divinity, and obtained a prebend in Wells, and another in York cathedral, besides other preferment by the friendship of Wareham, the primate. He was also rector of Wigan, Lancashire, and prebendary of Westminster. He was not only the best Grecian and Latinist of his age, but he proved himself one of the most zealous promoters of the revival of learning in the kingdom; and by his means the college of physicians was founded, and of this excellent institution he became the first president. This good and worthy man died of the stone, after suffering great pain, 20th Oct. 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a Latin inscription, by Dr. Caius, recorded his meritorious services to literature and to mankind. He published a Latin translation of Proclus' Sphere, 1499 — the Rudiments of Grammar, for the Use of the Princess Mary — *de Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis*, *Libri sex*, a valuable work — and translations of Galen's works, in truly classical language.

LINANT, *Michael*, a French poet, the intimate friend of Voltaire. He three times obtained the prize of the French academy, and published some odes and other poems. He died 1749, aged 41, universally respected.

LIND, *James*, an English physician, author of a valuable treatise on the Diseases of Seamen, 8vo. and other works. He died 1794.

LINDANUS, *William*, a Dutchman, made the first bishop of Ruremonde, by Philip II. of Spain. He was in 1588 removed to Ghent, and died there that year. He was a native of Dordt, and wrote some Latin works on Theological subjects, and in defence of the catholic religion.

LINDENBRUCH, *Frederic*, the laborious and learned editor of Virgil, Terence, and other classics, and the author of, "*Codex Legum Antiquarum*," folio, a curious work, was a Fleming, and died 1638.

LINDSAY, *John*, a learned divine, educated at St. Mary-hall, Oxford. For some years he was the minister of a dissenting congregation in Aldersgate street, and was also a corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer. He died June 21st, 1768, aged 82, and was buried in Islington church-yard. He wrote, "*the Short History of the Regal Succession*" — Remarks on Whiston's

ton's *Scripture Politics*, 8vo. — and translated *Masson's Vindication of the Church of England*, reprinted 1727.

LINDSAY, *fr David*, a Scotch poet, born at the Mount, Fifeshire, 1496, and educated at St. Andrew's. After the fatal day of Flodden-field, he went over to France, and distinguished himself at the battle of Pavia; and on his return home, was made by James V. master of the heralds' office. He was also employed in several embassies, and wrote some admired poems. His *Satires on the Vices of the Clergy* were much admired. He wrote also an *History of Scotland*, three vols. now in MS. in the advocates' library Edinburgh. He died 1557, aged 61.

LINDSAY, *David*, a relation of the preceding, was born at Pitcorthie, Fifeshire, 1527, and educated at St. Andrew's. After studying in foreign universities he returned to support the reformed religion against queen Mary. He wrote the *History of Scotland* from 1437 to 1542, a curious work, but often injudicious, and wickedly partial. He died at his native seat 1593, aged 66.

LINDWOOD, *William*, divinity professor at Oxford in the reign of Henry V. was ambassador in Spain 1422, and for his services was made bishop of St. David's 1434. He wrote the *Constitutions of the Archbishops of Canterbury* from Langton to Chicheley, printed Paris 1505, and Oxford 1663; and he died 1446.

LINGELBACK, *John*, a German painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine 1625. He travelled over Holland, France, and Italy, to improve himself by studying foreign models; and on his return he exhibited a highly polished style of painting. His pictures were adorned with ruins of antiquity, his landscapes were rich and beautiful, and his genius proved so fertile, that the same subjects never appeared twice in his pieces. He returned to Amsterdam 1650, but the time of his death is not ascertained.

LINGUET, *Simon Nicolas Henry*, a French writer, born 14th July, 1736, at Rheims. He went, when young, into the suite of the French general who led an army against Portugal; and during his residence in Spain, he applied himself to the language, and translated some dramatic pieces into French. On his return to France, he devoted himself to the labors of the bar, and by his application and the brilliant powers of his eloquence, he acquired great celebrity, especially in his masterly defence of the duke of Aiguillon, and of Morangies. His high reputation excited the jealousy of his oratorical rivals, and by an unmanly combination they obtained a decree from the parliament that he should no longer be permitted to exercise his profession of pleader. Thus cruelly robbed of his honors, the disappointed orator had recourse to his pen, and produced several political pamphlets, a periodical journal, and his celebrated *Theory of the Laws*. The freedom of his observations excited against him the persecution of the prime minister, Maurepas, but upon the arbitrary suppression of his journal he fled to Switzerland, and then to Holland and to London. From England he passed to Brussels, and from thence wrote a petition to Vergennes to be permitted

to return to France in security. His request was granted; but in 1779 some political delinquency threw him into the Bastille, where he remained two years, and was at last liberated on the promise of being moderate and prudent in his writings and in his conversation. He soon after passed to England, where he wrote his *Memoirs on the Bastille*, and then retired to Brussels, where he began his *Political Annals*. His *Observations on the Freedom of the Navigation of the Scheldt*, were read with admiration by the people of Brabant; and Joseph II. was so pleased with his arguments, that he permitted him to come to Vienna, where he complimented him with a present of 1000 ducats. The liberality of the monarch ought to have roused the gratitude of Linguet, but regardless of the kindness of his patron, he scrupled not to defend the violent measures which Vandernoot and the rebellious Brabanters were meditating against the authority of their monarch. Deservedly banished from Germany, Linguet came to Paris, to share in the dangers of the revolution, and in 1791 he appeared at the bar of the national assembly to plead the cause of the negroes of St. Domingo, and to inveigh against the tyranny of their white masters. During the reign of terror, he fled from the capital, but his retreat was discovered, and he was dragged from the country before that bloody tribunal which paid no respect either to age, to virtue, or to misfortunes. He was condemned to death, 27th June, 1794, on pretence of having disgraced his nation by paying the tribute of respect to the governments of London and Vienna. He walked to the scaffold with great composure, and fell with the resignation of a good christian. He wrote various works, 35 in number, the best known of which, besides those already mentioned, are, the *History of the Age of Alexander* — the *Fanaticism of Philosophers* — the *History of the Revolutions of the Roman Empire*, 2 vols. — *Reflections on Light* — *History of the Jesuits* — a *Critique on Voltaire* — *Socrates*, a tragedy.

LINIERE, *Francis*, a French poet of great literary merit, but of a dissipated character, and in opinion an obstinate atheist. He died as he had lived, a profligate, 1704, aged 76. His verses are said to possess great sweetness and elegance.

LINLEY, *Thomas*, an English musician and composer, who died 1795. He was one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre.

LINNÆUS, *Charles Von*, or Linné, the father of modern botany, son of a Swedish clergyman, was born at Roskhult, in the province of Smaland, Sweden, 24th May, 1707. He was educated at Lund in Scania, and at the university of Upsal, and he afterwards studied at Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1735. On his return to Stockholm, he practised physic with such popularity and success, that at the age of 34 he was nominated professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal. He was also appointed physician to king Adolphus, who in 1753 created him a knight of the polar star, and in 1757 raised him to the honor of nobility; and his services were further acknowledged by the succeeding monarch, who in 1776 doubled his pension, and settled on him and

and his family a valuable portion of land. With an unparalleled ardor, after knowledge, Linnæus undertook to explore the barren and inhospitable deserts of Lapland, and through 10 degrees of latitude he exposed himself, generally on foot, to every sort of fatigue. He afterwards visited the mines of Sweden, and extended his researches to the natural productions of Dalecarlia. In 1735 he visited Denmark, Germany, and Holland, and the following year he came to England. He was received in this country with distinction, recommended by a flattering letter from Boerhaave; but it has been observed that sir Hans Sloane, to whom the introduction was made, did not pay him that respect and attention which his merits deserved, and this probably prevented the intended settlement of this immortal philosopher here. The return of Linnæus to Stockholm was a glorious era in the Swedish annals of literature. He promoted the establishment of the royal academy of sciences, and became its first president. This great man was seized in 1776 with an apoplexy, but it did not prove fatal, as he survived till 1778, when an ulceration of the urinary bladder put an end to his existence, 11th Jan. in his 71st year. To his sagacious discernment, science is indebted for the useful and familiar division of plants, of animals, of herbs, &c. into classes. To the most extensive knowledge he united the most indefatigable industry; and before the publication of his *Genera Plantarum*, he most minutely examined the characters of more than 8000 plants. His works are, *Systema Naturæ*, sistens tria regna Naturæ, 1735, folio, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1756 — *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 8vo. — *Hortus Cliffortianus*, folio — *Critica Botanica*, 8vo. — *Flora Laponica*, 8vo. — *Genera Plantarum, earumque Characteres Natur.* 8vo. — *Flora Suecica* — *Fauna Suecica*, 8vo. — *Flora Zeylanica*, 4to. — *Hortus Upsalienfis*, 8vo. — *Amœnitates Academicæ*, 5 vols. 8vo. — *Materia Medica*, 8vo. — *Animalium Specierum in Classes*, 8vo. — *Oratio de Incrementis Telluris Habitabilis*, 8vo. — *Nemesis divina* — *Plantæ Surinamenses*. His son *Charles*, the last survivor of the family, died 1783, aged 45, professor of medicine at Upsal.

LINT, Peter Van, a native of Antwerp, 1609, known as an historical and portrait painter. He studied in Italy, and painted there with great reputation, and afterwards returned to Antwerp. — His relation, *Hendrick Van*, was also a good painter. His landscapes near Rome were much admired. Two of his pieces are in lord Moira's collection.

LINTRUST, Severinus, bishop of Wiburg, Jutland, professor of divinity and eloquence at Copenhagen, was author of some theological works in Latin, and died 1732.

LINUS, St. successor of St. Peter at Rome, ranks among the martyrs of that celebrated city. Tertullian, it is to be observed, places St. Clement as next successor to Peter.

LIOTARD, John Stephen, a crayon painter, born at Geneva 1702. He studied at Paris, and afterwards at Rome, and for a short time visited England in the reign of George I. He then made a journey to the Levant, and adopted the manners and habits of

the east, which he relinquished upon marrying. He was in England in 1772, where he disposed of a large collection of pictures by auction. He was very correct in his paintings, but stiffness and formality were too visible. A fine head of him is preserved in Walpole's anecdotes. He died about 1780.

LIOTARD, Peter, a French botanist, born at Dauphiny. From an obscure peasant he became a soldier, but retired from the profession in consequence of a wound received at the siege of Mahon, and settled with his uncle, who was an herbalist at Grenoble. In this place the particular powers of his mind unfolded themselves. Though 40 he applied himself with such zeal and attention to botany, that he was made director of the public garden of Grenoble. He was the friend of Rousseau, and other learned men; and was so partial to Linnæus, that he knew the whole of his system of plants by heart. He died 1796.

LIPPI, Philip, a native of Florence, who from a Carmelite became a painter, and was surnamed the Old. He was a dissipated character, and died 1488, aged 67. In his style he imitated the manner of his master Masaccio. His son *Philip*, was also eminent as a painter, and died 1505, aged 45.

LIPPI, Lawrence, a native of Florence. He excelled as a painter in historical pieces and in portraits, and as a poet he possessed merit. His *Malmantile Raquittato*, under the assumed name of Pernoli Zipoli, is a burlesque performance, printed at Florence, 4to. 1688, and again edited 1731, with notes 4to. and Paris 1768, 12mo. He died 1664, aged 58.

LIPSIUS, Justus, a learned critic, born at Iscanum, between Brussels and Louvaine, 18th Oct. 1547. In his earliest years he displayed great powers of memory while at school at Brussels, at Aeth, at Cologne, and at the university of Louvaine, where he devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of belles lettres and ancient literature. At the age of 18 he published his "*Variarum Lectionum Libri tres*," which he dedicated to the general patron of letters, cardinal Granvellan; and therefore when he visited Rome in 1567, he was made secretary to that distinguished ecclesiastical, and for two years treated with the greatest respect and hospitality. After viewing the classical remains of ancient Rome, and exploring the contents of her rich libraries, he in 1569 returned to Louvaine. He afterwards went to Vienna, and being prevented from settling in his country, he stopped at Jena, where he was honored with a professorship. From Jena he determined to retire to solitude and study in his own native seat of Iscanum; but the tumults of war drove him away again to Louvaine, and from Louvaine he came to Leyden, where he lived 13 years till 1590. The remainder of life was spent at Louvaine, notwithstanding the flattering invitations and offers of patronage which he received from the pope, from the cardinals, and from the kings of France and Spain, and there he died 23d March, 1606, in his 59th year. Celebrated as a scholar, and respected as a critic, Lipsius was, in his conversation, his dress, and his appearance, far from prepossessing, but rather disagreeable and mean. In his religious opinions he was culpably inconsistent, without faith, and without honor. He

was born a Roman catholic, but he became a Lutheran at Jenà, again a catholic at Brabant, a Calvinist at Leyden, and again a bigoted catholic at Louvain. His last days indeed were clouded by disease, and weakness of understanding, but some parts of his conduct were long before ridiculous and puerile, and it could be scarcely credited, that the same man was at one time regardless of religion, and at another, so anxious to obtain the protection of the Virgin Mary, that he dedicated to her a silver pen, and a favorite gown, lined with fur. His works were published at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637, the most esteemed of which are a Commentary on Tacitus, much admired — His Orations, De Concordiâ, and on the Death of the Duke of Saxony — Electa — Saturnalia — De Militiâ Romanâ — Satira Menippæa — De Amphitheatris — De Rectâ Pronunciatione Lingvæ Latine, &c.

LIRON, *John*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Chartres, and died at Mans, 1749, aged 84. He was author of *Bibliothèque des Auteurs Chartrains* — *Les Annales de la Critique* — *Les Singularités Historiques & Littéraires*, 4 vols. 12mo. works of great merit.

LIS, *John Van der*, a painter, born at Oldenburgh. His pieces were generally on scriptural subjects, and on moral sports, and possessed great merit. He died 1629, aged 59. Another painter of that name, eminent in historical representations, was born at Breda, and the disciple of Cornelius Poelenberg.

LISLE, *Claude de*, a native of Vaucouleurs, in Lorraine, bred to the law, which he quitted to study geography. He excelled as a teacher of geographical knowledge, and had among his pupils, Orleans, afterwards regent of France. He wrote *Historical Relation of Siam*, 12mo. — *Introduction to Geography*, with a treatise on the Sphere, 2 vols. 12mo. — an *Abridgement of Universal History*, 7 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris, 1720, aged 76.

LISLE, *William de*, a French geographer, son of Claude, was born at Paris, 1675. His map of the world, published in 1699, recommended him so strongly, that he was elected into the academy of sciences. He was afterwards appointed geographer to the king, and instructed Lewis XV. himself, in geography, and wrote several works for his use. Scarce any respectable publication appeared without being decorated with his maps. He died of an apoplexy, 1726, when preparing a map of Malta, for Vertot's History.

LISLE, *Joseph Nicholas de*, an able astronomer, brother to William. He was born at Paris, and became by his celebrity, member of all the learned academies in Europe. He was in England 1724, and obtained, as he deserved, the friendship and admiration of Newton and Halley. In 1726 he was invited to Russia, and there he contributed greatly to the advancement of astronomy and geography, at the head of the observatory. At the age of 18 he made valuable observations on a total eclipse of the sun, but his greatest work is his *Memoirs of the History of Astronomy*, 2 vols. 4to. He returned from Petersburg in 1747, and died at Paris, 1768, aged 80.

LISLE, *sir George*, son of a London bookseller, learnt the art of war in Flanders, and distinguished himself in

the civil wars. At the last battle of Newbury, when it grew dark, he fought in his shirt, to render his person more conspicuous to his men, and in consequence of his valor he was knighted by the king in the field of battle. He bravely defended Colchester, in 1648, and when the town surrendered he was inhumanly ordered to be shot by the victorious republicans. He suffered with great intrepidity, 28th Aug. 1648.

LISOLA, *Francis de*, a native of Befançon, for four years ambassador in England, from the emperor Ferdinand III. and afterwards envoy extraordinary at Madrid. His work "Bouclier d'Etat & de Justice" on the ambitious views of Lewis XIV. was highly offensive to the French. He died 1677. Some of his letters and memoirs have also been published, 12mo.

LISTER, *Matthew*, president of the college of physicians, was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Oriel college. He studied physic abroad, and took his degree of M. D. at Basil, and afterwards became physician to Anne, James's queen, and to Charles I. who knighted him. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and died near Louth, Lincolnshire, 1657, aged 92.

LISTER, *Martin*, nephew of sir Matthew, was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1638, and educated under his uncle, who sent him to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow, 1660. He studied physic, and travelled abroad, and at his return home, 1670, he settled at York, where he acquired great reputation. He also devoted much of his time to the study of antiquities and natural history, and for his many valuable communications he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1684 he removed to London, and in 1698 attended the earl of Portland, when ambassador to the court of France. He published an account of his journey to Paris, which was ridiculed by Dr. King's *Journey to London*. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709, and died Feb. 1711-12. His other publications are about eight in number, on natural history, on shells, &c.

LITHGOW, *William*, a Scotchman, who travelled on foot over Europe, Asia, and Africa, where he met various adventures, of which he has given a curious but marvellous relation. At Malaga he was tortured by the inquisition, and on his return was presented to king James and his court, so mangled that he was carried on a feather bed into the royal presence. He applied to the Spanish ambassador Gondamar, and when deceived by him, he insulted him, and even struck him in the king's chamber, for which he was sent a prisoner for nine months, to the Marshalsea. His travels are now a scarce book. He informs his reader, that he has walked on foot, more than 36,000 miles. The better part of his travels appears in Morgan's "Phoenix Britannicus."

LITTLE, *William*, an English historian, born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1136. He is often called Naubrigensis, as he was a monk of Newborough abbey. His *History of England*, from the invasion of William the Conqueror, to 1197, in 5 books, is highly esteemed for accuracy, judicious arrangement, and veracity. There is preserved in Christ-church hospital, Abingdon, Berks, a MS. by *John Little*, which records various interesting

and curious particulars, concerning the abbey, and the history of that town.

LITTLEBURY, Isaac, an English divine, who published a translation of Herodotus. The work is well and faithfully executed, but without notes. The second edition in 2 vols. 8vo. appeared in 1720.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Thomas, an English judge, born at Frankley, Worcestershire. After a liberal education, he entered at the Inner Temple, and so ably distinguished himself, that Henry VI. appointed him steward of the court of the palace, and in 1455, king's serjeant, and a judge on the northern circuit. The troubles of the time did not lessen the public opinion of his integrity, Edward IV. granted him a pardon, and continued him in his offices, and afterwards made him one of the judges of the common pleas. In 1475 he was created knight of the bath, and died in a good old age, 23d Aug. 1481. He was buried in Worcester cathedral. He left three sons, *William, Richard, and Thomas*. The eldest son lived in splendor at Frankley, and died 1508. From him the present ennobled family are descended. The second was a lawyer of eminence, and it was for his use and instruction, that his father, in his old age, wrote his famous treatise on tenures and titles, first printed 1477, and often republished with Coke's commentary. The third son, *Thomas*, was knighted by Henry VII. for apprehending Lambert Simnel, the pretended earl of Warwick.

LITTLETON, John, a descendant of the Worcestershire Littletons, was known as an active member of parliament for his native county, in the 27th year of Elizabeth, but his attachment to Essex proved unfortunate. He was seized when that favorite was discarded from the protection of the queen, and being fined and condemned as a conspirator, he was saved with difficulty by the interference of sir Walter Raleigh, to whom he wrote an excellent letter. He died in prison, 1600. Several of his letters appear in the *Biographia Britannica*.

LITTLETON, Edward, a native of Shropshire, related to the Worcestershire family. He removed from Christ-church, Oxford, to the Inner Temple, and in 1628, distinguished himself in parliament as one of the members that appeared before the lords with the bill of rights. He was afterwards one of the managers in the impeachment of Buckingham, but notwithstanding his opposition to the court, he was made in 1639, chief justice of the common pleas, and the following year, lord keeper of the great seal, and a peer by the title of lord Littleton. In those turbulent times his partial adherence to the republican factions procured his dismissal from office, and he died at Oxford, 1645.

LITTLETON, Adam, a learned divine, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 8th Nov. 1627. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and in 1647 went as student to Christ-church, from which he was ejected the next year. Soon after he was usher at Westminster, and in 1658 was elected second master. In 1670 he was honored with the degree of D. D. by the university, in consequence of his merit, and four years after was made rector of Chelsea, and about that time obtained a grant from Charles II. to succeed Dr. Busby in Westminster school, to which, however, he did not succeed. He died 30th June, 1694, aged 67, and was buried in his

church, Chelsea, where a monument records his services to literature. He was in his private character a worthy and amiable man, and as a philologist and grammarian, he had few equals. He published "A Latin Dictionary" — *Elementa Religionis*, &c. — Sixty one sermons — *Seldon's Jani Anglorum*, &c. translated, and other works. He began, but did not live to complete a Greek Lexicon.

LITTLETON, Edward, an able divine and poet, educated at Eton, under Dr. Snape. In 1716 he went to king's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, and a man of genius. In 1720 he was made assistant at Eton, and seven years after was elected one of the fellows of the college, and presented to the living of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire. In 1730 he took the degree of L. L. D. and became chaplain to the king. He died 1734, and was buried at Maple Durham, leaving a widow and three daughters. He was not ambitious of appearing as an author. His "Discourses," 2 vols. were published for the benefit of his family, and his poems have occasionally been printed in miscellanies, particularly in *Dodley's*. His poem on the spider is much admired.

LIVIA, wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, afterwards married Augustus, and prevailed upon him to adopt her children. Some authors assert that she poisoned Augustus, to make room for her son Tiberius, who treated her with the highest disrespect. She died A. D. 29.

LIVINGSTON, John, a Scotch presbyter, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M. A. 1621. He was banished, 1663, from Scotland, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance, on account of his intolerable religious opinions; and he went to Holland, where he officiated at the Scots' chapel, Rotterdam. He died Aug. 9th, 1672, aged 69. He wrote letters from Leith to his parishioners at Ancrum, and other works.

LIVINIUS, or LIVINEUS, John, Latin translator of some of the works of Gregory Nazianzen, of Chrysostom, and other fathers, and editor of *Panegyrici Veteres*, 8vo. 1599, was a native of Dendermonde. He studied at Cologne, and distinguished himself as a Grecian. He was canon of Antwerp, and he died there 1599.

LIVIVS Andronicus, a Roman comic poet, whose plays are lost. He flourished 240 B. C.

LIVIVS, Titus, a celebrated Latin historian, born at Padua, and patronized by the emperor Augustus, who entrusted to him the education of his grandson Claudius. He died at Padua, A. D. 17, aged 67. The best edition of his valuable history, which has not descended whole to modern times, is by Crevier, 1735, 6 vols. 4to. It has been translated into English by Mr. Baker, in 6 vols. 8vo.

LLOYD, William, an English prelate, born 1627, at Tilehurst, Berks, where his father was rector. He was educated under his father, and in 1638 entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and the next year removed to a scholarship at Jesus, where he became fellow, 1646. He was afterwards, for some years tutor to the children of sir John Backhouse, and at the restoration was made prebendary of Rippon, Yorkshire. In 1666 he was made king's chaplain, and successively promoted to a prebend of Salisbury, the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading,

ing, the archdeaconry of Merioneth, deanery of Bangor, prebend of St. Paul's, and the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields. In 1680 he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688, for refusing to permit the publication of the royal declaration for liberty of conscience. He was a zealous promoter of the revolution, and in 1692 was translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and 1699 to Worcester. He died at Hartlebury castle, Aug. 30th, 1717, aged 91, and was buried in Fladbury church, near Evesham, where his son was rector. His publications were numerous, they consist of Tracts against Popery — Sermons — the History of the Government of the Church of Great Britain — a Dissertation on Daniel's 70 Weeks — a System of Chronology — a Harmony of the Gospel — a Chronological Account of the Life of Pythagoras, and other theological works.

LLOYD, *Robert*, an English poet educated at Westminster school, where his father, Dr. Pierfon Lloyd, was second master, and from thence elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was for some time usher of Westminster school, and during that time published "the Actor" 1760. a poem of great merit. His irregularities, however, obliged him to resign his situation in the school and he now depended for subsistence on the exertions of his pen. At last his imprudence and his debts lodged him in the Fleet prison, where he lived supported chiefly by the bounty of his steadfast friend the poet Churchill. The death of this liberal benefactor overwhelmed him with sorrow, and in less than a month he followed him to the grave. He died 15th Dec. 1764. He was the author of the "Capricious Lover" a comic opera, 8vo. and four other dramatic works. A partial collection of his works by Dr. Kenrick, appeared 2 vols. 8vo. 1774. His imitation of Theocritus has been much admired.

LLOYD, *Nicholas*, an English divine, author of an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, printed Oxford, 1670, folio. and in 4to. 1695. a work to which Hoffman, Moreri, other succeeding lexicographers are much indebted. This active and indefatigable scholar died 1680, aged 49, and was buried at St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, where he was rector.

LLYWARCH AP LLYWELYN, a Welsh bard whose poetical effusions possessing merit are preserved in the Welsh Archæologia. He flourished from 1160 to 1220.

LLYWARCH HEN, a Welsh poet, distinguished also as an able defender of his country against the Saxon invasion, in which it is said he lost 24 sons. He flourished about 630, and died in a cell at Llanvor, near Bala, aged 150. His poems, &c. have been collected by Mr. Owen.

LLYWELYN AP GRUFYDD, a Welsh prince who heroically resisted the invasion of Edward I., of England, but at last fell under the power of his superior antagonist, 1282, after a reign of 28 years. The independence of his country perished with him.

LLYWELYN AP JORWERTH, king of North Wales, after the deposition of his tyrannical uncle David Owen. He was a wise, active, and warlike prince, and died 1240 after a reign of 46 years.

LLYWELYN AP SITSYLT, a Welch prince, sove-

reign of South Wales and Powys, 998. He fell bravely fighting in battle 1021, after defeating Aulaff the Scotch invader, supported by the treacherous assistance of Hywil and Meredydd, sons of Edwian ap Einion.

LLYWELYN VARDD, a Welch poet, son of Cywyrd. Some of his pieces are preserved in the Welsh Archæologia. He flourished between 1130 and 1180.

LLYWELYN O LANGEWYDD or LLYWELYN SION, a Welsh bard of Glamorgan, who died 1616. His collections of the System of Bardism are valuable, as he was not only eminent himself, but frequently presided at the meetings of the bards.

LLYWELYN, *Thomas*, author of an History of the different editions of the Welsh Bible, in which he evinced great learning as a divine, and much judgment as a critic, died 1796.

LOBB, *Theophilus*, a native of London, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was eminent as a physician, and wrote some medical as well as theological tracts, and died 1763, aged 87.

LOBEL, *Matthias*, a native of Lisse, who studied at Montpellier, and devoted himself attentively to botany. After travelling through Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c. he came to England about 1570, and afterwards was nominated physician and botanist to James I. In the cultivation of his art he superintended lord Zouch's botanical garden at Hackney, and he wrote *Stirpium Adversaria*, London, 1570. — *Observationes, seu Stirpium Historiæ*, &c. fol. 1576. — *Dilucidæ Simplicium Medicament. Explicationes*, &c. He died 1616, aged 78.

LOBINEAU, *Guy Alexis*, a French Benedictine monk, born at Rennes 1667. He is eminently known by his works, the History of Britany, 2 vols. folio. — of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors, 12mo. — a History of Paris, 5 vols. folio. — the Saints of Britany, folio. — a translation of Polybius. He died 1727. He also translated some of the plays of Aristophanes.

LOBKOWITZ, *Boleslaus de Hassenstein, baron de*, a Bohemian nobleman, who after visiting various countries and distinguishing himself as a negotiator and as a warrior, entered the ecclesiastical profession, and died 1510. His Latin poems appeared at Prague, 1563 and 1570, and possess merit.

LOBO, *Jerome*, a jesuit of Lisbon, who went as a missionary to the east. He wrote a very interesting account of his travels into Abyssinia, in Portuguese, translated into French by Le Grand, and from French into English by Dr. Johnson. Lobo at his return was made rector of the college of Coimbra, Portugal, and died 1678, aged 85.

LOBO, *Rodrigues Francis*, a Portuguese poet, born at Leiric, in Estremadura. His "Euphrosyne" a comedy is very popular in Portugal. He wrote besides other poems, printed 1721 in folio.

LOCKART, *Alexander*, a lawyer born at Carnwath, near Edinburgh. He was a member of the Scotch parliament, and violently opposed the union, and also the Hanoverian succession, after which he retired to his country house and wrote his Memoirs of Scotland, published 1714, London. He fell in a duel 1732, aged 57.

LOCKE, *John*, an illustrious philosopher, born 1632

at Wrington, near Bristol, of a respectable family. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1651 was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took regularly his degrees in arts. Already distinguished by his great proficiency in polite literature, he now applied himself to physic, but though he obtained some reputation at Oxford, he soon found his constitution inadequate to the fatigues of the profession and gladly accepted the office of secretary to sir William Swan, sent envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, 1664. Two years after he became acquainted with lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, and not only by curing him of a dangerous abscess in the breast, but by the intelligence of his conversation, and the great powers of his mind, he deserved and obtained his lasting friendship. At the recommendation of this noble patron he relinquished medicine for the study of politics, and of civil and ecclesiastical history, and soon after employed himself in drawing up constitutions for the government of Carolina, of which his friend, now chancellor of the exchequer, and other lords, had obtained a grant from the crown. In 1672 on the elevation of Shaftesbury to the office of lord chancellor, Locke was made his secretary of the presentations, but on the disgrace of his patron the next year he lost his appointment, though he still continued secretary to the board of trade, where the earl was a commissioner, and enjoyed it with an annexed salary of 500l. per year till the dissolution of the commission in 1674. Soon after he went to Montpellier, for the benefit of his health as he was apprehensive of a consumptive attack, and here he devoted himself partly to medical pursuits, and to the composition of his *Essay on Human Understanding*, till in 1679 his patron raised to be president of the council recalled him home. His prospects of preferment were transitory, the earl in six months was disgraced and imprisoned, and, in 1682 escaped for fear of being prosecuted for high treason, to Holland, where Locke, equally faithful to him in adversity as in prosperity, followed him. There, by his intercourse with some suspected person after the death of his patron, the exiled philosopher drew upon himself the resentment of the government; he was not only removed from his studentship at Christ-church, which he had hitherto kept as an honorable literary retreat, but he was accused by the English envoy before the States General, and his person claimed as guilty of treasonable correspondence in favor of Monmouth's invasion. Thus persecuted Locke concealed himself for 12 months, devoting his time to literary labors, and two years after, when he returned to England in consequence of the revolution, he published his celebrated essay which had engaged him nine years in the composition. As he was considered a sufferer for political opinions, he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, worth 200l. a-year, and he was offered the honorable office of envoy to some foreign courts, but this he declined, ambitious only after that tranquillity and retirement, which he found in the friendly invitations of sir Francis and lady Masham at Oates. In 1695 he was prevailed upon to accept the place of commissioner of trade and plantations, for which he was so well qualified by information and knowledge, but this he resigned five years after, on account of the

delicate state of his health, which did not permit him with safety to breathe the air of the capital. The latter part of life was usefully employed in the exertion of his talents on political subjects, and also in reading and commenting with all the zeal and humility of a true christian on the holy scriptures. With nothing to disturb the serenity of his mind he found himself happy in the retirement which he had chosen, and in the society of lady Masham, a woman of superior virtue, of great information, and of contemplative habits of mind, whose son had the happiness to be educated and improved under the eye, and in the principles of her illustrious friend. Thus situated in the hospitable mansion of Oates, as if in his own house, he saw the gradual approach of death with calmness and resignation. Seeing his legs swell he became sensible that dissolution was not distant, and after receiving the sacrament with fervor and piety, he told his sorrowing friend, lady Masham, that he had lived long enough, that he thanked God for having passed his days so happily, and that life appeared to him mere vanity. He expired with little pain, 28th Oct. 1704, in his 73d year, and was buried in the church at Oates, where a decent monument, with an inscription written by himself, marks the spot. His works are, besides the *Essay in 2 vols. 8vo.* — *Letters on Toleration, 4to.* — *treatise on Civil Government, 8vo.* — *Thoughts concerning Education, 12mo.* — *Considerations on lowering the Interest, and raising the Value of Money* — *Reasonableness of Christianity, 8vo.* — *Posthumous works, &c.* — *Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles, 4to.* — *letters, &c.* all which have been edited together, 3 vols. folio, and 9 vols. 8vo. On the character of this great and good man little need be said. The virtues and the charities of human nature he possessed in the highest degree, and as a philosopher, a christian, a politician, and a man, he claims the first rank in the admiration and in the homage of posterity. With judicious taste and becoming simplicity, queen Caroline erected in her pavilion at Richmond, his bust with those of Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, as the four principal philosophers of which England may boast with real pride and satisfaction when she enumerates her departed heroes.

LOCKER, *John*, an English gentleman of a respectable family in Middlesex. He was educated at Merchant Taylors', and Merton college, Oxford, and then entered at Gray's Inn, where he occupied the same chambers which lord Bacon once had. When called to the bar he became a commissioner of bankrupts, and held other offices. He devoted much of his time to the cultivation of literature, and he was a perfect master of the Greek, and also of the modern Greek, which he acquired by the conversation of a poor native of the Morea, whom he found by accident destitute and begging in the streets of London, and whom he and Dr. Mead liberally patronised. He was an enthusiastic admirer of lord Bacon, some of whose papers he carefully collected for publication, which he communicated to Dr. Birch, and Mr. Mallet. He wrote a preface to Voltaire's *Charles XII.* and translated the two first books, and Dr. Jebb the rest. He died much regretted, May, 1760, nearly a year after the death of his lady, a descendant of bishop Stillingfleet, by whom he had nine children.

LOCKMAN, John, author of *Rosalinda*, a musical drama, 1740, and of *David's Lamentations*, an oratorio, was one of the compilers of the *General Dictionary*, and also concerned in "*Blainville's Travels*." He died 2d Feb. 1771, much respected.

LOCKYER, Nicholas, a native of Somersetshire, chaplain to Cromwell, and provost of Eton under his usurpation. As he was a nonjuror he was ejected at the restoration from this provostship, and the livings of St. Benet's Sheerhog, and St. Pancras, Soperlane. He wrote some theological tracts, and died 1684.

LODEROG, Regner, a celebrated king of Denmark, at the beginning of the 9th century. He was a warrior, and also a poet, but his poems breathe nothing but wild fanaticism, and religious phrenzy.

LODGE, Thomas, a learned physician, educated at Oxford, according to Wood. He afterwards studied medicine at Avignon where he took his doctor's degree, and at his return was incorporated at Cambridge. He settled in London where he acquired an extensive practice, especially among the Roman catholics, of whose persuasion he was. He died 1625, much respected. He wrote *Wounds of Civil War*, a tragedy 1594, 4to. — *Looking Glass for London*, and for England, a tragicomedy 1598. in which and in other pieces attributed to him, he is said to have been assisted by Robert Green.

LOEWENDAL, Ulric Frederic Woldemar, count de, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as an officer in the service of Poland, and afterwards of Denmark against Sweden. He next entered into the imperial army, and displayed his bravery at the battle of Peterwaradin, the sieges of Temeswar, and Belgrade, and in the other exploits of that celebrated war. Augustus king of Poland, sensible of his merits, made him field marshal, and inspector general of the Saxon infantry, and he afterwards obtained the chief command of the Russian forces. From Russia he passed into the French service, and was particularly distinguished at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745, and at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, 16th Sep. 1747, hitherto regarded as impregnable. The French king acknowledged his meritorious services by raising him to the rank of field marshal. He died 1755, aged 55.

LOGAN, Frederic, baron de, a German poet of considerable merit, whose epigrams and other pieces have been edited by Lessing, and Ramler. He died 1655, aged 51.

LOGAN, John, a native of Mid-Lothian, in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and made minister of South Leith 1770. He distinguished himself as a writer, and as a poet, and died in London 1788, aged about 40. His works are the *Philosophy of History* from his lectures delivered at Edinburgh 1781 — *Runnede*, a tragedy, refused at Covent-garden, on account of some political allusions to the times, but acted with great applause at Edinburgh — *Poems*, of which the second edition appeared in 1782. — and *Review of the Principal Charges against Mr. Hastings*, for which his publisher in London, Stockdale, was tried and acquitted.

LOGES, Mary Bruneau, a French lady of the protestant persuasion. She was much admired for her wit

and genius, not only by Balzac, Malherbe, and other learned men; but the king of Sweden, the duke of Orleans, &c. She had by her husband, who was a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, nine children, but though called the tenth muse, and a divinity on earth, she left none of her poetical productions behind her.

LOHENSTEIN, Daniel Gaspard de, a learned German, born at Nimptsch, Silesia. He wrote some dramatic pieces — *Arminius*, a historical romance, 2 vols. 4to. — *Poetical Reflections on Isaiah's 53d chapter*, &c. He died 1683, aged 45.

LOIR, Nicholas, a painter born at Paris 1624. He was disciple to Le Brun, but though possessed of genius, he did not excel in any particular branch. He painted landscapes, figures, &c. and assisted in the completion of the paintings of the palace of the Thuilleries. He died professor of the academy of painting. His son *Alexis*, was an able engraver.

LOKMAN, an Abyssinian prophet, said to have been sold as a slave among the Israelites in the reign of David and Solomon. His wisdom, and the good sense, and striking morality of his fables are so like those of *Æsop*, that he is considered by some authors as the same personage. He has been esteemed by the ancients as an extraordinary character, so that Mahomet has inserted a chapter in the Koran, with his name, where he introduces God saying, we heretofore bestowed wisdom on Lokman. He is said to have lived 300 years, and to have been buried near Jerusalem. A translation of his fables was published by Galland, at Paris, 1724.

LOLLARD, Walter, the founder of the sect of the Lollards, was according to some an Englishman. His opinions were first disseminated in Germany, 1315, and afterwards were preached by him in Piedmont, and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne, 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that mass, baptism, and extreme unction were superfluous, they renounced obedience to civil and ecclesiastical magistrates, and persuaded themselves that god did not punish faults committed on the earth.

Lom, Jossu Van, a physician, born at Buren, Guelderland 1500. He practised at Tournay, and Bruges, and died 1562. His works written in elegant and polished Latin, all on medical subjects, were published at Amsterdam, 3 vols. 12mo. 1745.

LOMAZZO, John Paul, a native of Milan, known as an ingenious landscape and portrait painter. He also wrote an Italian treatise on Painting, 4to. 1585. — and *Idea del Tempio della Pittura*, 1590, 4to. and died 1598, aged 40.

LOMBARD, Peter, called Master of the Sentences, was born at Novara, in Lombardy, and educated at Paris. He was for some time tutor to Philip son of Lewis le Gros, king of France, and so universally respected, that upon the death of the archbishop of Paris he was placed in his room. He died four years after 1164. His work of the Sentences is divided into four books, and has been ably commented upon by succeeding divines. He wrote also Commentaries on the Psalms, and on St. Paul's epistles.

LOMBARD, John Lewis, a native of Strasburg, bred up to the law, but by nature formed for military affairs. He became, in 1748 professor of artillery, at the military school

school of Metz, and afterwards in 1759, at Auxonne, and died 1st April, 1794, aged 71. He wrote *Table du Tir des Canons & des Obusiers*, 8vo. — *Memoire a l'Usage des Officiers d'Artillerie de France*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Traité du Mouvement des Projectiles*, 8vo. — *Instruction sur la Manœuvre & le Tir du Cannon de Bataille*, 8vo. — besides Robins' *Principles of Gunnery* translated into French.

LOMBART, *Lambert*, a native of Liege, who studied painting in Germany, France, and Italy, and afterwards settled in his native country, where he acquired reputation, and died 1565, aged 59. He excelled also as an architect. His life was published by Hubert Goltzius.

LOMENIE, *Henry Augustus, count de Brienne*, son of Anthony Lomenie, for some time French ambassador in England, and secretary of state, who died 1638, succeeded to the honors of his father in the service of Lewis XIV. He died 1666, aged 71, and his memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 1719, 3 vols. 12mo.

LOMENIE, *Henry Lewis, count de Brienne*, son of the above, was also his successor in his high offices. The loss of his wife whom he tenderly loved, had such effect upon his understanding that, to the prudence and sagacity of the statesman unhappily succeeded the extravagance of a deranged lunatic. He was consequently dismissed from power and confined. During his confinement and lucid intervals, he wrote *Memoirs of his own Life*, 3 vols. folio, — *Satires and Odes* — an account of his Travels, and other things. He died much respected and lamented 1698, aged 56.

LOMENIE DE BRIENNE, *Stephen Charles de*, a French prelate of the same family, born at Paris 1727. He was in 1760 made bishop of Condom, archbishop of Toulouse 1764, and then removed to Sens. Respected as a prelate, hostile to abuses, and friendly to reform, he became by the intrigues of Vermont, whom he had recommended as confessor to the queen, a cardinal, and the prime minister of Lewis XVI. but the expectations formed of his abilities were unhappily disappointed. He caused the disgrace of Calonne, but followed his steps of government, and politics, and his weakness, and his impotent disputes with the parliament of Paris, rapidly contributed to the French revolution. He quitted, at last, a station to which he was unequal, and by sending back his cardinal's hat to the pope, at the beginning of the revolution, he acquired a little popularity. He died at Sens, 16th Feb. 1798.

LOMONOZOF, a Russian poet of merit, born 1711. He was son of a fishmonger, at Kolmogori, but despising this humble occupation, and inflamed with the love of literature by reading the Song of Solomon, in the translation of Pototski, he fled from the protection of his father, to a monastery of Moscow, where he studied the learned languages. He so distinguished himself, that he was in 1736 sent at the expence of the imperial academy of sciences, to Marburg, in Hesse Cassel, where for four years he applied himself to grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy, under Wolf, and afterwards studied chemistry, under Henckel, at Freyberg. In 1741 he returned to Russia, and became professor of chemistry in the imperial academy. In 1744 he was raised by the emperors to the rank of counsellor of state, but unfortu-

nately died that year, April 4th, aged 54. As a writer, Lomonozof is deservedly esteemed by his countrymen, as the polisher of their language. His poetical compositions are particularly valuable for their originality, sublimity of sentiment, and their animated diction. As the respectable imitator of Pindar, he ranks very high, and the appellation of father of Russian poetry is becomingly bestowed upon him. His works have been published in 3 vols. containing 10 sacred, and 19 panegyric odes, and other poetical pieces, idyls, tragedies, &c. besides passages translated from Cicero, Lucian, Erasmus, Ælian, Homer, Ovid, Virgil, and others, besides treatises on philosophical subjects. He published also, "Annals of the Russian Sovereigns," and Ancient History of Russia, from the origin of the nation to 1504.

LONGDE, *Francis Richard de la*, a French poet of considerable merit, born at Caen. He wrote also some pieces on history, morals, and antiquity, and died 1765, aged 80.

LONG, *James le*, a priest of the oratory, born at Paris, 1665. He was professor in several colleges, and was elected librarian of St. Honoré, at Paris, where he died 1721. He was well skilled in ancient and modern languages, and in mathematics and philosophy. His chief works are *Bibliotheca Sacra*, 2 vols. folio, 1723 — *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, folio — a Historical Discourse on the Polyglott Bibles, 8vo.

LONG, *Roger, D. D.* master of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, Lowndes' professor of astronomy, and rector of Cherry Hinton, Huntingdonshire, and Bradwell, Essex, was a native of Norfolk. He is celebrated as an able astronomer, as his "Treatise on Astronomy," 2 vols. 4to. fully proves. He wrote besides, an answer to Dr. Gally's pamphlet on "Greek Accents," and some sermons. He also invented a curious machine, which represented the zodiac, the meridians, and other circles, and all the constellations and stars visible at Cambridge, on plates of iron. The machine is in the form of a globe, 18 feet in diameter, in which 30 persons may conveniently sit, and is easily turned by means of a winch. Dr. Long, equally known as a pleasant and facetious companion, died Dec. 16th, 1770, aged 91. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, 1737.

LONG, *Thomas, B. D.* an able divine, born at Exeter, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He was author of an history of Donatists, 8vo. — Examination of Hale's Treatise on Schism, 8vo. — History of Popish and Fanatical Plots and Conspiracies, 8vo. — Life of Julian, 8vo. — Vindication of Charles's Claim to be the Author of the Eikon Basilice, &c. He obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, but lost it at the revolution, for refusing to take the oaths to king William. He died 1700, aged about 79.

LONGBEARD, *William*, a priest of great abilities, which he employed against the government. By his eloquence he assembled a large mob in the reign of Richard I. and by calling himself the saviour of the poor, he threatened the royal authority with destruction. After for some time heading a lawless populace, he fled for refuge, into St. Mary-le-bonne church, where he was at last overpowered, and then, with nine of his associates, torn to pieces by horses, and hung on a gallows, 1196.

LON

LONGPIERRE, Hilary Bernard de, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 1658. He translated into verse, Anacreon, Theocritus, Sappho, Bion & Moschus, and was author of some idylls, and of tragedies after the Greek model, such as Medea, Electra & Sesostris, the two first of which appeared on the stage. He died 1727.

LONGINUS, Dionysius, a native of Athens, celebrated as a philosopher and critic. After teaching philosophy and rhetoric at Athens, he was invited to become tutor to the children of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. When the fortunes of Zenobia were ruined, the conqueror Aurelian cruelly ordered the philosopher to be put to death, 273 A. D. His valuable treatise on the Sublime was best edited by Toup, 1778, and translated by Dr. Smith.

LONGLAND, John, a native of Henley, Oxfordshire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was in 1505 appointed principal of Magdalen hall, in 1514 made dean of Salisbury, and seven years after bishop of Lincoln. It is said that he recommended and enforced the necessity of a divorce between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died 1547. His works appeared in fol. 1532.

LONGOMONTANUS, Christian, the son of a poor laborer, who became an eminent astronomer, and was born at Longomontanum, in Denmark, 1562. His genius was seen and fostered by the minister of his parish, and after spending his time in deep study, and in following the plough, he went without the knowledge of his friends, to Wiburg, at the age of 15, and there maintained himself by his labor, that he might enjoy more independently the opportunity of study. He was afterwards at Copenhagen, and then became the companion, and the friend of Tycho Brahe for eight years. In 1600 he left this beloved master, and after visiting the spots where Copernicus had made his observations on the stars, he came to Copenhagen, and was in 1605 nominated professor of mathematics in the university, where he died, 1647. He published "Astronomia Danica," folio — *Systema Mathematicum*, 8vo. — *Problemata Geometrica*, 4to. — *Disputatio Ethica, de Animæ Humanæ Morbis*, 4to.

LONGUEIL, Gilbert de, a physician of Utrecht. He wrote Remarks on Plautus, Ovid, Nepos, Cicero, Val-la, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. — a Greek and Latin Lexicon — a Dialogue on Birds, with their Greek, Latin, and German Names — besides translations of some of Plutarch's lesser works. He died 1543, aged 36.

LONGUEIL, Christopher de, an able scholar, born at Malines, 1490. He was highly favored by Lewis XII. of France, and by pope Leo X. who engaged him to write against Luther. He wrote besides Latin Commentaries on Pliny's Plants, Observations on the Civil Law, &c. He died at Padua, 1522, aged 34.

LONGUERUE, Lewis Dufour de, a French abbé, born at Charleville, 1652. He was so early distinguished for application, that at the age of four he was seen and admired by Lewis XIV. as he passed through Charleville. This very learned and amiable man died 1732, aged 80. He wrote a Latin Dissertation on Tatian, 8vo. 1700 — an Historical Description of France, folio, 1719 — *Annales Arfacidarum*, 4to. 1732 — Remarks on Wolfey's Life — a Dissertation on Transubstantiation, &c.

LOR

LONGUEVAL, James, a French jesuit, born at Peronne. He studied at Amiens and Paris, and wrote History of the French Church, 10 vols. — Dissertation on Miracles — a Treatise on Schism, &c. He died at Paris, 1735, aged 55.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist, author of four pastorals, and of the Loves of Daphnis and Chloe, edited 1660, 4to.

LONI, Alexander, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He imitated with success the style of his master Carlo Dolce, and died 1702, aged 47.

LONICERUS, John, a learned German, born at Orlern, Germany. He was professor of languages at Marburg, where he died 1569, aged 70. He compiled a Greek and Latin Lexicon, begun by Melancthon and Camerarius, and published Dioscorides, and other Greek writers.

LONICERUS, Adam, son of the above, was a sagacious physician, who died at Frankfort, 1586. He was author of *Methodus Rei Herbariæ*, 4to. — *Historia Naturalis Plantarum, Animalium & Metallorum*, 2 vols. folio — *Explicatio Corporis Humani Affectuum* — *Hortus Sanitatis*, &c.

LOON, Theodore Van, a native of Brussels, whose excellent paintings adorn the churches and public buildings of Rome, and of Venice. He was born 1630.

LOREDANO, John Francis, a senator of Venice; learned and ingenious, author of a Life of Adam — History of the Kings of Cyprus — some comedies, &c. collected in 6 vols. 12mo. He was born 1606, but the time of his death is not known.

LORENZETTI, Ambrogio, a painter of Siena, disciple to Giotto, and the first who painted with success, rain, storms, and the effect of winds. He died 1350, aged 83.

LORENZINI, Lawrence, a native of Florence, eminent as a mathematician. He was the pupil of Viviani, and was recommended for his abilities to the service of Ferdinand, son of the grand duke Cosmo III; but some unfortunate circumstance in his conduct, procured his imprisonment in the tower of Volterra. During his confinement of 20 years, he devoted himself to his mathematical studies, and wrote his 12 books on conical and cylindrical sections, in Latin. He died 1721, aged 69.

LORIT, Henry, or **GLAREANUS**, from Glaris in Switzerland, where he was born, studied at Cologne, Basil, and Paris. He was the friend of Erasmus, and labored much for the advancement of literature. He died 1563, aged 75. He wrote various dissertations; notes, &c. on classical subjects, and on ancient authors.

LORME, Philibert de, master of the works to the French king, was born at Lyons. He is the architect of the palaces of the Thuilleries and Le Louvre, and other public buildings, which he adorned with great taste and judgment. Though exposed to the satire of the poet Ronsard, he long enjoyed the patronage of the French court, and died 1557. He wrote ten books of architecture, folio, &c.

LORME, John de, a French physician, born at Moulins, 1544. He studied at Montpellier, where he took his degrees, and practised at Forez, and afterwards became physician to Louisa of Lorraine, wife of Henry III. and to Mary de Medicis, and other branches of the

LOT

the royal family. He was universally esteemed, and in his old age, retired to his native place, where he died, 1634, aged 90.

LORME, Charles de, son of the above, was born 1587, and became physician to Lewis XIII. He was fond of literature, which he cultivated with success, and he spared no expence to discover the truth in his experiments and researches. He acquired great celebrity and equal opulence, and died much respected, 1678, aged 91. He was the promoter of a particular ptisan, called "red broth" which proved of great service to thousands. He published "*Laureæ Apollinaris*," 8vo.

LORRAINE, Robert le, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris, Nov. 1666. His chef d'œuvre, is his *Galatea* which he composed when admitted into the academy of sculpture, 1701. He died governor of the academy, June 1st, 1743. He was the intimate friend of the learned of his time, and his statues adorned the gardens of Versailles, Marli, &c.

LORRAINE, Charles of, cardinal and archbishop of Rheims, son of the first duke of Guise, was born 1525. His great abilities were meanly prostituted to the worst purposes of ambition, the love of power and of money. His influence in the reigns of Henry II. and of Francis II. was almost unlimited, and to his intrigues the war of Italy is totally attributed. He was a man of great eloquence, which he displayed at the council of Trent, and at the conference at Poissy. He died 1574.

LORRIS, William de, author of the "*Romance of the Rose*," in imitation of Ovid's *Art of Love*, and other things, was a poet of considerable merit. He died about 1620. The best edition of the *Romance* is Lenglet's, Amsterdam, 1736, 3 vols. 12mo.

LORRY, Anne Charles, a French physician, born at Crofne, near Paris. He is well known for his *Latin Treatises on Melancholy*, and its Affections, 2 vols. 8vo. and on the Use of Aliments. He wrote besides a treatise on Cutaneous Diseases, 4to. and edited Dr. Mead's works, &c. He died 1783, aged 58.

LOSA, Isabella, a native of Cordova, so illustrious for her knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, that she was honored with the degree of D. D. When she became a widow she took the habit of St. Clair, and went to Italy, and founded there the hospital of Loretto, where she ended her days in the bosom of devotion and benevolence, 5th March, 1546, aged 73.

LOT, son of Haran, was the nephew of Abraham, with whom he was brought up, and from whom he separated on account of the number of their respective flocks, and the quarrels which arose between their shepherds. He settled at Sodom, from whence he was carried away captive by the king of Edom, till Abraham set him and all his possessions at liberty. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, God, out of mercy to Abraham, spared Lot, and sent an angel to remove him from the sinful city. Lot, with his wife and two daughters, left Sodom before it was destroyed, but his wife, by looking back contrary to the command of God, was changed into a pillar of salt. His two daughters, by intoxicating him in a cave, where they had taken refuge, defiled him, and from this incestuous intercourse they had the one, Moab, and the other, Ammon, the progeni-

LOU

tors of those two nations which proved so inimical to the Israelites.

LOTEN, John, a Dutch painter, who lived in England. His landscapes were much admired, especially where he represented storms and showers of rain, with trees torn up, and cattle running for shelter. His *Views of the Alps*, and his craggy rocks, had also great beauty. He died in London, 1681.

LOTHAIRE I. son of Lewis the Debonnaire, was partner on the throne of Germany with his father, 817, and made king of Lombardy three years after. Ungrateful for the confidence and kindness of his father, he revolted against him, and seizing his person, confined him in a monastery at Soissons. This cruel conduct roused against him his brothers, Charles and Lewis, but though a reconciliation took place after the death of the old emperor, the three brothers appeared in arms against each other. The bloody battle of Fontenai, 841, in which 100,000 men are said to have perished, seemed indecisive, but at last a truce was effected between the unnatural brothers, and the treaty of Verdun, in 843, settled their respective rights. Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and the provinces between the Rhine, the Rhone, the Saone, the Maese, and the Scheldt, whilst the rest of the French dominions was partitioned between Lewis and Charles. Ten years after this settlement, Lothaire, dissatisfied with the cares of government, abdicated the crown to retire to a monastery in Ardennes, where he died, six days after his assumption of the monkish habit, 28th Sept. 885. He was buried at Prum. He left three sons, *Lewis, Charles*, and *Lothaire*, among whom he divided his possessions.

LOTHAIRE II. duke of Saxony, son of Gerhard, count of Supplemberg, was elected king of Germany, 1125, after the death of Henry IV. and crowned emperor at Rome, 1135. As he killed the feet of Innocent II. who crowned him, the popes assumed in consequence, a sovereign right over the German empire. He died 4th Dec. 1137, at Bretten, near Trent, leaving no issue.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, son of Lewis IV. succeeded his father 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II. and permitted him to hold Lorraine as a fief of the French crown. He died at Compiègne, 2d March, 986, in consequence of poison, said to be administered by his wife Emma, daughter of Lothaire, king of Italy.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, son of the emperor Lothaire I. abandoned his wife Thietberga, to marry his mistress, Valdrade. Though this measure was countenanced and approved by the councils of Metz and of Aix la Chapelle, yet the pope Nicholas I. had the spirit to interfere in favor of the injured queen, and compelled, by the influence of his spiritual power, the obedient Lothaire to quit his favorite mistress, for his lawful wife. Lothaire afterwards assisted his brother Lewis I. and pope Adrian II. against the Saracens in Italy, in hopes of obtaining a divorce from his wife, but he was unsuccessful. He died at Placentia, of a violent fever, 7th Aug. 869.

LOUIS I. surnamed the Debonnaire or Feeble, son of Charlemagne and Hildegard, was born 778, and proclaimed king of France and emperor of the West 814. Instead of strengthening his power by union, he

he weakened it by division, and by making his eldest son Lothaire his associate in the empire, and the two others Pepin and Louis kings of Aquitaine and Bavaria, he permitted different interests to prevail in his dominions. Bernard king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, displeased with the elevation of Lothaire to the throne, took up arms in 818, and was immediately met in the field by Louis, but instead of fighting, the Italian troops fled, and their unfortunate leader threw himself at the feet of his conqueror. Louis refused to spare his suppliant, and he caused his eyes to be put out, an operation which proved fatal. This cruel punishment, inflicted also on some of the partizans of the unhappy Bernard, so offended the clergy and the people, that Louis was restored to the good opinion of his subjects only by doing public penance. His sons afterwards, too sensible of his weakness, rebelled against him and succeeded in withdrawing all his troops from his standard, so that the deserted monarch threw himself into the power of his unnatural children in the plains of Rotleub. Here, instead of compassion, he met with indignity; he was not only imprisoned in a monastery, but obliged to perform public penance at Soissons as a most atrocious delinquent. In sharing the spoils, however, the new kings quarrelled, and Louis by another revolution was drawn from his confinement again to fill the throne, but he died soon after in an island of the Rhine, above Mentz, 20th June, 840, aged 62.

LOUIS II. the Young, eldest son of Lothaire I. was made king of Italy 844, and in 855 succeeded to the imperial throne. He was a virtuous and benevolent monarch, brave, yet not fond of war, and only anxious to maintain the dignity of the throne, the public prosperity, and the due execution of the laws. He died without male issue, 13th Aug. 875.

LOUIS III. surnamed the Blind, was son of Boson king of Provence, by Ermengarde daughter of Louis the Younger, and he succeeded to the throne of his father 890, at the age of 10. He twice defeated Berenger, who disputed with him the succession to the empire, and was crowned at Rome by Benedict IV. but soon after he suffered himself to be surprized by his rival at Verona, who cruelly put out his eyes, and sent him to Provence, where he died 934.

LOUIS IV. called the Child, succeeded his father the emperor Arnold in 900, though only seven years old. His reign was a scene of desolation and civil war. His dominions were invaded by the Hungarians whose violence, though repeatedly repressed by large sums of money, at last obliged the timid monarch to fly. He died at Ratibon, 21st Jan. 911. He was the last emperor of Germany of the Carolingian race, and though the laws had settled the succession in the descendants of Charlemagne, such is the effect of revolutions, the imperial crown afterwards became elective.

LOUIS V. called the Fourth by those who exclude the short reign of the infant Louis, from the list of emperors, was son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria, by Matilda daughter of Rodolphus I. and he was elected emperor at Frankfort 1314. His elevation was disputed by some of the electors, who declared Frederic the Fair, son of Albert I. emperor, and con-

secrated him at Cologne, and this unhappy division produced a civil war. After various skirmishes however, Louis proved victorious, and Frederic, after an imprisonment of three years, renounced his claims to the throne, to recover his liberty. This decision displeased the pope, John XXII. who declared the empire vacant, but Louis no way intimidated, appealed from the pontiff to a general council, and at last retorting injury for injury, he caused Peter de Corbiere to be elected pope in the room of his enemy. These divisions were still fomented by the conduct of five of the electors who at the instigation of Clement VI. the new pope, chose Charles of Luxemburg, marquis of Moravia, to fill the throne; but when a new civil war threatened the happiness of Germany, Louis was killed by a fall from his horse in hunting, 11th Oct. 1347.

LOUIS I. king of France, *vid.* LOUIS I. the Debonnaire.

LOUIS II. the Stammerer, was son of Charles the Bald, and succeeded as king of Aquitaine in 867, and to his father as king of France 877. He was a weak prince, and to ensure tranquillity he yielded up Provence to Boson who created himself king. He died at Compiègne, 10th April, 879, aged 35, leaving three sons, Louis and Carloman who divided his kingdom among themselves, and Charles a posthumous son, called afterwards Charles the Simple.

LOUIS III. son of Louis II. shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union, and ably defended himself against the attacks of his enemies. Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire was defeated, Boson was checked in his plans of aggrandizement, and the Normans were routed in the famous battle of Vimeu. Louis died 4th Aug. 882, without children, and Carloman became sole monarch.

LOUIS IV. surnamed Transmarine because he resided 13 years in England, was son of Charles the Simple and succeeded Raoul as king of France 936. He was engaged in war with Richard duke of Normandy, and was taken prisoner, but the year after restored to liberty on condition of leaving his antagonist in peaceful possession of Normandy, and of yielding Laon to Hugh le Blanc. In a subsequent war Laon was recovered, but the king soon after was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting. He died 10th Sep. 954, aged 38, and was succeeded by his son Lothaire.

LOUIS V. surnamed the Lazy, succeeded his father Lothaire 986. He seized upon Rheims, and was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, to the relief of the count of Barcelona when he was perfidiously poisoned by his queen Blanche, 21st May, 987. He was the last of the second race of the Carolingian kings, and though the crown at his decease belonged to his uncle Charles duke of Lower Lorraine, he was on account of his unpopularity among the French rudely dispossessed, and Hugh Capet the most powerful of the French dukes was elected king.

LOUIS VI. called the Big, son of Philip I. and Bertha, succeeded to the throne 1108. His reign was disturbed by war, and not only foreign enemies invaded his dominions, but he had much to dread from the ambition

ambition and the factious spirit of his nobles who each wished to establish themselves into independent princes. His quarrels with Henry I. of England were numerous and frequent, about the possession of Normandy, but these differences did not prevent his attention to the interests of his kingdom. He died at Paris 1st Aug. 1137, aged 57. He was a wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, and impartial as a public magistrate. His judicious and humane regulations in the government of the people were suggested and improved by the advice of his faithful minister Suger.

LOUIS VII. the Young, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the pope, about the investiture to French bishoprics, for which he was excommunicated by the incensed pontiff Innocent II. and his kingdom laid under an interdict. Regardless of the papal thunders, Louis turned his arms against Theobald III. count of Champagne who favored the cause of the pope, and in 1141 he laid one of his towns Vitri in ashes. This violence was represented by St. Bernard in such odious colors before the eyes of the superstitious monarch, that he was persuaded to take up the cross, and with an army of 80,000 men, he, accompanied by his wife Eleanor, marched into Palestine. He was defeated by the Saracens, and in 1147 obliged to raise the siege of Damascus, and on his return to Europe he had the misfortune to be seized by the Greeks and delivered into the hands of Roger king of Sicily. Restored to liberty he found his domestic happiness destroyed, by the conduct of his queen who had disgraced herself by an illicit amour with her uncle Raymond of Antioch, and with Saladin a young Turk, and to wipe away the dishonor he obtained a divorce, and married Alice the daughter of Theobald his ancient enemy. Eleanor six weeks after took for her husband Henry II. of England, and as she was the heiress of Poitou and Guienne, her dominions became the property of her new lord, and created great dissensions and long wars between the English and the French. Louis died at Paris 18th Sep. 1180, aged 60.

LOUIS VIII. surnamed the Lion, son of Philip Augustus and of Isabella, succeeded his father 1223. He was distinguished by his valor in his father's life time, and when he ascended the throne he waged successful war against the English from whom he conquered Limousin, Perigord, Aunis, &c. and afterwards he turned his arms against the Albigenes and laid siege to Avignon. Though successful he lost the greatest part of his army by disease, and he himself was attacked by the contagious complaint, and died soon after at Montpensier in Auvergne, 8th Nov. 1226, aged 39. By his wife the beautiful Blanche of Castile he had 11 children, of whom only five sons and one daughter survived him.

LOUIS IX. called Saint, was son of Louis VIII. and Blanche, and succeeded in 1226. His minority was protected by his mother, with wisdom and vigor, and when he attained the age of manhood he pursued the same course of prudent government, eager to maintain the dignity of the crown and ensure the happiness of the subject. He made war against Henry III. of

England who supported his revolted nobles, and he twice defeated their confederated forces, and at last made an honorable and advantageous peace. During an illness with which he was attacked in 1244, Louis made a vow that if he recovered he would undertake a crusade, and after a vigorous preparation of four years he set out on this romantic expedition, leaving the reins of government in the hands of his mother. He landed in Egypt, took Damietta, and crossed the Nile in fight of the Saracens, but though victorious, disease and famine came to thin his ranks. As he attempted to retreat to Damietta in hopes of supplies he was defeated in a terrible battle, and fell into the hands of the enemy. In his prison he agreed to ransom his army with a large sum of money, and to give up Damietta in exchange for his person, after which he passed into Palestine and remained there four years. On his return to France he devoted himself to the happiness of his people, justice was administered with impartiality, profaneness and immorality were repressed, and honest industry encouraged. The rights of the church were confirmed in 1269 by a pragmatic sanction, and religion supported by the wisest decrees. After thus promoting the public good, Louis again embarked in 1270 for another crusade, and laid siege to Tunis in Africa, but the contagious disorder which was so fatal to his troops proved equally fatal to himself. This great and good man died in his camp, 25th Aug. 1270. His remains were conveyed to Paris, and he was canonized by Boniface VIII. 1297.

LOUIS X. called Hutin, was king of Navarre, in right of his mother Jane, and he succeeded his father Philip the Fair 1314 as king of France. He recalled the Jews into his kingdom, and made war against the count of Flanders, but was unsuccessful. He died at Vincennes, 8th June, 1316, aged 26. He was twice married, by his first wife he left one daughter who succeeded to the throne of Navarre, and his posthumous son by the second wife died soon after his birth. He was succeeded in France by Philip the Long.

LOUIS XI. son of Charles VII. and Mary of Anjou, was born at Bourges 1423. In his youth he displayed his valor against the English, whom he obliged to retire from the siege of Dieppe 1443, but his conduct towards his father tarnished all his glory. He not only rebelled against him, but showed such animosity, that the aged monarch, afraid of being poisoned by his son, starved himself, and Louis, on his death, ascended the throne in 1461. So ungrateful a child did not promise a virtuous monarch. Louis regarded his subjects as conquered slaves, and provided he could command their obedience he little regarded their hatred. His oppressions therefore excited the people against his government, and a league was formed against him, supported by the dukes of Berry, Brittany, Calabria and other dissatisfied nobles, and an indecisive battle was fought at Montheri 1465. Louis purchased peace by granting to the insurgents all their demands, by the treaty of Conflans, but with the intention of not executing his part. Another war now threatened the country, but Louis by artifice averted the blow, and he caused his own brother, the duke of Berry, whom he had lately made duke of Guienne, to be poisoned. The unsuspecting

pecting prince, while courting the daughter of the duke of Burgundy, was presented with a beautiful peach, by his almoner, and in sharing the fruit with his intended bride he prepared his own destruction. The princess died almost immediately, and the duke survived six months. The duke of Burgundy, who some time before had compelled Louis to make a very disadvantageous treaty, now determined to avenge the death of his daughter, and he ravaged by fire and sword the provinces of Picardy and Normandy. Though for a few months the treaty of Bouvines stopped the carnage, a new alliance between the dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, and Edward IV. of England threatened to encrease the miseries of France. Louis, however, had the art to intrigue with his formidable enemies; he gained the king of England by bribing his ministers, and promising him a pension; the duke of Brittany was reconciled by similar means, and the duke of Burgundy, left without protectors, joined in the general peace, at Amiens and Vervins. The death of the duke at the siege of Nancy, 1477, might have stopped all further differences, but Louis imprudently refused to marry his own son to the heiress, whose subsequent union with Maximilian of Austria, son of Frederic III. laid the foundation of war between the French and the Austrians. This new dispute, after some battles, was settled by the peace of Arras, 1482, and cemented by the marriage of the Dauphin with Margaret, daughter of Mary of Burgundy. Soon after the ambitious monarch was seized with a deep melancholy, and afraid of death he retired to the castle of Plessis-les-tours, where none was permitted access to him. Death at last delivered him from the horrors of his terrified imagination, 30th Aug. 1483, in his 60th year. Louis has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France, as in cruelty, malice, and perfidy he equalled the Roman tyrant.

LOUIS XII. surnamed the Just, was son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and Mary of Cleves, and he succeeded Charles VIII. on the throne of France. He took up arms during the weak reign of Charles VIII. supported by other dissatisfied nobles; but the battle of St. Aubin, in 1488, proved fatal to his hopes, and he was made prisoner, and confined with tyrannical severity. The tears and entreaties of his wife Jane, at last procured his deliverance, and in 1498, he obtained the crown, and with heroic magnanimity forgave all the persecutors and enemies of his former privacy. After wife regulations at home, he directed his arms to foreign conquests, and rapidly subdued the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples, and made the king of Naples prisoner; but the successes of Gonzalvo of Corduba turned the tide of affairs and effected the expulsion of the French from Italy, 1503. He afterwards rallied his forces, and again defeated the Genoese and the Venetians; and took possession of Cremona, Padua, and other towns; yet victory again declared against him, and in three months his conquests vanished, and the battle of Novaro, 1513, ruined the French influence in Italy. Instead now of conquering abroad, Louis had to defend his own dominions, as Maximilian the emperor, Henry VIII. and the Swiss, confederated together against him, and in various encounters obliged him to sue for disadvantageous terms of peace. This amiable monarch who,

though unfortunate in his foreign expeditions, was beloved by his subjects, and revered as a father, died 1st Jan. 1515, aged 53.

LOUIS XIII. surnamed the Just, son of Henry IV. and Mary de Medicis, ascended the throne 1610, in the ninth year of his age, under the guardianship of his mother. The kingdom weakened by the imprudent measures of the queen regent, saw little prospect of better times when the young king took the reins in his own hands. He was governed by the counsels of Marechal d'Ancre, a proud and ambitious favorite; but after his death, which happened 1617, he showed more vigilance, and was reconciled to his mother who had been banished. This was, however, but a momentary calm, the queen took up arms against her son, while on the other hand the Huguenots were leagued on pretence of religion against the throne. Guided now by the advice of the bishop of Luçon, the celebrated Richelieu, Louis evinced vigor in his measures, and Rochelle, though relieved by the English and defended by the heroic conduct of the brave mother of the duke of Rohan, at last yielded and ruined the hopes of the protestant insurgents. From Rochelle Louis marched to the assistance of the duke of Mantua, and by a successful campaign, and the treaty of Susa, 1631, he established him in the possession of his dominions. On his return to France, Louis found himself exposed to the intrigues of his brother Gaston of Orleans, who was jealous of the influence of Richelieu, but the projects of this powerful subject were defeated at Castelnaudary, and Montmorency the governor of Languedoc who had supported him was tried and beheaded at Toulouse. A new war soon after broke out against Spain, and the emperor, and for many years desolated the kingdom without enriching the monarch, or enlarging his dominions. But while Richelieu excited discontent and discord in Europe more for views of ambition than to serve his master, a sudden attack hurried him and Louis to their grave. The cardinal died on the 4th Dec. 1642, and Louis, 4th May following, aged 42.

LOUIS XIV. surnamed the Great, was son of Louis XIII. by Anne of Austria, and was born 5th Sep. 1638, after the sterility of the queen for 22 years. He was only four years old when he succeeded his father, and his minority was governed by his mother, who received all her advice and instructions from her favorite cardinal Mazarin. The war was continued against the emperor, and the Spaniards, and Louis saw his arms victorious at Rocroy, under the duke of Enghein, and in Catalonia under la Mothe. The campaign of 1644 added Thionville, Barlemont, Philipsburg, Mayence, Worms, Mannheim, and other towns to the French dominions, and in 1645, fresh conquests awaited Louis in Flanders, Artois, Lorraine and Catalonia. The Swedish general Tortenson in alliance with France defeated the Imperialists in Bohemia, Turenne took Treves, and d'Enghein after the battle of Nortlingen made himself master of Furnes, Dunkirk, and Ypres, and defeated the archduke in 1648, in the plains of Lens. These glorious events, crowned by the defeat of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Italy were stopped by the peace of Munster, between France, the emperor, the Swedes, and the German states, and Louis saw added

to his domains by this treaty, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, Brisach and Pignerol. Though victorious abroad, however, Louis was unpopular at home, in consequence of the general odium excited against the queen mother and Mazarin, and he was obliged to fly from the capital to avoid that factious spirit which the arts of the duke of Beaufort and Condé had kindled. The Spaniards in the mean time profiting by this dissension invaded Champagne, Lorraine and Catalonia, though repulsed by the arms of the French. In 1651, Louis declared himself of age, and the flight of Mazarin seemed to promise the restoration of tranquillity, but his return to power the next year again raised a ferment in the kingdom, and his enemy Condé ventured to attack the royal army which he defeated under d'Hocquincourt at Bleneau, though soon after he was taken prisoner. In the midst of these civil broils the archduke Leopold took Gravelines and Dunkirk, John of Austria seized Barcelona, and the duke of Mantua Casal, but the restoration of internal tranquillity soon tended to the recovery of these places, and in 1654, Turenne defeated the Spaniards at Quefnoy, and raised the siege of Arras. Success continued to attend the French arms, and Bourbourg, Mardick, Dixmude, and other towns were conquered, till at last in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees restored peace to the two nations, and as one of the articles of the reconciliation made the infant Maria Theresa queen of France. The death of Mazarin in 1661, now changed the face of affairs; and Louis, who had hitherto paid little attention to business, took the reins into his own hands. A new order of things began therefore to appear; the superintendent Fouquet was banished for peculation, and Colbert, a man of vast powers of mind, was called to direct the destinies of France. Under his administration commerce began to flourish, the arts were patronized, industry every where was encouraged, and the academies of painting, of sculpture, and of the sciences, were erected to improve the taste of the nation. Colonies were planted in Madagascar and at Cayenne; and while discipline was restored to the armies, and subordination in the marine, the extremities of the world were visited by men of talents in search of science; and the learned of foreign nations found in Louis and in his virtuous minister a patron and a friend. In the war between England and Holland Louis supported the cause of his allies the Dutch, but the peace of Breda in 1667 restored tranquillity to the continent. On the death of Philip IV. father of his queen, Louis laid claim to his dominions, and especially to the Low Countries, which he invaded with an army. The chief places of the Netherlands soon submitted to his power, but the rapidity of his conquests alarmed the powers of Europe, and England, Sweden, and Holland soon combined to oppose his career. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668 gave to Spain Franche Comté, but assured to France her conquests in the Low Countries. Though employed in fortifying his frontier towns, as well as in encouraging learning and industry among all his subjects, Louis did not lay aside the plans of his ambitious heart. In 1672 he attacked Holland, and after taking above 40 places on the Rhine he crossed that river,

and seized upon Gueldres and Utrecht, but his conquests were stopped by the inundation with which the terrified Dutch overwhelmed their country. The states of Europe too were indignant at his gigantic schemes, and the empire, Prussia, and Spain, united to arrest his progress; but the treaty of Nimeguen checked the victories of the great Turenne, and restored peace to the continent. Proud of his triumphs, and flattered by the title of Great, which his subjects bestowed on him in 1680, Louis again directed his attention to the improvement of his kingdom; the canal of Languedoc was completed, the ports of Toulon, Brest, Dunkirk, Havre-de-Grace, and Rochefort, were enlarged and beautified; and by the establishment of cadets, the foundations of future military glory were laid. Algiers, whose corsairs had insulted the French commerce, was bombarded in 1684, by du Quesne, and reduced to submission; and the Genoese, who had sold powder to the pirates and supported them, claimed forgiveness by sending their doge and four senators to Versailles. But these glorious measures were tarnished by the imprudence and cruelty of the monarch, who in a thoughtless hour revoked the edict of Nantes, by which Henry IV. had granted toleration to protestants; and thus by one stroke of the pen he banished 50,000 families from his kingdom into foreign countries, and with them the arts, the manufactures, and the treasures of France. The league of Augsburg in 1687 was formed between the duke of Savoy, the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg, and the prince of Orange, to which the emperor and the king of Spain were soon united. Though Louis opposed this formidable confederacy by a powerful army under the dauphin, his son, who took Philipsburg, and reduced every place between Basil and Coblenz, yet the enemy soon poured superior numbers into the field, and made the French retreat. The campaign of 1690 was more successful for Louis. Marshal Luxembourg defeated the prince of Waldeck at Fleurus, Catinat conquered Nice, Susa, and Villefranche, and routed the troops of Savoy, and the following year Mons, Valencia, Carnagnole, and Montmelian were added to the French conquests. In 1692 the defeat of the French fleet under Tourville, off Cape la Hogue, by admiral Russel, was counterbalanced on land by the fall of Namur, which Louis took in person. Luxembourg afterwards gained the battle of Steinkerke, and the next year that of Nerwinde. In 1695 Casal fell, and the next year the duke of Savoy, tired of the war, and terrified at the approach of Catinat, who was only six miles from Turin, made peace with France; and the following year hostilities ceased among all the confederates, by the treaty of Ryfswick. The death of Charles II. of Spain without children, unhappily renewed again hostilities; and when the duke of Anjou, grandson of the French monarch, assumed the title of king, agreeable to the will of the Spanish prince, under the name of Philip V. the powers of Europe rose up to defend the claims of the archduke Charles to the vacant throne. Eugene, at the head of the imperial forces in Italy in 1702, conquered the country between the Adige and the Adda; and in the North, Marlborough in 1704 gained the great battle

battle of Hochstet, and totally cut in pieces the French army under Tallard and Marchin. In 1705 France conquered Nice and Villefranche, and defeated Eugene at Cassano, while on the other hand Barcelona and Gironne submitted to the allies. Villeroi lost the battle of Ramilies against Marlborough, and Ghent, Ostend, Antwerp, and other towns were snatched from the French dominions. Success continued to attend the allies; Alcantara and Madrid fell into their hands, and the Milanese and Modena were subdued; but in 1707 the battle of Almanza was gained by the French, and the squadrons of Forbin and Duguay Trouin were successful at sea. The campaigns of 1708 and 1709 were disastrous to the French arms; the victory of Oudenarde was followed by the fall of Tournay, and the battle of Malplaquet; and Louis, disheartened by his misfortunes, sued for peace, and even offered money to the allies to enable them to dethrone his grandson. The pride of the allies continued the war, and the success of Villars, who forced the camp of Denain, and the taking of Douay, Quefnoy, and Bouchain, reanimated the French monarch, whose spirits domestic calamities, as well as public disasters, had broken down. The treaty of Utrecht was at last signed 1713 with the allies, and proved more favorable to France than she expected; and the following year peace was concluded with the empire at Rastadt. Louis died soon after, 1st Sept. 1715, aged 77, in the 73d year of his reign; during which he had seen four kings in Sweden, four in Denmark, five in Poland, five in Portugal, three in Spain, four in England, three emperors, and nine popes. Louis, by his first wife, had one son, the dauphin, who died 1711, leaving three sons, Louis, Philip, and Gaston, and by his mistresses he had several natural children. The character of this monarch is entitled to praise. Though fond of military glory, and too often awake to the voice of flattery, he yet had the sagacity to discern merit, and to patronize virtue. His reign is as illustrious for great names in literary pursuits and in science, as for able characters in the field and in the cabinet. Though unhappily too much given to sensual pleasures in the midst of a voluptuous court, yet Louis sought for friendship, and the reciprocity of kindness; and in the last part of his life he became penitent, serious, and devout, by the influence of his mistress, Madame de Maintenon, whom, it is said, he privately married.

Louis XV. son of the duke of Burgundy, was born 15th Feb. 1710, and in 1715 succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis XIV. as king of France. Philip, duke of Orleans, was appointed his guardian, and he labored earnestly to restore the impaired finances of the kingdom, but the schemes of Law, and the Mississippi projects brought desolation and ruin upon above 100,000 families in France. In 1723 the king was declared of age, and the affairs of the kingdom, after passing into the hands of Dubois, were entrusted, after Orleans' death, to the care of the duke of Bourbon, as prime minister. In 1725 the king married Mary, the daughter of Stanislaus, nominal king of Poland, and cardinal Fleury succeeded to the dis-

graced and unpopular Bourbon in the management of public affairs. The death of Augustus, king of Poland, in 1733, was fatal to the peace of Europe; Louis supported the pretensions of his father-in-law, and was opposed by the emperor of Germany, who upheld the claims of the elector of Saxony. The French troops were successful in Italy, but in 1738 a treaty restored tranquillity; and while Stanislaus renounced the throne of Poland, he was permitted to retain the title of king, and to become duke of Lorraine and Bar, which, after his death, were to descend to France. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. in 1740, new dissensions arose, and Louis, who had guaranteed the pragmatic sanction, and the succession of Maria Theresa, very dishonorably united with Prussia and Poland to place the duke of Bavaria, Charles Albert, on the imperial throne. Thus protected, the new monarch quickly seized Passau and Prague, and caused himself to be crowned king of Bohemia, and emperor; but his triumph was of short duration; the conquered towns were recaptured, and the battle of Dettingen in 1743, gained by the allies, shattered all his hopes. Though Louis appeared at the head of his armies in 1744, and took Courtray, Menin, Ypres, and Friburg, and witnessed the defeats of Fontenoy and Lawfeld, and the conquests of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Brabant, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places, yet he found reverses in Italy and Provence. His commerce was ruined by the English, and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 was welcomed by all the powers of Europe. In 1755 a new war was kindled between England and France about their possessions in Canada, and while Prussia supported the English, the emperor declared himself in favor of Louis. At the first the French were very successful; Portmahon surrendered to their arms, Galissonniere obtained some advantage over the English fleet, the duke of Cumberland was defeated at Hastenback, and the English army submitted to a disgraceful capitulation at Closter-seven. The conquest of Hanover, however, was followed by the defeat of the French forces at Rossbach, by the king of Prussia, in 1757, and they experienced another loss at the battle of Crevelt in 1758. The next year Broglie defeated the allies at Bergen, near Frankfurt; but after various disasters on both sides, the rival powers grew tired of the war; and though the famous family compact joining in one bond of union all the branches of the house of Bourbon, seemed to promise much, it contributed little to the glory of France; and Spain lost Havannah, Cuba, and the Philippines. At last a treaty of peace was signed in 1763, by which England acquired great additions to her colonies; and the succeeding years presented little interesting in the history of France, except the conquest of Corsica, and the final banishment of the Jesuits from the country. In May 1774 Louis was attacked a second time by the small-pox, which proved fatal on the 10th of that month. He was then 65 years old, and had reigned upwards of 59. Louis was a weak character, and though possessed of some good qualities of heart, he suffered himself too patiently to be governed by his favorites and his mistresses.

He

He wrote a book on the Course of the principal Rivers of Europe, 8vo. He had two sons and eight daughters by his wife.

LOUIS XVI. son of the dauphin, and of Mary Josephine, of Saxony, the daughter of Frederic Augustus, king of Poland, was born 23d Aug. 1754, and in consequence of the death of his father 1765, he exchanged the title of duke of Berry for that of dauphin, and ascended the throne of France on the death of his grandfather, 1774. His union with Marie Antoinette, of Austria, in 1770, was attended by the unfortunate death of above 4000 persons, who had assembled to behold the public rejoicings at Paris. On the day of his elevation to the crown, the young monarch, as if foreboding the miseries which awaited him, exclaimed, O my God, how unfortunate for me! Nevertheless, to repair the misconduct of his predecessors, and to meet the exigencies of an exhausted treasury, a ruined commerce, a shattered marine, and the discontents of a nation loaded with taxes, the new king called around him ministers of credit and ability. Vergennes took the charge of foreign affairs, Turgot presided over the finances, Maleherbes became counsellor of state, Sartine directed the affairs of the marine, and Maurepas was made prime minister. The first act of his reign endeared Louis to his people, and he nobly remitted the tribute which was expected on the accession of a new monarch. Already abuses began to be redressed, the exiled parliament was recalled, and commerce and industry began to recover their usual activity, but unfortunately the American war broke out. Eager to humble England by assisting her revolted colonies, the ministers of Louis pursued a course which was to prove fatal to their master and disastrous to Europe. By supporting the Americans they kindled a dreadful war against England, which, while it separated the colonies from the mother country, increased, in a more intolerable degree, the debts of France, and the miseries of her subjects. To repair the ruined finances proved too mighty a labor for the abilities of Calonne, and the cardinal de Brienne, wishing to gain by violence what his predecessor sought by persuasion, laid severe imposts, which the poverty of the people and the dissatisfaction of the great, could not discharge. The parliament of Paris was exiled to Troyes, for refusing to register these unpopular taxes; and when recalled by the fatal moderation of the monarch, they, instead of complying, called for the meeting of the states general of the kingdom, to assist in the difficulties of the government. Obedient to the general voice of the people, Louis convoked the states general, which met at Versailles, 5th May, 1789. But while the three orders, the nobles, the clergy, and the commons, disputed which should be exempted from contributing to the burdens of the state, dissension arose between them, and instead of laboring earnestly all for the public good, each sought the aggrandisement of his own order, and listened to the voice of the factious and the intriguing. The troops which surrounded Paris gave offence to the deputies; and at the voice of the hypocritical democrat, Mirabeau, the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th July, 1789, they seized the Bastille, and after the most atrocious barbarities, bid

defiance to the government. Though the mild character of the monarch, and the hesitating measures of his ministers, seemed to promise every concession, the factious leaders of the populace determined to attempt new crimes. On the 5th of October following, an armed multitude, with women of the most abandoned and ferocious character, set out from Paris for Versailles. The guards of the palace were murdered, the doors of the apartments were broken open, and the bed, from which the unhappy queen scarce could escape, was pierced through with a thousand stabs. The monarch, surrounded by his terrified family, was with difficulty spared, but it was to suffer new indignities. He was immediately hurried to Paris, preceded by the insulting cavalcade; while around his carriage were presented on pikes, with the grossest exclamations, the heads of his faithful servants who had been murdered in defence of his person. Placed as a prisoner in the palace of the Thuilleries, he made every sacrifice which could restore tranquillity; and on the 14th Feb. 1790, he gave his assent to the new constitution, which reduced his power to a mere shadow. Notwithstanding these humiliating concessions, he was still insulted; murder and insurrection still continued, or rather were encouraged; and at the last, tired of a situation which left him no prospect of liberty, the monarch escaped privately from Paris, 21st June, 1791, and nearly reached the frontiers of France. His person, however, was recognized at Varennes, and he was brought back to Paris to endure fresh indignities. Though treated with seeming respect by the national assembly, the insults of the populace were not checked, and on the 20th June, 1792, a ferocious mob forced its way to the palace, and threatened the destruction of the royal family. Louis, undismayed, presented himself to these barbarians, and for two hours, disarmed them of their murderous fury, till Petion, with hypocritical marks of respect, came to liberate the monarch from this perilous situation. The events of this day warned Louis of his approaching fate, and it is said that now he began to write his will, and to prepare himself for death. The declaration of war by the emperor and Prussia against France, and the threats of the duke of Brunswick, and his invasion of Champagne, roused more powerfully the resentment of the mob, as they were taught, by their flagitious leaders, that these measures were dictated by their imprisoned monarch. In the midst of these events, with a victorious enemy approaching the capital, and an ungovernable multitude, thirsting for blood, the 10th of August, still more terrible than all others, came; the tocsin was sounded, the Thuilleries attacked, and the faithful Swiss guards murdered in every avenue of the palace. Already the cannon was pointed against the apartments of the monarch, when he was persuaded to fly for safety to the hall of the assembly, and though often interrupted by the sight of heaps of slain, by the shrieks of the dying, and by the outrageous insults of the mob, he reached this spot, where he heard his name treated with studied indignity, his power suspended, and his sentence of imprisonment pronounced. Confined in one of the towers of the Temple, he for some time was permitted to enjoy the soothing company of his family; but as

LOU

his tyrants increased in power, they decreased in compassion and humanity. The convention succeeded the assembly, and they not only decreed the abolition of royalty in France, but they proclaimed the necessity of trying their fallen monarch. Depicted, in the speeches of this vile assembly, as a tyrant and a traitor, Louis had no mercy to expect from such perjured judges. Though deprived of pen and paper, and of every means by which he might have prepared himself, he appeared with his usual serenity before this murderous tribunal, and in his answers to interrogatories, he maintained the dignity of the monarch, and the firmness of the Christian. Though thus insulted, yet an apparent show of candor in the convention, permitted his faithful ministers, Maleherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to appear at their bar as his defenders; but neither the tears nor the venerable appearance of these aged and illustrious men, nor the present misfortunes, the past greatness, and the well-known innocence of Louis, could avail. On the 17th Jan. 1793, he was condemned to death, but only by a majority of five voices. He heard of his fate with composure and resignation; but his parting with the queen and with his family, was tender and affecting beyond the power of description. On the 21st he was conveyed to the scaffold, attended by M. Edgeworth, a catholic priest, and on the fatal spot he attempted to address the multitude which surrounded him, but the beating of drums drowned his voice. As he placed himself on the machine, his confessor fervently exclaimed, O son of St. Louis ascend to heaven, and that moment his head was severed from his body. His remains were conveyed to the church-yard of St. Magdalen, and immediately consumed in quicklime. He left a son, who in history bears the name of Louis XVII. and as if to offer new indignity to a throne that had crumbled to the dust, this young prince, aged eight, was entrusted to the care of Simon, a shoe-maker, and died soon after from the rude treatment he received, or as some suppose, from poison. His daughter, after seeing the murder of her parents, and of her aunt, was exchanged with Austria for the deputies detained by the imperialists, and she married her cousin, the duke of Angoulême. Louis, regarded as a monarch, but not contemplated with the misfortunes which closed his life, must be acknowledged to be a virtuous and amiable man. His letters display the goodness of a benevolent heart, attached to religion, anxious to do good, and eager to maintain integrity and uprightness. If as a monarch he had possessed greater resolution, and more firm consistency of character, he might have averted the miseries which awaited him; and instead of marching to a scaffold, he might have upheld the honor of the throne, repressed insurrection, and restored the kingdom to tranquillity, happiness, and prosperity.

LOUIS I. called the Pious, king of Germany, was third son of Louis the Debonnaire, and was proclaimed king of Bavaria, 817. He joined his brother Charles the Bald, and at the battle of Fontenai defeated his half brother Lothaire, 841, and rendered himself powerful and formidable to his neighbours. He died at Frankfort, 28th Aug. 876, aged 70.

LOV

LOUIS II. son of the preceding, and his successor on the throne of Germany, defeated his uncle, Charles the Bald, and died at Frankfort, 20th Jan. 882.

LOUIS III. king of Germany, *vid.* LOUIS III. emperor.

LOUIS I. of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II. 1342, and after expelling the Jews from his kingdom, he made war against the Transylvanians, the Croats, Tartars, and Venetians, and was elected king of Poland, after his uncle Casimir, 1370. He died at Tirnau, 12th Sept. 1382, aged 57, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Mary, inherited Hungary, and the other, Hedwige, married Ladislaus, king of Poland.

LOUIS II. was king of Hungary after his father Ladislaus, 1516, and was defeated by the Turks under Solymán, at Mohatz, 1526. He was drowned in a marsh, as he fled from the field of battle, 29th Aug. aged 22.

LOUIS, prince of Tarentum, nephew of Robert, king of Sicily, married Jane, the queen of Naples, and after the invasion, and the defeat of the Hungarians, was crowned king of Naples, 1352. He died 25th May, 1362.

LOUIS I. duke of Anjou, second son of John, king of France, was regent of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew Charles VI. He afterwards attempted to gain possession of the kingdom of Naples, left him by the will of queen Jane, but could not succeed. He died of a broken heart in consequence of the ill success of his measures, at Paris, 20th Sep. 1384.

LOUIS, *Antony*, secretary of the academy of surgeons at Paris, and member of that of sciences, became one of the most intelligent anatomists of Europe. He was born at Metz, and died of a dropsy, 20th May, 1792, aged 69. He was a man of great integrity, as well as of extensive knowledge in the medical profession. He wrote a Course of Practical Surgery on Gunshot Wounds, 4to. — Essay on the Nature of the Soul and its Union with the Body, 12mo. — Observations on Electricity, and its Effects on the Animal Economy, 12mo. — Observations on the Effects of the Cancerous Virus, 12mo. — Refutations of Combalusier — Positiones Anatomico-chirurgicæ de Capite, 4to. — de Partium Externarum Generatione in Mulieribus, 4to. — Eloges de Bassuel, Molaval, & Verdier — Dissertatio de Apoplexia curanda, and other medical works.

LOVE, *James*, an actor, whose real name was Dance, the son of Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, and the ungraceful architect of the London mansion-house. He was educated at Westminster school, and Cambridge, but took no degree. He expected patronage from Walpole, in consequence of his answering an attack against the minister, but was disappointed, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage. He was on the Dublin and Edinburgh theatres, and appeared at Drury-lane, 1762. His Falstaff was much admired, till eclipsed by the better acting of Henderson. He died 1774. He wrote Pamela, a comedy, 1742, and some other dramatic pieces.

LOVE, *Christopher*, rector of St. Anne's, Aldersgate, and St. Laurence, Jewry, and author of 3 vols. of sermons, was accused of correspondence with the king against Cromwell's government. He was condemned, and

and lost his head, July, 1651, though several parishes, and 54 ministers interested themselves in his behalf.

LOVELACE, *Richard*, an English poet, born at Woolridge, in Kent, 1618, and educated at the Charter-house, and Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1636. He embraced the cause of the king during the civil wars, and was a great sufferer for his loyalty. The persecutions which he endured, and the poverty to which he was reduced, at last brought on melancholy, and produced a consumption. He died in a very poor lodging, Gunpowder-alley, Shoe-lane, 1658, and was buried in St. Bride's church. His poetry was very spirited and elegant. He wrote, besides poems, two plays, the *Scholar*, a comedy — and the *Soldier*, a tragedy.

LOVIBOND, *Edward*, an English poet, born in Middlesex, and educated at Kingston school. Besides an elegant collection of poems, published 1785, he contributed several papers to the periodical newspaper, called the *World*; and he died at his house near Hampton, 1775.

LOUPIERE, *John Charles de Relongue de la*, of the Arcadian academy at Rome, was born at Louptiere, in the diocese of Sens, and died 1784, aged 57. He wrote a collection of poems, 2 vols. 8vo. which possess spirit, ease, and delicacy; besides the six first parts of the journal des Dames, 1761.

LOUVET, *Peter*, a native of Reinville, near Beauvais, was master of requests to queen Margaret, and died 1646. He wrote, the *History and Antiquities of Beauvais*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Nomenclatura & Chronologia Rerum Ecclesiast.* Dioc. Bellovac, 8vo. — *Remarques sur la Noblesse Beauvoisine & plusieurs Familles de la France*, 8vo. in a style not very elegant. — A physician of Beauvais bore also that name, and was professor at Montpellier, 1680. He wrote various works on the history of Provence and Languedoc, &c. possessing little merit.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, *John Baptist*, a native of Poitou, author of a licentious work, the *Amours of Faublas*. During the revolution he was an active member of the convention, and though proscribed in 1793, he had the art to escape the guillotine. As the editor of the *Sentinel*, he acquired popularity with the vulgar; and he soon had the boldness to accuse Robespierre, surrounded with his satellites, and by his firmness to overturn the tyrant. He is praised for the steadiness of his principles; and Madame Roland says of him, that he was courageous as a lion, and simple as a child. He died at Paris, 25th Aug. 1797, of an asthmatic disorder, as he was going consul to Palermo. Besides his *Faublas*, and his *Sentinel*, he wrote, *Paris justifié*, 8vo. 1789 — *Emilie de Varmont, ou le Divorce nécessaire*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1794 — *Notice pour le Recit de mes Dangers*, 1795, 8vo.

LOUVILLE, *Eugene d'Allonville, Chevalier de*, a native of Beauce, of a noble family, who served, as colonel of dragoons, Philip V. of Spain. At the peace of Utrecht he devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and after making observations at Marseilles, he came to London, 1715, to see with greater effect, the total eclipse of the sun. While in England he was made member of the royal society of London, as he had be-

fore been of the academy of sciences, at Paris. He afterwards fixed his residence near Orleans, and devoted himself to astronomical pursuits. He died there, of a fever, at the end of 1732, aged 61. He wrote various curious dissertations, inserted in the memoirs of the academy, &c.

LOWE, *Peter*, a Scotch surgeon, who for 22 years was in foreign service, in Flanders and France. He afterwards settled at Glasgow, 1612, and was empowered by the king to examine all persons who wished to practise surgery in the western parts of the kingdom. He wrote some books on his profession.

LOWEN, *John Frederic*, a native of Klansthal, who wrote a collection of poems, printed at Hamburg, 1765 — *Romances*, printed at Leipzig, 1774, a valuable work. He died at Rostock, 1773, aged 44.

LOWER, *sir William*, a loyalist, under Charles I. born at Tremare, in Cornwall. When his master's affairs were ruined, he retired to Holland, and applied himself to literature. He formed the plan of the four of the six plays which he has written in the manner of Corneille and Quinault, his favorite authors. He died 1662.

LOWER, *Richard*, son to the above, was a physician, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, and instructed in medical and anatomical knowledge, by Dr. Willis. He settled in London, and practised with great reputation. His books, "*De Corde*" "*Et de Motu & Colore Sanguinis*, & *Chyli in Eum Transitu*" are much admired. He practised the transfusion of blood from one animal to another. He died 1691. Some of his papers appear in the philosophical transactions.

LOWMAN, *Moses*, for upwards of 40 years dissenting minister of a congregation at Clapham, Surrey, was well skilled in Jewish history and antiquities. He died 1752, aged 72. He wrote a valuable book on *Revelations* — a tract, now scarce, proving mathematically the Unity and Perfection of God a priori — and after his death appeared his three treatises on the Shechinah and Logos.

LOWTH, *William B. D.* a learned divine, born in St. Martin's parish, Ludgate, London, 11th Sept. 1661. He was first educated under his grandfather, the rector of Tilehurst, Berks, and then sent to Merchant Taylors' school, where he so distinguished himself, that at 14 he was elected to St. John's, Oxford. His great merit recommended him to bishop Mew, of Winchester, who made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and the rectory of Buriton, with the chapel of Petersfield, Hants. This worthy and exemplary clergyman died 1732, and was buried in the church-yard, Buriton, leaving three daughters, and two sons. He is the author of *Commentaries on all the Prophets*, first published 4to. afterwards folio — a *Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Old and New Testaments*, 12mo. in answer to Le Clerc — *Directions for the profitable reading of the Scriptures* — sermons, &c. — the *Character of an Apostolical Church*, &c. which engaged him in a controversy with a dissenting minister of Portsmouth, called Norman.

LOWTH, *Robert*, a learned prelate, son of the above,

above, born in the Close, Winchester, 8th Dec. 1710. He was educated at Winchester school, and passed to New college, Oxford, where he soon began to display the native powers of his ardent mind. In 1741 he was elected Hebrew professor of poetry, and in that character delivered his admirable lectures, "*De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum*," published 4to. afterwards in 8vo. and edited with additions, by Michaelis, in Germany. His great reputation recommended him to the duke of Devonshire, who appointed him tutor to his son, marquis Hartington, and with him he made the tour of Europe. In 1750 he was appointed archdeacon of Winchester, by bishop Hoadly, and in 1754 he was honorably created by diploma, D. D. by the university of Oxford. In 1755 he went as chaplain to his pupil, now lord lieutenant of Ireland, and there soon obtained the bishopric of Limerick, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend of Durham. His "*Life of William of Wykeham*," appeared in 1758. In 1766 he was made bishop of St. David's, two months after translated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. On the death of Cornwallis the primate, 1783, he was offered the archiepiscopal chair, which his infirmities obliged him to decline. His domestic peace had been deeply wounded by the death of his eldest daughter, in 1768, on whose grave at Cuddesdon, he inscribed those beautiful and pathetic verses, beginning with "*Cara, vale*," &c. and his other daughter died suddenly, 1783, while presiding at his tea table, and in conversation with bishop Newton. This truly venerable prelate, and most amiable man, died 3d Nov. 1787, aged nearly 77. He published besides "*Isaiah*," translated from the Hebrew, a most masterly performance — an English Grammar, universally esteemed — a Poem on the Genealogy of Christ — some Controversial Papers with Warburton — Occasional Sermons, &c. — His father's life, for the Biogr. Britan.

LOYER, *Peter le*, a native of Anjou, author of a curious History of Spectres, 4to. — Edom, or the Idumæan Colonies in Europe and Asia, 8vo. and other works, in verse and prose. He died at Angers, 1634, aged 84.

LOYOLA, *Ignatius of*, the founder of the order of Jesuits, was born of a respectable family at Loyola in the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, 1491. The early part of his life was spent in the military service, and in a conspicuous manner, but when his leg was broken by a cannon ball, at the siege of Pampeluna, 1521, he made a vow to renounce the world, to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and to devote himself to the service of God. He dedicated his arms to the Virgin at Montserrat, and hanged them on her altar, and began his career of devotion by the most severe mortifications. He embarked at Barcelona, and after obtaining the pope's blessing at Rome, he proceeded to Jerusalem, and after many extraordinary visions, and miraculous adventures, he returned to Barcelona. In 1524, he, it is said, began to study the rudiments of Latin grammar, but the wise rules contained in the Enchiridion of Erasmus, were soon laid aside for the reveries of Thomas à Kempis. He now became so popular among his followers, that he was thrown into the prison of the inquisition, and escaped only upon promise of not publishing his opinions for four years. From Spain he passed to Paris, 1528,

and there gained some converts, but the number of those who wished to bind themselves to the austerities of a new mode of life, amounted only to seven, and afterwards to ten. These religious men at last met one another from various quarters, at Venice, 1537, and there bound themselves by five rules, which inculcated the duties of self mortification, and of charity, and enforced the precepts and practice of virtue, and labored assiduously, without the hope of reward, for the glory of God. They called themselves therefore the society of Jesus, and soon their zeal was increased by the sanction of Paul III. who confirmed the order in 1540, on condition that their members should not exceed 60, and in 1543, without restriction. Loyola was deservedly created general of this new order, and his companions quickly spread themselves over the world to convert infidels and heretics and to promote the cause of virtue and piety. His order was again confirmed 1550 by Julius III. and he then wished to resign his office as general, but was prevented by the affection of his followers. He died 31st July, 1556, aged 66, 35 years after his conversion, and 16 after the foundation of his society. Before his death he had the satisfaction to know that his zealous associates were respected all over the world, and gave laws wherever they appeared. He was canonized 1609, and then all the miracles of the apostolic ages were said to have been wrought by the influence of his superior sanctity. In 1622 his name was inserted by Gregory XV. among the saints, and greater honors were decreed to his memory by Innocent X. and Clement IX. The jesuits, so inconsiderable in their origin, grew to an astonishing number; at the death of their founder, 1556, they amounted to 10,581, and in 1679 to 17,655. The causes which contributed to their increase were, besides the great patronage of Rome, of Spain and Portugal, the wish to convert the newly discovered territories of America to the christian faith, and in Europe, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, and no order of men for zeal, for ability, for perseverance, were more capable of undertaking the arduous task. After, however, long giving secret laws to the world, and influencing the affections of men, by their external piety and discipline, the jesuits have fallen into disrepute. They not only promoted the cause of religion, but they frequently encouraged plots and machinations against existing governments, and therefore in 1773 Clement XIV. was obliged to yield to the representations of the house of Bourbon, and on the 21st July, to issue a bull for the suppression of this famous order. Their last general was L. Ricci, who died in confinement that same year. The jesuits of late years have again met encouragement, they are tolerated in Russia, and maintain a secret influence in other countries.

LUBIENETSKI, *Theodore*, a native of Cracow, eminent as a painter in portraits, and in history. He died 1716, aged 63. His brother *Christopher* was equally known as an able artist.

LUBIENIETSKI, *Stanislaus Lubienieciur*, a Socinian divine, born at Cracow, in Poland, of a noble family, 1623. He studied at Thorn, and afterwards visited France and Holland, as a travelling tutor, and in 1648, on the death of his father, returned to Poland. He was highly favored by the king of Sweden, while he was in Poland, but he exerted his influence in vain

LUC

with that monarch, that the Unitarians might be included in the general amnesty granted to all those who dissembled from popery. In consequence of this disappointment he went to Copenhagen, 1660, and was there honorably received by the Danish king, who granted him a pension. The Lutheran divines, however, saw with jealousy, the influence he had acquired, and the new favorite yielding to the general odium, retired to Hamburg, 1662, where he held a conference with queen Christina. In 1667 he again returned to Copenhagen, and from thence to Fredericksburg, but persecution followed him every where, and another time he attempted to find an asylum at Hamburg. Here he did not long enjoy tranquillity, he was ordered by the magistrates to leave the city, but before he removed, the unfortunate man was poisoned by his maid servant, May 18th, 1675. His two daughters had fallen victims, two days before, to the same diabolical measures, and his wife with difficulty recovered from the effects of the poison. His death prevented his completion of the History of the Reformation in Poland. Of the many books which he wrote, a few have been printed. He is regarded by the Sociinians, as a martyr to their tenets. The best known of his works is "Theatrum Cometicum," 1667, folio, which contains an account of comets, from the flood to 1665.

LUBIN, *Eilhard*, a learned protestant, born at Westersted, in Oldenburg, 24th March, 1556. He studied at Leipzig and Cologne, and other universities, and in 1595 was made professor of poetry at Rostock, and ten years after raised to the divinity chair. He died of a tertian ague, June, 1621. To his extensive knowledge of Greek and Latin, he added the graces of poetry and oratory, and was also a good mathematician and divine. His publications are 13, containing notes on Anacreon, Juvenal, and Persius — a Translation of the Anthologia — *Clavis Græcæ Linguae*, &c. besides a curious Treatise, called "Phosphorus, &c." in which he maintained two co-eternal principles, God and Nothing, of which he considered God as the good principle, and Nothing, as the evil principle. He supposed that sin was only a tendency towards nothing, and that sin was necessary to make known the nature of good. By his first wife he had no children, by his second, nine.

LUBIN, *Augustin*, an Augustine friar, geographer to the French king, was born at Paris 29th Jan. 1624. He applied himself to ecclesiastical history and wrote the Geographical Mercury — Present State of Abbies in France, and in Italy — a Description of Lapland, — Notes on Plutarch's Lives, and other works. He died at Paris 17th March, 1695.

LUCA, *John Baptist*, a native of Venosa, in the Neapolitan territory. He quitted the profession of the law for the church, and became a cardinal. He died 1683, aged 66. The best known of his numerous works is an Analysis of the Civil Law, 4 vols. 4to. — a composition of great merit, and properly called the Philosophy of Jurisprudence.

LUCAN, *Marcus Anneus*, a Latin poet born at Cordova, A. D. 39. He was the favorite of Nero, but afterwards offended and joined Piso's conspiracy against the tyrant. He was obliged to destroy himself and was suffocated in a bath, 65. The best edition

LUC

of his *Pharsalia* is that of Strawberry hill, 1760, 4to.

LUCAS, *Tudensis*, bishop of Tudæ or Tuy in Galicia, in the 13th century, was author of an History of Spain, from Adam to the year 1236. — the Life of Isidorus of Seville — a work against the Albigenes, 1612.

LUCAS, *Van Leyden*, a painter and engraver, born in 1494. His works procured him celebrity, and Albert Durer visited Holland merely to see him. The last six years of his life he spent in his bed, pretending that he had been poisoned. His time, however, was devoted to his pencil, and he said that his bed should still be a bed of honor. He died 1533. Though his figures abound in expression, yet the whole wants correctness.

LUCAS BRUGENSIS, *Francis*, dean of St. Omer, was a learned orientalist, and the author of Critical Notes on the Scriptures — Commentaries on the New Testament, 3 vols. folio. — Concordances of the Bible, &c. He died 1619, aged 67.

LUCAS, *Richard*, a learned divine born at Presteign, Radnorshire, 1648. He was educated at Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of D. D. He was for some time master of Abergavenny free school, but afterwards obtained the vicarage of St. Stephen, Coleman street, and the lectureship of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 became prebendary of Westminster. He died June 1715, after being afflicted for some years with blindness, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was author of some valuable compositions — Practical Christianity — an Enquiry after Happiness, 2 vols 8vo. — 5 vols. of sermons, 8vo. — the Morality of the Gospel, &c.

LUCAS, *Paul*, a French traveller, born at Rouen 1664. He several times visited the Levant, Egypt, Turkey, and other countries, where he made a valuable collection of curiosities, which he presented to the French king, who in 1714 appointed him his antiquary. He extended his travels to Spain, and died, after an illness of eight months, at Madrid, 1737. His travels though not very accurate, are yet interesting. They have appeared in 7 vols. 12mo.

LUCAS, *Charles*, an Irishman who from an apothecary became a physician, and afterwards obtained a seat in the House of Commons where he displayed his zeal in his opposition to the measures of government. He died 1771, aged 58, and his remains were honored by the attendance of the Dublin corporation who liberally conferred a pension on his widow. He published some Medical Tracts, &c.

LUCCHESINI, *John Vincent*, an historian born of a noble family at Lucca. He was educated at Sienna and at Pisa universities, and became secretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's at Rome. He died 1744, aged 84. Besides a Latin translation of Demosthenes, 1712, much and deservedly commended by Rollin, he wrote *Historia sui Temporis*, published 1738, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer born at Samosata. He left the business of sculptor for the life of an author, and became the favorite of M. Aurelius, who appointed him registrar of Egypt. His satires are very severe on heathen religion, but often obscene and profane.

He

He died 180 A. D. aged 90. His works were well edited by Reitzius, Amsterd. 4 vols. 4to. 1743.

LUCIFER, bishop Cagliari, in Sardinia, refused to admit the apostate Arian bishops to communion, according to the decree of the council of Alexandria, 362. Rather than to yield in opinion he resigned his see, and became the author of a new schism whose supporters were called Luciferians. He died 370. His works appeared at Venice 1779.

LUCILIUS, *Caius*, a Roman satirist who was with Scipio in his expedition against Numantia. He died 103 B. C. Fragments of his poetry remain.

LUCIUS I. pope and saint, was elected 253, after Cornelius, and the next year suffered martyrdom.

LUCIUS II. *Gerard de Caccianemici*, a native of Bologna, elected pope after Celestinus II. 1144. He died 25th Feb. the next year in consequence of a blow from a stone in a popular commotion.

LUCIUS III. *Humbaldo Allineigoli*, a native of Lucca, succeeded pope Alexander III. 1181. He was obliged in a popular tumult to fly from Rome to Verona, but he afterwards returned supported by the princes of Italy, and he punished the seditious disturbers of the public peace. Another commotion afterwards occasioned again his flight, and he died at Verona 25th Nov. 1185. He established with the emperor Frederic, constitutions for the punishment of heresies, which may be considered as the origin of the inquisition.

LUCRETIA, a celebrated Roman lady, wife of Collatinus. Violence was offered to her person by Sextus the son of Tarquin, and in consequence of this she stabbed herself after she had related the horrid indignity to her father and husband. Her death was avenged by the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the establishment of the consular government, A. U. C. 244.

LUCRETIUS, *Titus Carus*, a Roman poet educated in the epicurean school of Zeno and Phædrus. He wrote a beautiful poem, *De Rerum Natura*, founded however on the atheistical doctrine of Atoms. It is supposed that he became mad by drinking a philter given him by his mistress Lucilia. He died B. C. 54, aged 42. The best edition is that of Wakefield, 4 vols. 4to. The work has been translated into English verse by Creech.

LUCULLUS, *Lucius Licinius*, a Roman general celebrated for his conquests over Mithridates in Bithynia, and Armenia. After the honors of a triumph he retired to privacy, and patronized learned men. He died aged 68.

LUDLOW, *Edmund*, a republican chief in the civil wars, born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, 1620. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in 1636, and then removed to the Temple to study the law, but on the breaking out of the civil war, by the advice of his father who was representative in the long parliament, for Wiltshire, he became a volunteer in lord Essex's life guards. He distinguished himself at the battle of Edge hill, and in the siege of Wardour castle, of which he was made governor, and afterwards he was made by the parliament high sheriff of his native county. He was at the second battle of Newbury, and in 1643 succeeded, on his father's death,

as representative for Wiltshire, but while he opposed on the one hand the dark designs of Cromwell, he on the other voted for the abolition of royalty, and for the establishment of a pure commonwealth. With these principles it is not to be wondered at that he was one of the unfortunate king's judges, and that he concurred in voting the house of peers not only useless but dangerous. He was employed by Cromwell as lieutenant general of horse in Ireland, and on Ireton's death he succeeded him in the chief command of the island. The elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate was particularly displeasing to him, but his attempts to oppose it rendered him suspected to the tyrant who at last injured his tranquillity, by seizing his person, and then obliging him to give a security not to act against the government. Thus bound to inactivity he lived in Essex till the death of the usurper, and then under Richard appeared in parliament, and was violent in the disturbed state of affairs for the restoration of the rump parliament. By the influence of the Wallingford house party he was prevailed upon to resume the chief command in Ireland, but here he met with some opposition, and on his return to England soon after he found himself accused of various misdemeanors. Sensible that the nation, and the army headed by Monk, had determined to restore the king, he left the kingdom, by the advice of his friends, and retired to Dieppe. A reward of 300l. was offered by proclamation for his apprehension, but he escaped his pursuers, and flying to Geneva, he at last settled at Vevay in Switzerland. At the revolution he ventured to return to London, but though he was regarded as a proper person to reduce Ireland from the power of the papists, some of the commons moved an address to William to seize him, in consequence of which he retired again to Vevay, where he died 1693, aged 73. A monument was erected over his body by his widow. After his death appeared his "Memoirs" in 2 vols. 8vo. 1698, to which another was added on the following year. This work is curious and valuable, and in communicating important particulars concerning the civil wars, exhibits the author as a stern unshaken republican, not like Cromwell turning every accident to his own views and interest, but regarding the democratical government, pure and uncorrupted, as the most perfect system of political union.

LUDOLPH, *Job*, the well known Ethiopic historian, was born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 15th June, 1624. Though his countrymen were unfortunately engaged in military affairs he devoted himself to studious pursuits, and at the age of 20 was a perfect master of Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and then employed himself assiduously in the study of the Ethiopic language, of which he wrote a grammar. He studied also the law under the famous professor Muller, and after spending about six years in travelling, and visiting France, Holland, Rome, and the residence of Christina the celebrated patroness of learning in Sweden, he returned to Erfurt, and gained applause in the office of counsellor of state. After 18 years devoted to the public service he returned to Frankfort with the intention of cultivating literature, but the elector palatine placed him at the head of his administration, and twice employed his abilities as a negotiator in France. The last years,

however, of his life were spent in the perfecting of his works. He died universally lamented 8th April, 1704, nearly 80 years old. It is said that he was well versed in 25 languages. His character in private life was as respectable as his public fame as a scholar and a politician. He wrote *Historia Ethiopica*, fol. 1681 — *Commentaries in Hist. Ethiop.* folio. — *Dissertatio de Locustis*, folio. — *Grammatica Amharicæ Linguae*, &c. fol. — *Grammatica Linguae Ethiop.* folio. and other learned publications.

LUDOLPH, Henry William, nephew to the preceding, was born at Erfurt 1655. He was secretary to the Danish envoy in London, and afterwards filled the same office near the person of George of Denmark, who married queen Anne. He visited Russia, and was presented to the Czar who expressed astonishment at his great knowledge of music and of various languages, and in gratitude for the civilities which he had received, he wrote a grammar of the Russian language, which was printed at Oxford 1696. In 1698 he determined to travel into the East to see the state of the christian church in those remote regions. He visited Smyrna, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Alexandria, and returned well acquainted with the laws, manners, and religion of those countries. He wished the establishment of a christian college at Jerusalem, and to disseminate the knowledge of pure christianity, he zealously undertook the impression of the New Testament into modern Greek, which was happily completed by the assistance of the bishop of Worcester, and other learned and charitable persons. This benevolent man died 25th Jan. 1710, aged 54. His other works are *Meditations on Retirement from the World* — *Reflections on the Present State of the Church*, &c.

LUDWIG, John Peter, professor of law, chancellor of Magdeburg, and privy counsellor to the king of Prussia, died 1743, aged 73. He wrote *Scriptor. Rerum Germanicarum*, 2 vols. — *Manuscripta Omnis Aevi, Diplomata & Monumenta inedita*, 12 vols. 8vo. — *Lives of Justinian and Tribonian* — *Miscellaneous Works*, 2 vols. &c.

LUGO, John, a Spanish jesuit, born at Madrid 28th Nov. 1583. He studied at Pampeluna, Salamanca, and Seville, and taught divinity at Valladolid. He afterwards went to Rome, where he filled the theological chair for 20 years, with great popularity, and was in 1643 made a cardinal by pope Urban VIII. This honor he was willing to decline; he regarded the coach sent for him as his coffin, and consented at last in submission to the pope's commands. In this new dignity, he did not display the pomp or pride of a cardinal, he was meek in his conduct, and charitable in the highest degree. He died at Rome 20th Aug. 1660, and was buried at the feet of Loyola the founder of his order. He was the first who introduced bark into general use in France, in 1650. He was not only an able divine, but an expert philosopher and mathematician. His works are on theological subjects, and fill up 7 vols. folio.

LUGO, Francis, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Madrid 1580, and became a jesuit at Salamanca, 1600. He went as missionary to the Indies, and was promoted to the divinity chair at Mexico, and

Santa Fe. He returned to Spain, and was afterwards employed on ecclesiastical affairs at Rome. He was made rector of two colleges in Spain, and died 1652. He wrote commentaries on Thomas Aquinas, 2 vols. folio. — *On the Sacraments*, &c.

LUISINO, or LUISINI, Francis, an eminent scholar of Udine in the Venetian states. He taught Greek and Latin at Reggio, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Parma, and died 1568, aged 45. He wrote *Illustrations of Obscure Passages in Ancient Authors*, found also in *Gruter's Fax Artium* — a *Commentary on Horace's Art of Poetry* — a treatise de *Compendis Animi Affectibus*, 8vo.

LUISINUS, Aloysius, a Venetian physician, who published "*de Morbo Gallico*," &c. 1566, republished by Boerhaave, 1728, folio. — the *Aphorisms of Hippocrates* in Latin verse, 8vo.

LUITPRAND, a king of Lombardy after his father Ansprand 712. He is known for his conquests in Italy, and for the code of laws which he digested for his kingdom. He died 744.

LUITPRANDUS, a Lombard historian, born at Pavia. He was bred up at the court of the Italian kings, and was in 948 sent by Berengarius II. as ambassador to Constantine Porphyrogenitus. He was afterwards disgraced by his master, and fled to the emperor Otho, who avenged his cause by dethroning Berengarius, and making him bishop of Cremona. In 968 he went again as ambassador to Constantinople from Otho, but he was rudely treated by Nicephorus Phocas the emperor of the East, and thrown into prison because he defended the right of his master to the title of emperor of the West. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote, in a harsh but vehement style, the *History of his own Times*, in six books, printed Antwerp, fol. 1640. a valuable work, found among Muratori's *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*.

LUKE, St. the evangelist, was a physician of Antioch in Syria, converted to the christian faith by Paul, of whom he afterwards became the faithful associate. Besides his gospel which is composed in very pure language, he wrote the *Acts of the Apostles*. He lived according to Jerome to his 83d year. Some have called him false-ly a painter.

LULLE, Raymond, a learned native of Majorca, called, on account of his great abilities, Doctor Illuminatus. After excelling as a divine he applied himself to physic and chemistry that he might be enabled to cure the cancer of a young woman, of whom he was enamoured. He afterwards went as a missionary to Mauritania where the barbarian natives stoned him to death, March, 1315, at the age of 80. His remains were brought back to Majorca, where he was regarded as a martyr. His works on theology, history, medicine, law, philosophy, were collected together and lately published at Mentz, but they are very obscure, and in a barbarous style.

LULLI, John Baptist, an eminent musician, born at Florence 1634. At the age of 10 he became page to Mad. de Montpensier, niece to Lewis XIV. but from the meanness of his appearance, he was removed to be under scullion in the kitchen. His fondness for music, however, soon distinguished him, he received instructions

tions from a master, and was soon so great a proficient on the violin that the king noticed him and made him superintendant of music in the royal chamber. He became now eminent as a composer, and was employed, on the recovery of Lewis, from his indisposition, to compose a *Te Deum*, which in the performance proved fatal to him, as he struck the end of his foot, and thus produced a gangrene, of which he died 22d March, 1687. He is deservedly esteemed as the master who brought French music to perfection. His great operas, in five acts, such as *Cadmus*, *Alceste*, *Theseus*, *Psyche*, &c. are highly admired, as well as his pastorals, ballets, &c. He composed also the music for Moliere's plays, and was in his private character a witty and facetious companion.

LUMLEY, *Joanna lady*, eldest daughter of Henry Fitz-Allan, earl Arundel, married John lord Lumley. She was very learned and translated into Latin, from the Greek, three of the orations of *Isocrates*, of which the MS. is still preserved in Westminster library. She also translated into English *Euripides' Iphigenia*, and died 1620 about 11 years after her husband.

LUNEAU DE BOISJERMAIN, *Peter Joseph Francis*, a voluminous French writer, who died suddenly at the end of 1802. He wrote a course of History and Geography, 2 vols. 12mo. — *True Principles of Reading and Orthography*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Course of the Italian Language* — *Course of the English Language*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Racine's Works*, edited 7 vols. 8vo. — *Musical Almanac*, &c.

LUSIGNAN, *Guy*, a celebrated French warrior, during the crusades. He espoused, in the Holy Land, *Sibylla*, daughter of *Amaury* king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded in the kingdom. He afterwards resigned his regal honors to *Richard I.* of England, and assumed in return the title of king of Cyprus. He died 1194.

LUSSAN, *Margaret de*, a female writer, born 1682. Her father was coachman to cardinal Fleury. Her abilities were early seen and improved by bishop Huet, and she in consequence excelled as a writer of history and of romances. She wrote for her support, and therefore wrote much, yet though often in want, her character was charitable, virtuous and benevolent. She died 1758, aged 75. Her works are very numerous. The best known are *Anecdotes of the Court of Philip Augustus*, 6 vols. 12mo. — *les Veillées de la Thessalie*, 4 vols. &c.

LUTHER, *Martin*, the celebrated reformer, was born at *Isleben* in Saxony, 10th Nov. 1483. Though but the son of a miner he rose from obscurity, and received a good education at *Magdeburg*, and at *Eysenach* in Thuringia, which he quitted in 1501, for the university of *Erfurt*, where he studied logic and philosophy, and paid particular attention to the writings of *Cicero*, *Virgil*, *Livy*, and other illustrious classics. His parents wished him to devote himself to the labors of the bar, but an extraordinary accident diverted his purpose. As he walked one day in the fields with a fellow student he was struck down by lightning, and his companion killed by his side, and this had such effect upon his mind that without consulting his friends he retired from the world, into the order of the *Augustines*. In this seclusion he found by accident a

Latin bible, which he never before had seen, and in perusing it he was astonished at the little knowledge of scripture and of christianity which the clergy then imparted to the people. From the convent of *Erfurt* he was removed to *Wittenberg* university, just founded by *Frederic* the elector of Saxony, and here he read lectures on philosophy for three years to numerous and applauding audiences. In 1512, he went to Rome to settle some disputes which seven convents of his order had with their vicar general, and on his return he was created D. D. at the request of the elector of Saxony. Employed as professor of divinity he explained with clearness and ease the psalms and the epistles to the Romans, and supported his celebrity by the most rigid morality, and the most exemplary conduct. The completion of *St. Peter's* church at Rome at this time required extraordinary sums, and the pope, *Leo X.* to fill his coffers with greater facility, published general indulgences for the forgiveness of sins to such as would contribute to the pious work. The Dominicans were entrusted with the selling of these indulgences in Germany, and in paying their money the good friar *Tetzel* informed the superstitious people that they might release themselves not only from past, but also future sins. This pious imposition did not escape the discerning eye of *Luther*, he published in 1517 a thesis, containing 95 propositions on indulgences, and challenged opposition. *Tetzel* was not silent on the occasion, but while he with the voice of authority called his opponent a damnable heretic, and whilst he burnt the thesis with all possible ignominy, *Luther* asserted boldly the inefficacy of indulgences, and regarded penitence and works of mercy and charity alone capable of forming a reconciliation with heaven. This seemingly trifling dispute between two obscure monks led to great events, and created a revolution in the religious opinions of mankind. Though attacked by numbers, *Luther* had the satisfaction to see his sentiments embraced with eagerness by the body of the people; and when summoned by the pope to appear at Rome to answer for his conduct, he had the firmness to refuse, though he at the same time in the most submissive manner exculpated himself, and deprecated the resentment of the supreme pontiff. *Maximilian* the emperor was anxious to support the cause of Rome, but *Luther* happily found a protector and a friend in the elector of Saxony, and upon an assurance of personal safety he did not refuse to appear at *Augsburg* before the papal legate *Cajetan*. Here, when exhorted in three propositions to retract his errors, and to submit to the authority of the pope, he declared that he was not guilty of any errors, and that while he paid deference to the head of the church, he yet asserted that he had advanced nothing which was contrary to the scriptures, or to the doctrines of the fathers. The conference thus ended by the refusal of *Luther* to submit implicitly to the pleasure of the papal see; but when the pope in a brief declared himself as the vicar of *Christ*, authorized to forgive sins by the power of indulgences, and that whosoever opposed this doctrine was excommunicated as a heretic, the reformer published an appeal from the prejudiced pontiff to a general council. The pope, however, finding

finding that violence could not destroy the obstinacy of Luther, had recourse to milder means, and his agent Miltitius was employed to visit the reformer to argue with him, and to offer terms of reconciliation. Luther was struck with the civilities and the temper of the papal missionary, but instead of making submission he was roused to greater opposition by the exhortations of the Bohemians, and the able support of Melancthon, Carlostadius, and other learned men. In 1519 he was engaged in a personal controversy at Leipsic with Eccius, divinity professor at Ingolstadt, but it tended only to sow greater enmity and deeper variance between the disputants. The same year his book against indulgences was censured by the divines of Louvain and Cologne, but Luther disregarded their opinions, and appealed for protection to the new emperor Charles V. Though he had written, at the suggestion of Miltitius a letter to the pope, not indeed of submission, but rather of exculpation, in language bold and energetic, he was in 1520 formally condemned by a bull from Rome, which after enumerating 41 of his heretical opinions, denounces against him the vengeance of the church, and excommunication, if within sixty days he did not make a due submission. This violent conduct Luther answered by "the captivity of Babylon," a book in which he inveighed bitterly against the abuses of Rome, and then calling the students of Wittemberg together he flung into the fire the offensive decree which he called the execrable bull of antichrist. In 1521 he was summoned to appear before the emperor at the diet of Worms, with a promise of protection, and though his friends dissuaded him and told him that as his opponents had burned his writings, so they would treat him, after the manner of Huss, he declared with fearless voice, If I knew there were as many devils at Worms, as tiles on the houses, I would go. At Worms he was required by Eccius to retract his opinions, but he declared that except what he advanced could be proved contrary to scripture he neither could nor would recant. His obstinacy proved offensive to the emperor, but as he had promised him his protection he permitted him to depart. On his return to Wittemberg, however, the reformer was attacked in a wood by a number of horsemen and violently taken away, and what became of him remained unknown to the public. In the mean time Charles published his edict against him, and his adherents, and placed him under the ban of the empire. Luther, however, remained secure under the protection of the elector, who had thus effected his deliverance, and in the castle of Wittemberg which he denominated his hermitage and his Patmos, he held a secret correspondence with his friend, or composed books in defence of his opinions. At the end of 10 months, when the emperor was departed for Flanders he again appeared publicly at Wittemberg, and had the satisfaction to find that instead of being checked, his doctrines had gained ground, and were universally embraced through Germany. He next attacked Henry VIII. who had defended the seven sacraments, and he treated his book and his person with such contempt, that the monarch complained of it to the princes of Germany. In 1522 he published in conjunction with Melancthon, a Latin translation of

the New Testament, and the work was read with avidity by the German nation. In 1524 he had to contend with Erasmus, a man who had apparently adopted his sentiments, though he had not the manliness to acknowledge them, and he now found in him an able antagonist enlisted in defence of the pope. The subject of their dispute was free will, and it is to be lamented that it was attended with great asperity of language, between men who respected and admired each other. In 1524 Luther threw aside the monastic habit, and the next year he married Catherine de Bore, a nun who had escaped from a convent, and though he was ridiculed by his enemies, and censured as incontinent for taking a young wife of 26, when he himself had reached his 42d year, he defended his conduct by scriptural texts, and again set at nought the authority of Rome and the cavils of her advocates. In 1525 the emperor called a diet at Spire, in consequence of the war with the Turks, as well as the troubled state of Germany in consequence of religious disputes, and in the sitting of the next year he proposed that the edict of Worms should be duly enforced, the catholic religion supported, and heretics punished. The new doctrines though thus openly attacked by the head of the empire were ably defended by the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the landgrave of Hesse, the prince of Anhalt, and others; and in another diet held again at Spire, these dissentient princes protested against the measures of the empire, and were consequently called Protestants. This celebrated union, published 19th April, 1529, was joined by 14 cities, Strasburg, Ulm, Constance, Nuremberg, Retlingen, &c. In the midst of the confusion of Germany, a confession of faith was drawn up by Melancthon, the mildest and most moderate of Luther's followers, and as it was presented to the emperor at Augsburg, it has been called the Augsburg confession. Thus the opposition raised against the mighty empire of spiritual Rome by an obscure monk, was supported by intelligent princes and powerful nations, and Luther now regarded as the champion of the faith through Germany, had nothing to apprehend from his persecutors, but had only to labor earnestly to confirm what had been so happily established. His German translation of the bible appeared in 1535, and was received with grateful raptures by the Germans. In 1537 he and Melancthon were present at the assembly held at Smalkald on religious matters, and it was here that he was attacked with a severe disorder and a stoppage of urine, which seemed for 11 days to threaten his life; but by travelling he recovered. He was again attacked in 1546, as he was visiting his native country, where he was received with much honor, and he died at Isleben, 18th Feb. 1546, aged 63, and his body, which his friends wished to deposit in his native town, was conveyed by order of the elector of Saxony to Wittemberg, and interred with great ceremony. This illustrious man, engaged, as Atterbury has observed, against the united forces of the papal world, stood the shock with bravery and success. He was a man of high endowments of mind, and great virtues, he had a vast understanding, which raised him to a pitch of learning unknown in the age in which he lived. His knowledge of scripture was admirable, his elocution manly,

manly, and his way of reasoning was argumentative, powerful and convincing. He had no ambition but in the service of God; he was of a temper averse to covetousness, or any base sin, and charitable even to a fault. When religion was concerned, he regarded not whose love or hatred he incurred. He treated the pope's bulls and the emperor's edicts with equal harshness, and while he labored to restore religion to its original purity, he spared neither friends nor foes. His works collected after his death appeared at Wittemberg, in 7 vols. fol. By his wife who survived him till 20th Dec. 1552, and was buried at Torgau, he had three sons, whose descendants are still respected in Germany.

LUTTI, Benedetto, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1666. He studied at Rome, and acquired such celebrity that the emperor knighted him, and the elector of Mentz sent him a cross set with diamonds. He was slow in his work, but his touch was tender and delicate, and his pieces exhibited harmony and correctness in the highest degree. The best of his paintings is his miracle of St. Pio, in the Albani palace at Rome. His Magdalen, at Naples, his Isaiah, and his Anthony of Padua, at Rome, are also much admired. He died at Rome 1724, aged 58, of chagrin, in consequence of a dispute about finishing a picture of Eusebius bishop of Vercelli, for the people of Turin.

LUXEMBOURG, Francis Henry de Montmorency duke of, a famous general and marshal of France, the posthumous son of Montmorency count of Bouteville, who was beheaded for fighting a duel, under Lewis XIII. He was, though but 15, at the battle of Rocroi, 1643, under the famous Condé whose fortunes he followed, and whose genius, abilities, coolness and ardor he seemed to possess. He distinguished himself at the conquest of Franche Comté, 1668, and in the Dutch campaigns of 1672, and completed the expedition by a bold and unprecedented retreat with 20,000 men, in face of an army of 70,000. In 1675 he was raised to the dignity of marshal, and in the war against the allied powers, again rendered his name illustrious by the battle of Fleurus, over prince Waldeck, 1690. In 1691 he gained the battles of Leufen, Steinkirk and Nerwinde, and continued to distinguish himself in the field though opposed by William III. He performed another famous retreat to Tournay, 1694, and died the next year, aged 67.

LUYKEN, John, a Dutch engraver, born at Amsterdam. His plates illustrative of the scriptures, and a theatre of martyrs are among the rest of his works particularly admired. He died 1712, aged 63.

LUYTS, John, a native of North Holland, professor of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht, where he died 1721, aged 66. His works are *Astronomia Institutio*, 4to. in which he refused to admit the Copernican System—*Introductio ad Geographiam Novam & Veterem*, 4to.

LYCOPHRON, son of Periander of Corinth, B. C. 628, resented the fate of his mother Melissa, who had been cruelly put to death by his father, and he refused to speak to him. The father afterwards wished to be reconciled to his son, whom he had banished into Corcyra, and offered to resign his crown to him; but the Corcyreans afraid of changing masters murdered the young prince.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek poet of Chalcis in Eubœa, author of *Alexandra*, a very obscure poem which has been rendered more intelligible by the learned notes of Tzetzes. Lycophron was slain by an arrow, B. C. 304.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta. He refused to take possession of the kingdom, at the invitation of his sister-in-law, and preferred the character of a faithful guardian to his nephew the young king. During the popular tumults which agitated his country where the monarchs and the people each aspired to unlimited power, he was called upon by the general voice to establish a system of laws to restrain the violence of each order of the state. After the institution of his salutary but severe laws, Lycurgus retired from Sparta, and is supposed to have died in Crete in a good old age, B. C. 870.

LUCURGUS, an Athenian orator, B. C. 408. He studied under Plato and Isocrates, and was the friend of Demosthenes. One of his orations is preserved.

LYDE, Vid. JOINER.

LYDGATE, John, an Augustine monk of St. Edmund's-bury, Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. He was the disciple of Chaucer, whom he excelled, according to some, in the graces of versification. He travelled abroad, and died 1440, aged 60, and was buried in his convent, Bury. He was also a philosopher and divine; but he is chiefly known as a poet, and his eclogues, odes, satires, &c. are said to possess merit, and to have been written in such smooth style that his wit as his contemporaries observed, was fashioned by the muses.

LYDIAT, Thomas, an English chronologer, born at Okerton, Oxfordshire, 1572, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1591. He devoted himself early to literature, and was cosmographer and chronologer to Henry, son of James I.; and, in 1609, went to Ireland, and was two years at the college of Dublin, under the patronage of Usher. On his return to England, he accepted, in 1612, the rectory of Okerton, which some years before he had refused in consequence of his difficulty of utterance. His engagement to pay the debts of a near relation brought him afterwards into great difficulties, and he was for some time imprisoned at Oxford, and in the king's bench, till liberated by the contributions of his friends. He petitioned the king to be permitted to travel into Turkey, Ethiopia, and Abyssinia, in search of MSS. but was unsuccessful; and in the civil wars which desolated the country, he was a severe sufferer for his loyalty. He died very poor, 3d April, 1646, and was buried in his church, Okerton. He was an able scholar and deservedly esteemed by the learned of the times, Usher, Newton, Briggs, Turner, &c. He wrote *de Variis Annorum Formis*, 1605, 8vo. which he afterwards defended against Scaliger and Clavius—*On the Origin of Fountains*, 8vo.—Various treatises on philosophical and astronomical subjects, &c.

LYE, Edward, a learned linguist, born at Totness, Devonshire, 1704, and educated under his father, and afterwards at Hart-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1732. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and published the *Etymologicum Angli-*

Anglicanum of Francis Junius from the MS. in the Bodleian. He afterwards employed himself in the compilation of his great work, the Anglo Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, which received the finishing hand of its author before his death; but was published in 1772, by the Rev. Owen Manning, 2 vols. folio, with a grammar of the two languages. Lye was in 1750, presented by lord Northampton, to the living of Yardley Hastings, where he died 1767.

LYLLY, or LILLY, *John*, *Vid.* LILLY.

LYNDE, *fr* *Humphrey*, an English writer, born in Dorsetshire 1579. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford. In 1613 he was knighted by James I. and was member of the house of commons in several parliaments. He died 14th June, 1636, and was buried in Cobham church, Surrey. He wrote various books against popery, the best known of which is "Via Tuta," often reprinted, and translated into Dutch, French and Latin.

LYONNET, *Peter*, a native of Maestricht, born 22d July, 1707. He possessed great abilities and was not only acquainted with nine languages, but well skilled in music, in painting, in sculpture and engraving. He quitted the study of divinity for the law, and was appointed secretary to the States of Holland, and also interpreter for the French and Latin languages. He afterwards turned his attention to natural history, and examined the insects in the neighbourhood of the Hague, and made a collection of curious shells. His abilities and reputation procured him admission to the learned academies of London, Rouen, Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, &c. After a life devoted to science, this learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at the Hague 10th Jan. 1789, aged 81. He wrote *Observations on Insects* — *Theologie des Insectes*, &c.

LYONS, *Israel*, son of a Polish Jew, who was a silversmith, and taught Hebrew at Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1739. He early displayed great abilities, and distinguished himself as a mathematician and botanist. In 1758 he published a treatise on Fluxions, inscribed to his friend and patron, Dr. Smith, master of Trinity college, and in 1763, appeared his *Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam Nascentium*, 8vo. About 1762 he read lectures on botany, at Oxford, at the request of Mr. Banks, and afterwards received a salary of 100l. per ann. for calculating the Nautical almanack. In 1773 he was sent by the board of longitude with captain Phipps, now lord Mulgrave, to the north pole, and after his return he married, but died about 1775, of the measles. His father was the author of a Hebrew Grammar — and of *Observations and Enquiries on Various Parts of Scripture History*, 1761.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan general, who made an alliance with Cyrus the younger, and defeated the Athenian fleet at the battle of Ægospotamos, which put an end to the Peloponnesian war, after a duration of 27 years. He aimed at the sovereignty at home and became unpopular. He fell in battle at Haliartus, B. C. 396.

LYSERUS, *Polycarp*, an able theologian, born at Winendeen in Wittenberg, 1552. He was educated at Tubingen, and became minister of Wittenberg 1577. He died minister of Dresden 1601. He is

author of several learned Commentaries on the Scriptures, &c.

LYSERUS, *John*, a protestant divine of the same family as the preceding. He was a man of great learning, but deformed in his person, thin and pale. He wrote some books under fictitious names, and was famous for his works in defence of polygamy. He died at Paris 1684.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator, known for his eloquence and integrity. He died B. C. 378, aged 81. Of his orations 34 are extant, best edited by Taylor, 8vo. 1740.

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, who after his master's death obtained Thrace, and afterwards Macedonia. He was killed in battle by Seleucus, 281 B. C.

LYSIPPUS, a Grecian sculptor of Sicyon, who alone had the privilege of making a statue of Alexander. His best piece was the representation of a man wiping himself after bathing.

LYSIS, a Pythagorean philosopher, the master of Epaminondas. The golden verses of Pythagoras are attributed to him, B. C. 388.

LYSONS, *Daniel*, gentleman commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, became fellow of All-Souls, and took his degree of LL. B. 1755, and that of doctor four years after. He afterwards studied medicine and took his doctor's degree 1764. He settled at Gloucester, and afterwards went to Bath, where he acquired considerable eminence and where he died 1800. He was author of an *Essay on the Effects of Camphire and Calomel in Fevers*, 8vo. — *Practical Essays on Intermitting Fevers, Dropsies, Diseases of the Liver, Epilepsies, Cholice, Dysenteric Fluxes, and the Operation of Calomel*, 8vo. — *Further Considerations on Camphire and Calomel*, 8vo. &c.

LYTE, *Henry*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford. He travelled abroad to improve his knowledge of botany, and at his return he settled on his estate and established one of the most valuable and best arranged gardens of botany in England. He was author of a translation of Dodoen's *Herbage*, Antwerp, 4to. 1578, with additions and figures, afterwards reprinted in England, but without plates. He died 1607, aged 78. His son formed a genealogy for James I. with which the king was so pleased that he presented him his picture in gold set with diamonds.

LYTTELTON, *Edward*, keeper of the great seal under Charles I. was the descendant of judge Littleton, by a collateral branch. *Vid.* LITTLETON.

LYTTELTON *George lord*, an able writer, eldest son of sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, was born 1699. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar, and a good poet. In 1728 he began his travels, and visited Italy and France. On his return home he obtained a seat in parliament, and became a popular opponent of sir Robert Walpole. In 1737 he was made secretary to the prince of Wales, who now extended his patronage to opposition, and by his means the heir apparent acquired popularity in his protection of Pope, Mallet, Thomson, and other learned men. In 1741 he married Lucy, sister of lord Fortescue,

rescue, whom after a few years of connubial felicity, he lost in child bed 1747. He lamented her loss in a pathetic "Monody," and in 1749 fought again the happiness which he had lost, but it is said unsuccessfully, by marrying the daughter of sir Robert Rich. In 1744, on the fall of Walpole, he was made one of the lords of the treasury, in 1754 was appointed cofferer and privy counsellor, and the next year chancellor of the exchequer, a responsible situation for which his abilities were not fully calculated. In 1757, when his friends were turned out of power, he was raised to the peerage, and thus retired from political turbulence. In his honorable retirement his time was usefully employed. In 1764, he published his elaborate History of Henry II. which had engaged his attention for 20 years. The work came from the press with the character of great accuracy, so that the whole was printed twice, some of the sheets four or five times, and for this affectation of correctness his lordship lost above 1000*l.* as the printer paid only for the first impression which was destroyed. The work was begun 1755; 3 vols. appeared 1764, a second edition 1767, a third next year, and the conclusion 1771. When the third edition appeared, Reid, who corrected and printed the first, was dead, and his place was so ill supplied by Dr. Saunders, originally a comb maker, that a list of errata of 19 pages was annexed to the work. Lyttelton in the former part of life had been a sceptic, but his mature age viewed with concern the levities and dangerous tenets of dissolute companions, and after a studious application, he produced, in 1747, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul, a valuable book, which infidelity will never be able to answer. His father whom he succeeded in 1751, read the book, and in the overflowings of a pious heart called down for blessings on his head, and thanking God that he had given him so good a son, prayed that he might but be found worthy to be eye witness of that happiness no doubt reserved for so able an advocate for christianity. His lordship died Aug. 22d, 1773, aged 64. On his death bed he displayed all the calmness and resignation of a

great mind. He again reminded his physician, Dr. Johnson, that he died a sincere christian, and with composure giving his blessings to those around him, he told lord Valentia, who with his lady was at his bedside, with a voice of solemn affection, "be good, be virtuous, my lord, you must come to this." He was buried at Hagley by the remains of his lady. This great and worthy peer wrote besides, "Dialogues of the Dead," — Persian Letters — poems, &c. By his first wife he had a son and two daughters.

LYTTELTON, *Thomas lord*, son of the preceding, was remarkable for his dissipated conduct which unhappily obscured his great powers of mind. His death, which happened in 1779, when he was 35 years old, is said to have been very extraordinary. He supposed that he saw in a dream a vision of a young woman dressed in white, who told him that his dissolution would take place in three days. The third day arrived, and his lordship engaged in a convivial party of friends, observed jocularly that he thought he should jockey the ghost, a few minutes after which he was seized with a sudden faintness, and being removed to his bed, never rose again.

LYTTELTON, *Charles*, an English prelate, third son of sir Thomas, and brother to George lord Lyttelton. He was educated at Eton, and University college, and afterwards went to the Inner Temple, where he became a barrister. He soon, however, relinquished law for divinity, and was collated to Alvechurch rectory, Worcesterhire, by bishop Hough. In 1745 he took the degree of LL. D. in 1747 became king's chaplain, the next year dean of Exeter, and in 1762 he was raised to the see of Carlisle. In 1765 he succeeded lord Willoughby of Parham as president of the Antiquarian society, to whose learned memoirs he made some valuable contributions, and whose useful labors in historical research he in some degree rewarded by the bequest of choice printed books and of MSS. This good man much respected in private life, and deservedly praised by his learned successor dean Milles, died unmarried 22d Dec. 1768.

M.

M A B

MAAS, *Dirk*, a Dutch painter whose battles and landscapes were much admired. He was born at Haerlem, 1656.

MAAS, *Arnold*, a Dutch painter whose abilities were displayed in the happiest representation of conversations.

MAAS, *Nicholas*, a Dutch portrait painter of eminence, who died 1693, aged 61.

MABILLON, *John*, a learned Frenchman, born 23d Nov. 1632, at Pierre-mont on the frontiers of Champagne. He was educated at Rheims, and took the Benedictine habit at St. Remi 1653. He was for one year employed in showing to the public the treasures

M A B

and the monuments of the king of France at St. Denis, and afterwards assisted father d'Acheri, in the completion of his "Spicilegium." He next was engaged by the congregation of St. Maur in publishing the works of St. Bernard which appeared in 1667, 2 vols. fol. and nine 8vo. and afterwards he undertook an edition of the "Acta Sanctorum" of the Benedictine order, 9 vols. folio, a work which displayed great merit in learned notes and valuable disquisitions. In 1682 he went, by the direction of Colbert, into Burgundy, and the year following to Germany, to make researches about the history of the church, and of the French monarchy.

monarchy. Of this employment he published an interesting account. In 1685 he visited Italy in the same historical research, and enriched the king's library with above 3000 valuable and rare books, printed and in MS. This truly learned but very modest man, to whom, says Du Pin, it would be difficult to give all the praises he deserves, died Dec. 1707, of a suppression of urine. His other works were *Analecta*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *de Re Diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio. a most valuable work — *Musæum Italicum*, 2 vols. 4to.

MABLY, *Bonnot de*, a French ecclesiastic, born 1709 at Grenoble. He lived chiefly at Paris where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. He died 1785 much respected. He wrote a *Parallel between the Romans and the French*, 2 vols. 12mo. — the *Public Rights of Europe*, 2 vols. — *Entertainments of Phocion*, &c. 2 vols. a work which obtained a prize at Berne — *Observations on the Greeks — on the Romans — on the History of France*, &c. — *Discourses on History*, translated into English.

MABOUL, *James*, a native of Paris, who distinguished himself as an eloquent preacher, and on account of his merit, was raised to the see of Aeth, where he died 21st May, 1723. His *Oraisons Funebres* have been published in 12mo. and display his powers of oratory to great advantage.

MABUSE, *John*, a Hungarian painter, so called from the place of his birth. He travelled into Italy, and died 1562. He was in the latter part of life much addicted to wine. Some of his pictures are preserved at Amsterdam, the best of which is said to be the decapitation of St. John.

MAC ARDELL, *James*, an English mezzotinto engraver. His portraits exhibit great correctness, ease, and expression. He also executed some fine prints after Rembrandt, and other masters, and died 1765.

MACARIUS, *St. the elder*, a native of Alexandria, who from a baker became a hermit, and passed sixty years of his life in a monastery on mount Sceta. He died 391. Fifty of his homilies in Greek were published 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1698.

MACARIUS, *St. the younger*, a friend of the former, born also at Alexandria. He presided over 5000 monks, and died 394. He was banished by the Arians to a heathen island, all whose inhabitants he converted to christianity.

MACARTNEY, *George, earl*, only son of George Macartney, of Auchinleck, in Scotland, was born in Ireland, 1737. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the degree of M. A. 1759, and afterwards he attended the two sons of the late lord Holland, in their European travels. He went in 1764 as envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia, and three years after he was named ambassador extraordinary, and in 1766 he was made knight of the white eagle, by the king of Poland. In 1769 he was secretary to lord Townshend, in Ireland, in 1772 he was made knight of the bath, and three years after appointed governor of Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies. On the capture of those islands by the French, in 1779, he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to France; but the next year he was nominated governor of fort St. George, and in 1785, declared governor general of Bengal, a high office, which he modestly declined, though he accepted from the company, a pension of 1500l. per annum, in reward for

his meritorious services. In 1792 he was selected as the ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain to the emperor of China, and this mission, which engaged much of the attention of the world, was completed in about three years, but brought little advantage to the commercial interests of the country. Sir George sat in the English parliament in 1767, for Cockermouth, and in the Irish for Armagh, and again in the English for Ayr, &c. 1774, and in 1776 he was created an Irish baron, and in 1792 advanced to the dignity of an earl. He married in 1768, lord Bute's daughter, and died 31st March, 1806, leaving no issue. His remains were interred privately, at Chiswick, and a cenotaph, with an elegant Latin epitaph, by the pen of Mr. Glasse, perpetuates his memory in Liffanoure church, in the county of Leitrim. An interesting account of his embassy was published in 1797, in 3 vols. 4to. with plates, by sir George Staunton. For the distinction which he held in the world, lord Macartney was principally indebted to his connection with the family of lord Holland, though it must be acknowledged that he possessed virtues which qualified him for the most eminent situation in the service of his country.

MACAULAY, *Catherine*, a female historian, and political writer, daughter of John Sawbridge, esq. of Ollantigh, in Kent. In 1760 she married Dr. George Macaulay, a physician of some reputation, and after his death she took for her second husband 1778, the Rev. Mr. Graham, brother to the celebrated empiric of that name. Her conduct was often romantic, so that in 1785 she passed over to America, to become acquainted with the great Washington, who continued one of her regular correspondents. She died 23d June, 1791. She published the *History of England from James I. to the Brunswick line*, 8 vols. 8vo. once a popular work, but now acknowledged a virulent attack on the Stuarts, and sinking fast into oblivion. — *Remarks on Hobbes' Rudiments of Government*, &c. 8vo. — *Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents*, 1770. — a *Modest Plea for the Property of Copy Right*, 8vo. 1774. — *History of England from the Revolution, to the present Time*, in a series of letters to Dr. Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, 8vo. — *Address to the People of England — Letters on Education*, 8vo. — *Observations on Mr. Burke's Pamphlet on the French Revolution — a treatise on the Immutability of Moral Truth*, 8vo. &c. Her friend Dr. Wilson so much admired her enthusiasm in favor of liberty, that he set up a statue to her in that character, in the chancel of his parish church of Walbrook, which unbecoming mark of homage was properly removed by the next incumbent.

MACBETH, a tyrannical usurper of Scotland in the 11th century, who obtained the kingdom by the murder of his relation Duncan at Inverness. Banquo and Mac Gill shared the fate of their sovereign, and Mac Duff, another powerful baron, escaped only by flying into England; but his wife and his children suffered all the vengeance of the tyrant, and were murdered. Macbeth afterwards retired into the Highlands, upon the invasion of the English, headed by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan, and at last fell in battle by the hand of Mac Duff. His history is become very familiar and interesting to Englishmen by the sublime delineations of Shakespeare's tragic muse.

MACBRIDE, David, a native of Ballymony, in Ireland, descended from an ancient Scotch family. He studied medicine at Glasgow, and for some years was employed as a surgeon in the navy. He settled in 1749, in Dublin, and acquired celebrity as a practitioner, and as a man of letters, and of general information. He turned his thoughts also to chemical and philosophical subjects, and regardless of private emolument, he nobly communicated to the public the result of his important discoveries. He published a valuable Treatise on the Sea Scurvy; and a Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Medicine, a work of singular merit; and he made some ingenious improvements in the mode of tanning leather. This respectable man, amiable in his private character, and deservedly beloved by his relatives and friends, fell a prey to a nervous fever, which proved fatal, Dec. 1788, in his 62d year.

MACCABEES, seven brothers, Jews, who were cruelly put to death one after the other, with their mother and the aged Eleazar, at Antioch, during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, B. C. 168. There were chief men among the Jews of the same name who bravely supported the honor of their country. Their names were Judas, Simon, Matthias Maccabæus.

MACE, Francis, a writer of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris 1721. His best works are Chronological Abridgment of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. 4to. — a Moral History, called Melania — the History of the four Ciceros, 12mo. a curious work — an Analysis of St. Augustine's works.

MACE, Thomas, an English musician, born 1613. He was one of the clerks of Trinity college, Cambridge, and is known by his work called "Music's Monument" or a Remembrancer of the best practical Music, &c. The book was printed 1676, when he was 63. The time of his death is unknown. He had a wife and children.

MACEO, Francis, a jesuit born at Coimbra, in Portugal, 1596. He quitted his order for that of the Cordeliers, and went in the employment of his patron, the duke of Braganza, to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Alexander VII. After being promoted to offices of trust and importance he fell out with the pope and retired to Venice, and afterwards became professor of moral philosophy at Padua. By his interference in the state affairs of Venice, he offended the magistrates, and was thrown into prison, where he died 1681, aged 85. It is said in the "Bibliothèque Portugaise" that he published 109 different works, most of which are now forgotten. He possessed abilities and a very great memory, as he boasts some where that he had written or pronounced 150,000 verses extemporaneously. His brother *Anthony* was also a jesuit, in the confidence of Christina queen of Sweden, as to him were entrusted her intentions of renouncing the protestant faith. Among other things he wrote *Lusitania Insulata & Purpurata*, 4to.

MACEDONIUS, Arian, bishop of Constantinople in 341, in opposition to Paul. He was deposed by a council 359, after causing great troubles in his diocese by his ambition as well as his opinions. In consequence of his disgrace he became the founder of a new sect

which supported that the Holy Ghost was a mere creature, only a little superior to the angels.

MACER, Æmilius a Latin poet of Verona in the age of Augustus. He wrote poems on birds, herbs, serpents — on the Ruin of Troy, &c. now lost.

MACER, Lucius Claudius, a proprætor of Africa, who declared himself emperor on Nero's death. He was put to death by Galba's order, A. D. 68.

MACFARLANE, Henry, a Scotch writer, educated at Edinburgh. He came to London early in life, and acquired some celebrity as an accurate reporter of the parliamentary speeches. He was afterwards engaged in the care of a school at Walthamstow, and died 1804. He wrote a History of the Reign of George III. in 4 vols. 8vo. and also published a Translation of Ossian's Poems into Latin.

MACHAM, Robert, an Englishman, in the age of Edward III. It is said that he eloped for France with his mistress Anne Dorset, a lady of quality, against the consent of her parents, and that the ship in which they were, long driven out by unfavorable winds, stopped at an island, which was called Madeira. The crew escaped to the coast of Morrocco, where in a state of slavery they related their adventures to Morales, a Spaniard, and after his return to Europe, ships were sent to the newly discovered island, where the remains of the unfortunate Macham and his mistress were found buried at the foot of a tree.

MACHAULT, John de, a jesuit, rector of the jesuits' college, at Rouen, and afterwards of that of Clermont at Paris. He died 1619, aged 58. He wrote Latin notes on the History of Thuanus, which were pronounced seditious, and burned by the hands of the hangman. Two other jesuits bore his name, and were able writers, *John Baptist*, who died 1640, and *James*, who died 1680, and was author of *de Missionibus Paraguaviæ & Americæ*. &c. — *de Rebus Japonicis* — *de Provinciis Goannæ* — *de Regno Cochinchinæ* — *de Missionibus Religioforum*, &c.

MACHET, Gerard, a native of Blois, distinguished as an ecclesiastic. He became principal of the college of Navarre, confessor to Charles VII. and bishop of Castres. He died at Tours 1448, aged 68. He was one of those who revised the trial of the maid of Orleans, and declared in favor of that unfortunate heroine.

MACHIAVEL, Nicholas, a celebrated writer, born of a noble family at Florence 1469. His first efforts were a comedy called *Nicias*, which proved so popular on account of its satire at Florence, that Leo X. sent for the actors to exhibit it to a Roman audience. Machiavel acquired, however, greater fame by his political writings. By the influence of the Medicis, and to recompence the sufferings which he endured on the rack on suspicion of conspiracy with the Soderini, against Julius, afterwards Clement VII. he was made secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence. He died in 1530, of a medicine which he had taken by way of prevention. The latter part of his life, it is said was spent in poverty in the character of a profane scoffer and atheist. He declared, it is said, that he would rather be sent into hell after death, than to paradise, because he should find nothing in heaven but beggars, poor monks,

hermits,

hermits, and apostles; but in hell he should live with popes, cardinals, kings, and princes. Besides *Nicias*, he wrote, *Mandragola* and *Clitia*, two plays — the *Golden Ass*, in imitation of *Apuleius* and *Lucian* — a *History of Florence*, 4to. — a *Discourse on the first Decade of Livy* — a treatise on the *Military Art* — the *Life of Castruccio Castracani* — a treatise on the *Emigration of the Northern Nations*, — but of all his works his treatise called “the *Prince*” is the most famous. This book, which describes the arts of government, as usually exercised by wicked governors and by tyrants, is still a cause of dispute, and while some suppose that he merely exposed the arts of politicians to excite abhorrence of tyranny, and a love for genuine liberty, others imagine that he prescribed rules for governing, and the only method by which mankind could be managed, so that *Machiavelism* and tyranny are synonymous expressions. It is remarkable, however, that among those who commend him, he has *Bacon*, *Clarendon*, and *Harrington*, who consider him as an able and ingenious writer, and an enemy to tyranny and injustice, and as frankly warning us against what men do, that we may be the better able to guard against their insidious conduct. The book, first published 1515, and long patronized by popes and great men, to whom it was dedicated, was at last censured under the pontificate of *Clement VIII.* by the insinuations of the jesuit *Possevin*, and of *Bozius*. His works were translated into English, with notes, &c. by *Mr. Farnsworth*, 1761, 2 vols. 4to. and re-published 1775, 8vo.

MACKENZIE, sir George, a Scotch advocate of eminence, born at *Dundee*, 1636, and educated at the universities of *St. Andrew's*, and *Aberdeen*. He travelled abroad, and studied at *Bourges*; and in 1656 was called to the bar, where he soon acquired celebrity. In 1661 he was reprimanded by the court for dropping some unwary expressions while defending the cause of the marquis of *Argyle*, impeached for high treason, upon which he quickly and smartly replied that, “it was impossible to plead for a traitor without speaking treason.” He was afterwards made a judge in the criminal court, king's advocate in 1674, and one of the lords of the privy council for Scotland. On the abrogation of the penal laws by *James II.* *sir George* resigned his office, but was soon after reinstated by the king. At the revolution, however, he again quitted his situation, and unable to approve public measures, he retired to *Oxford*, 1689, where he proposed to end his days in literary ease and tranquillity. He died in *London*, May 2d, 1691, and was carried to *Edinburgh*, where he was buried with great pomp and solemnity. As a writer *sir George* was very respectable. He wrote, *Aretino*, a serious romance — *Religio Stoici* — *Moral Essays*, &c. — a *Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Race of Scotland* — *Cælia's Country House and Closet*, a poem — some pieces on the *Laws of Scotland*, &c. Though censured by *Burnet* as a superficial man, and though blamed by some as a severe judge, *sir George* is represented by *Wood*, as a man of great abilities, of unshaken integrity, the friend of his country, and of religion, and virtue. He founded the advocates' library in *Edinburgh*.

MACKAY, John, an Englishman, who followed the fortunes of *James II.* in his exile. He proved, however, unworthy of his master's confidence, as he dishonorably betrayed all his secrets to *William III.* He wrote, *Picture of the Court of St. Germain*, 1691 — *Memoirs of the Court of England in the reigns of William and Anne*, published at the *Hague* 1733, works curious and interesting, and he died at *Rotterdam*, 1726.

MACKLIN, Charles, a dramatic writer, and comedian, born in the North of *Ireland*, May, 1690. He altered his name of *Mac Laughlin* to the more agreeable sound of *Macklin*; and after various adventures in *Ireland*, appeared on the *Lincoln's inn theatre* 1725, as *Alcander* in *Œdipus*. Nature, it seems, had been unfriendly to the actor, as *Quin*, with his usual humor, observed at the sight of his harsh forbidding features, “if *God* writes a legible hand, that fellow is a villain.” He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with a fellow comedian, whom he killed in the heat of passion, for which he was tried, and found guilty of manslaughter. He became by degrees a popular actor; but his chief character was *Shylock*, which he performed to such advantage, that *Pope* honored his exertions with these two quaint lines;

This is the Jew,
That *Shakespeare* drew.

Macklin, long a favorite with the public, at last retired from the stage; but to improve a little more his narrow income, and to take a last farewell of the public, he was prevailed upon to appear once more, for his benefit, 10th Jan. 1790, at *Covent-garden*. The character was his favorite *Shylock*, but the efforts required were too great for the powers of an exhausted old man. He found his memory fail him, and unable to support his part, he retired amid the plaudits of a commiserating audience. He died in a very great age, 11th July, 1797. He is author of two comedies, *Love a-la-mode* — and the *Man of the World*, which are still favorites with the town, but which reflect with severity upon the conduct of courtiers, and particularly of Scotch sycophants.

MACLAINE, Archibald, an able divine, born at *Monaghan*, where his father was a dissenting minister. He was intended for his father's profession, and was therefore sent to *Glasgow university*, after which he went to *Holland*, as assistant minister to his uncle *Milling*, the pastor of the English church at the *Hague*. He succeeded his uncle, and married at the *Hague*, the daughter of *Mr. Chais*, the minister of the French protestant church, by whom he had four children. He continued the zealous and active pastor of his church, till the troubles of 1796, when he came over to *England*, and retired to *Bath*, where he died, 1804. He is known not only as an exemplary and pious minister, but as the intelligent author of *Letters to Soame Jenyns*, on his *View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity*. He also published some sermons, and gave to the public a valuable translation of *Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History*.

MACLAURIN, Colin, an able mathematician and philosopher, born at *Kilmoddan*, in *Scotland*, Feb. 1698. He was educated at *Glasgow*, where he early distinguished himself by his genius, and by his great applica-

application; and in 1717 he honorably obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Mareschal college of Aberdeen. In 1719 he came to London, where he became acquainted with the great literary characters of the age, bishop Hoadly, Newton, Clarke, and sir Martin Folkes; and in 1722, he went abroad, as tutor to the eldest son of lord Polwarth. On the death of his pupil at Montpellier, he returned to his professorship at Aberdeen, and was soon after, by the interest of his friends, and the recommendation of sir Isaac Newton, elected assistant professor of mathematics in Edinburgh, to James Gregory, whose infirmities rendered him incapable of lecturing. In 1745 he was very active in fortifying Edinburgh against the rebels, and this rendered him, for some time, unpopular, so that he fled to England, and found an honorable asylum with Herring, archbishop of York. The fatigues, the troubles, and uneasiness which he had endured, however, proved too strong for his delicate constitution, and laid the foundation of a dropsy in the abdomen, of which he died 14th June 1746, aged 48. The best known of his works are, *System of Fluxions*, 2 vols. 4to. 1742 — *Geometria Organica*, or the Percussion of Bodies, which obtained the prize of the Royal academy of sciences, 1724 — a treatise of Algebra — an Account of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, 4to. and 8vo. — and various valuable communications, published in the philosophical transactions. His abilities were very great and universal, and in the perfecting of machines, the working of mines, the improving of manufactures, and in hydraulic experiments, and in all public works of utility and science, he was ever willing to lend his ingenious and powerful assistance. If his life had been longer, he would have favored the world with a course of practical mathematics. Of seven children, two sons and three daughters, with his widow, survived him.

MACON, Anthony le, a native of Dauphiny, who translated the Decameron of Boccaccio, to please Margaret of Valois, queen of Naples, to whom he was private secretary. He wrote also, the Loves of Phydias and Gelafine.

MACPHERSON, James, a Scotch writer, born in 1738. He first claimed general notice 1762, by the publication of some poems, attributed to Ossian, the son of Fingal, which, though beautiful and deservedly admired, soon excited a violent controversy about their authenticity. Dr. Johnson, with forcible arguments, attacked them, and when censured in an angry and menacing letter by Macpherson, he returned that celebrated reply preserved by Boswell. The poems, however, were ably defended by Dr. Hugh Blair, and though for some time it appeared rather a national question, in favor of Scotland, Mr. Whitaker, among the English writers, has warmly espoused the cause of their authenticity. In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the *Iliad*, in heroic prose, which is no longer held in esteem. His introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, appeared in 1771, and his History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the house of Hanover, was published 1773, in 2 vols. 4to. In 1775 he sup-

ported the measures of lord North, by his "Rights of Great Britain over her Colonies asserted," and was rewarded by the minister with a seat in the House of Commons in 1780, and the lucrative office of agent to the nabob of Arcot. He died in Scotland, 17th Feb. 1796, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

MACQUART, James Henry, a native of Rheims, eminent as a physician. He translated into French, Haller's Medical Theses, 5 vols. 12mo. and died universally respected, at Paris, 1768, aged 46.

MACQUER, Philip, a French lawyer, descended from a Scotch family, who followed the fortunes of the house of Stuart. He wrote an abridgment of Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. 8vo. — Roman Annals, 8vo. — Abridgment of the History of Spain and Portugal, 2 vols. 8vo. all after the manner of Henault. He died at Paris, 27th Jan. 1770, aged 50.

MACQUER, Peter Joseph, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 9th Oct. 1718, and was made professor of physic in the royal gardens, and member of the academy of sciences. He published, Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, 3 vols. — a Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols. — Formulae Medicament. Magistral. — and other works, and died at Paris, 16th Feb. 1784.

MACRET, Charles Francis Adrian, an engraver of eminence, born at Abbeville. He died of a slow fever, Dec. 1783, aged 33, in consequence of the lamented death of an amiable wife. His engravings are highly esteemed.

MACRIANUS, Titus Fulvius Julius, an Egyptian, who, from a private soldier, became a general; and on the captivity of Valerian, declared himself emperor, 258. He was defeated and put to death by Gallienus, 262.

MACRINUS, Marcus Opilius Severus, an African, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of emperor on the death of Caracalla, 217. He was put to death by his soldiers, 218.

MACRINUS, John, a Latin poet, whose real name was Salmon. He died 1557, at an advanced age, at Loudon, his native place. His hymns, Næniæ, and other pieces, were much admired; so that he was called the French Horace. His son Charles, was equally eminent as a poet. After assisting in the education of Catherine of Navarre, sister to Henry IV. he was sacrificed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

MACROBIUS, Ambrosius Aurel. Theodos. a Latin writer in the fourth century, author of a Commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis* — and of *Saturnalia*, or *Miscellanies*, best edited 1694, 8vo.

MADAN, Martin, an eminent preacher, born about 1726. He was brought up to the bar, but through the conversation of Jones and Romaine, two ministers of influence among the Methodists, he took orders. He had the care of the patients of the Lock hospital, and by his strenuous exertions, a chapel was built for the institution, and opened in 1761, with a sermon from him. In 1767 he exposed himself to much obloquy by advising his friend Mr. Haweis, to retain the rectory of Aldwinckle, against his solemn engagements. He was, in his opinions, a strong Calvinist, and

and published some occasional sermons — a Comment on the 39 Articles — Letters to Dr. Priestley — a translation of Juvenal and Persius, 2 vols. 8vo. — Thoughts on Executive Justice. His work, however, in 3 vols. 8vo. 1781, called Thelyphthora, excited universal attention, and drew upon him severe animadversions. In this book the author, by some acute argumentation, supports polygamy; and considering the first cohabitation with a woman a virtual marriage, he thus wishes to remove or lessen the causes of seduction. He died after a short illness, May 1790, aged 64.

MADDEN, *Samuel*, D. D. a name which, according to Dr. Johnson, "Ireland ought to honor," was of French extraction, and was educated at Dublin. In 1731 he appeared as a benefactor to Dublin college, by offering premiums for the promotion of learning; and in 1740 he appropriated the yearly sum of 100*l.* as a proffered premium to such natives of Ireland as improved arts and manufactures, or excelled in painting and in sculpture; a noble example, which was copied by the English nation in the establishment of the society for the encouragement of arts and sciences in London. This truly worthy, benevolent, and virtuous man, after thus proving himself the benefactor of Ireland, died there 30th Dec. 1765. He had some valuable church preferment, and was a man of property. He wrote 1732, *Memoirs of the twentieth century*, being original letters of state under George VI. &c. 6 vols. 8vo. which it appears was printed with great dispatch by three printers, and four days after the publication, of the 1000 copies issued out, 890 were recalled and suppressed by the author. He published also in 1743 or 4, a long poem, called, *Boulter's Monument*.

MADDERSTEG, *Michael*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Ludolph Backhuysen, and his sea pieces were deservedly admired. He died 1709, aged 50.

MADDOX, *Isaac*, an English prelate, born in London, 27th July, 1697. His parents were very humble, and he lost them both early, upon which he was placed by an aunt with a pastry-cook, who refused to keep him because he paid more attention to his books than his business. He afterwards was sent to a Scotch university, but disliking their tenets he entered Queen's college, Cambridge, under the patronage of bishop Gibson, and obtained a doctor's degree at Lambeth. He obtained the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London, and in 1729 was appointed clerk of the closet to the queen, in 1733 dean of Wales, bishop of St. Asaph 1736, and translated to Worcester 1743. In 1733 he published a Vindication of the Church of England, against Neal's history of the puritans; and published besides, 14 single sermons, preached on various occasions. He was a great benefactor to several hospitals; he encouraged the British fisheries, and promoted the erection of the Worcester infirmary. He died 27th Sept. 1759, and of one son and two daughters, only one daughter survived him.

MADOG, son of Owen Gwynedd, a Welsh prince, who is said to have sailed with 10 ships and 300 men,

about the year 1170, and never to have returned. Some authors imagine that he went to the American continent, as they report that a tribe of White Indians, speaking the Welsh language, now inhabit the country about the northern branches of the Mississippi.

MADOX, *Thomas*, a famous antiquarian, and historiographer-royal. He was most indefatigable in the study of the laws and constitutions of the country, and in 1702 distinguished himself under the patronage of lord Somers, by the publication of his "Collection of Antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the originals, from the Norman conquest, to the end of the reign of Henry VIII." In 1711 he published the History and Antiquities of the Exchequer, from the Norman conquest to the end of the reign of Edward II. folio, dedicated to queen Anne, and reprinted 1769, 4to. His last work was, *Firma Burgi*, or Historical Essay concerning the cities, towns, and boroughs of England, inscribed to George I. This most active and laborious historian was prevented by death from completing other valuable works. His Collection of Transcripts in 94 folio and quarto volumes, the labor of 30 years, was presented by his widow, to the British Museum.

MÆCENAS, *Caius Cilnius*, the friend of Augustus, is particularly known as the patron of Virgil and Horace, and of the other learned men of his age. From this liberal protection afforded to learning, all patrons of literature have deservedly received the name of Mæcenas. This illustrious Roman was distinguished at the battles of Mutina and Philippi, and in the civil government of Rome; but his chief pleasure was literary retirement, in the company of his learned friends. He died eight years B. C.

MAES, *Godfrey*, a native of Antwerp, 1660, eminent as an historical painter. He was director of the academy of painting at Antwerp.

MÆSTLINUS, *Michael*, a German astronomer, born in the duchy of Wirtemberg, and educated in Italy. He became professor of mathematics at Tubingen, and had among his pupils the great Kepler. He published several very valuable works in astronomy and mathematics, and deserved for his learning and genius, the unreserved commendations of Tycho Brahe and Kepler. He died 1590, aged 48.

MAFFEI, *Vegio*, a Latin poet, born at Lodi, in Lombardy, 1407. He studied jurisprudence, and was professor of law at Pavia, after which he went to Rome, where he was made chancellor under Martin V. where he died 1459. His prose works are, *Dialogus de Miseria & Felicitate* — *de Educatione Liberiorum*, 4to. — *Disputatio inter Solem, Terram, &c.* — *de Perseverantia Religionis* — besides many admired poetical pieces, and epigrams, and the 13th book, or continuation of the *Æneid*, translated into English burlesque by Mr. John Ellis. Jul. Scaliger and Ger. Vossius highly commend him.

MAFFEI, *Bernardin*, author of a Commentary on Cicero's Epistles — and a treatise on Medals and Inscriptions, was a cardinal, and died at Rome 1558, aged 40.

MAFFEI, *Raphael*, a learned author, who died at Volaterra, 1521, very old.

MAFFEI,

MAFFEI, John Peter, a jesuit, born at Bergamo, 1536. He wrote, the Life of Ignatius Loyola — History of the Indies — translation of some letters, &c. in Latin, and died at Tivoli, 1603, much esteemed by the pope.

MAFFEI, Francis Scipio, marquis, an Italian nobleman, born at Verona, 1675. He distinguished himself at Verona, on a thesis on love, where the umpires were ladies, and afterwards displayed great valor in the army at the battle of Donawert, 1704. He returned, however, to literature; wrote an able treatise "on Duelling," and then produced "Merope," a tragedy, and "Ceremonia," a comedy, which were represented with applause, and by their delicacy, and purified language, seemed to correct and reform the licentious extravagance of the stage. In 1732 he travelled through France, and after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and receiving every where the respect and attentions due to his rank, his merits, and his virtues, he returned to Italy, to the cultivation of his favorite studies. He died 1755, and carried with him the regret and the affections of the Veronese, who honored his remains with the most solemn obsequies, and pronounced an oration over him in their cathedral. This amiable writer published besides, History of the Diplomatic Science — Musæum Veronense, folio — Verona Illustrata, folio — a translation of the first book of the Iliad — a selection of Italian tragedies, 3 vols. 8vo. and other works.

MAGALOTTI, Lorenzo, count, a native of Florence, member of the academies of Crusca and Cimento. He was an elegant poet, and possessed merit as a curious naturalist. He died 1712, aged 75. The best known of his works is, Canzonette Anacreontiche, 8vo. published under his Arcadian name of Lindoro Elateo.

MAGANZA, John Baptist, an historical painter of Vicenza, in Italy, who died 1617, aged 40.

MAGELHAENS, John Hyacinth de, a Portuguese ecclesiastic, member of the royal London society, and other learned bodies. He was author of some valuable works in natural and experimental philosophy, and died 1790, in London, where he had been settled for many years.

MAGELLAN, Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who served with distinction under Albuquerque, in the conquest of the Indies. On his return home, his services were neglected, and his active mind therefore sought protection and employment at the court of Charles V. who sent him in 1519, with a fleet, on a voyage of discovery. Magellan passed, in his expedition, through those streights at the southern extremity of America which still bear his name, and advanced through the south seas to the Ladrone islands, of which he took possession in the name of the Spanish monarch. Here he was slain in 1520, either by the natives, or, as some accounts say, by his own rebellious crew. One of his ships only, with 18 men, escaped, and after sailing round the world, reached Seville, 8th Sept. 1521.

MAGGI, Charles Maria, an Italian poet, born at Milan 1630. He was secretary to the senate of his native town, and died there 1699. He may be styled one of the most active restorers of elegant taste in Italy, after

the frivolities and barbarisms of the school of Marini. His works have been published, with an account of his life, by Muratori, 4 vols. 12mo. Milan, 1700.

MAGINUS, John Anthony, a native of Padua, mathematical professor at Bologna, and author of Astronomical tables — Ephemerides — and other works. He died 1617, and it is reported that he ascertained the time of his death by the accuracy of his astrological calculations.

MAGISTRIS, Simon de, a native of Serra, who died at Rome, 6th Oct. 1802, aged 75. He was well known for his deep acquaintance with the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and his services to literature were liberally rewarded by Pius VI. who made him bishop of Cyrene. He published a Greek edition of Daniel, folio, 1772 — and also edited Acta Martyrum, &c. — and Dionysii Alexandr. quæ supersunt, &c.

MAGIUS, or MAGGI, Jerome, a learned Italian, born at Anghiari, in Tuscany. He was eminent in the circle of the sciences, and was sent by the Venetians as judge-martial to the isle of Cyprus, where he distinguished himself as an active engineer, in the defence of the town of Famagusta against the Turks. When at last his efforts failed, he was in 1571 thrown ignominiously into prison, where, however, his mental resources soothed his sufferings, and enabled him to write two treatises, upon bells, and upon the wooden horse, which he dedicated to the ambassadors of the emperor, and of the French king. These learned labors, however, hastened his end; for no sooner did the ambassadors interfere for his release, than the bashaw Mahomet, ordered him to be strangled in prison, 1572 or 3. Magius wrote besides, de Mundi Exitio per Exultionem, Libri quinque, 1562, folio — Vitæ Illustrum Virorum, Æmilio Auctore, cum Commentariis — Commentarii in quatuor Institutionum Civilium Libros, 8vo. — Miscellanea, &c.

MAGIUS, Bartholomew, brother to the above, was a physician, and died at Bologna, 1552. He was author of a treatise on Gun-shot Wounds, 4to.

MAGLIABECCHI, Antony, a learned Italian, born at Florence, 1663. He was bound apprentice to a goldsmith at Florence, but his fondness for books prevailed over the attentions of manual labor, and at the death of his mother, he, as his own master, devoted himself totally to learning. He soon distinguished himself amongst the learned, by a strong, and incredibly astonishing memory; and became known to Cosmo III. duke of Florence, who appointed him his librarian. Simple in his manners of life, he disregarded the luxuries and conveniences provided for him by his patron, and remained satisfied with an humble habitation, containing a straw chair for his table, and another for his bed, while an old cloak served him for a gown by day, and for a covering by night. The liberal offers of preferment made by the pope, and by the emperor, were rejected with similar indifference, and he showed that the company of his books to him was greater gratification than the most elevated situation. Though leading a sedentary life, he lived to the great age of 81, and at his death left the valuable library which he had collected, for the public use, with a decent fund for its maintenance. Though he published

published no work himself, he encouraged the publication of others, and to him we are indebted for the Latin poems of Settimello — the dialogue of Benedict Aretin, and other works. A collection of letters, written to him by various learned men, was published at Florence, 1745, 8vo.

MAGNENTIUS, a German, who from a private soldier, became emperor of Rome, after the murder of his benefactor Constant, 350. He was defeated by Constantius, the brother of the murdered Constant, and was put to death at Lyons 353.

MAGNI, *Valerian*, a native of Milan, employed in the service of Urban VIII. as a missionary in the north of Europe. The jesuits, with whom he was engaged in controversial disputes, prevented his obtaining a cardinal's hat. He died at Saltzburg, 1661, aged 75. He wrote some controversial works, and was a zealous defender of Des Cartes' philosophy.

MAGNON, *John*, a French poet, who for some time was an advocate at Lyons, and then became a dramatic writer. His pieces were very indifferent; the best is *Artaxerxes*, a tragedy. He formed the plan of writing an Encyclopedia, in verse, but was prevented, as he was murdered by thieves in the streets of Paris, 1662. He was the friend of Moliere.

MAGNUS, *John*, archbishop of Upsal, was born at Lincoping, 1488. He warmly opposed the reformation in Sweden, and when he found himself exposed to persecution in consequence, he retired to Rome, where he died 1544. He wrote a History of Sweden in 24 books, folio — a History of the Archbishops of Upsal to 1544, folio.

MAGNUS, *Olaus*, brother of the preceding, and his successor as archbishop. He was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself also by his opposition to the protestants. He died at Rome 1560. He is author of a History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the People of the North, folio, 1555.

MAHMED, *Aga*, a noble Persian, made eunuch by Kouli-Khan, who had murdered his father and his brothers. He became a warrior of renown, and waged successful war against the Russians. He made himself master of the best part of Persia, and already prepared to seize Astracan, and to shut the Caspian sea against the Russian commerce, when death stopped the progress of his conquests, 1788.

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, the celebrated impostor, was born 571 A. D. at Mecca, in Arabia, and was of the tribe of the Korashites, the noblest and the most powerful of the country. He lost his father before he was two years old, and his mother before he was eight; but their affectionate attention was supplied by the care of his uncle, Abu Taleb, a merchant. In the family of this friendly protector, he was employed to travel with his camels between Mecca and Syria, till his twenty-fifth year, when he entered into the service of Cadiga, a rich widow, whom, though 12 years older than himself, he married three years after. Thus suddenly raised to affluence and consequence above his countrymen, he formed the secret plan of obtaining for himself the sovereign power. In his frequent journeys through the deserts of Arabia, he had observed the various sects

which divided the opinions of the Eastern christians; and in the ardent pursuits of ambition, he considered, that nothing could so firmly secure to him the respect and the attachment of the world as laying the foundation of a new religion. The plan was bold, but it was pursued with vigor, and executed with slow and cautious steps. Withdrawing himself, therefore, from the society of the dissipated and licentious, he assumed the imposing character of superior sanctity, and every morning retiring to a solitary cave near Mecca, he devoted the day to prayer, abstemiousness, and holy meditation. Well tutored in the arts of imposture and hypocrisy, he, in his 40th year, assumed the title of the apostle of God, and gradually increased his fame and his followers by perseverance, and by the aid of pretended visions. Though his doctrines were embraced at first only by his wife Cadiga, and eight other dependants, yet in the fifth year of his assumed mission, he found his followers increased to the number of 39, among whom were men of rank and of consequence. Enemies, however, were not wanting to oppose the self-delegated prophet of God; and while some heaped on him the odious appellations of an impostor, a liar, and magician, others suspected his designs, and foresaw his bold and rapid strides to the sovereign power. Mahomet, notwithstanding, overcame all opposition: in proclaiming himself the favorite prophet appointed by God, to propagate a new religion, he flattered the passions and prejudices of his nation; and among a people whose climate is exposed to the dry heats of a scorching sun, he allured the imagination by painting rivers of cooling waters, shaded retreats, luxurious fruits, and all the sensual delights of the immaculate hours, for the happy proselytes of his doctrine; while he denounced against his enemies, not only temporal punishments, and dreadful visitations in the present life, and exclusion from Paradise, but the most excruciating torments, a habitation in a continual fire, surrounded with a black hot salt smoke, without the ability of breathing any but the most noxious heated air, and of drinking the most foul and nauseous water. These promises and threatenings were not announced as the figurative language of an impostor, but the prophet delivered them as the command of God, and produced occasionally various chapters, which had been copied from the archives of heaven, and were brought down to him by the angel Gabriel. Whatever difficulties arose, either from the doubts or the suspicion of the new converts, were quickly removed by the condescension of the obedient angel, and a fresh revelation was sent down from heaven on every trying occasion, to support the character and maintain the sanctity of Mahomet. When the wavering proselytes seemed to demand miracles from a prophet who called himself superior to Moses and to Christ, the impostor, with an air of authority, declared, that God had sent Moses and Jesus with miracles, and yet that men would not be obedient to their word, and that therefore he had sent Mahomet in the last place, without miracles, to force them by the power of the sword to do his will. Thus commissioned by heaven to enforce his religion by the sword, he refused longer to answer questions,

questions, and to indulge disputes, and when he found himself exposed to danger at Mecca, he left the city, and retired to Medina, where his doctrines had found a more friendly reception. This event, which happened about the 16th July, 622, forms the celebrated era of the Mahometans, called the Hegira, or flight from Mecca. At Medina, the prophet erected his standard; and as for the preceding 13 years he had endeavoured to spread his doctrines by persuasion, he now determined to propagate them by the sword. The two first years after his flight were employed in predatory excursions against the travelling caravans, and those of his neighbours who refused to embrace his tenets; but after subduing and exterminating several of the tribes of Arabia, he at last marched against Mecca, and after fighting a battle, granted a truce to his enemies, by which he not only confirmed his power as a prophet, but established his authority in assuming the title of independent sovereign over his nation. Thus formidable by his conquests, and dreaded for his cruelty, he next turned his arms against Caibar, a city inhabited by Jewish Arabs; and after he had taken it by storm, he fixed his abode in the house of one of the principal men of the place, whose daughter placed before him a poisoned shoulder of mutton, which she had prepared for his supper. The poison was so powerful, that Basher, one of the attendants of the prophet, died immediately; but the impostor himself, though he only tasted the meat, never fully recovered his strength, and perished three years after in consequence of the fatal food. The accident might have shaken the faith of his followers, as the woman declared, that if he were a prophet, he would have known that the meat was poisoned; but Mahomet enforced the tenets of predestination in his favor, and converted even his misfortunes into an engine of punishment against his enemies. His next expedition was against Mecca, which, as he pretended, had broken the truce, and though defeated in one battle, he had the good fortune to secure the victory; and at last, so to exert his power over the neighbouring tribes, that in the 10th year of the Hegira, his empire and his religion had enslaved the whole of Arabia. As he had recommended to his followers a pilgrimage to Mecca, he himself performed it, whilst his lieutenants and officers were employed around in the destruction of heathen temples, and the abolition of idolatry; and after instructing the various devotees which flocked to him from all parts of Arabia, he returned to Medina. It was his last journey; he soon after fell sick, the poison which three years before he had taken, began to operate more powerfully, and after a confinement of 13 days, the prophet died, A. D. 632, aged 62. He was buried in the same place where he died, in the chamber of the most beloved of his wives, at Medina, where his remains are still preserved, and not in an iron coffin suspended in the air, between two loadstones, as is vulgarly reported. By Cadiga, Mahomet had six children, one of whom only grew up, Fatima, but survived him only 60 days. After the death of Cadiga, the prophet, who had hitherto been satisfied with one wife, married several, and kept besides a great number of concubines. By none of his wives, who, according to some, were 15,

and according to others, 21, he left no issue; but of the ten who survived him, Ayeshah, the daughter of Abubeker, his successor, was the most beloved. So great was the influence of this celebrated female among the faithful, that she prevented Ali, the husband of Fatima, from succeeding to the throne of his father-in-law, because he had revealed her incontinence to the prophet. The success of Mahomet's imposture during his life time, is not more astonishing than the permanent establishment which his doctrines have maintained over one of the fairest portions of the globe, during near 1200 years. The Koran, in which are contained the tenets of his religion, is a compound of sublime truths, of incredible tales, and ludicrous events, but the whole is delivered in a pleasing, elegant, and nervous style. That Mahomet, who was rude and illiterate, should compose a book, deservedly esteemed the standard of elegance among the Arabians, without divine assistance, was considered as impossible among his followers, and therefore they believed the sublime composition to be the work of God, as the prophet informed them. Those, however, who were acquainted with the retreat of Mahomet before he assumed his prophetic character, know that he was assisted in the framing of his work by a Persian Jew, who was well versed in the learning of his country, and the laws of Moses; and by a Christian monk of the Nestorian sect. To the labors of these two men the prophet was indebted for the composition of the Koran, and hence we trace the frequent allusions to the Mosaic institutions, and the history of Christ. By the help of these associates, the artful Arabian was enabled to impose upon his followers, by interpreting various passages of the scriptures in his own favor, and by accusing the Jews and Christians of mutilation and interpolation, where he thought he found his character obscurely delineated. By calling himself the comforter whom Christ, at his ascension, had promised to his disciples, he mightily prevailed with the credulous; and every true Mussulman believes, that several copies of the New Testament, still contain an original text, which expressly foretells the future coming of a prophet of the name of Mahomet. As Mahomet was subject to the falling sickness, he had the art to persuade his disciples, that in those moments of suspended animation, he accompanied the angel Gabriel in various journeys; and that borne by the celestial beast Alborak, he ascended up into the highest heavens, where he conversed familiarly with the Almighty, and received friendly communications with respect to the laws and the religion with which he was to bless the earth. In these spiritual conferences, he saw the most renowned prophets of old; he spoke to Elijah, Moses, and Christ, and was honored by the creator himself, with privileges above the rest of mankind. The Koran has been elegantly translated into English, by Sale, in 2 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo. There are also French translations by Du Ruyter, and by Savary. The best edition of the original in Arabic and Latin, is by Maracci, at Padua, 2 vols. folio, 1698.

MAHOMET I. emperor of the Turks, was son of Bajazet I. and succeeded his brother Moses, whom he put to death, 1413. He was a brave, just, and politic monarch. He restored to its ancient glory, the power of

the Ottomans, which civil war, and the ravages of Tamerlane, had enfeebled and disgraced, and he conquered Cappadocia, Servia, Wallachia, and other provinces, and fixed his residence at Adrianople. He was at peace with the emperor Manuel Palæologus, to whom he restored some of his provinces. He died at Adrianople, of a bloody flux, 1421, aged 47.

MAHOMET II. emperor of the Turks, was born at Adrianople, 24th March, 1430, and succeeded his father Amurath, 1451. His reign was begun with the most active preparations for war, Constantinople was besieged, and the indefatigable Turk, not satisfied to insult the walls with his numerous soldiery, conveyed at great expence and labor, over the land, some of his galleys into the harbour, which the Greeks had shut up by strong iron chains against the attacks of their invaders. Constantinople yielded to the conqueror, 1453, and in her fall poured forth her fugitive philosophers and learned men to propagate and to revive literature in the western world. Afterwards Mahomet extended his arms against the neighbouring nations, and by his victories, deserved the name of great, and the appellation of grand signior, which he assumed, and which has descended to his less worthy successors. Greece and Asia had already submitted to the conqueror, who after subduing two empires, 12 tributary kingdoms, and 200 towns, was preparing the subjugation of Italy, and the destruction of the papal throne, when a colic proved fatal to this formidable hero, 3d May, 1481, after a reign of 31 years. His death was the cause of universal rejoicing over the christian world, whose religion he had sworn to exterminate, to enforce the tenets of Mahomet. Though a great warrior, Mahomet was cruel and tyrannical, and that he might glut his rage, his lust, and his ambition, neither rank, nor sex, nor age were spared. Though by habit and religion hostile to the christians, he yet admired the arts and the languages of polished Europe, and read with great rapture, the history of her heroes. Some of his letters were collected by a knight of Rhodes, and translated into Latin, from the Syriac, Greek, and Turkish originals.

MAHOMET III. succeeded his father Amurath III. 1595. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He made war against Rodolphus II. and invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, and after taking Agria, he basely murdered the garrison which he had pledged himself to spare. His progress was checked by the opposition of Maximilian, the emperor's brother, who would have obtained a most decisive victory, had not his troops abandoned themselves to pillage, and thus given the Turks the opportunity to rally, and to overwhelm their whole army. Other battles proved less favorable to Mahomet, who was obliged to retire from Hungary, Moldavia, and the neighbouring provinces, and after suing in vain for peace from the christian princes, he buried himself in the indolence, and the licentiousness of his seraglio, regardless of the murmurs of his people, and the threats of his enemies. He died of the plague, 20th Dec. 1603, aged 39.

MAHOMET IV. succeeded to the throne at the age of seven, 1649, on the death of his father Ibrahim I. who had been strangled by his janissaries. He pursued with vigor the war with the Venetians, and after redu-

cing Candia, with the loss of 200,000 men, he invaded Poland. His arms proved here victorious, he not only subdued the provinces, 1672, but imposed on the kingdom an annual tribute of 20,000 crowns. This disgrace, however, was wiped off by the valor of Sobieski, who the next year pursued his enemies, and totally routed them at the fatal battle of Choczim. Though peace was re-established in 1676, the restless ambition of the Turks again invaded the Austrian dominions, and Vienna would have fallen, 1683, if the great Sobieski had not hastened to its relief, and destroyed the numerous army of Mustapha, the Turkish general. The decisive blow was followed by the union of the emperor, the king of Poland, and the Venetians, and Mahomet every where defeated, found his people dissatisfied, and his soldiers rebellious. The calamities of the state were attributed to him by his janissaries, who deposed him 8th Oct. 1687, and sent him to the prison, from which they drew his brother Solyman III. to place him on the throne. He died in his confinement, 22d June, 1691.

MAHOMET V. son of Mustapha II. succeeded in 1730, on the deposition of his uncle, Achmet III. His janissaries expected from his exertions, the recovery of the provinces conquered by the imperialists, but the insurrections in the east, and the war with Persia, prevented his success against the European powers. He lost Georgia and Armenia, which were conquered by the arms of Kouli Khan. Mahomet was more respectable for his pacific disposition, than his military exploits. He died after a mild reign, in 1754.

MAHUDEL, *Nicholas*, a native of Langres, who from a jesuit, became a monk of La Trappe, and then a physician. He was author of an Historical Dissertation on the ancient Spanish Money — a Letter on a Medal of the city of Carthage, &c. He practised physic at Paris, but was for some time confined in the Bastille. He died 1747, aged 74.

MAIER, *Michael*, a celebrated German alchymist, and rosycrucian of the 17th century, who ruined his health and his fortune in the pursuit of absurdities. He wrote ten different treatises on his profession, and on his favorite pursuits.

MAIGNAN, *Emanuel*, a philosopher and ecclesiastic, born at Toulouse, 1601. He was educated among the jesuits, and from his early youth showed great fondness for learning, and at the age of 18 he took the habit of a Minim. He warmly opposed the doctrines of Aristotle, and his reputation as a philosopher and mathematician was so widely extended, that he was called, in 1636, to fill a professor's chair at Rome. In 1650 he returned to Toulouse, from Rome, and was honorably received by his countrymen; but when the French king and his minister Mazarine, admiring his learning, and the various machines and curiosities contained in his cell, expressed a desire to draw him out of his obscurity, and patronize him in Paris, he modestly, but firmly declined their offer. This worthy man, so much above the temptations of the world, whose sole employment was to be useful to mankind, died at Toulouse, much respected, 1676. Father Sagueni published, in 1697, an account of his life and writings. He published "De Perspectivâ Hororariâ," 1648 — a Course of Philosophy, 4 vols. 8vo. 1652, republished in folio, 1673, &c.

MAIGROT, Charles, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, bishop of Conon, and vicar apostolic. He went as missionary to China, where he opposed the jesuits, who permitted the Chinese converts to pay homage and adoration before the sepulchres of their forefathers. He wrote an Examination of the Chinese worship, &c. and died at Rome, 1720, universally respected.

MAILLA, Joseph Anne Maria de Moyrice de, a jesuit, born in the province of Bugey, on the borders of Savoy, 1670. He applied himself so assiduously to the Chinese, that his great knowledge of the language recommended him as a missionary to China, in 1703. The emperor Kam-Hi esteemed him so much, that he employed his abilities in the construction of a map of China, and of Chinese Tartary, which was engraved in France, 1732. He also translated the Great Annals of China, which he transmitted to Europe, and which were to comprehend 12 vols. 4to. the first of which was published in 1777, under the care of Grosier. This amiable man died at Pekin, 1748, after a residence of 45 years there.

MAILLARD, Oliver, a French cordelier, and doctor in divinity, eminent as a preacher. He was in the service of Innocent VIII. Charles VIII. and Ferdinand of Arragon. He died at Toulouse, June 13th, 1502. His Latin sermons, in 3 vols. 8vo. were published 1730.

MAILLE DE BREZE, Simon de, bishop of Viviers, and archbishop of Tours, was at the council of Trent, and distinguished himself by his learning and devotion. He translated some of Basil's homilies into Latin, and died 1597, aged 82.

MAILLE, Urban de, marquis de Brezé, was known as a warrior. He gained the battle of Avein, 1635, and was afterwards ambassador of France, to Sweden, and Holland. He died 1650, aged 53. His son *Armand* was duke of Fronsac and Caumont, and distinguished himself as a naval officer in the service of France. He defeated the Spanish fleet near Cadiz, 1640, but after some other important advantages at sea, in the following years, he suffered a defeat before Tarragona. He was killed by a cannon shot, 14th June, 1646, at the siege of Orbitello, aged 27.

MAILLE, Francis, a native of Pontevéz, in Provence, celebrated for his longevity, and his gallantries in old age. He died 1709, aged 119.

MAILLEBOIS, N. count de, lieutenant-general in the French armies, distinguished himself in the German wars, and was in 1784 sent to Holland, to resist the attempts of Prussia against the Dutch patriots. At the revolution he left France, and died at Maestricht, 1792.

MAILLEBOIS, John Baptist Desmarets, marquis of, son of Nicolas Desmarets, the comptroller general, first distinguished himself in the wars of the Spanish succession, and in Italy, and by the conquest of Corsica, for which he was made marshal of France. In the war of 1741 he again signalized himself, but was defeated by count Brown, at the battle of Placentia, 1746. He died Feb. 1762, aged 80. His Campaigns in Italy, were published, 3 vols. 4to. 1775, by marquis de Pezay.

MAILLET, Benedi^t de, a learned Frenchman, born in Lorraine, 1659. He was sixteen years consul general in Egypt, and was removed to the same honorable

appointment at Leghorn. He retired on a pension in 1716, and died at Marseilles, 1738, aged 79. From his papers were afterwards published, a Description of Egypt, in 4to. 1743, and also in 2 vols. 12mo. and a work on the Origin of the Globe, in the form of a Dialogue, 1 vol. 8vo. by Telliamed, the name of De Maillet reversed.

MAIMBOURG, Lewis, a learned native of Nancy, in Lorraine, born 1610. He became a jesuit, 1626, but was expelled from the society by Innocent XI. for his bold opposition to Rome in favor of the Gallican church. The French king comforted him in his disgrace by an honorable pension, and he retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1686. He was eminent as a preacher, but more as a writer. He published Histories of Arianism, of the Iconoclasts, of the Crusades, of the Schism of the West, of the Schism of the Greeks, of the Decay of the Empire, of the League, of Lutheranism, of Calvinism, of the Pontificate of St. Leo. He had many enemies as a writer, but Bayle commends him as a candid, learned, and well informed historian.

MAIMONIDES, Moses, or Moses son of Maimon, commonly called Moses Egyptianus, because physician to the sultan of Egypt, was a Jewish rabbi, born at Cordova, in Spain, 1131. He opened a school in Egypt, and as his skill, not only in languages, but in all branches of science and of philosophy was very great, his instructions were attended by numerous and respectable pupils. Thus eminently distinguished as a scholar, as a physician, and also as a divine, so as to be called inferior only to the legislator Moses; he beheld with indifference, and even contempt, the fables and traditions of his countrymen, and applied all the powers of learning, and the vast resources of his mind, in the cause of truth, virtue, and philosophy. Some of his works were written in Arabic, but are extant now in Hebrew only. The most famous of these are his Commentaries on the Mishna — Jad, a complete pandect of the Jewish law — More Nevochim, a valuable work, explaining the difficult passages, phrases, parables and allegories in scripture, and several other works. This great and learned man died in Egypt at the age of 70, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. His death was mourned for three whole days by Jews and Egyptians, and the year in which he died, in respect of his great virtues and learning, was called Lamentum Lamentabile.

MAINFROY, prince of Tarento, was natural son of the emperor Frederic II. After the death of Conrad IV. of Sicily, in 1254, he was made guardian of the minority of his son Conradin; but his ambition soon prompted him to ascend the throne, and he was crowned king of Sicily, at Palermo. A quarrel with Innocent IV. kindled a war, in which the papal troops were defeated, and Rome besieged; but the next successor, Urban IV. undismayed, excommunicated his enemy, and bestowed his crown of Naples and Sicily, on Charles of Anjou, the brother of Lewis of France. The new king attacked the usurper, and in a battle at Benevento, 26th Feb. 1266, Mainfroy was defeated and slain, and his body was cast indignantly into a ditch, as he was excommunicated. Though an usurper, Mainfroy possessed many virtues, he patronized literature and the arts, and was an able warrior. His "Chasse aux Oiseaux," appeared 1696.

MAINTENON, Frances d' Aubigné, Madame de, a famous French lady, was born Nov. 27th, 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father was confined for some ill conduct against Richelieu. The father, after his enlargement took all his family, 1639, to America, and settled at Martiniquo, where he might have become respectable and independent, had he not ruined himself by gaming. On his death, in 1646, the widow returned to France, leaving her daughter as a pledge in the hands of her creditors, but the child was soon after sent after the mother, and taken under the hospitable protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, at Poictou. As, however, she was brought up in the principles of the protestants, an order from the court was obtained to remove her, and by artifice and persuasion, she was converted to the Roman catholic religion, by her bigoted relation, Madame de Neuillant. In 1651 she preferred, to this irksome confinement, an union with the abbé Scarron, who was old and deformed, but witty, and the favorite of the court. On the death of her husband, in 1660, her distresses returned, and though for a while supported at the Hospitalers' convent at Paris, she solicited in vain for a small pension from the court. In 1671 however, she had the good fortune to be appointed over the education of the young duke De Maine, the king's son, by his mistress, Madam de Montespan, and from this situation arose her greatness. The king saw her, and was captivated with her manners and person, and in 1679 he purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, ten leagues from Versailles, from which she derived her new title. In this dangerous elevation, Madame Maintenon conducted herself with great propriety; she never interfered with the politics or intrigues of the court, her sole wish was to please and amuse the king, and in this she so happily succeeded, that though she was two years older than himself, he married her privately, 1685. Now raised from a mistress to the honorable rank of a wife, a secret, however, which was never revealed, she applied herself more frequently to acts of religion and of piety, and she founded an abbey for women of quality, afterwards called St. Cyr, of which she called herself the superior, and for the government of which, she, together with Desmarets, bishop of Chartres, formed good and strict regulations. She also prevailed upon Racine, who was now become a courtier, to write a tragedy upon some striking subject from the bible, and in consequence of this he produced his Esther, and also his Athaliah, which were originally acted by the religious devotees of St. Cyr. Upon the king's death, in 1715, she retired to privacy at St. Cyr, and long fatigued with the splendor of intolerable greatness, she acknowledged the emptiness of human distinction, and ended her days in penitence and devotion. Though the king had made no particular provision for her, yet she refused to accept from the bounty of the duke of Orleans, more than 80,000 livres. She died 15th April, 1719. Some have accused her of causing the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but it is certain that she extended her protection and liberality, to those who suffered persecution for their religion. She was generally the friend of virtue and merit, and she treated with particular attention and favor, Madame de Guyon, and also the great Fenelon, though afterwards she was weak enough to join his persecutors. The happiest part of her life was spent, says Voltaire,

in the company of the buffoon Scarron, and in a letter to her friend, Madame de la Maifonfort, she declares that her grandeur was productive only of melancholy, and that though courted, flattered, and admired, she felt in her mind a dismal vacuity. Some of her letters have been published.

MAJOR, John, a divine, born 1469, at Gleghorn, near North Berwick, and not at Haddington. He studied at Oxford, and Cambridge, and also at Paris, under Boulac and Standouk, and on his return to Scotland, became divinity professor at St. Andrew's, and afterwards provost of the university. He died about 1550. He was a very learned man, and wrote in a barbarous style, "De Historia Gentis Scotorum," 4to. — *Commentarius in Physica Aristotelis*, &c. — *Literalis in Matthæum Expositio*, &c.

MAJOR, John Daniel, a native of Breslaw, was medical professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanical garden. He wrote *Lithologia Curiosa*, five de Animal. & Plantis in Lapidem conversis, 4to. — *De Caneris & Serpente*. Petrefact. 4to. — *Historia Anatomia*, fol. &c. and died at Stockholm, 1693, aged 59.

MAJORAGIUS, Mark Antony, so named from a village near Milan, where he was born, 1514, taught belles lettres at Milan with great reputation, and died, 1555. He was author of learned Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric — on Cicero's Oratory — on Virgil, folio, besides some other tracts.

MAJORIANUS, Julius Valerius, emperor of the West, was successful in his war against the Vandals. He was murdered by his general, Ricimer, 461, universally respected for his virtues.

MAIRAN, John James d' Ortons de, a French philosopher, born at Beziers, 1678. He succeeded, in 1741, Fontenelle, as secretary to the academy of sciences, and displayed in that situation, great abilities. He died at Paris, 20th Feb. 1771. He wrote Dissertation on the Cause of Phosphoric Light — on the Aurora Borealis — on Ice — Letters concerning China, and other things, published in the memoirs of the academy, &c.

MAIRE, John le, a French poet, born at Bavai, in Hainault, 1473. He wrote an allegorical poem, called Three Tales of Cupid and of Atropos, and other poems, in which he too often offended against delicacy. He died 1524, or according to others, 1548.

MAIRE, James le, a Dutch navigator. With two vessels he sailed 14th June, in 1615, from the Texel, and discovered in 1616, the straits to which he gave his name, in South America, and after touching at New Guinea, he reached Batavia. Here, though among his countrymen, he was seized as a spy, as violating the rights of the Dutch East India company, and his ship was confiscated. He died in his return to Europe, 22d Jan. 1617. His voyage is published in a Latin collection, Amsterdam, 1622, folio.

MAIRE, N. le, a surgeon of Lyons, who acquired eminence by his Treatises on the Nervous Fluid, and on Magnetism. He died at Lyons, Aug. 1787.

MAIRET, John, a French poet, born at Besançon, 1604. He was page to the duke of Montmorency, and distinguished himself against the Huguenots, and as a negotiator. He received a pension from the duke, and was patronized by cardinals Richelieu, and La Valette, and the count of Soissons. He died 1686. He wrote some

some poems and miscellanies, besides twelve tragedies of no great merit.

MAISIERES, Philip de, a native of Maisieres, in the diocese of Amiens. He served in the army in Sicily and Arragon, and afterwards he went to the Holy Land, and was among the forces of the infidels, that he might ascertain their number and discipline. After being employed by Peter, king of Cyprus, he returned to France, in 1372, and was made by Charles V. counsellor of state, and governor to the dauphin. Disgusted with the world, he retired among the Celestines, in 1380, and died 1405. He wrote some devotional tracts, &c.

MAISTRE, Anthony le, born at Paris, 1608, from a pleader, became a member of the port royal society, and led a life of austerity. He died 1658. He wrote a Life of St. Bernard — a Translation of Chrysostom de Sacerdotio, &c. and other works.

MAISTRE, Lewis Isaac le, better known by the name of Sacy, was brother to the preceding, and was born at Paris, 1613. He took orders, but on suspicion of Jansenism, he was in 1666, thrown into the Bastille. During his confinement of two years, he composed several works, and translated the bible, with annotations, in 32 vols. 8vo. He translated besides, some of Chrysostom's Homilies, three of Terence's Plays — Kempis, on the Imitation of Christ — an Attack on the Jesuits — Letters of Piety, 2 vols. &c. He died at Pompona, 1684, aged 71.

MAITLAND, John, lord of Thyrlestane, was born 1545. He was educated in Scotland, and studied the law afterwards in France, and practised with such success that James VI. made him his secretary of state, 1584, and the next year lord chancellor of the kingdom. He attended his master to Denmark in 1589, where the princess his bride was detained by contrary winds. He died much regretted, 1595. He wrote Epigrammata Latina, published in the Deliciae Scotorum Poetarum, Amst. 1637.

MAITLAND, William, a Scotch antiquarian, born at Brechin, Forfarshire, 1693. From a hair merchant, he became a man of letters, and settled in London, where he published his History of London, folio, 1739. In 1753, appeared his History of Edinburgh, folio, and in 1757, his History and Antiquities of Scotland, 3 vols. fol. He died at Montrose, aged 64, and left behind him a fortune, it is said, of 10,000l.

MAITTAIRE, Michael, a learned writer, born in London, 1668. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, where he was made student, by the friendship of Dr. South, the canon. He was appointed second master of Westminster school, 1695, and continued four years in that office. He distinguished himself as a writer by two pamphlets against Whiston, in 1711, and by his Stephanorum Historia, &c. — Annales Typographici, 5 vols. 1719-1741 — Opera Veterum Poetarum, 2 vols. folio — the Greek Testament, edited, 2 vols. 1714 — Editions of Justin, Lucretius, Paternus, Catullus, Terence, Virgil, Ovid, Martial, and other Latin classics — Græcæ Linguae Dialecti, 8vo. — Anacreon — Miscellanea Græcorum, &c. He was patronized by the first and second lords Oxford, and was Latin tutor to lord Chesterfield's favorite son. He died greatly respected, 7th Aug. 1747. His valuable library, the collection of 50 years, was sold

after his death, during 44 nights by auction, by Cock and Langford.

MAIUS, John Henry, or MAY, a Lutheran divine, born 1653, at Pfortzheim, in Baden-Dourlach. He was professor of oriental languages in several universities, and lastly at Gießen where he died 1719. He wrote Historia Animalium Scripturæ Sacræ, 8vo. — Vita Johannis Reuchlini, 8vo. — Synopsis Theologiæ Symbolicæ, 4to. — Historia Reformationis Lutheri, 4to. &c.

MALACHI, the last of the 12 minor prophets, prophesied after Haggai and Zechariah, under Nehemiah. Some doubt whether there was such a prophet. He was supposed to have died young. He foretold chiefly the coming of John the Baptist.

MALACHY, St. a native of Armagh, successively abbot of Benetor, bishop of Connor, and archbishop of Armagh, which he resigned 1135. He died at Clairvaux in the arms of his friend St. Bernard, 1148. He was a very learned man, and introduced some wise regulations in his diocese. The predictions attributed to him are properly considered as impositions.

MALAGRIDA, Gabriel, an Italian jesuit, sent by his superiors into Portugal as a missionary. His zeal and his eloquence soon rendered him popular, and he became so ambitious that, it is said, he, with Alexander and Mathos, joined the duke d'Aveiro in his conspiracy against the king of Portugal. When the jesuits were banished, he and his two companions were permitted to continue to reside in the kingdom, and there he became soon known as a violent enthusiast; he declared himself the ambassador and immediate prophet of God, and even pretended to work miracles. His extravagant conduct and his writings were at last noticed by the inquisition, and when he declared that the king's death had been revealed to him, he was condemned by the arbitrary tribunal, and was burnt alive, 21st Sep. 1761, aged 75, as a false prophet.

MALAVAL, Francis, a native of Marseilles, who though he lost his sight at the age of nine months, acquired some celebrity as a mystical writer on quietism. He published Spiritual Poetry re-edited Amsterdam, 1714 — Lives of Saints — Life of Philip Benizzi. He died at Marseilles 15th May, 1719, aged 92.

MALAVAL, John, a native of Pezan near Nismes, who came early to Paris and gained eminence as a surgeon. He contributed some valuable observations to the memoirs of the academy of surgery, and died 1758, aged 89, after surviving for some years the sound use of his faculties.

MALCOLM IV. grandson of David king of Scotland, 1153. He was a liberal and benevolent prince, and founded several monasteries, and died 1165.

MALDONAT, John, a Spanish jesuit, born at Fuente del Maestro, in Estramadura, 1534. He was an able scholar and distinguished himself at the universities of Salamanca and Rome, and became a popular professor in 1563 at Paris, and afterwards in 1570 at Poitiers. He was also in the Jesuits' college, at Bourges, and then went to Rome, by order of Gregory XIII. to superintend the publication of the Septuagint. He there finished his Commentary on the Gospels, and died 1583. He wrote besides Commentaries on Jeremiah, Baruch, Ezekiel and Daniel — Various treatises on Grace — on Justice — Original Sin, &c. He is deservedly

servedly respected as an acute critic, an excellent theologian, well skilled in the learned languages, and he possessed moreover, says Thuanus, singular piety, and purity of manners.

MALEBRANCHE, Nicolas, a French philosopher, born at Paris 6th Aug. 1638. He studied at the colleges of la Marche, and Sorbonne, and in 1660, was admitted into the congregation of the oratory. He applied himself at first to ecclesiastical history, and afterwards to rabbinical learning, but found these pursuits not congenial to his mind, till in the perusal of Descartes' treatise upon Man, he discovered that philosophy was the science in which he was destined to be illustrious. He now devoted himself to serious meditation, and even closed his windows not to be interrupted by the light. His first and greatest work is "de la Recherche de la Verité," or Search after Truth, printed at Paris 1674. In this celebrated work the author proves that our senses and passions lead us to error, and that truth can be discovered only by thinking in God. Of human knowledge he speaks with contempt, but pays adoration to that sublime light which proceeds from the ideal world. In this, and in his other works he shows himself, says Locke, an acute and ingenious author, abounding in fine thoughts, judicious reasonings, and uncommon reflections. His other works are all on the same metaphysical subjects, and are nothing but explanations of the principles laid down in his "search," with much depth of reasoning, and force of genius. He died 1715, aged 55.

MALEGUZZI-VALERI, Veronica, a learned lady, born at Reggio. She supported in public in a very satisfactory manner two theses on the liberal arts, which have been published, besides Innocence Recognized, a drama, and she died 1690, in the convent of Modena, where she had retired.

MALEDAS, John, author of a chronicle from the creation, to the reign of Justinian, taught rhetoric at Antioch about 900. His works appeared at Oxford, 1691.

MALERMI, or MALERBI, Nicholas, a Venetian monk, who translated into Italian the bible, printed at Venice, 2 vols. fol. 1471. He also wrote "the Legends of the Saints," 1474, fol.

MALESHERBES, Christian William Lamoignon, a celebrated Frenchman, son of the chancellor of France. He was born at Paris 16th Dec. 1721, and brought up to the bar. He gradually rose to the office of first president of the court of Aides, 1750, and for 25 years was thus zealously engaged in the service of his country, in supporting and invigorating the industry of her inhabitants. After he had retired from this laborious duty to his estate, he was recalled in 1775, by Louis XVI. to become the minister of the interior, and in this high situation he conducted himself with the humanity and attention of a great and a good man. The prisons were visited, and no longer contained any but criminals who had violated the law; various employments were introduced to recommend habits of industry, and the apartments were rendered more commodious for the unfortunate captives. The retirement of Turgot from office was attended by that of his friend Malesherbes, who now employed himself in travelling under an assumed name and in a plain dress over France,

Switzerland and Holland, and in examining the various manufactures, curiosities, and arts of each province. He hailed the revolution as the forerunner of blessing to France, but soon saw his hopes vanish; yet while others fled from the field of danger, he boldly appeared before the convention; and actuated by gratitude to humanity, he no sooner saw his sovereign dragged a criminal before his subjects, than he demanded the privilege and the honor of being his defender. The heroic conduct of this venerable man, while it drew admiration from all, had no effect on the bloody convention. His appeals in favor of Louis and of virtue were of no avail, and he was the first to announce to the unfortunate monarch the ill success of his defence. So much goodness it might have been expected ought to have met respect among a civilized nation, but it proved otherwise. No sooner was his daughter, the wife of the president Rosambo, accused of treason and hurried to prison, than the aged father requested he might accompany his beloved child. The request was granted, and in a few days, alas, he appeared with her and her child before the revolutionary tribunal, and with her and her innocent child he ascended the scaffold. These illustrious victims suffered, 22d April, 1793. He was author of a treatise on Rural Economy—Thoughts and Maxims—Two Memoirs on the Civil State of the Protestants.

MALEZIEU, Nicolas de, a French author, born at Paris 1650. He was tutor to the dukes of Maine and Burgundy, and the distinguished friend of Bossuet, and of Montausier. He was involved in the disgrace of his patron the duke of Orleans, and died 4th March, 1727, aged 77. He published Elements of Geography, 8vo.—several pieces in prose, &c. He was member of the French academy, and of that of sciences.

MALFILLASTRE, James Charles Lewis, a French poet, born 8th Oct. 1732, at St. John de Caen. He died at Paris 6th March, 1767. He was patronised by count Lauraguais, and his poem on Narcissus in the life of Venus, acquired him celebrity. He wrote besides, odes, sonnets, &c. and in the midst of that retirement which he preferred to public life, he rendered himself amiable and respected by the benevolence of his heart, and the innocence and simplicity of his manners.

MALHERBE, Francis de, a French poet, who according to Bayle, Balzac and Boileau formed the taste and judgment of his countrymen in matters of polite literature, and introduced, with purity of language, harmonious numbers and a just cadence. He was born at Caen about 1555, and died at Paris 1628. He was patronized by Henry the Great, and Mary de Medicis, and the particulars of his life were written by his friend and companion Racan. Though an elegant writer, he composed verses with great labor. His poetical works, divided into six books, consist of paraphrases on the psalms, odes, sonnets, and epigrams, published 1666, with the notes of Menage, and 1757, 8vo. He also translated some of Seneca's works, and some of Livy's decades.

MALINGRE, Claude, a French historian, born at Sens. His best work is said to be the History of the Honorary Dignities of France, 8vo. His other compositions, which are numerous on historical subjects, are far from respectable. He died 1655.

MALAPIERRA, *Olympia*, a Venetian lady of noble birth, who wrote poems of some merit, inserted in Buisson's collection, published at Naples, and died 1559.

MALLEMANS, *Claude*, a native of Beaune, member of the congregation of the oratory, and professor of philosophy at Paris, where he died 1723, aged 77. He is author of a New Philosophical System of the World, 12mo. — the Famous Problem of the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo, &c.

MALLEMANS, *John*, brother to the preceding, took orders after being captain of dragoons. Besides a translation of Virgil into French, he wrote a History of Religion, from the Creation to the Reign of Jovian — Dissertations on Difficult Passages in the Scriptures, &c. He died 1740, aged 91.

MALLET, *David*, or **MALLOCH**, an English poet, born in Scotland about 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. He was recommended by his college to become tutor to the sons of the duke of Montrose, and after travelling with his pupils, he settled in London, where he was the companion of the great, the learned, and the witty. In 1724, he commenced author, and in 1733, paid his court to Pope in his "Verbal Criticism," a work of little merit. In 1740, appeared his life of lord Bacon, displaying more knowledge of history than of sciences, and soon after he undertook the life of the duke of Marlborough, at the request of the duchess; but, says his biographer, many were apprehensive that as he had forgotten Bacon was a philosopher, he might not recollect that Marlborough was a general. The work never appeared. Mallet afterwards became secretary to the prince of Wales with a salary of 200l. a year, and assisted Thomson in the composition of his Masque of Alfred, which was repeatedly acted before the prince at Chisden, 1740, and also at Drury lane, 1751. The poet died 1765. His works have been collected in 3 vols. 12mo. but possess little poetical merit. He published lord Bolingbroke's works, 5 vols. 4to. as his lordship had left the care of them to him as his property.

MALLET, *Edmund*, a French divine, born at Melun 1713. He was in 1751, made professor of divinity in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died 1755. He was one of the writers of the Encyclopedia, on the articles of divinity, and belles lettres, and composed besides several works on the principles of poetry and eloquence — Essay on the best Orators — a History of the Civil Wars under Francis II. Charles IX. &c. from the Italian of Davila.

MALLET, *Henry*, a writer of Geneva, author of a History of Denmark, of Northern Antiquities, &c.

MALLET DU PAN, *James*, a native of Geneva, educated under the patronage of Voltaire, at Cassel, where he became professor of belles lettres. Afterwards as the continuator of the annals of Linguet, and the conductor of the Mercure de France, he acquired celebrity, but when the French revolution broke out, his attachment to the royal cause exposed him to the severest persecutions of the republicans. After being 115 times denounced as a dangerous man, and finding no safe asylum either in France, or in Switzerland, or at Geneva, he came to London, where he conducted the *Mercure Britannique*. In this periodical work, by wish-

ing to please every party he offended all: the jacobins were disgusted with the details which recalled to mind their cruel excesses, and the emigrants were displeased that opinions were entertained which discouraged the introduction of the ancient government of France. Notwithstanding these jarring opinions it was evident that he possessed great powers of mind, independence of sentiment, and integrity of character. This learned but persecuted man died at Richmond 15th May, 1800, in the house of his friend Lalli-Tollendal, leaving a wife and five children, for whose maintenance a handsome subscription was raised. He wrote besides the Influence of Philosophy on Literature, 8vo. — Discourse on Eloquence and Political Systems, 12mo. — Considerations on the French Revolution, 8vo. — Correspondence for an History of French Republicanism, 8vo. &c.

MALLINKROTT, *Bernard*, dean of the cathedral of Munster, was very learned but very turbulent. He was nominated to two bishoprics, but his ambition was to be bishop of Munster; yet he was defeated in his intrigues, and 1650, in consequence of his seditious conduct he was degraded, and afterwards imprisoned by his rival in the castle of Ottinheim, where he died 1664. He wrote de Natura et Usu Literarum, 4to. — de Ortu & Progressu Artis Typographicæ, 4to. — Paralipomenon de Historicis Græcis, 4to. and other works.

MALOUIN, *Paul James*, a native of Caen, professor of medicine in the royal college at Paris, and physician to the queen. He wrote a treatise on Chemistry — on Medical Chemistry — and the Chemical Articles in the Encyclopedie. He died at Paris 1777, aged 76. Another of the same name and family was author of a treatise on Solid and Fluid Bodies, and practised as a physician. He died 1718.

MALPIGHI, *Marcello*, an Italian physician, born 10th March, 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna. He studied anatomy and physic at Bologna, under Massari and Mariano, and took there his doctor's degree 1653. In 1656, he was appointed professor, by the senate of Bologna, but soon left it by the invitation of the grand duke of Tuscany to settle at Pisa, where his curious experiments were assisted by his friend Borelli. In 1659, as the air of Pisa did not agree with him, he returned to Bologna, where he practised with great popularity. In 1662, he was prevailed upon to go to Messina as professor, and in 1691, the new pope Innocent XII. sent for him to Rome, and made him his physician. He died 29th Nov. 1694, in consequence of a paralytic stroke. His discoveries in anatomy were curious and important. By his delicate dissections he found out the lobules of the liver, and the nature of the formation and mechanism of the kidneys, and of the reins, and of the heart. His works were printed together, London, 1697, folio, and reprinted more correctly Amst. 1698, in 4to.

MALVASIA, *Charles Caesar*, a native of Bologna, author of an Italian History of the Painters of Bologna, 2 vols. — and Marmora Felsinea, 4to. 1660. He was canon of Bologna cathedral.

MALVEZZI, *Virgilio*, *marquis of*, an Italian writer, born at Bologna 1599. He studied the law and took his doctor's degree 1616, but afterwards he applied himself to arms, and was employed by Philip IV. of Spain,

Spain, and admitted into his council of war. He died at Bologna 11th Aug. 1654. He wrote various works in Spanish and Italian, and was author of a discourse on Tacitus' first book of Annals translated into English.

MAMBRUN, *Peter*, a French jesuit, born at Clermont, 1581. He has written some elegant Latin eclogues, and georgics in the style of Virgil, besides a heroic poem in 12 books, called Constantine, and a valuable "Peripatetic Dissertation." He died 1661.

MAMMEA, *Julia*, mother of the emperor Severus, is known for her virtues, and the judicious conduct which she displayed during the minority of her son. She was assassinated by the rebellious soldiers with her son, at Mayence, 235.

MAN, *Cornelius de*, a native of Delft, who after studying painting in Italy and France nine years, returned to his country where he settled, and acquired celebrity by his representation of historical pieces, conversations, &c. He died 1706, aged 85.

MANASSEH, succeeded his father Hezekiah, at the age of 12. Disgraced by his ill conduct he was 677 B. C. carried by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, a captive to Babylon. His misfortunes and his captivity produced reflection and repentance, and when restored to his kingdom he became an exemplary monarch, and re-established the worship of the God of his fathers. There is an excellent prayer by him preserved in the apocrypha. He died B. C. 643.

MANCINELLI, *Antonio*, an Italian poet and orator, born at Velitri 1452. He published a poem, "*Silva Vitæ Suæ*," and other pieces, and died 1506.

MANCO-CAPAC, founder of the Peruvian empire, declared himself to be the descendant of the sun. After civilizing his subjects, and uniting their scattered tribes under one monarchy he was regarded and worshipped as a deity after his death.

MANDEVILLE, *John*, a famous English traveller, born at St. Alban's 1300. He left England 1332, and during an absence of 34 years he visited the various countries of Scythia, Armenia, Egypt, Arabia, Media, Persia, Chaldea, Greece, &c. and made himself well acquainted with their language and manners. At his return he wrote an "Itinerary," or account of his travels, in English, French and Latin, which is interesting and curious, but abounds with the marvellous and the fictitious. He died at Liege 17th Nov. 1372.

MANDEVILLE, *Bernard de*, M. D. a Dutch physician, born at Dort 1670. After studying in Holland, he came over to England in the beginning of the 18th century, where he wrote several books. His "*Virgin Unmasked*," a most licentious performance, was published 1709, and in 1711, his "*treatise of the Hypochondria and Hysterical Passions*," a work of some merit. In 1723, he published his poem with notes, called "*the Fables of the Bees, or Private Vices made Public Benefits*," a work which was reprehended by the grand jury of Middlesex, and attacked from various quarters. The author took no notice of his opponents till 1728, when he published another volume, called the second part of the Fables of the Bees. It has been observed that he improperly confounds superfluities and faults, and by representing human nature as low and vicious, and men as knaves and libertines, he destroys all the

noble incentives to virtue. In 1720, he published "*Free Thoughts on Religion*," and in 1732, an Inquiry into the Origin of Honor, &c. He died Jan. 1733. The literary opponents of Dr. Mandeville, were Dr. Fiddes, J. Dennis, W. Law, Bluet, Hutcheson, A. Campbell, and Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne.

MANDRILLON, *J.* a native of Bourg-en-Bresse, who embraced the mercantile profession, and travelled in America and Holland. He settled in Holland, but his opposition to the Stadtholder made him unpopular, and he returned to France, where the independance of his character rendered him suspected to Robespierre, who ordered him to the guillotine, 1793. He wrote the American Spectator, 8vo. a work of merit, and other things.

MANES, the founder of the sect of the Manichees. He began to propagate about the year 277, his doctrines which indeed he had derived from others, especially one Scythianus, whose works had fallen into his hands. Mingling the pure doctrines of christianity with the fables of paganism, he taught that there were two principles of all things, coeternal and coeval, that is God and the devil, that from the former all good, and from the latter all evil proceeded. The good being he called the author of the New Testament, the bad of the Old. God, he added, created the soul, the devil the body. The followers of these superstitious and incongruous notions were at one time very numerous. Manes pretended also to work miracles, and he was therefore sent for by Sapor king of Persia to cure his son, but his pretended power failed him, the child died in his arms, and the disappointed father ordered the prophet to be slead alive, and his skin stuffed with chaff, to be hung up at the gates of the capital, where Epiphanius who refuted his doctrines and exposed his follies, saw it.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, author of a Greek history of his country, B. C. 304. His works are lost, except a poem on the influence of the stars, published Leyden, 1698.

MANETTI, *Gianozzo*, a native of Florence, illustrious as one of those active men to whom the revival of literature may be attributed. He studied under Chrysoloras, and read lectures at Florence, on the philosophy of Aristotle, and assisted in the affairs of the government. He afterwards retired to Rome, where he became secretary to pope Nicholas V. and next went into the service of Alphonso king of Naples, where he died 1459, aged 63. Besides a Latin translation of the Greek testament, he wrote the lives of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Nicholas V. — a treatise against the Jews — on the Dignity of Man — on the Works of Aristotle, &c.

MANETTI, *Rutilio*, a native of Siena, eminent as a painter. His works adorn the palaces of Florence and Pisa. He died 1639, aged 68.

MANETTI, *Xavier*, professor of botany and medicine at Florence, was keeper of the imperial garden, and author of Catalogus Horti Academici Florent. — Viridarium Florent. 8vo. — Ornithologiae Tomus Quintus & Ultimus, fol. 1775. He died 1785 at Florence.

MANFREDI, *Eustachio*, an Italian mathematician, born 1674, at Bologna, where he became mathematical professor

professor. He was member of several learned societies, and died 1739. He wrote Ephemerides, 4 vols. 4to. — de Transitu Mercurii per Solem, 1723 — de Annis Stellarum Aberrationibus, 4to. and also sonnets and canzonets, edited 1713.

MANFREDI, *Bartholomew*, a painter, born at Mantua 1574. He successfully imitated his master Michael Angelo, of Caravaggio, and in his representation of soldiers, sailors, peasants, and drunken scenes, &c. was much admired.

MANGEART, *Thomas*, a learned Benedictine, greatly honored by the duke of Lorraine, to whom he was antiquary, librarian and counsellor. He died 1763. His great work is "Introduction to the Science of Medals," folio, besides sermons, &c.

MANGENOT, *Lewis*, a native of Paris, author of eclogues, fables, tales, and madrigals, &c. published Amsterdam 1776. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Paris 1768, aged 74.

MANGET, *John James*, an eminent physician, born at Geneva 1652. He was physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and died at Geneva 1742, aged 90. He published Bibliotheca Anatomica-Pharmaceutica-Medica — Chirurgica — Scriptorum Medicorum — Chemica et Pharmacopeia, works of more labor than genius, and comprehended in 14 folio vols.

MANGEY, *Thomas*, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and D. D. became rector of St. Mildred's Breadstreet, vicar of Yealing, and prebendary of London. He published an edition of Philo-Judæus, 2 vols. folio. — Remarks upon Nazareus, against Toland, 8vo. — and Practical Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, preached at Lincoln's Inn, of which the third edition appeared 1721. He died 11th March, 1755.

MANILIUS, *Marcus*, a poet in the reign of Tiberius. His Astronomicon, which was discovered by the learned Poggio in the 16th century, is best edited 1787, at Straßburg, 8vo.

MANLEY, *Mary*, an English writer, born at Guernsey, where her father sir Roger was governor. She lost, when very young, her mother, and her father some time after, and in this distressing situation she was enticed into a marriage with a relation of the same name, to whose care her unprotected innocence had been entrusted by her dying parents. The new husband, who had already another wife, took his bride to London, and soon after cruelly deserted her. She afterwards became acquainted with the duchess of Cleveland, one of the king's mistresses, but upon being dismissed by her, she determined to spend the rest of her life in retirement and obscurity. This might have succeeded, but her "Royal Mischiefs," a tragedy, when represented at Lincoln's Inn-fields theatre, proved so popular that she was now courted and flattered by men of wit and gallantry, and she in an evil hour yielded her virtue to the lure of temptation. But though engaged in intrigues, she still continued to be an author, and her "Memoirs of the New Atalantis," a romance in 4 vols. in which she described in wanton language the amours of some distinguished characters, but in feigned names, drew upon her a prosecution. Her printer and publisher were apprehended, but she nobly appeared before the king's bench to take the blame upon herself, and af-

ter answering with spirit various interrogatories before the privy council, and being held in strict confinement, she was at last admitted to bail, and finally liberated. She afterwards wrote in favor of queen Anne's ministry, and died the mistress of alderman Barber of London, 11th June, 1724. She was author of Lucius king of Britain, a tragedy, acted 1717 — Lost Lover, or the Jealous Husband, acted 1696, besides letters, &c.

MANLIUS, a famous Roman, who derived the name of Torquatus from his conquest, in single combat, of a gigantic Gaul whose collar, *torquis*, he carried away in triumph. When dictator he cruelly put his son to death for fighting without his orders, a circumstance which rendered him odious to his countrymen, B. C. 340.

MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, *Marcus*, a Roman consul, who being suddenly awakened by the cackling of geese, preserved the capitol when besieged by the Gauls. He afterwards aspired to the sovereignty of Rome, and was thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 B. C.

MANNERS, *John*, marquis of Granby, son of the duke of Rutland, was born, Jan. 1721. He distinguished himself as a soldier, and went to the German wars, under Ferdinand of Brunswick, as general of the British forces; and during the campaigns on the continent, obtained great and deserved popularity by his conduct in the battles of Minden, Warburg, Kirk-Denkern, Græbstein, and Homburg. He died 1770, highly respected by the nation and by the government.

MANNINGHAM, *Thomas*, D. D. a learned prelate, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He became rector of East Tystead, Hants, preacher of the Rolls, 1684, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1691, the next year canon, and afterwards dean of Windsor, and 1709, bishop of Chichester. He published some occasional sermons, and died 25th Aug. 1722, and was buried in St. Andrew's church.

MANNORI, *Lewis*, author of Memoirs and Pleadings, in 18 vols. 12mo. a work curious and interesting, was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and died in that city, 1778, aged 82. He exposed himself to the satire of Voltaire, for being engaged in a cause against him.

MANNOZZI, *John*, a painter, born at St. John, a village near Florence. He was patronized by Lorenzo de Medicis, whose palace he adorned by the labors of his art, particularly in fresco. He was a man of capricious and irascible character. He died 1636, aged 46.

MANSARD, *Francis*, a French architect, born 1598. His genius was displayed in the erection of the gate of the church of the Feuillans, of the church of les Filles Ste. Marie, the hotels de Bouillon, Toulouse, and Jars, and other edifices in Paris, and in the provinces. He was first architect to the king, and superintendant of the royal buildings, in which he was succeeded by his nephew, of the same name, also an ingenious man, who was honored with the order of St. Michael. He died 1666, and his nephew 1708, aged 69.

MANSFELD, *Peter Ernest*, count de, an able statesman

man in the service of the emperor of Germany. He was made prisoner at Ivoy, 1552, and when restored to liberty, he obtained the government of Luxembourg, where his administration was conducted with prudence and ability, to the maintenance of tranquillity, in the midst of the troubles of Brabant. His services were considered as so meritorious, that he was appointed governor of the whole country. He died 1604, aged 87.

MANSFELD, *Ernest de*, natural son of count Mansfeld, distinguished himself so much that he was legitimated by the emperor Rodolphus II. He was refused the succession of his father's honors and possessions, in consequence of which he joined the protestants in 1610, and showed himself a vigorous enemy of the house of Austria. He died at a village in the territory of Venice, Nov. 1626, aged 46.

MANSFIELD, *earl of*, *Vid.* MURRAY.

MANSTEIN, *Christopher Herman de*, a Russian writer, born at Petersburg, 1711. He was a brave officer, and distinguished in the service of the Russian and Prussian monarchs. He was shot in the war of 1757, while serving as major-general at the head of a Prussian regiment, leaving two sons and four daughters. He wrote a valuable work, *Memoirs of Russia*, 2 vols. 8vo. printed at Lyons, 1772, and Leipzig, 1781, and published in English, in 2 vols. 4to. under the care of Mr. Hume.

MANTEGNA, *Andrea*, an Italian painter, born at a village near Padua, 1451. He was originally a shepherd, but the rough drawings which he made for his amusement, were seen and admired: he was placed under a master, and improved so much, that at the age of 17 he painted the altar piece of the church of St. Sophia, in Padua. He painted also another celebrated piece for the duke of Mantua, the triumphs of Julius Cæsar, which have been placed in the collection of Hampton-court. He died at Mantua, 1517.

MANTICA, *Francis*, a native of Udina, professor of law at Padua. He afterwards went to Rome under the patronage of Sixtus VI. and of Clement VIII. who made him a cardinal. He wrote, *de Conjunctionis Ultimæ Voluntatum*, folio — *Lucubrationes Vaticanæ* — *Decisiones Rotæ Rom. &c.* and died 1614, aged 80.

MANTINUS, *James*, author of a book on the Republic of Plato, and translator of the works of Avicenna and Averroes into Latin, was a Spanish physician in the 16th century, who practised with great reputation at Venice.

MANTON, *Thomas*, D. D. a native of Lawrence Lydiard, Somersetshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He was ordained by bishop Hall, and had first the cure of Colyton, Devonshire, after which he settled at Stoke Newington, and became a popular preacher in London, and before the parliament. He was, at the restoration, chaplain to the king, but lost his preferment in 1662, for non-conformity, and in 1671 was imprisoned for officiating in a conventicle. He died 1677, aged 57, and was buried in Stoke Newington church. His works, consisting of Sermons, and other Calvinistic tracts, were edited in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, *Baptist*, an Italian poet, born at Mantua, 1448, the natural son of Peter Spagnolo, a man of distinction. He was affectionately educated by his father, and afterwards entered among the Carmelites, of whose order he became general. He, however, quitted them in disgust, 1515, and devoted himself to literature. He died the next year. His works, which possess not much animation, were printed at Paris, 1513, 3 vols. folio. A more perfect edition appeared at Antwerp, 1576, in 4 vols. 8vo.

MANUEL, *Comnenus*, emperor of the east, after his father John, 1143, and to the prejudice of his elder brother Isaac, whom his father had disinherited. After repelling the invasion of Roger, king of Sicily, he made war against Dalmatia, Hungary, and Egypt, which he might have conquered, if not perfidiously abandoned by Amaury, king of Jerusalem, on whose assistance he too strongly relied. He died 1180.

MANUEL, *Paleologus*, son and successor of John, on the throne of Constantinople, took the monastic habit, and retired to a monastery, after resigning his dignity to his son, John VII. whom he considered as more capable than himself to repel the invasion of the Turks. He died 1425, aged 75.

MANUTIUS, *Aldus*, a celebrated printer, born at Bassano. He was the first who printed Greek with correctness and elegance; and he introduced that form of letters still in use, called Italics. His editions of the classics were held in high estimation. He died at Venice, where he had long exercised his profession with much success, 1516. One copy of his capital works was always printed on vellum.

MANUTIUS, *Paul*, son of Aldus, was of the same profession. He was librarian to Pius IV. and seconded his attempts to print all the Fathers in a new and elegant manner. He was far more learned than his father, and acquired, by the frequent reading of Cicero, such facility of elegant composition, that Scaliger says, a Roman could not have written better. He wrote epistles, very labored — and Commentaries on Cicero, 4 vols. folio. He wrote besides, other works, the best of which is perhaps, his book *de Legibus Romanorum*. He died 1574; and it is said his days were shortened in consequence of youthful follies, and of domestic calamities.

MANUTIUS, *Aldus*, the younger, son of Paul, was also a printer. He promised in his youth to obtain greater celebrity than his father and grandfather; but he proved unfortunate. Negligence produced distress, and he at last became so indigent, that he sold the excellent library of 80,000 volumes, collected by his ancestors, to maintain himself. Pope Clement VIII. made him director of the Vatican press. He died very poor 1597, at Rome. He wrote Commentaries on Cicero — a treatise on Orthography — Notes on Ancient Writers — three books of Epistles — the Lives of Cosmo de Medicis, and of Castruccio Castracani, &c.

MANZO, *John Baptist*, marquis de Villa, an Italian, who after serving with credit in the Spanish army, devoted himself to literature at Naples, where he assisted in the foundation of the Degli Otiosi academy. He wrote a Life of Tasso, 12mo — *Del Amore Dialogi*, 8vo.

8vo. — Rime, 12mo. and died at Naples, 1645, aged 84.

MANZOULI, *Tomaso*, an Italian painter, whose historical pieces, landscapes, &c. were much admired. He died 1570, aged 39.

MAPES, *Walter*, a poet, chaplain to Henry II. Under John he was made canon of Salisbury, precentor of Lincoln, and archdeacon of Oxford. He wrote in Latin, in a satirical style, and some of his verses are still read and admired. He was a facetious companion.

MAPLETOFT, *John M. D.* an English divine, born June, 1631, at Margaret-Inge, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He travelled with the sons of the earl of Northumberland, and at his return he took his degrees in medicine, and settled as a practitioner in London. Here he was distinguished as the friend of Willis, Sydenham, and Locke, of Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, and other learned men, and in 1670, he went with lord Essex, the ambassador to the court of Denmark. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic of Gresham college, and 1676 attended the ambassador Montague, to France. He married in 1679, and then abandoning medicine, applied himself to divinity; took orders, 1682, and obtained the rectory of Braybrook, Northamptonshire, and some other preferment. When William was at Cambridge 1689, he took his degree of D. D. and in 1707, was president of Sion college. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, till he was turned of 80, and died 1721, at Westminster, aged 91. He translated Sydenham's Medical Observations into Latin, and wrote besides, the Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion, 8vo. — and other things.

MARACCI, *Lewis*, *vid.* MARRACCI.

MARACCI, *John*, a painter, born at Lucca. His historical pieces exhibited great taste and judgment. He died 1704, aged 67.

MARAIS, *Marin*, a celebrated musician, born at Paris, 1656. He composed some admired pieces for the theatres, especially Alcides — Ariadne and Bacchus — Semele and Alcyone, the last of which is his best performance. He died 15th Aug. 1728, aged 72, leaving nine children, some of whom inherited part of his great musical talents.

MARALDI, *James Philip*, a mathematician, born at Perinaldo, near Nice, 1665. He studied in France, and was engaged with Cassini, in constructing the great meridian line through France. He died 1729, aged 64, leaving behind him a catalogue of the fixed stars, and curious observations, printed in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and pieces on bees, and petrefactions.

MARANA, *John Paul*, author of the Turkish Spy, a work once read with great avidity, and considered as authentic, but now regarded as half fictitious, was born at Genoa. He resided for some time at Paris, and again returned to his own country, where he died 1693, aged 51. The Turkish Spy was first published in 6 vols. 12mo. and in 1742, when the last edition appeared, another volume was added.

MARAT, *John Paul*, one of the atrocious leaders of the French revolution, was born at Beaudry, near Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, 1744. He studied medicine,

but with little knowledge of it, he acquired public notice by passing as an empiric, and by selling at a high price, a water which he pretended could cure all diseases. After visiting England, he returned to Paris, at the time that the revolution broke out, and with all the ardor of a man who wishes to profit by the miseries of the public, he began to attack the character of the ministers, especially Necker, in his *Publiciste Parisien*. To this vile, but popular publication, succeeded *L'Ami du Peuple*, in which he recommended in seditious language, revolt, pillage, and murder; he excited the soldiers to assassinate their generals, the poor to seize the property of the rich, and the profligate to cut off their enemies. Though the assembly viewed his conduct with detestation, and seized his papers, he continued his periodical labors, under the patronage of the jacobins, and when elected deputy to the convention, he appeared in the hall, armed with pistols. Delighting in blood, he promoted the murders of September, and never satisfied with carnage, he, by repeated accusations, carried the most virtuous of the citizens, and the bravest of the generals, to the guillotine, and declared with exultation, that the happiness of France required for its consolidation, the sacrifice of 300,000 more lives. This execrable wretch might still have added to the number of his victims, but a heroine arose to rid the world of the blood thirsty tyrant. Charlotte Corday obtained access to him while he was in his bath, and with a blow of a dagger she laid the monster dead at her feet, 14th July, 1793. His remains were honored by his sanguinary accomplices, with all the distinction due only to a hero, and were deposited in great pomp, in the pantheon. But though prejudice or fear exalted this monster to the rank of a god, and dedicated busts, pyramids, and temples to his honor, the public opinion soon changed, his memory was insulted, and his very body dug up, and thrown into a common sink. This worthless tyrant was, in his person, disagreeable and ferocious; he spoke with animation, but his looks betrayed the black purposes of his heart, and the words of an ancient author have been properly applied to him;

Corpore cum fædo, species est fædior oris,

Fædum pectus habet, fædus ingenium.

He wrote *Man, or the Principles of the Influence of the Soul on the Body, and of the Body on the Soul*, 1775, 2 vols. 12mo. a work severely criticized by Voltaire — *Discoveries on Fire, Electricity, and Light*, 8vo. 1779 — *Discovery on Light*, 8vo. in which he attacks Newton's System — *Memoirs on Electricity, &c.*

MARATTI, *Carlo*, an Italian painter, born 1625, at Camerino, in the march of Ancona. His fondness for painting was early discovered, and he was sent to Rome, where he became pupil to Andrea Sacchi, and soon acquired celebrity by the grace and beauty of his figures. He was knighted, and received a pension from Clement XI. and was appointed painter in ordinary to Lewis XIV. He studied the pieces of Raphael, the Caraccis, and Guido, with astonishing success, and chiefly excelled as the painter of female saints, and madonnas. He died at Rome, loaded with honors and opulence, 1713, aged 88.

MARBACH, *John*, a protestant divine, native of Lindau, author of a curious book, called *Fides Jesu et Jesuitarum*, in which he compared the doctrines of Je-

fus with those of the jesuits. He died at Strasburg, 1581, aged 60.

MARBODUS, or MARBODÆUS, surnamed Gallus, a monk of Angers, bishop of Rennes, an honor which he resigned some time before his death. He wrote a book, "De Gemmis" — the Life of Magnoboldus, bishop of Angers — some sacred poems, &c. and died 1123.

MARCA, *Peter de*, an eminent French writer and prelate, born 1594, at Gart, in Bearn. He studied the law, and in 1621 was made president of the parliament of Bearn, and in 1639, counsellor of state at Paris. He published in 1640, "the History of Bearn" which widely established his reputation as an elegant writer, and a good politician, and was then engaged to defend and explain the liberties of the Gallican church, which some enemies of cardinal Richelieu represented as desirous of separating in an independent patriarchate from the see of Rome. His book, "De Concordiâ Sacerdotii & Imperii," 1641, though written with moderation, and at the command of the French king, gave some offence to the pope, and when the author in consequence of his services, was nominated to the see of Conferans, his consecration was delayed till he had made his peace with his ecclesiastical master, by the publication of another treatise, *De Singulari Primatu Petri*, in which he asserted the supremacy of the pope. He was sent in 1644, as visitor general to Catalonia, and executed his office with such popularity, that when ill the public prayers of the province were offered for his recovery. He took possession of his bishopric in 1648, and soon after was raised to the see of Toulouse, where he was admitted in 1655. He afterwards distinguished himself in the general assembly of the clergy, in opposition to the jansenists, and in 1658 was made minister of state. In 1660 he was engaged at Rouffillon, on determining the boundaries of the French and Spanish territories in the Pyrenees, in which he was greatly assisted by his classical knowledge. He obtained in 1662 the high dignity of archbishop of Paris, but died there in June, on the same day that the bulls arrived from Rome to confirm his elevation. De Marca was a man of extraordinary talents, which he had assiduously cultivated at Toulouse. He was married, and had several children, but of the death of his wife, 1632, he became an ecclesiastic, and rose to the dignities we have mentioned.

MARCEL, *N.* a painter of Frankfort. His vases, filled with fruits and flowers, his shells, &c. were finished in a pleasing style. He died 1683, aged 55.

MARCEL, *William*, author of a History of the Origin of the French monarchy, 4 vols. 12mo. — Chronological Tables of Ancient History, sacred and profane, was a French advocate, and died commissary at Arles, 1708, aged 61.

MARCELLI, *Benedict*, the prince of music, according to the flattery of the Italians, was a noble Venetian, who excelled not only in music, but also in philosophy, and in poetry. His "Fashionable Stage," in Italian, in which he ridicules modern operas, is his best prose composition, and his chief poetical work is the comedy *Toscanismo*, &c. He died 1739, aged 53.

MARCELLINUS, succeeded Caius in the popedom, 296, and died eight years after. He is vindicated by Augustine against the Donatists, who accuse him of offering sacrifices to idols.

MARCELLUS, a physician of Side, in Pamphylia whence he is surnamed Sidetes. He flourished under Adrian and the Antonines, and wrote a poem on medicine, now lost. — A physician of Bourdeaux, author of some medical works, lived about 381 A. D.

MARCELLUS I. pope after Marcellinus, 308, was banished by Maxentius, the emperor, for excommunicating a worthless apostate, and he died 310.

MARCELLUS II. pope after Julius III. died a few weeks after his elevation, 1555. He was a native of Montepulciano, and was secretary to Paul III. who created him a cardinal, and made him president of the council of Trent.

MARCH, *Ausias*, a poet of Valencia in the 15th century. He wrote amatory verses in praise of his fair countrywoman, Theresa Bon, as Petrarch celebrated his Laura, and in consequence of the similarity of their poetry they have been accused of stealing one from the other, though it is probable that they both borrowed from some earlier poet.

MARCHAND, *Prosper*, a French writer, who quitted France to profess the protestant religion in Holland. He published there, "the Literary Journal," and died at a great age, 1756. He published besides, "the History of Printing," — *Dictionnaire Historique*, two small folio vols. and a new edition of the dictionary and letters of Bayle.

MARCHE, *Oliver de la*, a French writer, gentleman to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards in the service of Charles the Rash, who was slain at the battle of Nancy, 1477, and next in the employment of Maximilian of Austria, and of the archduke Philip. He died at Brussels, 1501. His works are "Memoirs or Chronicles," 4to. 1610 — a Treatise on Duels, 8vo. — the Triumph of Virtuous Women, 8vo. 1529, &c.

MARCHETTI, *Alexander*, a physician and poet, born at Pontormo, near Pisa, 1633. He succeeded his friend Borelli, as professor of mathematics at Pisa, and in his lectures preferred reason and experiment to authority, and to Aristotle. He died 1714. He wrote poems in 4to. — treatises on philosophical subjects — a translation of Lucretius, in Italian verse, 4to. — a translation of Anacreon.

MARCHIN, *Ferdinand count*, a native of Liege, who signalized himself in the French armies at the battles of Fleurus and Nerwinde, and at the siege of Charleroi. He was sent in 1701, as ambassador from Lewis XV. to the king of Spain, and behaved with great disinterestedness in refusing the rank of nobility from the Spanish court. He was afterwards in the army in Germany, and commanded the retreat at the fatal battle of Hockstet. He was wounded at the battle of Turin, which had been fought against his advice, 7th Sept. 1706, and he died soon after the amputation of his thigh.

MARCIANUS, an obscure Thracian, raised to the imperial dignity on the death of Theodosius II. His virtues were many, and the expectations of Rome were great, but he unfortunately died while preparing to repel the barbarians, who had invaded Africa, 457, aged 69.

MARCILIUS, *Theodore*, a learned German critic, born at Arnheim, in Gueldres, 1548. He was educated under his father, a man of learning, and afterwards at Deventer and Louvain. He visited Paris, and taught belles lettres there, and in 1602 was made royal professor

for of the Latin tongue. He died 1617. Though abused by Scaliger, he was a learned man, and published Pythagoras' Golden Verses, with annotations, besides Historia Stenarum, 8vo. — some poems and orations, &c.

MARCION, a heretic of the second century. He was born at Sinope, in Paphlagonia, where his father was bishop, and devoted himself to a life of mortification. Breaking, however, his vows of continence, he was excommunicated by his father, who never would again re-admit him within the pale of the church, in consequence of which he went to Rome, where his disgrace followed him. Unable to be reconciled to the church, he embraced the heretical opinion of Cerdo, to which he afterwards added the wild principles of Manes, with some incoherent doctrines of his own. It is said, that before his death he wished to renounce all his errors. The time of his death is unknown.

MARDONIUS, son-in-law of Darius, was at the head of the army of Xerxes, in his invasion of Greece, and he was killed at the battle of Platæa, B. C. 479.

MARDUEL, *John*, a native of Lyons, who studied for the ecclesiastical profession at Villefranche, Beaujolais, and Paris. He became minister of St. Roch, where his conduct as a pastor, as a peace maker, and as a man, was most exemplary. He died universally respected, 1787, aged 88.

MARE, *William de la*, or *MAR*, a Latin poet, of noble birth in the Cotentin. Disgusted with the court, where he was secretary to the chancellor, he retired to Caen, where he became rector of the university, and in 1510 treasurer and canon of Coutances. He wrote two poems, *Chimæra*, 1514, 4to. — *De tribus fugiendis*, *Ventre & Pluma*, 1512, 4to.

MARE, *Philibert de la*, counsellor in the parliament of Dijon, was an elegant Latin writer, and died 1687. He wrote commentaries, *De Bello Burgundico*, 4to. — *Historicorum Burgund. Conspectus*, &c.

MARE, *Nicolas de la*, principal magistrate of the Chatelet, under Lewis XIV. with whom he was in great favor, died 1723, aged 82. He was author of a valuable Treatise on the Police, 3 vols. folio, to which a fourth was added after his death.

MARECHAL, *George*, a native of Calais, son of a poor officer. His skill in surgical operations was very great, especially in lithotomy, and his attention to Lewis XIV. when attacked by an abscess in the neck, 1696, was rewarded with the appointment of surgeon to the royal household, in 1703 he was made maître d'hotel, and received a patent of nobility. He died at his seat at Bievre, 1736, aged 78. The memoirs of the academy of surgery at Paris were enriched by some of his papers.

MARECHAL, *Peter Sylvan*, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards became a periodical writer at the revolution. He wrote nineteen different things, some of which were very profane and indecent, among which were, a book escaped from the Deluge — the Pantheon — Dictionary of Atheists — Voyage of Pythagoras, 6 vols. 8vo. a weak imitation of Barthelemy's Anarcharis, &c. He died at Paris, 18th Jan. 1803.

MARETS, *Roland des*, a native of Paris, author of Latin philological letters of great merit. He died 1653, aged 59.

MARETS, *John des*, a French writer, very debauched in his youth. He afterwards became a great saint, and a fanatic, and prophesied as from divine revelation, that the French king would destroy the Turkish empire, and the religion of Mahomet, after uniting all the princes of Europe in one common cause to profess and support the catholic tenets of the see of Rome. He wrote some dramatic pieces, of which "*Les Visionnaires*," particularly was acted with great applause, besides a Paraphrase of David's Psalms — the Christian Virtues, a poem in eight cantos — *Clovis*, an epic poem, in 26 books — *Les Delices de l'Esprit*, a wild performance — some romances, &c. He was a great enemy of the Janseists, and died 1676, aged 81.

MARETS, *Samuel des*, a protestant divine, born at Oismond, in Picardy, 1599. He studied belles lettres at Paris, and divinity at Saumur and Geneva. He took orders in 1620, though he was of small stature, and went by the name of the little preacher; but he grew up to his 25th year, and attained nearly the full size. He was minister successively at Laon, Falaise, Sedan, and in 1642 became professor at Groningen, where his abilities were displayed to the great advantage and celebrity of that university. He was afterwards invited to Lausanne, and in 1663 to Leyden, but as he prepared to remove to this place, he died at Groningen, May 18th, the same year. In his literary labors he was engaged in controversies for 18 years, with Boetius, and for a little time with Daille. He also attacked Grotius, for his explanations about Antichrist, and also waged a paper war with Comenius and Labadie and Peter Serrarius, among those enthusiasts who in favor of their reveries consider the striking events of human governments as influenced by the position or motion of the stars. His works were very numerous, and on various subjects, and showed astonishing marks of knowledge and erudition. He had formed a plan for their republication, and had collected materials for four folio volumes, when he died. He left two sons, *Henry*, who published a French edition of the bible, with notes, 3 vols. folio — *Latin Catechism on Grace* — and *Daniel*.

MARGARET, sister of Edgar Atheling, fled to Scotland on the invasion of William the Conqueror, and married Malcolm, king of the country. She was a very amiable and benevolent princess. Her three sons, *Edgar*, *Alexander*, and *David*, successively filled the throne of Scotland, and her daughter *Matilda* married Henry I. of England. She died 16th Nov. 1093, aged 47.

MARGARET, daughter of Waldemar III. king of Denmark, and wife of Haquin, king of Norway, ascended in 1387, the throne of Denmark, and that of Norway, on the death of her son, Olaus. When the Swedes, dissatisfied with the conduct of Albert, their king, offered her the crown of the country, she accepted the conditions, and after a bloody war of seven years, she placed it on her own head, 1394, and by her valor and heroic deeds deserved and obtained the surname of the Semiramis of the north. Thus mistress of three kingdoms, she took measures to render their connection indissoluble by the celebrated law called the union of Calmar, but unfortunately for herself and her successors, she regarded little the solemnity of agreements, and by violating the laws which she had enacted, and by oppressing her subjects, she

she rendered herself unpopular, and her government odious. She died little lamented, 1412, aged 59, after a reign of 26 years. She was succeeded by her nephew, Eric, duke of Pomerania.

MARGARET, daughter of Raymond Berenger, count of Provence, married St. Lewis, 1254, and attended him in his wars in the Holy Land, against the Saracens, where on his captivity, she behaved with heroic intrepidity in the defence of Damiatta. She died at Paris, 1285, aged 76.

MARGARET, daughter of Robert, duke of Burgundy, married Lewis Hutin, king of France, 1305. She possessed great personal charms, but unfortunately disgraced herself by the grossest sensuality. Her lover was condemned to be flead alive, and she herself was strangled to death, 1315.

MARGARET, daughter of the emperor Maximilian I. was betrothed to the dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VIII. but did not marry him. She was afterwards married to the infant of Spain, and after his death she took for her next husband, Philibert, duke of Savoy. She was governess of the Netherlands, and displayed her religious zeal against the Lutherans. She died 1st Dec. 1530, aged 50.

MARGARET of Valois, sister of Francis I. married, 1509, the duke of Alençon, and afterwards, in 1526, Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jane, mother of the celebrated Henry IV. She was a great princess, and paid particular attention to the encouragement of commerce, of agriculture, and of the arts, among her subjects. Her partiality for the protestants was so great, that she wrote the *Mirror of a Sinful Soul*, which was censured and condemned by the Sorbonne. She died at the castle of Odois, 2d Dec. 1549, aged 57, of a catarrh, which it is said she caught in making observations on a comet. She was not only the patroness of learning, but herself learned. She wrote *Hep-tameron*, after the manner of Boccaccio, a work which, however, though in a pleasing style, is dangerous, from the licentious sentiments and indelicate expressions with which it occasionally abounds. She wrote besides, poetical pieces, called *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princesses*, published 1547, &c. the *Triumph of the Lamb*, &c.

MARGARET, daughter of Francis I. of France, married Emmanuel Philibert, duke of Savoy, and died highly respected, 14th Sept. 1574, aged 51.

MARGARET of France, daughter of Henry II. married Henry IV. but unhappily disgraced herself by the levity and licentiousness of her character, which the inconstancy of her husband, perhaps tended to increase. She was afterwards divorced, 1599, and devoted the rest of her life to literary pursuits and religious exercises. She died at Paris, 27th March, 1613, aged 65. She wrote poetical pieces — *Memoirs from 1565 to 1582*, &c.

MARGARET, daughter of Florent, count of Holland, is reported to have refused alms to a beggar, who implored the punishment of heaven upon her head, in consequence of which, it is said, she gave birth to 365 children, all of which were baptized. This ridiculous story has been gravely related by some authors.

MARGARET of Anjou, daughter of René, king of

Sicily, married Henry VI. of England. She was a woman of masculine character, but her heroism was unhappily tainted with cruelty, as she inhumanly caused to be strangled, the duke of Gloucester, who had opposed her marriage. More calculated to govern than to obey, she guided the counsels of her weak and pusillanimous husband during the wars of York and Lancaster, and when he fell a captive into the hands of the duke of York, in 1455, she levied an army to rescue him, and after defeating her enemies, entered triumphantly into the submissive capital. In 1460 she had the mortification to see her troops routed by Warwick, at Northampton, and her husband again a captive; but undismayed, she traversed the kingdom, and every where collecting her adherents, gave battle to her opponents at Wakefield, and left the duke of York dead in the field. Warwick was next defeated near St. Alban's, but another battle at Santon, in Yorkshire, proved fatal to her cause, and she fled from the kingdom to implore the assistance of her brother, Lewis XI. Though unsuccessful in her request, she returned to England again, to lose the battle of Hexham. Other encounters proved equally unfortunate, and at last Margaret was taken prisoner in the field of battle, 1471, but recovered her liberty four years after, by paying a ransom of 50,000 crowns. After thus defending the cause of her husband in 12 battles, she retired to France, where she died 25th Aug. 1482, aged 59.

MARGARET of York, sister of Edward IV. married Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy. She rendered herself known by the opposition which she made to the elevation of Henry VII. to the throne of England, and the impostures which she supported to disturb the government, and undermine the popularity of that respectable monarch.

MARGARET, countess of Richmond and Derby, was born at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, 1441. She married Edmund, earl of Richmond, half brother to Henry VI. and by him had Henry VII. After her husband's death she married sir Henry Stafford, and for her third husband, in 1482, took Thomas Stanley, created earl of Derby, who died 1504. To all the virtues of private and domestic life, she united great intelligence, and a deep regard for learning. She not only founded two colleges at Cambridge, St. John's and Christ's, but also established there, and at Oxford, a theological professorship. She also endowed a school at Torrington, and at Wymborn. She died at Westminster, 29th June, 1509, surviving only three months, her son, the king. She is described by bishop Fisher, who preached her funeral sermon, as allied to 30 kings and queens, &c. Her will, which is very curious, is preserved in the collection of noble works, 1780, 4to. She translated from the French, the *Mirror of Gold for the sinful Soul*, besides the fourth book of Gerfon's, or Kempis' *Treatise on imitating the Life of Christ*, printed 1504, &c.

MARGARITONE, a native of Arezzo, eminent as a painter. It is said that he invented the mode of gilding with leaf gold on Armenian bole, and he displayed great taste in his representation of historical subjects, in fresco and in distemper. He died 1275, aged 77.

MARGON, *William Plantavit de la Pause de, a French*

French author and journalist, born at Languedoc. He published at Paris, such severe reflections in favor of the jesuits, against the jansenists, that the court banished him to the isle of Lerins, but restored him to liberty, 1740, provided he removed to the monastery of the Bernardines, where he died 1760. He wrote *Memoirs of Marshall Villars*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Memoirs of the duke of Berwick*, 2 vols. — 12mo. — *Memoirs of Tourville*, 3 vols. — *Letters of Fitz Moritz*, and other tracts.

MARGRAAF, *Andrew Sigismund*, a native of Berlin, who studied chemistry under Newman, Juncker, and Henckel, and acquired celebrity by his many ingenious experiments. In his mineralogical researches he discovered that semi-metal, called manganese, and by his assiduity and labors, he rendered more easy and plain, the various operations of the chemical system. This able and indefatigable man died in his native city of Berlin, director of the academy, 1782, aged 73.

MARGUNIO, *Massimo*, son of a marshal of Candia, established in 1547, a printing office at Venice, and devoted himself to the printing of Greek books. When his house and property were destroyed by the villainy of an incendiary, he returned to Candia, and became an ecclesiastic and bishop of Cerigo. He died 1602, aged 80. He wrote Greek Anacreontic odes, Augsburg, 1592, 8vo. — poems preserved in the *Corpus Poetarum Græcorum*, Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1606.

MARIA THERESA, empress, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and Elizabeth Christina of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, was born 13th May, 1717. On the death of her brother she was destined by her father to succeed to all his honors as the famous pragmatic sanction in 1713 had declared that in failure of issue male the eldest of his daughters was to ascend the throne. In 1736 Maria Theresa married Francis Stephen of Lorraine, and on her father's death in 1740 she was raised to the throne. Her elevation was attended with the most disastrous effects of war, the king of Prussia immediately seized Silesia, and subdued Moravia, and on the other side Charles Albert duke of Bavaria, supported by France made rapid conquests in the imperial dominions, and was crowned king of Bohemia at Prague, and emperor by the title of Charles VII. at Frankfort 1742. Maria in the midst of these disasters quitted Vienna, and throwing herself with her infant son in her arms in the midst of the assembled states of the Hungarian nation, she addressed them in these pathetic words in Latin: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no resource left but in your fidelity, courage and constancy: I entrust into your hands the children of your kings, they depend on you for life and safety." The appeal was received with shouts of applause. Let us die for our queen Maria Theresa was the general reply, and soon after, Maria, who had lately scarce a town where to give birth in security to her child, saw her faithful Hungarians headed by the brave Kevenhuller advance to her aid. Lintz, Passau, Munich, opened their gates to the conqueror, and by a treaty with England, Maria obtained succours in money, and in troops, and was enabled to defeat the king of Sardinia, and to detach the king of Prussia from the general alliance, by ceding to him the pro-

vinces of Silesia, and of Glatz. Flushed with success, Maria was crowned queen of Bohemia at Prague, on 11th May 1743, and the following 11th of June she had the happiness to see the king of England in person obtain in her cause the famous victory of Dettingen over the allied forces. But though she gained to her side the king of Sardinia, she had the mortification to see the king of Prussia again in arms, and while she cemented an alliance with the king of Poland, she was informed that Bohemia, and the Low Countries were invaded by her powerful enemies. The battles of Fontenoy, Rocoux, and la Feldt, were fought; but though victory might seem doubtful she had the satisfaction to place the imperial crown on the head of her husband at Frankfort, 4th Oct. 1745, and she again detached from the number of her enemies the king of Prussia by the treaty of Dresden. At last after a war of eight years the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18th Oct. 1748 settled the dissensions of the continent, and Maria Theresa, now delivered from enemies who had once meditated her destruction, devoted herself to repair the ravages of war among her oppressed subjects. But while the ports of the Mediterranean and of the North were open to commerce, and while arts were every where munificently encouraged, the empress did not forget that power is best protected by vigilance, and therefore her armies continued to be well disciplined and military institutions encouraged with particular attention. Not only fortifications were built in the most impregnable places, but observatories for the encouragement of science and astronomy were erected at Vienna, Gratz, and Tyrbau. Hospitals were opened for the friendly reception of those brave men who had fought and bled for their country, and the relations of the infirm and meritorious soldier were rewarded with all the munificence which became a great, a patriotic and humane princeess. These days of happiness were unfortunately clouded by the irruption of the king of Prussia into Saxony 1756. Brown checked his career by the undecided battle of Lowositz; but the following year Frederic renewed his attack, and under the walls of Prague obtained some advantage over Brown, who was wounded in the fight. Daun succeeded to the command, and by the successful battle of Chotzemitz, obliged the Prussians to retreat, and delivered Bohemia from her invaders in so masterly a manner, that Maria Theresa, to commemorate the heroic exploit, established the military order of her name 1737. The battles of Hock-kirchen, Kunnersdorf, Maxen, Landshut, and Siplitz, were favorable to the cause of the empress, and though her forces were defeated at Lissa, and Breslaw, she maintained her superiority, and at the peace of Hubertsburg in 1763, she kept possession of the same territories which she held before the war. In 1764 she caused her son Joseph to be crowned king of the Romans; but the death of her husband the next year plunged her into the deepest sorrow. In 1772 she joined Prussia and Russia in the dismemberment of Poland, and made Lemberg the capital of these new dominions. The death of Maximilian Joseph, elector of Bavaria, rekindled war between her and Prussia; but the peace of Teschen two years after restored tranquillity to the empire, and gave her a small portion of the Bavarian dominions.

dominions: After a long reign, checkered by prosperity and adversity, Maria Theresa met the approach of death with the same fortitude with which she had viewed the accidents of life. She died at Vienna 29th Nov. 1780, aged 63. She had the singular felicity, if it deserve the name of felicity, of seeing all her children, at her decease, placed on thrones, or allied to crowned heads. Of her daughters Antoinette was queen of France; Charlotte queen of Naples; Mary Amelia allied to the duke of Parma; Joseph her son was king of the Romans, and of Hungary; Leopold was grand duke of Tuscany; Ferdinand was governor of Lombardy; Maximilian grand master of the Teutonic order; and coadjutor of Cologne and Munster; and Maria Christina, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Teschen, was governor of the Low Countries. Such was the glorious situation of this illustrious character when she died. She deserved and received the appellation of mother of her country, and the purest virtues of charity and benevolence profusely exercised, rendered her dear and esteemed among all ranks of her subjects.

MARIA ANTOINETTE, queen of France, archduchess of Austria, daughter of the emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna 2d Nov. 1755. On the 16th May 1770 she married the dauphin of France, afterwards Lewis XVI. and her arrival in France was celebrated with every demonstration of public joy. On that remarkable occasion, however, it was observed by those who seek for calamitous events in the fortuitous accidents of time, that the two tempestuous storms of thunder and rain which prevailed, forbode her future misfortunes, and on the festivities of the city of Paris on the 30th of the same month, more than 1200 persons were crushed to death by the falling of a temporary building erected on the occasion, and numbers perished in the waters of the Seine by being precipitated from the Pont royal. These melancholy accidents were alleviated as much as possible by the humanity of the foreign princes, who sent all her money to the lieutenant of police, for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers, and every where conciliated the affection and the esteem of the people. Other acts of charity have been recorded to her honor, and form some of the most pleasing subjects which employed the pencil of Dagot, and on the death of Lewis XV., when according to ancient usage a tax is contributed by the people for the girdle of the new queen, as it is called, Maria nobly declined the compliment. In the severe frost of 1788 she contributed much to the relief of the suffering poor, and her munificence was acknowledged by the gratitude of the Parisians who erected a pyramid of snow in the street of St. Honoré to her honor. These marks of respect were nearly as transitory as the snowy pyramid; Antoinette unfortunately surrounded by flatterers who fanned her pleasures, and gratified her inclinations, was represented as voluptuous and criminal, and the celebrated trial concerning the necklace, served in some degree to raise the indignation of the public against her conduct. The poverty of the treasury was invidiously attributed to her extravagance; but though she was too liberal in her expences, nothing criminal could be proved against her. As if foreseeing the calamities of the state, she opposed with all her influence the convocation of

the states which were to lead her and her husband to the scaffold; but though calumniated and insulted, she maintained her dignity, and made the happiness of her husband the first wish of her heart. The ferocious events of the revolution, brought on the 6th of October, when the sanguinary cannibals of Paris, appeared at Versailles, threatening aloud that they would tear her to pieces. The doors of her apartment were battered down, and the bed from which she had just escaped was pierced through with a thousand stabs; yet in the midst of this dreadful attack Antoinette exhibited her usual serenity, and presenting herself alone on the balcony, she changed, by her noble demeanor, the fury of the populace into admiration and shouts of applause. Forced to accompany the king to Paris, in a journey of six hours, while the heads of two of her murdered body guards were raised on pikes by the side of her carriage, and while insults, threats and blasphemies every moment rent the air, she preserved the same undaunted courage. After the flight to Varennes, her magnanimity did not desert her, and when questioned by the insidious deputies, she replied with becoming dignity. On the 20th June, and the 10th August, 1792, those days of horror and anarchy, she again saw herself insulted and with difficulty saved from the hands of assassins, and in the assembly she heard unmoved the decrees which robbed the monarch of his throne, and which called on the most worthless of his subjects to try him as a criminal. She no sooner heard of the condemnation of her husband than she congratulated him on the termination of his sufferings, and after parting from him in an agony of grief, her only request to his murderers was to give her a suit of mourning, which she wore till her own fate was decided. That she might not feel the comforts of the afflicted in sharing her sorrows with her family, she was torn from her son 4th July, 1793, and a month after, an armed force entered her cell in the middle of the night, and forced her from her bed of straw to a low and damp dungeon. On the 3d of October she was carried before the revolutionary tribunal, and accused of squandering the public money, and of exhausting the treasury to enrich her brother the emperor, and of holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemies of her country; but the crimination could not be proved, and her sufferings failed not to excite interest in her favor even among her prejudiced judges. It was then that the miscreants charged the unhappy queen with attempts to corrupt the morals of her own son; a scandalous imputation which roused all her feelings; I appeal, exclaimed she in a burst of noble indignation, I appeal to all mothers, whether an action so odious is possible. Nothing, however, could avail, she retired fatigued to her dungeon, after being detained 18 hours before her cruel judges, and the following morning at 11 she was summoned to ascend the cart which was to conduct her to the scaffold. She obeyed with dignity, and in profound silence, and after viewing with unusual attention as she passed the palace of the Thuilleries, the former scene of her greatness and of her pleasures, she mounted the scaffold with precipitation, and falling on her knees prayed for forgiveness on her murderers, and bidding adieu to her absent children, to whose father she

she was again to be united, she laid down her head on the fatal machine, and lifting up her eyes to heaven, closed them in death 16th Oct. 1793. She was then near 38, but it is remarkable that her misfortunes had changed the color of her hair to a silvery white, and her countenance which, with every feature of beauty once beamed benignity and love, had assumed an aspect of dejection and settled melancholy, and she had nearly lost the use of one of her eyes from the damp and unwholesome air to which she was exposed. Her body was thrown into the Magdalen church-yard and immediately consumed with quick lime. In the powers of her mind Antoinette had been carefully cultivated, she spoke French with purity, and the Italian as her native tongue, and she was so well acquainted with Latin that when twice addressed in that language, she made an immediate extemporaneous reply in the same language and with elegance. She was well versed in geography, and had bestowed also much time on the reading of history. She had four children, Maria Theresia Charlotte, born 1778, who married her cousin the duke of Angoulême, Louis born 1781, who died 1789, Charles Louis born 1785, who died 1793, and a daughter who died an infant. Her life has been published by various authors, but that of Mad. Guenard, 3 vols. 12mo. is recommended by the French biographers.

MARIAMNE, wife of Herod the Great, and mother of Alexander and Aristobulus, and of two daughters, was cruelly put to death by her husband, B. C. 28.

MARIANA, *John*, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in Castille, 1537. He entered into the society of the jesuits, and was a most able divine; he was professor of divinity four years at Rome, two in Sicily, and five at Paris, after which he returned to Spain, and spent the remainder of his life at Toledo. He made himself particularly known by his tract, "de Rege & de Regis Institutione," in which he defended the assassination of Henry III. of France, and supported, that the authority of the people was superior to that of the prince. This work, which, it is said, inspired Ravallac with the diabolical scheme of murdering Henry IV. was burnt at Paris by order of the parliament, and drew upon the author and the jesuits, very severe censures. His greatest performance is, the History of Spain, in 30 books, originally written by him in Latin, but also published in Spanish. In this work, he brought the history to the end of Ferdinand's reign, as he dreaded to treat about more modern times. He, however, afterwards wrote a supplement, and came down to the year 1621, when Philip IV. succeeded to the crown; and the work was, after his death, continued by Salcedo, and after him, by Voren de Soto, to the year 1669. This excellent history, commended by Rapin, and by others, for the greatness of the design, and the nobleness of the style, every where sublime and interesting, has, like all other works of genius, met with cavillers. Mariana died at Toledo, 1624, aged 87. He wrote also, a treatise on Weights and Measures—Notes on the Old Testament, a very valuable work, and after his death appeared in Latin, French, and Italian—a treatise on the Faults of the Government of the society of the Jesuits. The best edition of his "History" in Spanish, is that of Ibarra, Madrid, 1780, 2

vols. folio; and in Latin, that of the Hague, 1722, 4 vols. folio.

MARIANUS, *Scotus*, a Scotch monk, related to the venerable Bede, and author of a Chronicle from Jesus Christ to 1083, continued by some other author to 1200. He died 1086, aged 58.

MARIETTE, *Peter John*, son of a Paris bookseller and engraver, was secretary to the French king, and chancery comptroller, and died 1774. He wrote, *Traité des Pierres Gravées*, 2 vols. folio—*Lettres sur la Fontaine de la Rue Grenelle*—*Lettres à Caylus*—besides a catalogue of M. Bafan's Plates, 8vo.—and an Account of the Engravings from M. Crozat's pictures, 2 vols. folio. His collection of engravings was said to be very valuable.

MARIGNAN, *John James Medichino, marquis de*, a native of Milan, who by his valor was recommended to the favor of Francis Sforza, duke of Milan. Sforza prevailed upon him, and upon another of his officers, to become the murderers of Visconti, a Milanese noble, and after this horrid deed, took measures to destroy both of them, that the suspicion might never attach to him. One fell, but Marignan escaped, and was made governor of Musso, on the lake Como, which he in 1528 exchanged for the service of the emperor, and the command of Marignan, of which he assumed the title. He was successful in 1554 against the French troops under Strozzi, whom he defeated in Tuscany, and he took Sienna, where he permitted his troops to commit horrid cruelties. He died at Milan, 1555, aged 60.

MARIGNY, *James Carpentier de*, an ecclesiastic, born at Marigny, near Nevers. He became the friend of cardinal de Retz, and was severely satirical against Mazarine. He died of an apoplexy, 1670, distinguished more for his wit, than the purity of his morals. His letters appeared at the Hague, 1678. He wrote also, some poems, and according to some, he is author of "Alleyn's book," in which the killing of a tyrant, after the example of Moses, is defended as lawful. The author of the History of the 12th Century—and of the History of the Arabs, and their Revolutions, in 8 vols. was an ecclesiastic, who bore this name, and died at Paris 1762.

MARIKOWSKY, *Martin*, a native of Rosenau in Hungary, eminent as a physician. He was actively employed in examining the causes and the progress of the epidemic diseases which proved so fatal to the Hungarian and Turkish armies; in consequence of which he published his *Observations in the Ephemerides Sirmienfes*, 1763. He translated Tissot's *Advice on Health*, into the Hungarian language; and died at Sirmich in Slavonia, 1772, aged 44.

MARILLAC, *Louis de*, a French officer, patronized by Henry IV. and raised under Louis XIII. to the rank of marshal of France. Though he owed much of his good fortune to the favor of Richelieu, it is said, that he conspired with his brother Michael, against that powerful minister. The cardinal was informed of the machinations of his enemies, and the two brothers were brought to a severe trial, and on pretence of being guilty of various acts of extortion and peculation, they were condemned. Louis was beheaded

beheaded at Paris, 10th May, 1632, and the other died in a dungeon soon after.

MARIN, *Michael Angelo*, a novel writer, born at Marfeilles. He became an ecclesiastic, and obtained the confidence and patronage of pope Clement XIII. by whose advice he began to publish the Acts of Martyrs, which, however, he did not finish. His romances are esteemed, and they greatly promote the cause of virtue and religion. This amiable character died of a dropy in the heart, April, 1767, in his 70th year.

MARINARI, *Honorio*, an Italian painter, the pupil and happy imitator of Carlo Dolce. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died 1715, aged 88.

MARINELLA, *Lucretia*, a Venetian lady, who in 1601, wrote a book, in which she asserted the superiority of the female sex above the male. She also published, "*La Colomba Sacra*" — the Life of the Holy Virgin — and of St. Francis, &c.

MARINI, *John Ambrose*, a native of Genoa, author of *il Caloandre Fidelle*, 1641, 8vo. an romance, translated by Scuderi and Caylus into French — *Nuova Gare de Disperati*, ten times edited, also translated into French. These romances were popular, and were the first to describe the manners, dangers, and heroic deeds of ancient chivalry.

MARINO, *John Baptist*, an Italian poet, born at Naples, 1569. His father, who was a lawyer, intended him for his own profession, but the youth had imbibed such fondness for literature, that he sold his law books to purchase poetry. This so exasperated his father, that he turned him away from his protection, but he found, by the brilliancy of his genius, patronage with the duke of Bovino, the prince of Conca and Crescentio, and at last with cardinal Aldobrandini, nephew to the pope. With this patron he visited Turin, and gained there the friendship of the duke, Charles Emmanuel; but in the midst of his prosperity, he excited the jealousy of Murtola, the duke's secretary, who, as a poet, viewed with envy the honors heaped on him. From abusive language, and satirical sonnets, little mischief could be expected, but Murtola at last discharged a pistol at his rival, and nearly killed him. After this Marino went to Paris, at the invitation of queen Margaret; and found after her death, a liberal patroness in Mary de Medicis. He returned to Rome 1622, and went afterwards to Naples, where he died of a retention of urine, 1625. His works are numerous. He wrote, *Strage degli Innocenti*, a poem, 1633 — *Rime*, in three parts — *la Murtolide*, 4to. — *Letters* — but the best of his works is, "*Adone*," a heroic poem, which ranks with the *Aminto* of Tasso, and the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini. The best edition is the Elzevir, 4 vols. 16mo. 1678.

MARIO NUZZI, or MARIO DE FIORI, an eminent painter, whose flowers and landscapes were deservedly admired. He died at Rome, 1673, aged 70.

MARIOTTE, *Edme*, a native of Dijon, member of the Paris academy of sciences, and known as an able mathematician, and a learned ecclesiastic. He wrote a treatise on the Motion of Waters — on the Movement of Pendulums — on Philosophy — on Levels —

Experiments on Colors, &c. published together at Leyden, 1717, 2 vols. 4to. His experiments on hydraulics were very ingenious. He died 1684.

MARIVAUX, *Peter Carlet de Chamblain de*, a learned dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1688. He was very successful in his theatrical pieces, as well as his romances; and as he conveyed an useful moral under the veil of wit and sentiment, he wished, as he said, to make men more just and more humane. He joined de la Motte in the well-known dispute about the superiority of the ancients over the moderns. This amiable author, so strenuously the advocate of religion and virtue, died at Paris 11th Feb. 1763, aged 75. His works are, *Pieces de Theatre*, 5 vols. 12mo — *Homere Travesti*, an indifferent performance — the French Spectator, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Vie de Marianne*, 4 vols. 12mo. left unfinished, but one of the best French romances — *le Payfan Parvenu*, 12mo. a much admired composition — *New Don Quixote* — the Poor Philosopher, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

MARIUS CAIUS, a celebrated Roman, seven times consul. He first distinguished himself in Africa against Jugurtha, and by a series of heroic exploits against the Cimbri and Teutones, and the other enemies of his country, he became the most popular commander of Rome. His disputes with Sylla proved fatal to the Roman people. He died 86 B. C. His son inherited his ferocious character, and at last slew himself when defeated at Praeneste, 82 B. C.

MARIUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, a common soldier, who rose to the imperial purple after Victorinus. He was a man of astonishing strength. He was slain by a soldier soon after his elevation.

MARR, *St.* an evangelist, the disciple of Peter, by whose directions he is supposed to have written his gospel for the use of the Roman christians, A. D. 72. Some imagine that he is the person to whose mother's house Peter, when released from prison by an angel, went. The foundation of the church of Alexandria is attributed to him.

MARR, *pope*, after Silvester I. 335, died the same year, 7th Oct. An epistle, addressed to Athanasius, is ascribed to him.

MARKHAM, *Gerwase*, an English author, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. born at Gotham, Nottinghamshire. He was captain under Charles in the civil wars, and distinguished himself for his valor as well as learning. He wrote, "*Herod and Antipater*," a tragedy — some books on Husbandry — on Horsemanship — on Military Discipline — on the Art of Fowling, &c. and was well skilled in French, Italian, and Spanish.

MARKLAND, *Jeremiah*, a learned critic, born 29th Oct. 1693, one of the 12 children of the Rev. Ralph M. the author of the Art of Shooting flying. He was educated at Christ's hospital, London, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was first distinguished by his *Epistola Critica*, 1723, addressed to bishop Hare; and his literary fame was afterwards supported by the publication of *Statius Sylva* — and of *Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus*, and of *Brutus to Cicero* — and a Dissertation on the four Orations ascribed to Cicero. In 1761 he published

published his excellent little treatise de *Græcorum quintâ Declinatione Impari Syllabicâ & inde Formatâ Latinorum Tertiâ, Quæstio Grammatica*, of which only 40 copies were printed; but it appeared at the end of Euripides' *Supplices Mulieres*, 1763. After being an active tutor at Cambridge, Markland retired to Twyford; but though his finances were scanty, he refused to take orders, and thus lost the preferment which his friend, bishop Hare, was ready to bestow upon him. From the year 1744 to 52, he resided at Uckfield, Sussex, and afterwards boarded in a farmhouse, at Milton, near Dorking, in Surrey, where he died of a severe attack of the gout, attended with fever, 7th July, 1776, in his 83d year. He was buried in Dorking church. Some of his learned notes on the two *Iphigeniæ*, were printed by Dr. Heberden, his friend, 1771. He wrote some other things, and was very liberal of his assistance to his literary friends, especially Dr. Taylor, in his *Lylias* and *Demosthenes*, Dr. Musgrave in *Hippolytus*, Bowyer in *Sophocles*, and Arnold, in the *Commentary* on the book of *Wisdom*, &c.

MARLOE, *Christopher*, a dramatic writer, in the reign of Edward VI. educated at Cambridge. He afterwards became a player, and trod the stage with Shakespeare. In his opinions and conduct he was an atheist, therefore deservedly exposed to the satirical reflections and abhorrence of the world. It is said by Wood, that he was fond of some vulgar female, but that he found a rival in his footman, and when full of jealousy, he attempted to stab him, his opponent wrested the dagger from his hand, and plunged it into his heart. He died of the wound, 1693. His plays were seven in number, and he wrote besides, some poetical pieces, &c.

MARLORAT, *Augustin*, an Augustine monk of Lorraine. He embraced the tenets of the protestants, and distinguished himself at the conference of Poissy, 1561. He was murdered at Rouen, when the place was taken by the king, 1562. His works, which possess great merit, are, *Thesaurus Locorum Commun. S. Scripture*, 1574, London, folio, Geneva, 1624 — *Commentaries* on the Bible.

MARMION, *Shakerley*, a dramatic writer, born at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Jan. 1602. He was educated at Thame school, and Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He squandered his property, which amounted, says Wood, to 700l. a-year; and afterwards served in the army in the Netherlands, and against Scotland under Charles I. He died in London, 1639. He wrote four comedies, much esteemed in his time; *Holland's Leaguer* — a *Fine Companion* — the *Antiquary* — the *Crafty Merchant*, or the *Soldiered Citizen* — besides *Cupid and Psyche*, an epic poem, &c.

MARMOL, *Lewis*, a native of Grenada, taken prisoner at the siege of Tunis, and detained in slavery for eight years. He wrote, a *General Description of Africa*, Grenada, 1573, 3 vols. folio, &c.

MARMONTEL, *John Francis*, an eminent French writer, born at Bort, in Limousin, in 1719. Though but the son of a taylor, he was well educated at the college of Toulouse, where he obtained some poetical

prizes, and afterwards in 1745, he came to Paris, in the habit of an abbé. The friendship of Voltaire, and his own merits, soon procured him the favor of the great; he was rewarded with a small pension, and obtained the place of historiographer to the king's buildings, and was for two years conductor of the periodical journal, called *Mercury*. A severe parody from one of Cinna's scenes, in which he satirized a courtier of influence, drew upon him the displeasure of the government, and he was sent to the Bastille. His literary fame was established by his tragedies and his operas, but his *Contes Moraux*, procured him greater celebrity, and more advantage. He was honored for his meritorious labors, with the place of perpetual secretary to the French academy; but the revolution, which proved fatal to so many men of character and of merit, spared his life. He retired into obscurity from the observations of the world; and though reduced by the national bankruptcy to indigence, he bore his misfortunes with great composure, and in the enjoyment of undisturbed domestic tranquillity. He was in 1797, elected to be a member of the council of ancients, and as a politician he showed himself firm, correct in his opinions, and the friend of virtue and religion. He died of an apoplexy, 1798, at Abbeville, near Gailon, where he had retired, when his colleagues in the assembly had disputed the regularity of his election. His other works are, *Belisarius*, a romance — the *Charms of Study* — the *Literary Observer* — *Lucan's Pharsalia* translated — the *Incas*, or *Destruction of Peru*, 2 vols. — *Poétique Française*, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Essay on the Revolutions of Music*, 8vo. — *Elements of Literature*, 6 vols. — besides some articles in the *French Encyclopedie*. His literary character chiefly depends on his *Contes Moraux*, 3 vols. 12mo. which have been translated into every European language, and are known to every reader as full of agreeable and pleasing delineations of character, but too often artfully fascinating and immoral in their tendency. His works have been published altogether, in 17 vols. 8vo.

MARNEZIA, *N. de Lezia*, a native of Besançon, who from a soldier became a statesman during the revolution. As a member of the national assembly, he reprobated the violent measures of his colleagues, and retired in disgust to America. On his return in 1793, he fell under the displeasure of the ruling tyrants, and was sent to prison; but though he had the good fortune to survive the fall of Robespierre, he never recovered his health. He died 1797. He wrote, *le Bonheur dans les Campagnes* — *la Nature Champêtre*, a poem — *Plan of Education for a young Lady* — *Essay on the Mineralogy of Orgelet in Franche Compté* — the *Virtuous Family*, a romance, &c.

MARNIX, *Philip de*, a native of Brussels, who warmly embraced the tenets of Calvin. He became consul of Antwerp, and ably defended that city against the attacks of the duke of Parma, 1584. He died at Leyden, 1598, aged 60. He wrote, *Controversial Theses* — *Apiarium Romanum* — and other tracts.

MAROLLES, *Michael de*, a French writer, born 1600. He employed his learning chiefly in translations from the classics; and Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, Persius, &c. appeared in a

French dress under his hands, but not always with success. He also collected prints, one hundred thousand of which afterwards adorned the king's cabinet. He wrote also, *Memoirs of his own Life*, edited by Goujet, 1775, 3 vols. 12mo. besides some indifferent poetry. He died 1681.

MAROT, *John*, a French poet, born near Caen, in Normandy, 1463. His abilities recommended him to Anne of Bretagne, queen of France, and he attended Lewis XII. to Genoa, and was in the service of Francis I. He died 1523. His poems are preserved with those of his son Clement.

MAROT, *Clement*, son of the above, was born at Cahors, in Querci, 1496, and became valet-de-chambre to Francis I. He was wounded at the battle of Pavia, where his master was taken prisoner; and as he had embraced the opinions of the protestants, he found his residence at the court of Francis not very safe. He therefore retired to Geneva, where it is said by Cayet, that his licentious conduct exposed him to much danger, and even drew upon him the punishment of public whipping in all the cross ways of the city. From Geneva Marot went to Piedmont, and died at Turin, 1544, aged 49, very poor. His poetical powers were so highly esteemed, that he was called in France, the poet of princes, and the prince of poets. To his fertile invention the French poets are indebted for the rondeau, and also for the modern form of the sonnet, the madrigal, &c. Though licentious in his character and opinions, Marot undertook to translate the Psalms of David into French verse, dedicated to Francis I. The version, though elegantly and faithfully completed, met with much censure and abuse, as the work of a libertine poet; but it was recommended by a preface written by Calvin himself, at Geneva, 1543. His works, consisting of epigrams, sonnets, elegies, and ballads, were published with those of his father, and those of his son *Michael*, who was also a poet, but of inferior merit, at the Hague, 1731, 6 vols. 12mo.

MAROT, *Francis*, a French painter, the pupil of la Fosse. He was associate and professor in the French academy of painting, and died at Paris, 1719, aged 52. There was also an architect of that name, whose designs have appeared engraved, in 4to.

MARQUARD-FREHER, a native of Augsbürg, who studied law and belles lettres under Cujas, at Bourges, and became counsellor of state to the elector palatine, and professor of civil law at Heidelberg. He died at Heidelberg, universally respected, 13th May, 1614, aged 49. He wrote, *Origines Palatinæ*, folio — *de Inquisitionis Processus — de Re Monetaria Romanæ*, &c. — *Rerum Bohemiæ Scriptores — Rerum German. Scriptores*, 3 vols. folio, &c.

MARQUET, *Francis Nicholas*, a native of Nancy, eminent as a physician and a botanist. He wrote, an *Account of Plants in Lorraine*, 10 vols. 8vo. — *Observations on the Cure of several Diseases*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Method to learn the State of the Pulse by the Musical Notes*, 12mo. — He died 1759, aged 72.

MARRIER, *D. Martin*, an ecclesiastic of Cluni, who died at Paris, his native town, 1644, aged 72. He made a curious collection of ancient ecclesiastical

writers, which he published under the title of *Bibliotheca Cluniacensis*.

MARRACCI, *Luigi*, a learned Italian, born at Lucca 1612. He was professor of rhetoric, and applied himself to the study of ancient and eastern languages. He was confessor to pope Innocent XI. and died at Rome, 1700. He became known as the editor of the Koran, printed at Padua, in Latin and Arabic, 2 vols. folio, 1698, with learned notes. He also assisted in the publication of the Arabic bible, 3 vols. folio, Rome, 1671.

MARSAIS, *Cesar Chesneau du*, a French grammarian, born at Marseilles, 1676. He was of the congregation of the oratory, which he quitted and went to Paris, where he practised as an advocate. He afterwards maintained himself by being tutor in noble families, and by keeping a school, till, after many adverse accidents, he received from the count de Lauragais, an annuity of 1000 livres. He was engaged in the *Encyclopedie*, and his *Articles on Grammar*, &c. are drawn up with great precision, correctness, and judgment. He was at first a sceptic, but in the latter part of life became strictly religious. He died 1756, aged 80. He wrote, an *Explanation of the Doctrines of the Gallican Church*, with respect to the Pretences of the Court of Rome, 12mo. — a *Rational Method of learning the Latin Language*, 12mo. — a *treatise on Tropes*, 8vo. — the *True Principles of Grammar*, 4to. — *Logic, or Reflections on the Operations of the Mind*, 12mo. — *Abridgment of Jouvenci's Mythology*, 12mo.

MARSH, *Narcissus*, an Irish prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltshire, 1638. He was admitted at Magdalen hall, Oxford, 1654, was elected fellow of Exeter, 1658, took his degree of D. D. 1671, and in 1673 was made principal of St. Alban's hall. His patron the duke of Ormond, in 1678, appointed him provost of Dublin college, and in 1682 he was made bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in 1690 translated to Cashel, to Dublin 1699, and in 1703 to Armagh. In the midst of these high promotions, the bishop was very charitable. He built a noble library at Dublin, which he enriched with valuable books; he repaired several churches and alms-houses in his dioceses, and erected and endowed an alms-house for 12 clergymen's widows, at Drogheda. He died 2d Nov. 1713, aged 75, and was buried in a vault in St. Patrick's church-yard. He was an able scholar, a good orientalist, and a well-informed philosopher. He published *Institutiones Logicæ in Usum Juventutis Academicæ*, Dublin, 1681 — an *Introduction to the Doctrine of Sounds*, with Proposals for the Improvement of Acoustics — *Manuductio ad Logicam*, &c.

MARSHAL, *Walter*, an English divine, educated at Winchester and New college, of which he was made fellow, and also of Winchester. He was ejected from his living at Hursley, Hants, for non-conformity, 1662, and afterwards took the care of a dissenting congregation at Gosport, where he died, 1690. He wrote, the *Gospel Mystery of Sanctification*, 1692, 8vo. reprinted by Hervey, the author of *Meditations*, in 12mo.

MARSHALL, *Thomas*, D. D. an English divine, born

born at Barkly, Leicestershire, 1621. He was admitted of Lincoln college, Oxford, and bore arms in the defence of king Charles, but afterwards he left the university, and went to Rotterdam, where he became minister to the merchants there and at Dordt. He returned to England in 1661, and in 1668 was chosen fellow, and in 1672, rector of his college. In 1681 he was made dean of Gloucester, and died at Lincoln college, 1685. He was a learned man, well skilled in the Saxon and in the Oriental languages. He published, *Observationes in Evangeliorum Versiones per Antiquas duas, scilicet Gothicas & Anglo-Saxonicas* — an Explanation of the Catechism — Epistle, prefixed to Dr. Hyde's translation into the Malay language, of the four Gospels and the Acts — besides which he completed archbishop Usher's Life, published by Dr. Parr.

MARSHALL, *Nathanael*, D. D. an English divine, appointed chaplain to George II. at the recommendation of the princess of Wales. He held some preferment in London, and was canon of Windsor. He published the works of St. Cyprian, folio, 1717 — a Defence of our Constitution in Church and State, 8vo. 1717 — Sermons on several occasions, 3 vols. 8vo. 1730. These were posthumous, and inscribed to queen Caroline, by his widow, who was left with eight children.

MARSHAM, *John*, a learned author, born 1602, in London, and educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford. In 1625 he went to France, and afterwards again visited that kingdom, Italy, and Germany, and was in 1629, at the siege of Boileduc. He studied the law at the Middle Temple, and in 1638 was one of the six clerks in chancery. During the civil wars he followed the king to Oxford, and was a great sufferer by the plunder of the republicans; but in 1660, after leading a life of retirement and solitude under the usurpation, he was elected member for the city of Rochester, and was knighted, and made a baronet by Charles II. He died at Bushy-hall, Herts, May, 1685, and was buried at Cuckstone, near Rochester. He is celebrated in literature for his excellent work, called *Diatriba Chronologica*, or a Chronological Dissertation, wherein he examines the principal difficulties which occur in the chronology of the Old Testament, 4to. 1649. The work was afterwards altered in his *Canon Chronicus, Aegyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, & Disquisitiones*, London, 1652, folio, reprinted Leipzig, 1676, and at Franeker, 1696, 4to. Sir John left two sons, *John*, his successor in the title, who collected materials for an History of England, never published, and wrote an History of English Boroughs; and *Robert*, created a baronet by queen Anne, also a learned man, whose son was made lord Romney, 1716.

MARSIGLI, *Lewis Ferdinand*, an Italian author, born of a noble family at Bologna, 1658. He was carefully educated, and then visited Constantinople, 1679, with the eyes of a philosopher and of a military man, and at his return, offered his services to the emperor of Germany against the Turks. He distinguished himself greatly in the field, but in 1683 he was taken by the Tartars, who sold him to the Turks. The next year he obtained his ransom, and immediately re-

paired to Vienna, where the emperor made him a colonel, and afterwards advanced him to the rank of marshal. In the war about the Spanish succession, he was however unfortunate. Brisac surrendered in 1703, after a siege of 13 days, when a longer and more effectual resistance was expected, and the count D'Arco, the governor, was condemned to lose his head, and Marigli, the next in command, was stripped of his honors, and had his sword broke over him. He attempted in vain to justify his conduct before the emperor, and even published a memorial to defend himself; but finding the tide of unpopularity against him, he returned to privacy. He went to Paris and Marseilles, and then retired to Bologna, where he founded 1712, with the consent of the senate, as patrons, an academy of arts and sciences, with a museum for the advancement of knowledge, and of the arts. He also erected a printing house, where the memoirs and writings of the academy were to be published, which he entrusted to the care of the Dominicans. He died 1st Nov. 1730. His learning recommended him to the academies of Paris, Montpellier and London, of which he was elected a member. He wrote a Philosophical Essay on the Sea, translated into French by Le Clerc, published fol. Amst. 1725 — a Description of the Danube, 6 vols. fol. — a Latin Treatise on Coffee 12mo. — on Mushrooms, folio — on the Bosphorus, 4to. — on the Ottoman Forces, folio.

MARSOLLIER, *James*, a French historian, born at Paris, 1647. He was archdeacon of Uzez, and died there, 1724. His works, though occasionally incorrect, are still read with applause. He is author of a History of Cardinal Ximenes, 2 vols. 12mo. — History of Henry VII. of England, 2 vols. 12mo. — History of the Inquisition, 12mo. — Life of Sir Francis de Sales, 2 vols. 12mo. — Life of Madame de Chantal, 2 vols. — Life of Dom Rancé of La Trappe, 2 vols. — Dialogues on the Duties of Civil Life — History of Henry de la Tour D'Auvergne — an Apology for Erasmus, to prove that he was a good Catholic — a History of the Tenth and Goods of the Church.

MARSTON, *John*, an English dramatic author. He wrote eight plays, which were acted with applause at the Black-friars theatre. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and was the friend of Ben Jonson, but the time of his death is unknown, though he was living in 1633. He wrote besides three books of satires, called the Scourge of Villainy, and reprinted 1764.

MARSY, *Francis Marie de*, distinguished among the jessuits, from whose society he was expelled, was born at Paris. His "Analysis of Bayle," 4 vols. 12mo. was proscribed by the parliament of Paris, and produced his confinement in the bastille. He died suddenly, December, 1763. He is author of the History of Mary Stuart, 3 vols. 12mo. — Memoirs de Melville, from the English, 3 vols. 12mo. — Abridged Dictionary of Painting and Architecture, 2 vols. 12mo. — the Rabelais Moderne, 8 vols. 12mo. — the Prince, from Father Paul — Pictura, an elegant poem — Modern History, as a continuation of Rollin, 26 vols. 12mo.

MARSY, *Balthazar*, a native of Cambray, eminent as a sculptor. He died 1674, aged 54. His brother *Gaspard*, who died 1681, aged 56, was also an able sculptor. The vase, with a representation of Latona and

and her children, in the gardens of Versailles, is by the chisel of these two brothers.

MARTEL, *Francis*, surgeon in the service of Henry IV. of France, was author of an Apology for Surgeons — of Paradoxes on the Practice of Surgery, and other works, printed at Paris, together, 1635, 12mo.

MARTELIERE, *Peter de la*, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who distinguished himself in the celebrated trial between the university of Paris and the jésuits. The speech which he made on the occasion, was published, and much applauded. He died 1631.

MARTELLI, *Lewis*, an Italian, whose poems, serious and grotesque, and dramatic pieces, were published at Florence. He was born at Florence, and died at Salerno, 1527, aged 28. His brother *Vincent* was also a poet, whose pieces appeared at Florence, 1607, 8vo.

MARTELLI, *Peter James*, author of seven volumes of prose and verse, was secretary to the senate of Bologna, and professor of belles lettres there. He died 1729. His poems, according to Maffei, possessed great merit.

MARTENNE, *Edmund*, a Benedictine monk of St. Maur, born 1654, at St. Jean de Laune, Langres. He was author of a Commentary on the Rules of St. Benedict — de Antiquis Monachorum Ritibus, 2 vols. 4to. — Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novus, and other works. He died of an apoplexy, 1739.

MARTIAL, *D'Auvergne*, a French poet, author of Arrets de L'Amour — an Historical Poem on Charles VII. — L'Amant Rendu Cordelier — Devotes Louanges à la Vierge Marie, &c. reprinted at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1724. He was procurator of the parliament, and notary of the chatelet at Paris, and died there, 1508, much beloved.

MARTIALIS, *Marcus Valerius*, a Spaniard, celebrated as a great Latin epigrammatist, in the reign of the emperor Domitian. He died in his native country, 104 A. D. His epigrams are severe, and often licentious, best edited 1701, Amst. 8vo.

MARTIANAY, *John*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who ably edited the works of Jerome, 5 vols. folio, with a life of that father, 4to. 1706, and published also other works. He was born at St. Sever, in Gascony, and read lectures at Arles, Avignon, and Bourdeaux. He died of an apoplexy, 1717, aged 70.

MARTIGNAC, *Stephen Algai lord of*, a French writer, who published the Lives of the Bishops of Paris, in the 17th century, 4to. and translated besides into prose, Horace, Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Virgil, in 9 vols. 12mo. He died 1698, aged 70.

MARTIN, *St.* a native of Sabaria, in Pannonia, who, from a soldier became a convert to christianity at Amiens, and in 374 was made bishop of Tours. He founded the monastery of Marmontier, and is regarded as the apostle of Gaul. His confession of faith with respect to the Trinity, is still extant. He died 397.

MARTIN I. pope after Theodore, 649, caused the doctrines of the Monothelites to be condemned in a synod at Rome. He was sent by Constantius to the Crimea, where he died through ill treatment, 16th Sept. 655.

MARTIN II. pope after John VIII. 882, died

two years after, in Feb. 884. Under him Photius, patriarch of Constantinople was condemned.

MARTIN III. a native of Rome, pope after Stephen VIII. 942. He was a benevolent pontiff, and founded several churches, &c. He died 4th August, 946.

MARTIN IV. a Frenchman, made pope after Nicholas III. 1281. He passed a sentence of excommunication against the emperor Michael Palaeologus, and against Peter III. of Arragon, whose kingdom he bestowed on Charles Valois, son of Philip the Hardy of France. He died at Perouse, 28th March, 1285.

MARTIN V. *Otho Colonna*, an illustrious Roman, made pope after the abdication of Gregory XII. 1417. The emperor and the elector palatine, with the deference of subjects, attended upon him at his inauguration, and he knew well how to improve the submissive conduct of catholic potentates. He persecuted the adherents of Hufs in Bohemia, and presided in person at the council of Constance, 1418. He died of an apoplexy, 20th Feb. 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN, *David*, a protestant divine, born at Revel, in Languedoc, 1639. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled at Utrecht, where he gave lectures, and acted as pastor. On the second edition of the dictionary of the French academy he communicated to the publishers, some valuable remarks, and died at Utrecht, of a violent fever, 1721. He was a most amiable character. He published a History of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. folio, with 424 plates — Eight Sermons, 8vo. — a treatise on Natural Religion — Two Dissertations, which have been translated into English, one on the disputed passage of St. John I, c. 5. v. 7. and the other on the testimony of Josephus to the character of Christ — a Treatise on Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 8vo. — a Bible, with notes.

MARTIN, *Dom James*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Tanjaux, Upper Languedoc. After teaching the languages in his native province, he removed to Paris where he died a martyr to agonizing sufferings from the gout and gravel 1751 in his 70th year. He wrote a treatise on the Religion of the Antient Gauls, 2 vols. — a History of the Gauls, 2 vols. — Explication of difficult Texts of Scripture, 2 vols. 4to. — Explanation of Ancient Monuments — a Project for an Alphabetical Library.

MARTIN, *Thomas*, an antiquarian, born at Thetford, 8th March, 1697; the seventh of nine children. He was for some time with his brother, as an attorney, but disliked the employment, and wished for a Cambridge education, in which, however, he was not gratified, as he in 1722 married at Thetford. By his wife who died 1731, he had eight children, and by the widow of Peter le Neve, Norroy king at arms, whom he soon after took for his second wife, he had as many children, nine of all whom reached the years of manhood. By his second marriage he obtained a large collection of English antiquities, pictures, &c. which have since his death passed into the hands of private families. He died 7th March, 1771, and was buried in Palgrave church, where many of his family were interred before him. He wrote Monumenta Anglicana — the History of his Native Town, 4to. — and contributed much to the Fasti of Le Neve.

MARTIN,

MARTIN, Benjamin, an optician and globe maker of Fleet-street, and the publisher of a Scientific Magazine, was originally a schoolmaster at Chichester, and was born in 1704. He acquired afterwards some reputation as a travelling lecturer in experimental philosophy, and then settled in London, where he made some improvements in philosophical and mathematical experiments. In his old age he was afflicted with domestic losses in consequence of trusting too much to false friends, and though he had more than sufficient to discharge his debts, he became a bankrupt. In a fit of delirious despair he attempted his life; the wound, though not mortal, hastened his death. He died 9th Feb. 1782. His fossils and curiosities were sold for little after his death. He published a Philosophical Grammar—Young Gentleman and Lady's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.—Philosophia Britannica, 3 vols. 8vo.—treatises on Decimal Arithmetic, 8vo.—on Optics, 8vo.—on Trigonometry, 2 vols. 8vo.—Mathematical Institutes, 2 vols.—Natural History of England, 2 vols.—Biographia Philosophica, 8vo. and other miscellanies all useful and ingenious.

MARTIN, Claude, a native of Lyons, of mean parentage. He had happily the advantage of a good mathematical education, and at the age of 20 he embraced the profession of arms, and embarked for India with his brother under general Lally. In the war of 1756 he conducted himself with great valor, but ill treatment disgusted him with the service, and he at the siege of Pondicherry deserted to the English, in whose forces he obtained the rank of colonel. Assiduous and intelligent, he was now employed to make a map of the territories of the Nabob of Oude, and under his patronage he introduced the arts and commercial institutions of Europe, and opened a bank, which proved highly productive. He afterwards settled at Lucknow where he built a magnificent edifice for his residence, and another also on the banks of the Ganges, and then devoting his time to the natural productions of the country, he formed in his museum a very curious and valuable collection. His garden was also enriched with all the beautiful productions and varieties of the climate; his observatory was provided with the most useful and the best instruments for making observations on the heavens, and he exhibited the first balloon that ever floated in the atmosphere of Asia. This remarkable character died in 1799, and with the most benevolent intentions divided his immense property among his children, and for charitable purposes in the towns of Lyons, of Calcutta, and of Lucknow.

MARTINDALE, Adam, a mathematician and divine, master of a mathematical school at Warrington, and then at Dunham, was ejected from the living of Rosthorne, Cheshire, for non-conformity 1662. He afterwards lived as chaplain in the family of lord Delaware, and died 1700. He is author of the Land Meter's Vade Mecum, 12mo.—two County Almanacks—12 Problems about Interest—Divinity Knots unloosed 1649, 8vo.—Truth and Peace promoted, 12mo. 1682, &c.

MARTINEAU, Isaac, a jesuit of Angers who died 1720, aged 80. He was patronized by the court, and became confessor and friend to the duke of Burgundy. He wrote Pfalms of Penitence—Meditations on Retirement, &c.

MARTINI, Raymond, a Dominican friar, born at Sobirat in Catalonia. He was one of those who were laboriously engaged in the study of Arabic and Hebrew to confute the Jews and Mahometans in their own language on religious subjects, and he was sent by the king of Arragon as a missionary to Tunis in 1268. He died 1286. His excellent treatise against the Jews, called Pugio Fidei Christianæ was brought to light by Bosquet bishop of Montpellier, and published 1651 at Paris, and the best edition at Leipzig, 1687.

MARTINI, Martin, a jesuit, long resident in China, where he wrote some valuable books. He returned to Europe in 1651, and again, as some suppose, revisited China, where he died aged 74. He published "Sinicæ Historiæ Decas prima a gentis Origine ad Christum Natum, 4to.—China Illustrata, folio.—a Latin History of the Wars of the Tartars against China, 8vo.—a Relation of the Number and Quality of the Chinese Christians.

MARTINIERE, vid. BRUZEN.

MARTINIUS, Matthias, a native of Waldeck, the disciple of Piscator, became a respectable divinity professor at Paderborn and Bremen, and distinguished himself at the synod of Dordt. He wrote Lexicon Philologicum, 2 vols. fol. and died 1630, aged 58.

MARTINUSIUS, George, or VTISINOVISCH, a native of Croatia, who from a lighter of stoves became a learned ecclesiastic, bishop of Great Waradin, and at last the minister and friend of John Zapol king of Hungary. At his death, 1540, the king left him guardian of his son John Sigismund, but a quarrel with Isabella the queen mother obliged him to leave the kingdom, and he retired to the court of the emperor Ferdinand I. who obtained for him a cardinal's hat from pope Julius III. He was afterwards suspected of plotting with the Turks against his benefactor, and in consequence of this probably false accusation he was meanly assassinated in his castle of Vints 1551.

MARTIRELLI, a landscape painter of great eminence born at Naples, where he died 1720, aged 50.

MARTYN, John, an English botanist, born in London 1699. He early showed a fondness for botanical pursuits, and by the friendship of Dr. Sherard, his attention was directed to literary and not to mercantile concerns. By publishing in 1720, Tournefort's History of the Plants in the neighbourhood of Paris, he formed the plan of composing a catalogue of those near London. The society of botanists in London, which continued in its original form till 1726, was established by him and Dillenius; but afterwards he left the metropolis, where he had given some lectures, to succeed Bradley as botanical professor of Cambridge. He acquired some reputation as a physician in London and Chelsea, but retiring to Streatham in 1752, he abandoned the more laborious parts of his profession. He resigned in 1761, his Cambridge professorship, in which he was succeeded by his son Thomas Martyn, B. D. and he died at Chelsea 1768. Dr. Martyn had been elected member of the royal society, in 1727, and was so useful in the regulations made to complete the library and the museum, that his bond for annual payment was honorably cancelled by the council of that learned body. His works are Tabule Synoptica Plantarum Official. ad method. Ray. fol.—Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiæ. Nascant.

Nascent. 12mo. — *Historia Plantarum Rariorum*, Decad. 5, fol. — first Lecture of a Course of Botany, Introductory, 8vo. — Virgil's *Bucolics* and *Georgics* translated with notes, 2 vols. 8vo. and 4to. a valuable and entertaining work — *Dissertations on the Æneid*, 12mo. — Abridgement of Philosophical Transactions — translation of Harris on the Diseases of Infants — do. of Boerhaave's treatise on the Powers of Medicine — Philosophical Papers of the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences, abridged, 5 vols. 8vo. — Various Curious Papers in the Philosophical Transactions — some Articles in the General Dictionary, &c.

MARTYR, *Peter*, a native of Anghiera in the Milanese, employed as an able negociator by Ferdinand V. of Castille and Arragon, and also engaged in the education of the princes his children. In consequence of his services he obtained some ecclesiastical honors, and died 1525, aged 70. He was author of an History of the Discovery of America, under the name of de Navigatione et Terris de Novo Repertis, 1587 — Letters respecting the History of Spain, Amsterdam, 1670, fol. — an interesting Relation of his Embassy to Egypt, 1500, in fol.

MARTYR, *Peter*, a most eminent divine, born at Florence 1500. His family name was Hermilus, but he received from his parents that of Martyr from Peter, a martyr, whose church was near the house in which he was born. He became an Augustine monk at Fiesoli, and afterwards studied at Padua, and at the age of 26 was admitted public preacher. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and as a professor of philosophy and divinity, at Brixia, Rome, Venice, Mantua, and other cities; but the writings of Zuinglius and of Bucer, and the conversation of Valdes shook his faith in the papal infallibility, and after preaching the doctrines of the protestants in secret, he found it dangerous to continue south of the Alps, and therefore removed to Zurich. He next visited Basil, and then Strasburg where he married a nun who like himself had escaped from the superstitions of a convent. From Strasburg, Martyr was invited by Cranmer to England, and honorably appointed divinity professor at Oxford by Edward VI. in 1549. Though insulted and ridiculed by the papists, he boldly continued his lectures, and in approbation of his zeal the king made him canon of Christ-church. At the accession of Mary, however, the learned professor found it unsafe to remain at Oxford, and he therefore privately retired to Strasburg, and to Zurich, where for seven years he became a popular divinity professor. He had liberal offers afterwards to settle at Geneva, and his friend Jewel solicited him with zealous affection to return to England after Mary's death, but he declined those honorable testimonies of respect, and continued at Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 63. His wife died at Oxford during his residence there. On Mary's accession, such was the impotent virulence of the papists, her bones were dug up and buried in a dunghill by cardinal Pole, till the happier days of Elizabeth restored them to consecrated ground in the cathedral. On his return to Zurich, Martyr took a second wife, by whom he had three children, the youngest of which only survived him. Martyr as a writer was learned and well informed, as

a disputant he was acute, sensible, and penetrating, and much admired by the protestants as he was dreaded by the papists. He was zealous as a reformer, but sincere and in his greatest triumphs over superstition and error wisely moderate and humble. He wrote several books against the papists, or in explanation of the Scriptures, but his "Defence of the Orthodox Doctrine of the Lord's Supper," against Gardiner, is particularly famous. He is, however, accused by father Simon of making a vain and unnecessary display of his learning in his commentaries, though it must be confessed in the words of bishop Jewel, that he is a man never to be named without the highest respect and honor.

MARUCELLI, *John Stephen*, an Italian painter of eminence, who died 1706, aged 60. One of his best pieces is Abraham entertaining the Angels.

MARVELL, *Andrew*, an ingenious writer, born 1620, at Kingstons upon Hull, where his father was minister and master of the school. The strong powers of his mind were so early displayed, that at 13 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, but here unexperienced and thoughtless he fell into the hands of the jesuits, till his father interfered and restored him to the whole some tenets of the university. He took his bachelor's degree 1638, and about that time lost his father, who was drowned in crossing the Humber, while attending a female friend's daughter. The afflicted mother being now childless, bestowed all her property on the son of her deceased friend, and Marvell was thus enabled to travel and improve himself in visiting foreign countries. He passed through France, visited Rome, and extended his travels to Constantinople. About 1653 he returned home, and was made assistant to Milton, the Latin secretary of Cromwell. He was chosen member of parliament for his native town in 1660, and continued to represent it, and with the honorable grant of a pension from his approving electors, till his death, and though he seldom spoke in the house, his opinion was respected out of doors, and often influenced prince Rupert, and other independent members. He claimed the public attention as a writer, by a severe anonymous attack on Dr. Parker, who was virulent in favor of arbitrary government, and by another pamphlet against bishop Croft's "Naked Truth," but his most violent composition was "an Account of the Growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government in England, &c." for the discovery of the author of which the offended ministry offered a reward. These tracts were written not only with severity, but in a strain of humor and sarcasm, which rendered them very popular and exposed to derision those against whom the satire was directed. Though an enemy to the ministry, Marvell was courted and admired, and even the king himself was pleased with his conversation and conduct, and endeavoured by all means in his power to gain him to espouse the measures of the court. After enjoying the company of this facetious subject, Charles the next morning sent to him his minister Danby, who with difficulty found his obscure lodging, up two pair of stairs in one of the courts of the Strand. Marvell supposed his visitor had lost his way, but when informed that Danby came from the king who wished to know what he could do to serve him, he answered that it was not in his majesty's power to serve

serve him. When pressed farther to accept any office the court could give, Marvell answered, that he could not with honor accept the offer, since if he did, he must prove either ungrateful to the king in voting against him, or false to his country in giving into the measures of the court. To conquer this obstinate integrity Danby declared that he was the bearer to him of 1000*l.* from the king as a mark of his respect, but this the unshaken patriot rejected, though after the courtier was gone he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. This great man died 1678, aged 58, not without strong suspicions of being poisoned, and he was buried in St. Giles's church, in the fields. His friends afterwards wished to erect a monument to his memory in the church of his native town, but the minister of the parish refused his consent. Some papers were afterwards imposed upon the public as his, by a woman with whom he lodged, and who impudently asserted those papers to have been in the hand-writing of her late dear husband. His poems and letters were published, London, 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo. with an account of his life by Mr. Cooke, and since a handsome edition has appeared by Captain Thompson, 3 vols. 4to. Some of his commendatory verses generally appear before the great work of his friend Milton.

MARVIELLES, *N. de*, a French officer, better known as the author of some poetical pieces of merit, in Latin and in French, consisting of stories well told, epigrams, &c. He died about 1775.

MARULLUS, *Tacitus*, a poet of the fifth century, who wrote a panegyric on Attila king of the Huns, and waited upon him at Padua in expectation of a liberal reward. The fierce barbarian rewarded his flattery by throwing the poem and the writer into the flames.

MARULLUS, *Michael Tarchanitis*, a learned Greek who left his native town, Constantinople, when it fell under the power of the Turks. He distinguished himself as a soldier, as well as a poet in Italy, but in his principles he was an impious blasphemer and atheist. He was drowned on horseback in the river Cæcina near Volaterra 1500. His poems and epigrams both in Greek and Latin were printed at Florence 1497, 4to. and Paris 1561. They are elegant, but very licentious. He was a great admirer of Lucretius, and used to say that other poets were to be read, but Lucretius and Virgil to be got by heart.

MARY, the mother of our blessed Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal race of David. She was betrothed to Joseph, and her miraculous conception was announced to her by the angel Gabriel. From Bethlehem where the Saviour was born, she went to Egypt, and afterwards returned to Nazareth where she saw her son grow up in stature and in wisdom. Little is mentioned of her in the gospels, but that she was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus recommended her to his favorite disciple John, who took her to his own house. The papists assert, that she continued immaculate, and on the supposition that she was taken up to heaven without dying, they celebrate a feast called the assumption of the virgin.

MARY, wife of Cleophas, is called in scripture the sister of the virgin, and the mother of the apostles James the less, Simon, and Jude, and Joseph. She early

believed in the miracles, and the mission of our Saviour, she attended his crucifixion, and the burial of his body, and she was one of the women to whom his resurrection was announced at the sepulchre by a vision of angels, and she immediately after met him, and falling at his feet paid him adoration.

MARY, queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by Catharine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich 18th Feb. 1517. She was educated under the care of the celebrated Linacer and Vives, and she acquired so perfect a knowledge of Latin that she undertook to translate Erasmus's Paraphrase of St. John's Gospel, which was finished by her chaplain Mallet. The treatment of her mother by her father totally alienated her heart from filial duties, and so exasperated was the monarch at her violent and obstinate conduct, that he would have publicly put her to death had not the virtuous Cranmer interfered. Bred up in the bigoted principles of the Romish church, she refused to join the protestant communion, as well under her brother as under her father, and in consequence of this obstinacy the young king, at the persuasion of the duke of Northumberland set her aside in the succession, and appointed the lady Jane Gray for his successor. Though Jane was proclaimed on Edward's death, yet Mary's interest prevailed, and in a few days she entered London in triumph. The partialities which she had shown for the popish tenets in a private station, now displayed themselves on the throne, and, guided by the counsels of the sanguinary Gardiner, she assented to those horrible excesses which have so deservedly fixed upon her the appellation of the bloody Mary. The fagot and the stake were the instruments used to make converts to the church of Rome, and not only the innocent lady Jane and her husband were sacrificed to the mean jealousy of the queen, but the great Cranmer who had saved her from destruction was condemned to the flames. In 1554 she married Philip of Spain, son of Charles V. but the happiness which she expected from this union was destroyed by the coldness of her phlegmatic husband, and her disappointment in child-bearing added to the studied absence of Philip, and the disgraceful loss of Calais so preyed upon her spirits, that she fell a sacrifice to the attacks of a fever, 7th Nov. 1558. In her character Mary was violent, superstitious and bigoted, she thought it her duty to sacrifice the calls of humanity to her zeal for what she considered the interests of true religion, and from the influence of her popish advisers she was often prevailed to commit what was dishonorable, flagitious, and oppressive. Three books of devotion are mentioned by Strype as written by her.

MARY, queen of England, wife of William III. was daughter of the second James, by the daughter of lord Clarendon. She married at the age of 15 William prince of Orange, and at the revolution when her father had abdicated the throne, she accompanied her husband, and was crowned queen. Mary is represented as of a meek inoffensive character, little inclined to meddle with public affairs except when party influenced her, or the absence of her husband rendered it necessary. She died 28th Dec. in 1694, at the age of 32, of the small pox, leaving no issue. She was

in her character benevolent and humane, exhibiting in her conduct great gravity and little attachment to the feminine trifles and levities which fashion or caprice too often recommend.

MARY, daughter of Henry III. duke of Brabant, married Philip the Bold of France 1274. She was accused of poisoning the eldest of her husband's sons by a former marriage, but her innocence was proved by a knight sent by her brother, in those days of chivalry, to challenge her accusers. She died 1321, 36 years after the death of her husband.

MARY, of Anjou, daughter of Lewis II. and wife of Charles VII. of France. She was a woman of a very heroic character, and though insulted and despised by her husband, she applied all the powers of her great mind to secure the crown to him. She died 1463, aged 59.

MARY, daughter of Henry VII. of England, married Lewis XII. of France. After his death she took for her second husband, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, who was the mother of the unfortunate lady Jane Gray. She died 1534, aged 37.

MARY DE MEDICIS, daughter of Francis II. duke of Tuscany, was born 1573, and married in 1600, Henry IV. of France. After her husband's death she was declared regent of the kingdom, but weakness marked her administration, and her partiality for the worthless marshal D'Ancre, excited against her the indignation of the people, and the opposition of her son Lewis XIII. Though a reconciliation was effected between her and her son, by the means of cardinal Richelieu, she afterwards conceived so great a hatred against this her former favorite, that all her powers and influence were directed to seek revenge. Lewis at last supported the cardinal as the best means of consolidating his government, and Mary was banished, and her attendants and favorites, and even her physician, were sent out of the kingdom, or confined in the bastille. From Compiègne, where she was exiled, she retired to Brussels, and died in poverty at Cologne, 3d July, 1642, aged 69. Though obstinate and revengeful, Mary was on some occasions very humane and benevolent, she patronized the arts, and by her munificence Paris was adorned by the splendid palace of Luxembourg, and some religious establishments.

MARY THERESA, of Austria, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, married in 1660, Lewis XIV. of France, and died 1683, aged 45.

MARY LECZINSKA, daughter of Stanislaus of Poland, married Lewis XV. king of France, 1725. She is represented as a very amiable and virtuous princess. She bore to Lewis XV. two sons and eight daughters. She died universally regretted, 24th June, 1768, aged 65.

MARY of Cleves, married Henry I. prince of Condé. She was loved with such ardour by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. that when called to the throne of Poland, he wrote to her with all the warmth of affection, and signed his name with his blood. When raised to the French throne, he formed the design of annulling Mary's marriage with his rival, but Catharine de Medicis opposed it, and the sud-

den death of Mary, 30th Oct. 1574, at the age of 18, as is supposed by poison, left him disconsolate and wretched.

MARY of Arragon, daughter of Sancho III. wife of Otho, is said to have been put to death, 998, for causing the destruction of the count of Modena, whom she falsely accused of attempts on her virtue.

MARY, daughter of Charles, duke of Burgundy, married Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederic, and thus transferred the dominions of Burgundy to the house of Austria. She died at Bruges, 1482, in consequence of a fall from her horse.

MARY of Austria, daughter of Philip, king of Spain, married 1521 Lewis king of Hungary, who was slain five years after, at the battle of Mohats. She was made governess of the Netherlands, by her brother Charles V. where she behaved with great courage, and opposed with success the arms of Henry II. of France. She was the friend of the protestants, and a great patroness of literature. Her fondness for the sports of the field procured her the name of Diana, and from her military prowess, she was called by the Spaniards, the mother of the camp. She left her government in 1555, and died three years after, in Spain.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Lorraine, was born 1552, and eight days after her birth inherited the throne by the death of her father. Henry VIII. of England solicited her hand for his son Edward, and when refused he invaded Scotland and plundered Edinburgh. Uninfluenced by the momentary successes of the English, the Scotch regency betrothed their young queen in 1558 to Francis the dauphin of France, and she was educated there, and imbibed those principles of bigotry and foolish levity which afterwards embittered her life. The marriage was celebrated in 1558, but two years after the youthful widowed queen left with tears of regret, that country where some of the happiest of her days had been passed. Returned to Scotland, she found her subjects agitated by party zeal and civil dissension, and she discovered a powerful rival and secret enemy in her neighbour Elizabeth of England, whom she had seriously offended by assuming in France the empty title of queen of England, on an ill-founded pretence of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. To distracted councils was added religious animosity, and by publicly celebrating the mass in her chapel, Mary offended the feelings of her subjects, who were stern and rigid presbyterians, and who in their zeal in favor of the reformation, had spared neither cathedrals, nor abbeys, nor monuments which bore the marks of popish superstition. Thus exposed to fanatical violence, and even insulted by the followers of Knox, the celebrated reformer, Mary could pursue no better step than to call to share her throne, a man of sagacity, firmness, and virtue. In this she was unfortunate; in marrying Henry lord Darnley, son of the earl of Lennox, a youth of engaging appearance, but of weak intellects, and impetuous passions, she is accused of consulting her licentious desires. Fondness and rapture soon gave way to indifference and disgust. Darnley became disagreeable in the eyes of the queen, and their mutual discontents were kindled and increased by the insidious arts of their respective

respective flatterers. As Mary had placed her confidence on an Italian musician of the name of David Rizzio, whom she had appointed her secretary, Darnley was easily persuaded that her attachment was criminal. Determined on revenge, he abruptly entered her apartments with some assassins, and seizing the terrified favorite, plunged a dagger into his heart, though the queen, then far advanced in her pregnancy, implored in vain for mercy. Mary felt the indignity offered to her person and dignity, and instead of reconciliation, she looked with horror on the murderer, and failed not on every occasion to manifest her displeasure and abhorrence. Darnley despised at court, retired to his country house near Edinburgh, where his life was terminated by a most fatal catastrophe. The house was blown up in the night by gunpowder, and the unfortunate monarch's body was found in the garden adjoining, but without any marks of violence upon it. This foul deed was fixed with some degree of truth, upon James Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, who had succeeded Rizzio in the favor of the queen, and Mary herself escaped not the imputation of accessory guilt. Bothwell was tried and acquitted, but as if rejoicing in the iniquity of his conduct, he seized the person of the queen, 24th April, 1567, and prevailed upon her at the castle of Dunbar, to marry him. This violent proceeding, which some historians assert, but with little probability of truth, to have been with the consent of Mary, roused the indignation of the Scotch nobles, and Bothwell, unable to stem the torrent of popular fury, left the kingdom, and fled to Denmark, where he died wretched and destitute. Mary in the meantime had fallen into the hands of her enemies, and was compelled by Murray, the regent, her greatest enemy, to resign the crown in favor of her infant son, James VI. who was crowned king at Dunbar. To render these measures agreeable to the nation, and to make the unfortunate Mary odious, she was now publicly accused of being the murderer of her husband, and letters were produced, which if true would have proved most fully her guilt. Time, however, has shown these to be gross forgeries, in the hands of those who had suffered the real murderer Bothwell to escape, and had punished with death some inferior characters, who were arraigned as accessories. Mary, a prisoner in Lochleven island, under the care of Murray's mother, who had been the concubine of James V. found means to escape to Hamilton, where she declared the acts extorted from her to be illegal. Though here joined by above 6000 men, she found herself unable to cope with the regent who dispersed her raw troops, and obliged her to fly. Unknowing where to retire, she came towards England, and landed at Workington in Cumberland, 17th May, 1568, and implored the friendship and protection of Elizabeth of England. Elizabeth with hypocritical condolence welcomed her on her escape, but after drawing her to Carlisle for greater security, she refused to see her till she had cleared herself of the imputations cast upon her character. Mary who expected to be respected as a sovereign, found unfortunately too late she was to be treated as a criminal; but after she had submitted to a trial which was to investigate her innocence, and had heard Elizabeth declare that nothing had appeared

which could impeach the good character of her sister, she still felt that she was a prisoner in England. Her innocence and misfortunes roused the general feelings of the nation towards her, but while she hoped for deliverance from the offers of the duke of Norfolk to marry her, she had the mortification to know that Elizabeth not only wantonly opposed the union, but imprisoned her suitor, and afterwards on some trifling accusation put him to death. Not satisfied with the degradation of her rival, Elizabeth assumed now the part of a tyrant, and had her arraigned on pretence of conspiring against her life. Forty-two members of parliament and five judges were sent to Fotheringay castle, Northamptonshire, where the unhappy princess was imprisoned, and though she refused to acknowledge the authority of her judges, and asserted her innocence, the matter was removed to Westminster, where she was declared guilty. Mary, who had lingered more than 18 years in confinement, heard of the sentence with pleasure, and rejoiced at an event which was to terminate her sufferings and her misfortunes. Though some foreign powers interfered, and though James with noble and ardent indignation protested against the tyranny of Elizabeth's conduct, the bloody sentence was carried into execution. Mary in her last moments behaved with great dignity, and becoming composure, and though her persecutors wished to insult her attachment to the popish faith, she asserted her devotion to the church in whose tenets she had been educated. She suffered in Fotheringay castle, 8th Feb. 1587, imploring forgiveness on her murderers. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, but afterwards removed to Westminster abbey by her son when raised to the English throne. Mary, distinguished by all those superior charms of person which command and secure admiration, possessed high qualities of mind. She was well acquainted with Latin, French, and Italian, and besides her letters, many of which are still extant, she wrote some poems not devoid of merit. Her character has been attacked by various writers, but ably vindicated by Whitaker and others, who recommend her to the notice of posterity more as unfortunate than guilty, and more the victim of dangerous times, than the licentious and profligate culprit.

MARY, a French poetess, who resided in England in the 13th century. Her poems on chivalry, &c. are still preserved in the British museum. She wrote besides in French verse, a tale on St. Patrick's purgatory, and fables in French prose, published by le Grand.

MAS, *Lewis du, Vid. DUMAS.*

MASACCIO, *Thomas*, an eminent Italian painter. He was regarded as the chief artist of the second age of modern painting, since the revival of the art by Cimabue. He died 1443, aged 26.

MASCARDI, *Augustine*, a learned Italian, born at Sarzane, in the city of Genoa, 1591. He was early connected with the jesuits, and became chamberlain to Urban VIII. who founded a professorship of rhetoric in the college of Sapienza, for the exercise of his great talents. He was author of the History of the Conspiracy of de Fiesque—and of an able work, called "Dell'Arte Historica," besides some poems, &c. He was so fond of studious pursuits, and so negligent of

his affairs, that he was always poor and in debt. He died in his native town 1640.

MASCARON, *Julius*, a French bishop, born at Marfeilles, 1634. He was member of the oratory, and in his ecclesiastical duties as preacher, displayed so much eloquence, that the court, in admiration of his abilities, gave him the bishopric of Tulle, 1671, from which he was translated to Agen. He died in his diocese, of a dropsy in the chest, 16th Dec. 1703. His eloquence was so powerful, that, it is said, he converted 28,000 out of 30 thousand, of the Huguenots whom he found in his diocese. His funeral orations on the queen mother — on Turenne — Seguiet, &c. were published, and are admired.

MASCHERONI, *Laurent*, a native of Bergamo, eminent as a mathematician, and the well-known author of *Geometria del Compasso*, or *Compass Geometry*. He assisted in the various experiments made by the academy of Bologna, to ascertain the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. He published also, some notes on the Calculus Integer of Euler, and died at Paris 1800; aged 50.

MASCLÉF, *Francis*, a French theologian, made canon of Amiens by bishop de Bron. He was removed from this office by the next bishop, who accused him of being a jansenist. He died Nov. 1728, aged 66. He wrote, a Hebrew Grammar, improved by de la Bletterie, 1730, 2 vols. 12mo. — the Catechism of Amiens — Conferences of the Diocese of Amiens, &c.

MASCRIER, *John Baptist de*, a French writer. He was born at Caen, and died at Paris, 1760, aged 63. He wrote, a Description of Egypt from Mallet's Memoirs, 4to. — an Idea of the Ancient and Modern Government of Egypt, 12mo. — Christian Reflections on the Truths of Faith — Cæsar's Commentaries translated, &c.

MASENIUS, *James*, a jesuit, born at Dalen, duchy of Juliers, 1606. He was professor of eloquence and poetry at Cologne, and wrote good poetry. He was author of *Sarcothea*, a Latin poem, on the Fall of Man, from which Lauder supposed that Milton had drawn the subject of his celebrated poem — *Palæstra Eloquentiæ Ligatæ*, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Palæstra Styli Romani* — *Anima Historiæ*, seu *Vita Caroli V. & Ferdinandi*, 4to. — Notes, &c. on the *Annales Trevirensium*, folio — and *Epitome Annal. Trevirensium*, 8vo. He died 1681.

MASHAM, *lady Damaris*, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and second wife of sir Francis Masham, of Oates, bart. was a most learned lady, born at Cambridge, 18th Jan. 1658. Her knowledge of history, geography, and philosophy, was greatly enlarged by the attention of Mr. Locke, who lived several years in her family, and died in her house at Oates. She wrote, a Discourse concerning the Love of God, 8vo. — Occasional Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous and Christian Life, 8vo. and was deservedly respected not only for learning, but for every virtue. Much of her time and attention was employed in the education of her only son. She died at Bath, 20th April, 1708, and was buried in the abbey church, where a monument records her virtues.

MASIUS, *Andrew*, counsellor to the duke of Cleves,

was born at Linnich, near Brussels, and died, April, 1573, aged 57. He wrote, a collection of various pieces, translated from the Syriac — a Syriac Lexicon — *Grammatica Linguae Syriacæ*, folio — a Commentary on the Book of Joshua, and on some Chapters of Deuteronomy — *Disputatio de Cœnâ Domini*, &c. He was a most learned orientalist.

MASO, *Thomas*, or *FINIGUERRA* a goldsmith of Florence, who is said to have invented, by accident, the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper. He flourished about 1480.

MASON, *Francis*, a native of Durham, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton. In 1599, he obtained the living of Orford, Suffolk, and was afterwards made chaplain to James I. and archdeacon of Norwich. He died on his living, 1621, aged 55. His *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, a work of great merit and authenticity, has been translated by Lindfay, with valuable notes.

MASON, *sir John*, a statesman of eminence in the reign of Henry VIII. and of his successors. Though but of obscure origin at Abingdon, in Berkshire, he received a good education under his uncle, who was one of the monks of the Abingdon abbey; and after being at All Souls', Oxford, he rose in the service of the king, who employed him in several embassies abroad, and made him a privy counsellor. He maintained his influence at court under Edward and Mary, and Elizabeth appointed him treasurer of her chamber. He was also made chancellor of the university of Oxford, and died 1566. His favorite maxim was, do, and say nothing. In gratitude for the blessings of the education which he had received at Abingdon, he was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, and left a handsome estate for the endowment of an hospital, which still shelters under its roof, the infirm, the aged, and the indigent.

MASON, *John*, a dissenting minister, author of some works of merit. He was honored with the degree of M. A. from a Scotch university, and died 1763. He wrote *Self Knowledge*, a valuable ethical work — *Essay on Elocution*, 8vo. — *Fifty-two Practical Discourses for the Use of Families*, 2 vols. 8vo. — the *Power of Poetical and Prosaic Numbers*, 8vo. — *Plain and Modest Plea for Christianity*, 8vo. — *Student and Pastor*, or directions to attain to eminence in those characters, 12mo. &c. There was a fanatic of that name, of Water Stratford, near Buckingham, who in the wildness of his calvinistical reveries, believed himself to be Elias, the forerunner of Christ, &c. He died 1695.

MASON, *William*, an English poet of eminence, He was son of a Yorkshire clergyman, and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1749, by the interest of his friend Gray he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He was admitted into orders in 1754, and became chaplain to the king, and obtained the valuable living of Aston, in Yorkshire, and afterwards the precentorship of York cathedral. During the American war, he showed himself a zealous advocate for the liberties of the subject, and his conduct was so offensive to the government, that his name was erased from the list of king's chaplains. The censure was

was too severe; Mafon was the friend of political freedom and rational government; but that he was the enemy of fanciful and violent innovations, is abundantly proved by the abhorrence which he expressed against the wild theories of the supporters of the French revolution. He died in 1797, in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally received in getting out of his carriage, and which, from being neglected, became gangrenous and fatal. The abilities of Mafon as a poet, are highly respectable. He first attracted the public attention in 1748, by his *Isis*, a poem, which the Oxonians considered as an attack on their Alma Mater, and which therefore was answered in a very spirited and beautiful poem, by Thomas Warton, called the *Triumphs of Isis*. His *Elfrida*, and *Caractacus*, on the model of the Greeks, possess great merit, for boldness of conception, nervous language, and sublime description. He wrote besides, the *English Garden*, a poem — *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, translated into English verse, with learned notes from sir Joshua Reynolds — a *Book on Psalmody*, &c. As the friend of Gray, Mafon was one of his executors, and he evinced his respect for the departed bard, by publishing his letters, with his life, and by writing the epitaph which records his virtues in Westminster abbey.

MASON, *George*, an English writer, known as the author of an essay on *Designs in Gardening*, 1796, with appendix — Answer to T. Paine — Supplement to Johnson's *English Dictionary*, 4to. — *Life of lord Howe*, 1803, &c. He made a valuable collection of English and foreign literature, and died at Aldenham lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, 4th Nov. 1806, aged 71.

MASQUE DE FER, or IRON MASK, a person confined in the castle of Pignerol, and afterwards in the isles of St. Margaret, and always disguised in a mask with steel springs, which concealed his features, without incommoding him in receiving his nourishment. He died in the Bastille, 1703, and was privately buried under the name of Marchiali. Though no person ever could discover who he was, it is certain that he was a man of high birth, as he was treated with singular respect by his keepers, and as infinite pains were taken to prevent his holding communication with any other person.

MASSAC, *John Baptiste*, an eminent French painter, born at Paris, Dec. 1687. He died, Sept. 1767. He was a protestant, and a man of great integrity. The pictures of Le Brun at Versailles, were copied by him, and the engravings published, 1753.

MASSANIELLO, or ANELLO, *Thomas*, a Neapolitan fisherman, *Vid. ANELLO*.

MASSARI, *Lucio*, a native of Bologna, eminent as an historical painter. He studied under Ludov. Caracci, and died 1633, aged 64.

MASSARIA, *Alexander*, a physician, born at Vicenza. He wrote Latin treatises — on the Plague, 4to. — on Bleeding in Fevers — on Purging in the Beginning of Diseases, 4to. — *Practica Medica*, folio. He died very old, at Padua, 1598.

MASSE, *John Baptiste*, a Parisian, miniature painter to the French king. He died at Paris, 1767, aged 80. Some engravings were published 1753, from the

copies which he took of Le Brun's famous pictures at Versailles.

MASSEI, *Raymond*, author of, *Pœan Aurelianus*, 4to. — *Pugeæ*, five de Lymphis Pugiæ, lib. 2, 1599, &c. was a physician of Orleans.

MASSEVILLE, *Louis le Vavasseur de*, a native of Montebourg, who died at Valogne, 1733, aged 66. He was an able topographical writer, and composed an *History and Geography of Normandy*, 8 vols. 12mo.

MASSIEU, *William*, a French writer, born at Caen, and educated by the jesuits, whose society he left to apply himself more intensely to belles lettres. He became tutor to M. de Sacy's children, and afterwards was made pensionary of the academy of inscriptions, professor royal of the Greek language, and member of the French academy. He was afflicted in the latter part of life, with two cataracts, which deprived him of his sight, and he died of a paralytic stroke, Sept. 26th, 1722. He published, an edition of the Greek Testament — *History of French Poetry* — a translation of Pindar — a Latin poem on Coffee — *Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy*. His *Lectures on Pindar*, *Homer*, *Theocritus*, and *Demosthenes*, were much admired.

MASSILLON, *John Baptiste*, a famous French preacher, born at Hieres, in Provence, 1663. He was admitted into the congregation of the oratory in 1681, and distinguished himself so much at Vienne, by his funeral oration on Villars, the archbishop of that city, that he was called to Paris, where his eloquence charmed and astonished crowded audiences. His mode of preaching was peculiarly his own; interesting, natural, and simple, his appeals were directed to the heart, and succeeded far above the efforts of all other competitors. The court heard him with applause, and Lewis XIV. paid him this sincere compliment, "Father," said the king, "when I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them, but whenever I hear you, I go away much displeased with myself." On one occasion, when discoursing on the small number of the elect, his eloquence was so awfully striking, that an involuntary murmur of applause arose in the congregation, and assisted the preacher more forcibly to convey his pathetic appeal. Uninfluenced by popularity, he followed his duty with modesty, but conscious dignity, and in 1717 was appointed by the regent, bishop of Clermont. In 1719 he was admitted member of the French academy; and after pronouncing his last oration in Paris, on the duchess of Orleans, in 1723, he retired to his diocese, where he presided with mildness, piety, and benevolence. He died Sept. 1742, aged 79, and his name is almost become proverbial as a powerful master of eloquence. His works were published by his nephew, 1745, 14 vols. 12mo.

MASSINGER, *Philip*, a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury, 1585. He entered at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and then came to London, where he wrote for the stage. He was courted by the wits and the learned men of the times, and was assisted in some of his plays by Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, Field, and Decker. He died suddenly.

suddenly at his house, Bankside, Southwark, and was buried March, 1639, at St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour's church, Southwark, in the same grave which also received the remains of his friend Fletcher. He wrote 14 plays of his own, besides those in which he was assisted by his friends. His works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. by Henry Dell, 1761, and by Mason and T. Davies in 1779.

MASSINISSA, king of part of Africa, from the enemy, became the most faithful ally, of Rome, when Scipio had sent him back, without ransom, his nephew, taken prisoner in battle. At his death, he left Scipio Æmilianus the guardian of his kingdom, B. C. 149.

MASSOLINO, *de Panicale*, a native of Florence, admired as a painter. He died 1450, aged 37. His best piece is a large representation of St. Peter's History.

MASSON, *Anthony*, a French engraver, whose plates of Turenne — of the duke d'Harcourt — of the disciples at Emmaus, are his best performances. His portraits were also admired. He died at Paris, 1702, aged 66.

MASSON, *Innocent le*, general of the Carthusian order, rebuilt the Grande Chartreuse when destroyed by fire, and died 1703, aged 75. He made a collection of the statutes of his order, enriched with notes, and printed at Paris 1703, folio.

MASSON, *Anthony*, a Minim, who died at Vincennes, 1700, was author of an History of the Deluge, and of Noah, 12mo. — History of Abraham, &c.

MASSON DES GRANGES, *Daniel*, author of the Modern Philosopher, or the Unbeliever condemned at the Tribunal of Reason, 1765, 12mo. was a French ecclesiastic, who died 1760, aged 60.

MASSON, *Papirius*, a French writer, born at Foréz, May, 1544. He was educated by the jesuits, and entered into their society, but after some time left it, and applied himself to the law. He became librarian to the duke of Anjou's chancellor, and in 1576, was made advocate of parliament, though he never pleaded but one cause, and that successfully. He died 9th June, 1611. He wrote, four books of French Annals, from Pharamond to Henry II. 1598, 4to. — and *Elegia Virorum Clarissimorum*, much admired, and other works.

MASSON, *John*, a reformed minister, who quitted France to enjoy liberty of opinion in England, and died in Holland about 1750. He wrote, in French, a Critical History of the Republic of Letters, 15 vols. 12mo. — *Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, & Plinii jun.* 3 vols. 8vo. — History of Bayle, and of his Works, 12mo.

MASSUET, *Rene*, a learned Benedictine of St. Maur, born at St. Ouen de Macelles, 1665. He is known by his edition of Irænaeus, 1710, folio, with learned dissertations — a fifth volume of the Acts of the Saints of St. Benedict — and other works. He died 19th Jan. 1716, aged 50.

MASTELLETA, *John Andrew*, a painter, born at Bologna, 1577, who, after studying under the Caraccis, improved himself further by copying the works of Parmesan. He is blamed for employing too much

black in his paintings. He died in a monastery, where under a fit of melancholy, he had retired.

MATANI, *Anthony*, a physician born at Pistoia, in Italy, 27th July, 1730. He became professor of medicine at Pisa, where he took his degrees, and died universally respected at Pistoia, June 1769. He published *de Aneurismaticis Præcordiorum Morbis Animadversiones* — *Heliodori Larissæi Capita Opticorum e Græco Latine conversa* — Account of the Natural Productions of Pistoia — *de Nosocomiorum Regimine* — *de Remediis Tractatus*, and left some MSS. besides.

MATERNUS DE CILANO, *George Christian*, a native of Presburg who died at Altena in Lower Saxony, 1773. He was author of treatises *de Terræ Conculsionibus* — *de Causis Lucis Borealis*. — *de Motu Humorum Progressu Veteribus non Ignoti*. — *de Saturnalium Origine & celebrandi Ritu apud Romanos*, &c.

MATHER, *Increase, D. D.* a native of New England who left his church at Gloucester, at the reformation to retire to his native country, where he died 1723, aged 84. He wrote brief History of the Wars with the Indians in New England, 1676. — *Divine Right of Infant Baptism* — Discourse on the Person of Christ — *de Successu Evangelii apud Anglos in Nova Scotia*, 8vo. — *Diatriba de Signo Filii Hominis, & de Secundo Messia Adventu*, 8vo. — Discourse on Comets, 8vo. &c.

MATHER, *Cotton, D. D.* an eminent divine, son of the preceding, born at Boston, America, Feb. 1663. He early distinguished himself by his learning, and in 1684 became minister of Boston, where he exerted all his influence in the most benevolent plans. He formed various societies for suppressing riots, for reforming manners, and for composing differences without the interference of the law. His popularity was such that the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1710, and in 1714 he was elected member of the London Royal society. He closed an honorable and useful life, 13th Feb. 1728. He wrote, it is said, not less than 382 pieces, the best known of which are an Ecclesiastical History of New England from 1620 to 1698, folio, — the Christian Philosopher, 8vo. — the Wonders of the Invisible World, or Account of several Witches lately executed in New England, a very superstitious performance.

MATHIAS, *St.* one of the 12 apostles in the room of the traitor Judas. He suffered martyrdom where he preached the gospel. A gospel was preserved among some sects, said to have been written by him.

MATHIAS, son of Maximilian II. was emperor of Germany after his brother Rodolphus II. 1612. He made peace with the Turks 1615, but a new war arose which continued for 30 years till the peace of Westphalia. Mathias died at Vienna 10th March, 1616, aged 63.

MATHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the second son of John Huniades, and obtained the kingdom 1458, after escaping from the confinement where his enemies detained him. He broke the conspiracy of Hungarian lords who invited Frederic III. to take possession of the crown, in opposition to him, and he bravely defeated the Turks, who, invited by the dissensions of the country, had invaded the kingdom.

dom. He obliged also his rival to resign the consecrated crown of Stephen which he had seized, and in a new war he attacked the Austrian dominions and penetrated to Vienna, which he took, and also Neustadt. The emperor, terrified and subdued, made peace agreeable to the terms dictated by the conqueror 1487. After establishing wise regulations, reforming abuses, and checking duels and litigious quarrels, this great man was seized with an apoplexy which carried him off 16th April, 1490, at Vienna, as he was preparing to make war against the Turks.

MATHIAS, *Christian*, a native of Meldorp in Holstein, professor of philosophy and divinity in various universities, died at Utrecht 1655, aged 71. He wrote *Historia Patriarcharum*, 4to. — *Theatrum Historicum*, 4to.

MATHON DE LA COUR, *James*, a mathematician born at Lyons, 28th Oct. 1712, and died there 1770. He was an active member of the academy of Lyons, and wrote a memoir on the best method of supplying the Action of wind on large Vessels — *Elements of Dynamics and Mechanics*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Essay on calculating the Movements of Machines by the Reaction of Water*.

MATHON DE LA COUR, *Charles Joseph*, son of the preceding was born at Lyons 1738. He came early to Paris, and there distinguished himself by his literary labors, and the prizes which he obtained in various learned academies, and on his return to his native city he gained universal esteem by the benevolence, hospitality, and the amiable virtues of his character. The revolution at last came to embitter his days; after the siege of Lyons, in 1793, he was condemned to death by the bloody tribunal, and shared with several others the fatal blow which hurried so many unhappy victims to an untimely grave. Among his elegant and ingenious pieces these rank high, *Dissertation on the Causes which altered the Laws of Lycurgus*, at Lacedæmon, a prize essay, 1771 — *Discourse on the Danger of reading Books hostile to Religion*, a prize composition — *Testament de Fortuné Ricard*, 1781, long ascribed to Franklin — *Idylles in prose* — *Eloges* — *Letters on the Public Pictures exhibited in 1763*, 5, and 7, &c.

MATIGNON, *James de*, prince of Mortagne, count of Thorigni, was born at Lonray in Normandy, 1526, and early became eminent as a soldier. He was distinguished at the battles of Jarnac, Roche-abeille, and Moncontour, and was commander in chief in Normandy, 1572, and made a marshal by Henry III. 1579. He assisted at the coronation of Henry IV. as constable, and died July 1597, aged 73.

MATILDA or MAUD, daughter of Henry I. king of England, married Henry IV. emperor of Germany, and was in 1135 publicly announced as her father's heir and successor on the English throne, after the death of his favorite son Henry. On her father's decease, Stephen, who was on the spot, seized the kingdom, and Matilda came at last with an army to conquer her father's inheritance, Stephen was defeated, and Matilda was in 1141 acknowledged queen, but her pride offended the nobles, and Stephen who had conciliated the affection of all parties by his courteous behaviour, and by the arts which an usurper can occasionally employ,

was taken from his dungeon to be restored to the throne, and the queen fled from the kingdom. After Stephen's death, Henry II. the son of Matilda by Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, whom she had married after her first husband's death, was appointed king of England. Matilda died 1167, aged 67.

MATSYS, *Quintin*, a native of Antwerp, who from a blacksmith became an eminent painter. His works were chiefly portraits and historical pieces, and in a very masterly style. The best of his pieces is a Descent from the Cross preserved in Antwerp cathedral. He died 1529, aged 69. His son *John* was also a good artist, though inferior to his father.

MATTEI, *Paolo da*, a native of Naples who studied painting under Luka Giordano, and excelled by the correctness of his pieces, and the accuracy with which he copied the works of the ablest masters. He died 1728, aged 67.

MATTHEW or LEVI, son of Alpheus, a tax gatherer, who was called by our Saviour to become a disciple. He wrote his gospel about 64, and some imagine it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, and afterwards translated into Greek. He preached the gospel in Persia, and in Parthia, and is there supposed to have suffered martyrdom.

MATTHEW CANTACUZENUS, son of John emperor of Constantinople, was partner on the throne with him 1354. On the father's abdication Matthew took for his associate John Palæologus, but the divided power produced quarrels; a battle was fought in Thrace, and Matthew being defeated, resigned the crown to his opponent and retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed some commentaries on Solomon's Song.

MATTHEW, of Westminster, a Benedictine of the abbey of Westminster, known as an historian. His work called "*Flores Historiarum*," &c. treats of English affairs from the beginning of the world to the year 1307, and was published in London 1567, and at Frankfort 1601, folio. The work is divided into three books, the first extends from the creation to the christian æra, the second to the Norman conquest, the third to the beginning of the second Edward's reign, afterwards continued to the death of Edward III. 1377. The author, though occasionally credulous, is universally respected as a faithful, accurate, regular, and candid historian.

MATTHEWS, *Tobias*, an able and eloquent Oxford divine in the reign of James I. made bishop of Durham, and in 1606 translated to York where he died 1628, aged 82. A Latin sermon of his against Campanian has been published. His son *Tobias*, after receiving his education at Christ church, Oxford, became a catholic, and entered among the jesuits. He disgraced his name, and abused his talents by being the intriguer and spy of the court of Rome in England. He died 1655.

MATTHEWS, *Thomas*, a native of Glamorganshire, eminent as a naval commander. He fought in the Mediterranean in 1744, a most obstinate battle off Toulon, but as he was unfortunately not ably supported by his second in command, Lestock, instead of obtaining a glorious victory as he expected, he had only an inde-

cisive

active action. Though he had done his duty, he was dismissed from the service by a court martial, and Le-flock was acquitted. He died on his estates in Glamorganshire, 1751.

MATTHIEU, Peter, a French historian, principal of the college of Vercell. He favoured the league and the Guises, and afterwards became historiographer to Henry IV. and attended Lewis XIII. at the siege of Montauban. He died at Toulouse 12th Oct. 1621, aged 58. He wrote a History of Memorable Events in the Reign of Henry the Great, 8vo. — the History of Henry's Death, folio. — the History of St. Lewis, 8vo. — the History of France from Francis I. to Lewis XIII. 2 vols. folio. — la Guisade, a tragedy, &c.

MATTHIOLUS, Peter Andrew, an able physician, born at Sienna. He published some valuable commentaries in Italian on Dioscorides, Lyons 1548, 4to. translated into Latin by Desmoulins, 1572, folio. His works were collected and appeared at Basil, 1598, folio, enriched with the notes of Gaspard Bartholin. He died of the plague at Trent, 1577, aged about 77. There was another physician of the same name, professor of medicine at Padua, where he died 1498. He wrote *Ars Memorativa*, 4to. a curious book.

MATTI, Don Emanuel, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Oropesa, New Castille, 1663. He was member of the Arcadia at Rome, and Innocent XII. pleased with his poetry, made him dean of Alicant, where he died 18th Dec. 1737. His letters and poetry were published at Madrid, 2 vols. 12mo. 1735.

MATURINO, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He assisted his master Raphael in several of his designs, and afterwards offered his services to Polidoro de Carravaggio, whose works he rivalled in correctness and execution. He died 1527, aged 37.

MATY, Matthew, an eminent physician, born in Holland 1718. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and in 1740, came to settle in England. He introduced himself to public notice 1759, by his "Journal Britannique," a periodical paper printed at the Hague, and giving an account of English publications. In 1758, he was chosen fellow, and 1765, secretary of the Royal society, and in 1772, he became chief librarian of the British museum. He unfortunately fell a victim to a languishing disorder 1776, after a life devoted to the offices of humanity, and the labors of science. He was a great advocate for the inoculation of the small pox, when it was considered as dangerous. His memoirs of the earl of Chesterfield, nearly finished before his death, were prefixed by his son-in-law Justamond to the works of that nobleman, 1777, 2 vols. 4to.

MATY, Paul Henry, son of the above, was born 1745, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained there a travelling fellowship, which enabled him to go abroad, and in 1774, he went as chaplain to lord Stormont ambassador to the court of France. His rise in the church might have now been enforced by the influence of his powerful friends, but he expressed some conscientious scruples about those articles of faith, to which before he had subscribed, and in 1776, he totally withdrew himself from the duties of a minister of the church of

England. The rest of his life was devoted to literary pursuits. He became assistant librarian to the British museum, and in 1778, succeeded Dr. Horsley as secretary to the Royal society. He began Jan. 1782, a monthly review of new publications, which from ill health he discontinued in 1786. In the disputes which unfortunately prevailed in the Royal society in 1784, about the re-admission of Dr. Hutton, he took a warm part, and resigned his office in disgust, when good sense would have dictated a more moderate and prudent conduct. A sedentary life had weakened his constitution, and he fell a martyr to an asthmatic complaint, 16th Jan. 1787, aged 42. He translated Riefbach's travels through Germany, and after his death a volume of his sermons appeared, in which were those of Secker and other authors which his editors suspected not to have been transcribed by him.

MAUCHARD, Burchard David, a native of Marbach, professor of physic and anatomy in Tubingen university, and physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He wrote various tracts on his profession, and died at Tubingen 1751, aged 55.

MAUCROIX, Francis de, a French translator, born at Noyon 1619. He died canon of Rheims 1708. He translated the Philippics of Demosthenes — the Euthydemus, and the greater Hippias of Plato — some Orations of Cicero — the Rationarium Temporum of Petau, 3 vols. 8c. He was intimate with Boileau and Racine, and published, in conjunction with la Fontaine, miscellaneous and poetical works, 2 vols. 12mo.

MAUDUIT, Michael, an eminent divine, born at Vire in Normandy 1634. He died at Paris 1709. He wrote some useful works — a treatise on Religion against Atheists, Deists, &c. 1698 — a Translation of the Psalms into French Verse, not very respectable — Analyses of some of the Books of the New Testament, 8 vols. 12mo. — Dissertations on the Gout, &c.

MAUDUIT, Israel, a political writer, born at Exeter 1708. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, but soon after quitted his clerical employment, and became partner with his brother Jasper, a London merchant. In 1760 he excited the public attention by his "Considerations on the German War," and he was afterwards appointed agent for the province of Massachusetts, and consequently became a warm partizan in the disputes with the mother country. In 1769, he wrote his Short View of the History of the New England Colonies, and in 1774, he espoused the cause of the dissenters by his pamphlet "on the Case of the Dissenting Ministers," &c. He published various other pamphlets which are now deservedly forgotten, and died 14th June, 1787, aged 79.

MAUGIN, John, surnamed Angevin, or of Anjou, where he was born, translated Machiavel's Discourses on Livy into French. He published his new Tristan Prince of Leonnois, &c. 1554, which he dedicated to M. Mau-pas, who is the hero of the book.

MAUFERTUIS, Peter Lewis Moreau de, an able philosopher, born of a good family at St. Malo's 1698. He was for three years engaged in a military life, but quitted it for the labor of science. He was admitted member of the French academy 1723, and some years after, when visiting London, he was honored with the

title of fellow of the Royal society. In 1736, he was at the head of the French academicians, sent by the king of France, to the North, to ascertain the figure of the earth. He was afterwards invited by the prince of Prussia to Berlin, to become president of the learned society there, and with a spirit of adventure he accompanied his royal friend to the war against the Germans. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Molwitz, and conveyed to Vienna, but soon honorably set at liberty by the emperor, and permitted to return to Berlin. He returned to Paris, but instead of quietly settling in his country, in the pursuit of science and philosophy, he went back to Berlin, and was soon after unfortunately engaged in some literary quarrels with Koenig, professor of philosophy at Franeker, and with Voltaire. The roving and unsettled disposition of Maupertuis was not indeed calculated to conciliate esteem and affection; but Voltaire was so severely satirical on him whom he had long called his friend and mathematical instructor, that even the king of Prussia thought it his duty to interfere and arrest the malevolent poet at Frankfort. Maupertuis went afterwards on a visit to his philosophical friends the Bernouillis at Basil, and died at their house, July 1759. His works are very valuable and display everywhere a great, well-informed, and penetrating mind. They have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo. 1756, consisting of the Figure of the Earth determined — the Measurement of a Degree of the Meridian — Discourse on the Figure of the Stars — Elements of Geography — Nautical Astronomy — Elements of Astronomy — Physical Dissertation on a White Negro — Essay on Cosinography — Reflections on the Origin of Languages — Essay on Moral Philosophy, and various other dissertations, &c. inserted in the Berlin Memoirs.

MAUPERTUY, *John Baptist Drouet de*, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and afterwards held a place under government, and then entered into orders and obtained a canonry. He wrote the History of the Holy Church at Vienne — a Christian's Sentiments on the True Love of God — the Dangerous Commerce between the two Sexes — Veneration due to Relics, &c. He died 1736, aged 86.

MAUPIN, *N. Aubigny*, a celebrated singer at the Paris opera. She possessed great personal courage, and she on some occasions assumed a man's dress to avenge boldly on her opponents those insults which her sex forbade her openly to resent. Her best character was Medea in the opera of Medus by la Grange. She left the stage in 1705, and died two years after, aged 33.

MAUR, *St.* a disciple of St. Benedict, who died about 584, abbot of Glaufeuil in Anjou. A congregation bearing his name was formed in France in the seventeenth century, which was approved by the pope, and has produced some learned men.

MAUR, *Don Charles de*, an eminent mathematician and engineer, whose abilities were employed not only in the Spanish army, but in the construction of canals, of public roads, and other great national works. He wrote a treatise on Dynamics, and Elements of Mathematics, and died 25th Nov. 1785.

MAURAN, *Peter*, a leading man among the Albigenes in Languedoc in the 13th century, who, because

he denied transubstantiation, was stripped of his property, and condemned, after severe trials, to make a pilgrimage to the holy land, and there to administer to the relief of the indigent.

MAUREPAS, *John Frederic Philippeaux*, count of, a French statesman, born 1701. In 1715 he was made secretary at court, and was afterwards appointed superintendent of the king's household, and of the marine, 1723, and minister of state, 1738. Though he evinced sagacity and genius in his master's service, he was exiled to Bourges by the intrigues of Madame Pompadour, and continued in disgrace till Lewis XVI. in 1774, recalled him to enjoy his confidence, and to direct public affairs. The spirited measures, however, which he recommended in favor of the Americans against their parent country were very imprudent, and have since produced the ruin of his master. He died Nov. 1781, aged 80. His correspondence, which was very precise and correct, together with his memoirs, which are very negligently written, appeared at Paris 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

MAURICE, of Nassau, prince of Orange, succeeded though only 18 on his father's murder, 1584, to the government of the Low Countries. Treading in the glorious steps of his father, he as captain general of the United States strengthened and confirmed the newly established republic, supported its liberties and privileges, and enlarged its provinces by the conquest of Breda, in 1590, and of Zutphen, Deventer, Hulst, Nimeguen, Gertruydenburg, &c. His successes were rapidly continued, the archduke Albert was defeated in 1597, and the Spaniards were forced to evacuate Holland, and though obliged to raise the siege of Dunkirk in 1600, Maurice avenged this trifling disaster by the total defeat of Albert, near Nieuport. The conquest of Rhinberg, Grave, and other places followed these glorious labors; but while Maurice, respected by the soldiery, for his valor and services aimed at the sovereignty of his country, his views were vigorously opposed by the unyielding integrity of Barneveldt, who, unhappily for the memory of his rival, was sacrificed in an unguarded moment. The Dutch mourned the loss of their virtuous pensionary, and Maurice sensible of his cruelty, and still more displeased by the loss of Breda, which after a siege of six months fell into the hands of the Spaniards, became the prey of sudden grief, and died of a broken heart 1625, aged 55, leaving behind him the character of being the ablest general of the age.

MAURICEAU, *Francis*, a French surgeon, chiefly eminent in midwifery, and in an extensive knowledge of female diseases. He wrote a treatise on the Disorders of Pregnant Women — on Midwifery — Diseases of Mothers and New Born Infants, 4to. 1694, a very useful work, translated into several languages. He died at Paris 1709.

MAURITIUS TIBERIUS, a Cappadocian who distinguished himself at the head of the Roman armies, and received in marriage the daughter of the emperor Tiberius Constantine. He was made emperor 582, but though valiant and successful against the Persians and Arabs, he was unfortunately defeated by Phocas his general, who had proclaimed himself emperor, and he

was put to death with his five sons, A. D. 602, aged 63.

MAUROLICO, *Francis*, abbé of Santa Maria del Porto, in Sicily, and professor of mathematics, was born at Messina 1494, and died 1575. He is author of an edition of the Spherics of Theodosius — *Emendatio & Restitutio Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi* — *Archimedis Momumenta Omnia* — *Euclidis Phænomena* — *Martyrologium*, &c.

MAURUS, *Terentianus*, a Latin poet under Trajan. His poem de Literis, Syllabis, &c. is preserved in Maittaire's Corpus Poet. Lat.

MAUSSAC, *Philip James*, a counsellor in the parliament of Toulouse, president of the court of aids at Montpellier, and a most elegant Greek scholar, died 1650, aged 70. He published notes on Harpocration, Paris, 1614, 4to. — Remarks on Plutarch's treatise on Mountains and Rivers, &c.

MAUTOUR, *Philibert Bernard Moreau de*, auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and member of the academy of inscriptions, was born at Beaune, 1654, and died 1737. He published a translation of Petau's *Rationarium Temporum*, 4 vols. 12mo. and wrote some poems and some dissertations, inserted in the memoirs of the belles lettres' academy.

MAXENTIUS, *Marcus Aurelius Valerius*, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor, 306. Though opposed by Galerius he established his power, but becoming odious by his cruelty, he was at last attacked and defeated by Constantine, and was drowned as he crossed the Tiber in his flight, 312.

MAXIMIANUS, *Marcus Aurel. Valer. Hercul.* a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He possessed valor and prudence, but as the associate of Diocletian he was induced to lay down the ensigns of his office, 304, though afterwards he had the ambition to resume his power. His troops, however, rebelled against him, and he was put to death at last by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, 310, aged 60.

MAXIMIANUS, *Galer. Valer.* a shepherd of Dacia, distinguished by his valor, and at last raised to the throne by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. After conquering the Goths, Dalmatians, and Persians, it is supposed that he obliged his father-in-law Diocletian to abdicate the crown. He died 311, in a miserable manner, calling upon the god of the christians, whose religion he had hitherto persecuted.

MAXIMILIAN I. archduke of Austria, son of Frederic IV. was born 1459. By his marriage with Mary daughter of Charles, last duke of Burgundy, he rose to consequence as an independent prince, and in 1486, he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1493, emperor. He was successful in his war against France, but his forces were defeated in Italy and Switzerland. In his eagerness to enlarge his dominions he expressed a wish to be the coadjutor of Julius II. on the papal throne, and like some of the Roman emperors, he assumed the title of pontifex maximus. He afterwards made an alliance with Henry VIII. against France, and even served as a private individual in the English army on the continent. He was unsteady in his attachments,

and though possessed of good sense and great qualities, little to be depended on in political affairs. He died at Inspruck, 15th Jan. 1519, in consequence of eating melons to excess. He was author of some poems, and of memoirs of his own life.

MAXIMILIAN II. son of Ferdinand I. was elected king of the Romans, 1562, and succeeded his father two years after as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. He was of a peaceful disposition, and therefore suffered from the inroads of the Turks upon his dominions. He died at Ratibon, 12th Oct. 1576, aged 50. By his wife, Mary of Austria, sister of Philip II. of Spain, he had several children.

MAXIMILIAN, duke of Bavaria, deserved by his courage the title of defender of Germany, and by his wisdom that of Solomon. He gained the battle of Prague, 1620, and for his services as a warrior and as the supporter of the Catholic faith, he was raised to the dignity of an elector of the German empire. He died 1651, aged 70.

MAXIMILIAN, *Emmanuel*, elector of Bavaria, distinguished himself by his many services in the cause of the emperor Leopold. He was at the siege of Neuheusel, in 1685, when the Turkish forces were defeated, and the next year he was at the siege of Buda, and the year after at the battle of Mohatz. His merits placed him at the head of the Hungarian army, and in 1689 he took from the Turks the city of Belgrade, and afterwards commanded the imperial troops at the siege of Mentz, and on the banks of the Rhine. In 1692 he was made governor of the Low Countries by the king of Spain; but during the war of the Spanish succession he sided with France, and exposed himself to the resentment of the emperor, who deprived him of his electoral honors, to which he was restored at the general peace. He died at Munich, 26th Feb. 1726.

MAXIMILIAN, *Leopold*, elector of Bavaria, son of the emperor Charles VII. succeeded to the electorate of Bavaria, 1746. He died 30th Dec. 1777, and as he left no issue, the succession to his dominions occasioned a war between the empire and Prussia, which was terminated by the peace of Teschen, 1779.

MAXIMINUS, *Caius Jul. Verus*, son of a Thracian peasant, rose by his valor in the Roman armies, and on the death of Alexander Severus, was proclaimed emperor, 235. He was of gigantic size and proportionable strength, but a great tyrant. He was at last assassinated by his soldiers, near Aquileia, 256.

MAXIMUS, *Magnus*, a Spaniard, proclaimed emperor of Rome, by his troops in Britain, 383. Though opposed by Gratian, he proved victorious, and at last marching into Italy, he was besieged in Aquileia, and defeated by Theodosius, who caused his head to be cut off, 388.

MAXIMUS, of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, who was at Rome, 146, A. D. His Discourses, 41 in number, have been edited by Reiske, 1774, and translated into French by Formey.

MAXIMUS, the Cynic, a native of Ephesus, tutor to the apostate Julian, whom he encouraged in his opposition to Christianity, and flattered by his magic arts, assuring him, when going on his Persian expedition, that he would prove victorious, and that he was animated by

by the soul of Alexander. He was put to death by the emperor Valens, 366.

MAY, *Thomas*, an English writer, born at Mayfield, in Suffex, 1594. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took, 1612, his bachelor's degree, and afterwards entered at Gray's Inn. His genius recommended him to the notice of the great of those times. He was the friend of sir Kenelm Digby, sir R. Fanshawe, Thomas Carew, Ben Jonson, sir John Suckling, and others, and became the favorite of Charles I. and of his queen. Under the sunshine of royal patronage he wrote "The Heir," a comedy, acted 1620 — Cleopatra, a tragedy, acted 1626 — Antigone, a tragedy — Agrippina, a tragedy — the Old Couple, a comedy, &c. and also by the king's command, "the Reign of Henry II." a poem in 7 books, and "the Reign of Edward III." a poem in 7 books. As a translator, May acquired some reputation. Virgil's Georgics appeared 1622, with notes, and his Lucan's Pharsalia, 1627. This last work is a very respectable performance, and the poet greatly increased his literary fame by a continuation of the poem to the death of Julius Cæsar, in verses which were much admired, and which Dr. Johnson preferred to the Latin of Cowley or of Milton. May, respected as the friend of the monarch, to whom he dedicated the best part of his publications, became despicable in the civil wars. He embraced the party of the parliament, was made their secretary and historiographer, and as such published the "History of the Parliament of England," which began Nov. 3d. 1640, to the first battle of Newbury, 1643. He wrote also a "Breviary of the History of the Parliament of England," a few months after the publication of which he died suddenly, 13th Nov. 1650, aged 55. He was buried in Westminster abbey, but at the restoration his body was dug up, and deposited in a pit in St. Margaret's church yard.

MAY, *Lewis du*, a protestant French historian, who spent the best part of his life in Germany. He died 1681. His works are "State of the Empire, or Abridgment of the Public Law of Germany" — Science des Princes, 8vo. — the Prudent Voyager, 12mo.

MAYENNE, *Charles of Lorraine, duke of*, son of Francis, duke of Guise, was born 26th March, 1554. He distinguished himself as a heroic foldier at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Montcontour, and defeated the protestants in Guienne, Dauphiné, and Saintonge. When his brothers were assassinated at the council of Blois, he proclaimed himself chief of the league, declared Cardinal Bourbon king, under the name of Charles X. and prepared to support his power by the force of arms. He opposed, with an army of 30,000 men, Henry IV. but was defeated at the battle of Arques, and again at Ivry, and after many losses he was at last reconciled to his victorious enemy, who, in the goodness of his heart, made him his friend, and added the government of the Isle of France. He died at Scissions, 3d Oct. 1611, and his family was extinct in his son, who died 1621.

MAYER, *John Frederic*, a Lutheran divine, born at Leipzig 1650. He was successively professor at Wittenberg, Hamburg, and Stettin, and became superintendent of the churches of Pomerania. He died 1712.

He wrote a treatise on the Method of studying Holy Scripture — Dissertations on Particular Parts of the Bible — Tractatus de Osculo Pedum Pontificis Romani, 4to. but his great work is Bibliotheca Biblica, 4to. 1713, in which he examines the character of the various commentators on the bible.

MAYER, *Tobias*, an eminent astronomer, born at Maspach, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 1723. He was self-instructed, and in the formation of machines and instruments, displayed wonderful ingenuity. He also applied himself to the Latin language and belles lettres, and in 1750 was appointed professor of mathematics in Gottingen university. He died 1762, exhausted by his uncommon application. He studied the nature of the moon, and its influence upon the earth with such ability, and approached so nearly the problem of longitude, that his widow obtained an honorable reward of 3000l. from the British parliament. His discoveries in astronomy and geometry were very great and important. He published Tables of Refractions — Theory of the Moon — Astronomical Tables — a Mathematical Atlas, &c. — There was also a jesuit of the same name in Moravia, professor of philosophy at Heidelberg, for whom an observatory was built at Mannheim by the elector Palatine. He wrote Basis Palatina — De Transitu Veneris — De Novis in Cælo Phænomenis, and died 1783.

MAYERNE, *sir Theodore*, an eminent physician, born of most respectable parents, at Geneva, 28th Sept. 1573. He had Theodore Beza for his godfather. He studied at Heidelberg, and afterwards went to Montpellier, where he took his degree of M. D. 1597. He went to Paris, where he recommended himself to notice by his lectures, and became physician to Henry IV. who promised him his patronage, and endeavoured by the means of cardinal Perron and other priests, to convert him to the catholic faith. He came over in 1616 to settle in England, and was in the service of James I. and of his queen. He died at Chelsea, 15th March, 1655, leaving to inherit his large fortune, only one daughter, who married the marquis De Montpouillan, and died at the Hague, 1661, of a child of which she could not be delivered. His works were printed at London, 1700, in one folio volume.

MAYNARD, *sir John*, an able English lawyer, celebrated for his eloquence, his integrity, and his public spirit. He waited upon William with an address of congratulation after the abdication of James, and when the new king, observing his age, told him he must have outlived many of the judges, and of the lawyers of the state, of his own standing, yes, replied sir John, and I should have outlived the law too, if your majesty had not come to the throne of this country. He died 1690, aged 88.

MAYNARD, *Francis*, a poet, one of the 40 of the French academy, born at Toulouse, 1582. He was secretary to queen Margaret, and by his wit and gaiety was the delight of the court, who flattered him with compliments, but settled no favor on him. He retired in disgust, and died in his province, 1646. His odes, songs, epigrams, &c. were much admired.

MAYNE, *Jasper*, an English poet and divine, born at Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1604, and educated at Westminster

minster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, of which he became student. He was presented to the livings of Cassington, and of Pyrton, near Watlington, Oxfordshire, and in 1646, was created D.D. He distinguished himself as the author of the "City Match" a comedy, and the "Amorous Work" a tragi-comedy, and drew upon himself some severe reflections from Cheynell, in consequence of his sermon against false prophets, at Oxford. In 1648 he was deprived of his studentship and of his livings; but at the restoration he was reinstated, and made canon of Christ-church, archdeacon of Chichester, and chaplain to the king. He died Dec. 6th, 1672, and was interred at Christ-church. In his character he was cheerful, and in those times of fanatical melancholy very facetious. In his will he left to his servant, who had long lived with him, and was too fond of drinking, a trunk, with something in it which he said would make him drink. No sooner was his master dead, than the servant ran eagerly to the valuable trunk, but instead of a treasure, he found a red herring. He wrote besides, a poem on the naval victory obtained by the duke of York over the Dutch — sermons — Lucian's Dialogues translated, &c.

MAYNWARING, *Arthur*, a learned Englishman, born at Ighfield, Shropshire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewsbury school, and Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in London. An acquaintance with the earls of Dorset and Burlington, and the duke of Somerset, banished his strong prejudices against the revolution, and afterwards he became a commissioner of the customs, and in the beginning of Anne's reign, auditor of the impress, an office worth 2000l. per annum. He sat in the parliament of 1705, for Preston, in Lancashire, and died at St. Alban's, 13th Nov. 1712. His executrix was Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, by whom he had one son, and with whom he had lived before his death about nine years, much against the representations and wishes of his friends. He wrote various pieces in prose and verse, especially epilogues, &c. which were delivered with particular effect by his favorite actress.

MAYO, *Richard*, an English divine, ejected from his living of Kingston, Surrey, for non-conformity, 1662. He wrote a Life of Dr. Staunton — Two Conferences between a Jew and a Papist, and between a Protestant and a Jew — Comment on the Epistle to the Romans, in Pool's Annotations — sermons, &c. He died 1695.

MAYOW, *John*, a learned physician, born in Cornwall, 1645. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and became fellow of All Souls, where he took his degrees in civil law, after which he practised physic chiefly at Bath. He died in York street, Covent garden, Sept. 1679, and was buried in the parish church there. His works were collected and published at Oxford, 1674. He was a man of extensive powers, and well skilled in chemistry, according to the opinion of Dr. Beddoes, who in a well written pamphlet in 1790, proved that the best part of modern discoveries with respect to air, was known to this active experimentalist.

MAZARD, *Stephen*, a native of Lyons, who greatly improved the manufacture of hats in France. He was in England to make observations on the genius of the English manufacturers, and he carried back with him

several able workmen. He died 1736, aged 76, and left his large property to endow a public charity at Lyons.

MAZARINE, *Julius*, cardinal, and chief minister of France, was born at Piscina, in the province of Abruzzo, Italy, July 14th, 1602. His abilities were conspicuous even in early life, and under Jerome of Colonna he made great and important progress in literature. He recommended himself to the notice of the pope, and by his negotiations and intrigues, was happily successful in preventing a battle between the French and Spaniards before Cassel, and he effected a reconciliation between them. This gained for him the good opinion of Richelieu, and of Lewis XIII. and from keeper of the seals, and vice legate to Avignon, he was in 1641, raised to the dignity of cardinal. On the death of Richelieu, Mazarine became the prime minister of Lewis XIII. and continued in that high office during the minority of Lewis XIV. and the regency of Anne of Austria. Though at first popular, the jealousy of the nobles, and the distressed state of the poor, raised a clamor against him, and he at last yielded to the public voice, and retired from the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, the general hatred subsided, his abilities were acknowledged and regretted, and by degrees his return to power became the popular wish. Mazarine restored to greatness, applied himself to consolidate the happiness of France; he effected a peace between his country and Spain, and cemented the union of the two monarchies by the marriage of his master with the infanta of Spain. Excessive application at last produced disorders which proved fatal. He died at Vincennes, 9th March, 1661, aged 59, highly respected by the king and nation. He was buried in the college which he had founded. His letters, 103 in number, were published 1694, and again by Chatelan, Amsterdam, 1745, 2 vols. 12mo. Mazarine had a brother and two sisters. His niece, Hortensia Mancini, duchess of Mazarine, married in 1661, Armand Charles de la Porte de la Meilleraie, from whom she was separated, and afterwards settled in England, where she patronized St. Evremond. She died at London, 1699.

MAZEAS, *John Mathurin*, a native of Landernau, in Brittany, who died at Paris, 1802, aged 88. He wrote Elements of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, with an Introduction to Conic Sections — Institutiones Philosophicæ, 3 vols. 12mo. He was professor in the college of Navarre, and canon of Notre Dame, at Paris; but when the revolution robbed him of his offices, and of his income, he retired into the country, where the kindness of a faithful servant administered to all his wants and infirmities.

MAZELINE, *Peter*, a sculptor of Rouen, member of the academy of painting and sculpture, died 1708, aged 76. His works were highly esteemed, and are still admired in the gardens of Versailles, especially Europa, a Pythian Apollo, &c.

MAZOCHI, *Alexius Symmachus*, an Italian antiquary, born at Santa Maria, near Capua. He died at Naples, where he was divinity professor, 1771, aged 87. His works on ancient medals and inscriptions, were valuable. His last, and perhaps best publication, was the Antiquities of the Campagna di Roma.

MAZUIER,

MAZUIER, Claude Lewis, a native of Bellevre, who became judge of Louhans, and during the French revolution was elected to the convention. His conduct in this violent assembly was firm and moderate, and he not only voted for the banishment of the king, but defended the measure as the most salutary for the honor and the happiness of the nation. His boldness in accusing the public plunderers of the state marked him for destruction, and he was dragged to the guillotine, Feb. 1794, aged 34.

MAZZUCHELLI, Grammaria, or John Maria, a nobleman of Brescia, eminent as a philologist and historian. He died Nov. 1765, and left several works, highly esteemed by the Italians.

MAZZUCHELLI, Peter Francis, a native of Rome, eminent as a painter. He was knighted by Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, and died 1626, aged 55. Some of the beautiful altar pieces at Milan are by him.

MAZZUOLI, Francesco, better known by the name of Parmeggiano, or Parmesan, was an eminent painter, born at Parma, 1604. His application to his art was so great that when Rome was sacked by Charles V. he remained engaged with his pencil, like another Protogenes, unconscious of surrounding dangers. He excelled also in etching, of which he has, by some, been called the inventor. He died of a violent fever at the early age of 36, 1540. For sweetness of manner, elegance, and grace, he has been regarded by several judges, as the rival of Corregio, and in genius and invention, he had few equals. There was another artist of the 16th century, of the same name, and related to him, who excelled chiefly in historical painting.

MEAD, Matthew, an English divine, rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks, and afterwards of Stepney, near London, from which he was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. His principles rendered him suspected during the Rye-house plot, but after appearing before the council, he was honorably dismissed. He died 1699, at Stepney, where he had continued to preach to a congregation of dissenters. He was author of, the *Almost Christian* tried and cast, 8vo. a work of some merit — *Sermons on Ezekiel's Wheels* — the Good of Early Obedience, 8vo. &c.

MEAD, Richard, a distinguished physician, son of the preceding, was born at Stepney, 11th Aug. 1673. From a private school, he went in 1689 to Utrecht, where he studied under Graevius, and three years after he removed to Leyden, where he attended the medical lectures of Pitcairn, and Herman, and contracted a strong intimacy with the celebrated Boerhaave. From Holland he visited Italy, and took his degree of M. D. at Padua, 1695, and then returning to England, the next year he settled in his native place, where he practised with increasing reputation for seven years. His "Mechanical Account of Poisons," 1702, was received by the public with avidity; and he, in 1704, was admitted into the Royal society, in 1707, chosen one of the council, and in 1717, appointed vice-president. From Stepney he removed to Crutched Friars, and seven years after, to Austin Friars. In 1707, he was honored with the diplomatic degree

of M. D. by the university of Oxford; and such was his celebrity, that he was one of the physicians who attended queen Anne in her last illness. He was made fellow of the college of physicians in 1716, and in 1719 he was consulted by government upon the best means of preventing the importation of the plague, which raged with such fatality at Marseilles, and he published in consequence, his *Discourse on Pestilential Contagion*, which in one year, passed through seven editions. In 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. and had the satisfaction of seeing placed in the same situation, his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nicholls. He died 16th Feb. 1754, and was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor; but though no stone is placed over his remains, there is a monument erected to his honor in Westminster abbey, by the gratitude of his son, with an inscription by Dr. Ward. He was twice married; by his first wife he had ten children, three only of whom survived him, a son, and the two daughters whose husbands we have mentioned; and by his second wife he had no family. Dr. Mead attained high honors and celebrity in his profession, so that in one year he made more than 7000*l.* by his practice. As a man of letters, he was highly respectable, and as the friend and the patron of the learned, universally admired; so that no foreigner of eminence ever came to London without soliciting, as an honor, an introduction to him. His collection of books and prints was very valuable, and sold after his death, for more than it had cost him. With the most pleasing manners, Dr. Mead united the greatest liberality and most extensive benevolence; he gave his advice to the poor with pleasure and gratis, and it is remarkable that he never would receive a fee from any clergyman except one, who disputed with him on the propriety of his prescriptions. His works were, a treatise de Imperio Solis & Lunæ — de Morbis Biblicis — *Monita Medica*. All his medical works were published together in 1762, 1 vol. 4to.

MEADOWCROFT, Richard, an English divine, born in Staffordshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1733 he was made canon of Worcester, where he died 1769. He published in 1732, *Notes on Milton's Paradise Regained*, edited again in 1748, and mentioned with commendation by bishop Newton. He wrote also other small tracts, besides 11 sermons, &c.

MECHAIN, M. a native of Lyons, whose Observations on the eclipse seen at Versailles, 1774, procured him the applauses of the French academy. His work on the great comet of 1661, whose appearance was again expected in 1790, procured him the prize of the academy in 1782; and in consequence of his great astronomical talents, he was employed by the nation in 1792, to measure a degree of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. He finished the work in 1798, and then proposed to extend it to the Balears, but he died before the completion of his useful labors, of a fever, on the coast of Valencia, 1805. He edited and improved the *Connoissance des Temps*, and was much respected for the general information which he possessed, and the abilities which he displayed in difficult and

and intricate calculations for the marine, and other public purposes.

MEDE, *Joseph*, B. D. a native of Berden, Essex, educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He devoted himself to the study of divinity, and refused the preferment which the kindness of his friends offered him, especially Usher, the primate, who wished him to accept the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin. His works, in 1 vol. fol. are chiefly on divinity; and in his Commentary on the Apocalypse, he has been followed by bishop Newton, and other learned divines. He died 1638, aged 52.

MEDICIS, *Cosmo*, surnamed the Elder, was the founder of his illustrious family. He was so successful in commerce, that his riches were superior to those of the potentates of his times, and he indulged the noble sentiments of applying the resources of his ample fortune to the patronage of the sciences and of learned men. He collected a most valuable library, which he enriched with rare and curious manuscripts; but while he expected respect and gratitude from his countrymen, he found that his conduct was viewed with jealousy by the arts of his enemies. Yielding to the prevailing ingratitude of his countrymen, he retired in honorable exile to Venice, where he was received with the homage due to a sovereign prince; but the Florentines at last became sensible of their cruelty; Cosmo was recalled, and made for 34 years the arbiter of the destinies of his country. He died Aug. 1464, aged 75, and the gratitude of his fellow-citizens engraved on his tomb these glorious words, "the father of his people, the deliverer of his country."

MEDICIS, *Lorenzo de*, surnamed the Great, and the father of letters, was born 1448. He was son of Peter, and the grandson of Cosmo, and he was brother to Julian de Medicis. The great influence which he and his brother exercised in Florence, was viewed with jealousy by Ferdinand IV. of Naples, and by pope Sixtus IV. and a dreadful conspiracy was formed against them by the Piazzis, at the base instigation of these two foreign potentates. Julian fell by the dagger of an assassin, while celebrating mass 1478, but Lorenzo, who was then with him, had the good fortune to escape, though wounded, with his life; and such was his popularity, that he was conducted back to his palace by the multitude, in the general acclamations of condolence and of joy. Inheriting the beneficent and honorable qualities of his grandfather, he devoted himself to the patronage of literature, and was regarded as the Mæcenas of the age. The Florentines saw with pride their opulent countryman selling in one hand the products of the East, and with the other supporting and guiding the public concerns of the state; at one time giving audience to ambassadors, at another splendidly entertaining merchants, and now relieving the necessities of the poor, exhibiting public shows to the multitude, or adorning his native city with the most splendid buildings, for the purposes both of magnificence and hospitality. These high and meritorious services were not lost in the gratitude of the Florentines; Lorenzo was named chief of their republic, and so mild and equitable was

his government; and so respectable his character, that foreign princes often submitted their disputes to his final and impartial decision. Ardent in the cause of science, Lorenzo was surrounded by the learned, the brave, and the ingenious; and to render Florence the emporium of whatever was rare in literature, John Lascaris, a man of classical taste, was sent in the most honorable manner, into the East, to collect the choicest manuscripts to enrich his library. Lorenzo was himself a man of learning. He wrote poetry with success, and his sonnets, songs, &c. in Italian, have often been printed, and are deservedly admired. This illustrious character died 9th April 1492, aged 44; but though so universally respected and admired, his glory was obscured by his passion for the female sex, and by his great indifference in religious duties. He left two sons, *Peter*, who succeeded him at Florence, and who was banished 1494, and died 1504, and *John*, who filled the papal chair under the name of Leo X. His history is become particularly interesting in the luminous pages of Mr. Roscoe.

MEDICIS, *John*, surnamed the Invincible, was son of John, and first learnt the art of war under Lorenzo, against the duke of Urbino. He afterwards was in the service of the pope, and of Francis I. of France, and distinguished himself against the armies of the emperor. He died at Mantua, 29th Nov. 1526, aged 28, in consequence of a wound which he had received in the knee, at the siege of Governolo.

MEDICIS, *Lorenzo de*, descended from the brother of the great Cosmo, aspired to the name of popular. He caused to be assassinated, in 1537, Alexander de Medicis, whom Charles V. had appointed duke of Florence, and he courted popularity by his patronage of literature. He died without posterity.

MEDICIS, *Hippolyto de*, natural son of Julian, was raised to the rank of cardinal by his cousin, Clement VII. in 1529, and sent as legate to Germany. He possessed great abilities as a negotiator, and also as a military man; so that when the pirate Barbarossa threatened the coast of Italy with devastation, Hippolyto was usefully employed against him, and obliged him to retire without even meeting him in the field. He contributed to the elevation of Paul III. to the papal chair, and afterwards formed a plan for the assassination of Alexander de Medicis, the governor of Florence, which failed. He died suddenly at Itri, as some imagine, in consequence of poison, 13th Aug. 1535, aged 24.

MEDICIS, *Sebastian de*, of the same illustrious family, was distinguished by his learning. He wrote, *de Venatione, Plicatione, & Aucupio*, 8vo. — *de Fortuitis Casibus — de Sepulturis*, 1580, &c.

MEDICIS, *Peter de*, a painter, born at Florence, 1586, of the same illustrious family. He studied under Cigoli, and as an historical painter, possessed celebrity from the strong expression, as well as the grace of his characters, and the correctness of his style, and his judicious coloring.

MEDINA, *John Baptiste*, a painter of Brussels, who studied the works of Rubens with such effect, that his own pieces possessed all the beauties and correctness of that illustrious master. He was for some years settled

ted in England, and was the last knight created in Scotland by the high commissioner of that kingdom. He died 1711, aged 51.

MEGASTHENES, a Greek historian, about 292 B. C. His History of Judæa, which was once held in high esteem, is now lost.

MEHEGAN, *William Alexander*, a French historian, of Irish extraction, born at Salle, in the Cevennes, 1721. He was an elegant writer, though perhaps too affected in the attempt of rendering his style graceful and brilliant. He wrote, the Origin of the Guebres — Considerations on the Revolutions of Art — the Origin and Progress of Idolatry — a Picture of Modern History, the best of his works, translated into English. He died 23d Jan. 1766.

MEIBOMIUS, *John Henry*, a learned professor of physic at Helmstadt, his native place, was afterwards first physician at Lubeck. He wrote, a Latin Life of Meccenas — de Cerevisiis, 4to. — Tractatus de Ufu Flagrorum in Re Medica & Venerea, 4to. and 8vo: edited by Th. Bartholin. He died 1655, aged 65.

MEIBOMIUS, *Henry*, son of John Henry, was born at Lubeck, and studied at Groningen, Franeker, and Leyden. He married in 1664, and had 10 children, and died professor of medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, 1700, aged 62. His publications are, Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum, 3 vols. folio. — ad Saxonie Inferioris Historiam Introductio, 4to. — Valentin. Hen. Vogleri Introductio Univers. in Notitiam Bonorum Scriptorum, 4to. — Chronicon Bergenfe — De Vasis Palpebrarum Novis, 4to.

MEIBOMIUS, *Marcus*, a learned critic, of the same family as the preceding. He published a translation of Greek authors who had written on Music — an edition of the Greek Mythologists — de Fabrica Triremium, 4to. — Corrections for an edition of a Hebrew Bible, &c. He was for some time at the court of Christina, queen of Sweden, but left it in disgust. He died 1711.

MEIBOMIUS, *Henry*, a native of Helmstadt, celebrated for his knowledge of medicine, as well as for his great learning, and his critical powers. His works, which are valuable, are preserved in the Germanicarum Rerum Scriptores, 4to. He died 1625.

MEIER, *George Frederic*, a German philosophical writer, born at Ammendorf, in Saxony, 1718. His best works are, a Representation of a Critic — Instructions how any one may become a Modern Philosopher — Introduction to the Elegant Arts and Sciences, &c. He died 1777.

MEISNER, *Balthasar*, a Lutheran divine, theological professor at Wittenberg, was author of, Anthropologia, 2 vols. 4to. — Moderate Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to. — and died 1628, aged 41.

MEISSONIER, *Justus Aurel.* a native of Turin, eminent as a painter, sculptor, goldsmith, and architect. His abilities recommended him to the French king, who appointed him his designer and goldsmith, in which employment he exhibited the most beautiful specimens of his ingenuity and of his art. He died at Paris 1750, aged 55.

MELA, *Pomponius*, a Latin geographer, born in

Spain. His work, de Situ Orbis, is best edited by J. Gronovius, 1658. He flourished A. D. 45.

MELANCHTHON, *Philip*, a celebrated reformer, born 16th Feb. 1497, at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine. His father's name was Schwartzferdt, which signifies black earth; but the word was changed, according to the affectation of the times, by his friend Reuchlin, into Melanchthon, which in Greek, expresses the same meaning. He studied at Bretten, Pforsheim, and Heidelberg, and with such success, that at 13 he wrote a comedy of some merit. He left Heidelberg in 1512, because he was refused a degree on account of his youth, and then passed to Tübingen, where he resided for six years, and gave public lectures on Virgil, Terence, and other classics. In 1518, by the recommendation of his friend Reuchlin, he was appointed by the elector of Saxony, Greek professor at Wittenberg; and here began that intimacy with Luther, which contributed so much to the progress of the reformation. He was in 1527 appointed by his patron, the duke, to visit the churches of the electorate, and afterwards he was employed in the arduous labors of preparing those articles of faith which have received the name of the Augsburg confession, because presented to the emperor at the diet of that city. In the disputes which he maintained in those days of controversial enmity, he displayed great candor and mildness, which his friend Luther attributed more to a spirit of timidity, than to the meekness of the Christian character. His moderation as well as his learning, were so universally acknowledged, that he received a liberal invitation from Francis I. to come to France, to settle the disputes of the protestants; but through the interference of the duke of Saxony, the offer was declined; as likewise a similar invitation from the king of England. He was engaged in the various conferences which took place on religious subjects at Frankfort, Reinspurg, Worms, Spire, and Ratibon; and every where evinced the deepest learning, the most peaceable temper, and the strongest moderation. The character of the times, and not inclination, rendered him a controversialist, and his answer to his mother, displayed the great and the good man. When asked by the aged woman, who repeated before him her prayers in a simple but pious manner, what she must believe in this great confusion of creeds, he replied, "go on mother to believe and pray as you have done, and never trouble yourself about controversies." He died at Wittenberg, 19th April, 1560, and was buried by the side of his friend Luther, in the church of the castle. Among the reasons which, on his death-bed, he assigned for considering dissolution as happiness, he said, that it delivered him from theological persecutions. By his wife, the daughter of a burgo-master of Wittenberg, he had two sons and two daughters. His works were very numerous, and as they were written in the midst of controversy, and ecclesiastical avocations, they were not always so correct in language, as they proved useful in advancing the reformation. A chronological catalogue of these was published in 1582, and they appeared altogether in 4 vols. folio, at Wittenberg, 1601.

MELA-

MELANIPPIDES, two Greek poets of merit. The one grandfather, B. C. 520, the other his grandson, 460 B. C. Their works are lost.

MELCHISEDECK, high priest of God, and king of Salem, met Abraham after his defeat of the king of Sodom, and gave him his blessing. As he is represented by St. Paul without father and without mother, some heretics have imagined that he was no other but Jesus Christ; and hence arose the sect called Melchisedecians, in ancient times.

MELCTHAL, *Arnold de*, one of the founders of Swiss liberty. His father was cruelly deprived of his eyes by the order of Griser, the Austrian governor; and the son, irritated at the sufferings of his parent, united in 1307, with Stouffacker, Furst, and Tell, to break the chains of their servitude, and after defeating an army of 20,000 men at the pass of Morgarten, with only 500 men, the liberty of Switzerland was established.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet of Syria, 186 B. C. His epigrams, which possess great merit, are preserved in the *Anthologia*, printed by Brunck, 1789, with notes.

MELITIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Egypt, was deposed by an Alexandrian synod, and became the founder of a new sect, which supported the Arians against Athanasius. He died about 346.

MELISSUS, a philosopher of Samos, who maintained that the universe is infinite and immoveable, and that the knowledge of a divinity is improper. He flourished about 444 B. C.

MELITO, *St.* bishop of Sardis in Asia, A. D. 170, was author of several works, which have perished.

MELITUS, an Athenian orator, the chief accuser of Socrates. His conduct appeared afterwards so odious to the Athenians, that they put him to death B. C. 400.

MELLAN, *Claude*, a French engraver and designer, born at Abbeville, 1601. He died at Paris 1688. Charles II. wished in vain to invite him to settle in England. His mode of engraving was peculiar to himself. His most admired piece is a head of our Saviour, formed of one spiral line, beginning at the top of the nose.

MELMOTH, *William*, a learned man, born 1666. He was benchet of Lincoln's inn, and joined Peere Williams to publish Vernon's Reports. He is deservedly celebrated for his treatise of "the great Importance of a Religious Life," a work of infinite merit, and of the most benevolent tendency, of which, besides large editions, not less than 42,000 copies were published in the 18 years preceding 1784. Melmoth died 6th April 1743, and was buried in the cloister of Lincoln's inn chapel.

MELMOTH, *William*, son of the preceding, was born 1710. He distinguished himself as the translator of Pliny's and Cicero's epistles, in a very neat and elegant style, and published besides, *Memoirs of his Father*—some poems in Dodsley's collection—and *Letters* under the name of sir Thomas Fitzosborne. This worthy and amiable character died 1799.

MELON, *John Francis*, a native of Tulle, who

settled at Bourdeaux, as secretary to the learned academy which, by his influence with the duke of la Force, had been founded there. He wrote, a *Political Essay on Commerce*, 12mo. a work of merit—Mahoud, the Gasnevide, an *Allegorical History of the duke of Orleans' Regency*—*Dissertations*, &c. This learned and well informed man died at Paris, 1738.

MELOT, *John Baptist*, a French writer, esteemed for his memoirs inserted in the volumes of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, and for an edition of Joinville's *Life of St. Lewis*, with a Glossary. He was librarian to the king, and was employed to make a catalogue of the royal collection. He was born at Dijon, 1697, and died at Paris 1760, much respected.

MELVIL, *fr James*, third son of lord Keith, was born at Halhill, Fifeshire, 1530. He was page to Mary, queen of Scots, when dauphiness of France, and was afterwards in the service of Montmorency, prime minister of France; and after travelling over Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, he returned again to Scotland, to attend his widowed mistress. He became distinguished at the Scotch court, was made a privy counsellor, and entrusted with the most important affairs of the kingdom. He merited this confidence by his loyalty to the unfortunate queen, whom he attended till her confinement at Lochleven, and he held the same rank of trust and of honor in the cabinet of her son. When James succeeded to the English crown, Melvil, too infirm to share in the affairs of state, came to England, to pay a visit of respect and duty to his sovereign, and returned to Scotland, where he devoted himself to the writing of his *Memoirs for the Information and Instruction of his son*. These valuable memoirs were published by his grandson, 1683, in folio, and contain a very interesting detail of the state affairs of Scotland, for several years. Sir James died at Halhill, 1606, aged 76.

MEMMI, *Simon*, a portrait painter of Sienna, who died 1345, aged 60. He painted Laura, Petrarch's mistress.

MEMNON, a Rhodian, general of Darius, opposed Alexander's invasion of Asia. He ably defended Miletus against the conqueror, and subdued the isles of Chios and Lesbos; but died suddenly, when his valor might perhaps have impeded the rapidity of the Macedonians.

MENAGE, *Giles*, a learned Frenchman, the Varro of his time, was born at Angers, 15th Aug. 1613. After a rapid progress in belles lettres and philosophy, he applied himself to the law, and becoming an advocate he pleaded with great popularity at Angers, Paris, and other places. But the laborious profession of the law was disagreeable to a man who had a strong inclination to devote himself to polite literature, he therefore quitted it, much against his father's desire, and took orders. He was for some time in the family of cardinal de Retz, but on the death of his father he converted all his property to an annuity that his literary engagements might be less disturbed with family affairs. He became the companion of the great and

and the learned, and obtained some ecclesiastical preferment, but the wit of his conversation, and the propensity of uttering a joke even at the expence of a friend, brought upon him many enemies, and among them d'Aubignac, Boileau, Cotin, Salo, Bouhours, Baillet and others. Mazarine too in the midst of his greatness was jealous of his influence, and a Latin elegy addressed to him by the poetical ecclesiastic was almost considered as a satire, not a compliment to the all-powerful minister. Menage was honored with a place at the Florentine academy, but when his friends proposed him for the French academy, his name was rejected. He unfortunately, late in life, put his thigh out of joint, by a fall, and died 23d July, 1692, of a defluxion of the stomach, aged 79. This ingenious and learned writer, it is said, possessed a most retentive memory, and from this great storehouse, and the inexhaustible resources of a polished mind, could say, as Bayle observes, a thousand good things in a thousand pleasing ways. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, *Origines de la Langue Française*, 4to. — *Miscellanea*, or a collection of some of his poetical and prose pieces in Greek, Latin, and French — *la Requete des Dictionnaires*, an ingenious satire about the French Academy's Dictionary — *Poemata*, 12mo. 1656. — *Origini della Lingua Italiana*, 4to. — *Observations sur la Langue Française*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Juris Civilis Amoenitates*, 8vo. — *Histoire de Sablé*, folio. — an edition of *Diogenes Laertius* — *Menagiana*, published after his death, &c.

MENANDER, a celebrated Greek poet, prince of the new comedy. All his plays have perished, and as he was esteemed superior to Aristophanes it is an irreparable loss. Terence is said to have borrowed his six plays from him. He flourished at Athens about 342 B. C.

MENADRINO, *Marfilio*, or *Marfilius* of Padua, a learned lawyer of the 14th century. He was excommunicated by the pope 1327, for writing "Defensor Pacis," a work in favor of his master the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, in which he boldly maintained that the imperial power was superior to that of the pope, both in temporal and spiritual affairs. He wrote besides *de Translatione Imperii*, &c. and died at Montemalto 1328.

MENARD, *Claude*, a French magistrate at Angers, eminent as an antiquarian. He lost his wife in his old age, and in consequence quitted the world and became an ecclesiastic. He died 20th Jan. 1652, aged 72. He published Joinville's History of St. Lewis, 4to. with learned notes — St. Austin's books against Julian — *Researches about the Body of St. James the elder*, said to have been buried at Angers — *History of Bertrand de Guesclin*, 4to.

MENARD, *Dom Nicholas Hugues*, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Paris. He wrote a Martyrology of the Benedictines of his order, and other works, and died 21st Jan. 1644, aged 57.

MENARD, *Leo*, a counsellor of Nîmes, born at Tarascon, 1706. He wrote the History, &c. of Nîmes, 7 vols. 4to. — *Customs and Manners of the Greeks*, 12mo. — the *Loves of Calisthenes and Aristoclea*, a novel, 12mo. — some fugitive pieces, &c. He died 1767.

MENASSER-BEN, *Israel*, a Portuguese rabbi, of the

sect of the Pharisees, son of a rich merchant. He was successor to Isaac Urie, in the care of the synagogue of Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Basil, and attempted in London, against the wish of the presbyterians, to obtain from Cromwell a toleration of the Jews. He died at Middleburg 1660, aged 56. He published an edition of the Hebrew Bible without points, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterd. with a Latin preface — the *Talmude* with Notes, 8vo. — *El Conciliador*, 4to. — *de Resurrectione*, 8vo. — *de Fragilitate Humana*, &c. — *Spes Israelis*, 12mo. — the *Breath of Life* in Hebrew, 12mo. — the *End of Life*, 12mo. translated into English by Pococke with a life.

MENCKE, *Otto*, a learned German, born at Oldenburg, Westphalia, 1644. He studied at Rome, and at Bremen, and Leipzig, and afterwards visited the other German universities. He became in 1668 professor of morality at Leipzig, was five times rector of the university, and seven times dean of the faculty, and died there 1707. He published *Marshall's Canon Chronicus*, 4to. — *Camden's Annals of Elizabeth* — *Jus Majestatis circa Venationem*, 4to. — *Respublica in Microcosmo conspicua*, 4to. and was the first author of the "Acta Eruditorum" of Leipzig, a valuable work which established a correspondence with the learned of Europe, and first appeared 1682, 4to.

MENCKE, *John Burchard*, son of *Otto*, was born at Leipzig 1674. After travelling into Holland and England, he settled at Leipzig, where in 1699 he was appointed professor of history, and in this office he acquired great reputation. Frederic Augustus king of Poland made him his historiographer and Aulic counsellor, as a mark of his esteem, and the Royal societies of London and Berlin enrolled him among their members. He died April 1, 1732. His works are numerous and learned. He wrote, *de Charlataneria Eruditorum Declamationes duae*, 8vo. — *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum*, 3 vols. folio. — two Latin Discourses on the empiricism of learned men, 12mo. a weak performance. He continued also the "Acta Eruditorum" and had some share in the dictionary of learned men, Leipzig, folio, 1715.

MENDAJORS, *John Peter de*, a native of Alais, in Languedoc, who became member of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, and was known as the author of an history of Gaul Narbonensis, 12mo. — *Arlequin, Valet de deux Maitres*, &c. He died in his native town 15th Nov. 1747, aged 68.

MENDEZ PINTO, *Ferdinand*, a Portuguese, who from a menial servant, became celebrated in consequence of his adventures. He embarked for the Indies 1537, and after a residence of 21 years he returned to Portugal. He published an account of his adventures, in which he asserts that he was 13 times made a slave, and sold 16 times. The work is interesting from the particulars which it communicates of the history of Japan, Brama, Pegu, Siam, Java, Achem, &c.

MENDEZ, *Moses*, an English writer of Jewish extraction, known as a poet and dramatic writer. He was, on account of his abilities, honored with the degree of M. A. by the university of Oxford, and he died 1758. He wrote also, some poems preserved in Dodley's collection.

MENDELSONN, *Moses*, a Jew of Berlin, of obscure origin at Dessau. He quitted commerce for literature, and acquired great reputation. He died 1785, aged 56. He published, Jerusalem, 1755, supporting that the Jewish religion is but deism — *Phædon*, 8vo. in which he maintains the spirituality and immateriality of the soul, in such sensible language, and powerful argumentation, that he has been called the Socrates of the Jews — Philosophical works, 2 vols. 8vo. — Letter to Lavater, 8vo. — Translation of Genesis — Commentary on Ecclesiastes — treatise on the Sublime — Letters on Sensations, &c.

MENDOZA, *Gonzales Peter le*, archbishop of Seville and afterwards of Toledo, chancellor of Castille and Leon, was born at Guadalajara 1428. He early distinguished himself by his progress in literature, and his fidelity in the service of the kings of Castille, by whose interest he obtained a cardinal's hat from pope Sixtus IV. He also ably served Ferdinand and Isabella, and after a life of great virtue, wisdom, and moderation, died 11th Jan. 1495. He translated in his youth Sallust, Homer's Iliad, Virgil, and some parts of Ovid.

MENDOZA, *John Gonzales*, an Augustine friar, of Castille, sent by the king of Spain as his ambassador to China, 1584. He wrote an History of China, 1589, 8vo. in Spanish, which has been translated into other languages. His last preferment was the bishopric of Propagan in the West Indies.

MENECRATES, a physician of Syracuse, who, proud of the success of his medical prescriptions, assumed the title of Jupiter, in the age of Philip, father of Alexander, who deservedly ridiculed him.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher of Eubœa, who died in the age of Alexander the Great.

MENEDEMUS, a cynic philosopher who pretended with fanatic zeal, and in all the eccentricity of dress, to have been sent from hell to observe the actions of mankind.

MENESES, *Alexis de*, a Portuguese Augustine monk, of noble birth at Lisbon. He was sent to Goa as archbishop, and there he held a synod, the acts of which were called Synodus Dianperensis. On his return to Europe he was promoted to the see of Braga, and was made viceroy of Portugal by Philip II. of Spain. He compiled an history of his order in Portugal, and died at Madrid 1617.

MENESTRIER, *John Baptist le*, a French antiquarian, author of medals, coins, and ancient monuments of the Roman emperors, and of illustrious medals of emperors of Rome. He was born at Dijon, and died 1634, aged 70.

MENESTRIER, *Claude Francis*, a jesuit, born at Lyons 1633. He wrote, History of Lewis XIV, by medals, emblems, &c. — Consular History of Lyons — the Art of Heraldry — the Philosophy of Images, &c. He possessed a very astonishing memory, and it is said that to try him Christina of Sweden pronounced in his presence 300 unconnected words, which he immediately repeated in the same order. He died 1705. There was another author born at Dijon, called also Claude. He wrote Symbolica Dianæ Ephesiæ Statuæ exposita, 4to. and died 1657.

MENGOLI, *Peter*, a learned and popular lecturer on mechanics at Bologna, died about 1690. He was author of Geometria Speciosa, 4to. — Arithmetica Rationalis — Muzæa Speculativa — treatise on the Circle, &c.

MENGES, *Antony Raphael*, a famous painter born at Augsig, in Bohemia, 1726. His father who was painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, saw and encouraged his rising abilities, and after studying at Rome for four years, the young painter returned to Dresden, where his genius soon displayed itself. He was patronized by Charles III. of Spain who granted him a pension with a house and equipage; but though thus favored by the monarch he resided not in Spain, but at Rome where grief for his amiable wife, and the ignorance of an empiric put an end to his life 1779. His five daughters and two sons were honorably provided for by the king of Spain. The chief of his paintings are preserved at Madrid and Rome, and in them he successfully united the graces and the beauties of his great masters Raphael, Correggio, and Titian. The altar piece of All-soul's chapel, Oxford, is also one of his admired pieces. He was also an author. His works were published with notes by d'Azara at Parma 1780, 2 vols. 4to. containing Reflections on Beauty and Taste in Painting — the Life of Correggio — the principal Pictures at Madrid, &c. The works have been translated into French, and also into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

MENINSKI, *Franciscus à Mesnien*, or **MENIN**, an eminent German orientalist, born in Lorraine 1623. He studied at Rome, and learned the Turkish language at Constantinople, and from interpreter to the Polish embassy, became himself ambassador to the Porte, and for his services was honored with the addition of *shi* to his name. He was afterwards in the emperor's service, and in 1669 went to Jerusalem. He obtained the dignity of counsellor of war to the emperor, and died at Vienna 1698. His great and very important work "Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium," appeared at Vienna 1680, in 4 vols. folio. and in 1687 another volume was added. This valuable work was begun to be re-printed in 1780 at the expence of Maria Theresa, who thus favored the wishes of sir William Jones, and of the learned, who had expressed a desire to see the scarce volume re-published. Meninski was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with Podesta, oriental secretary to the emperor, and much acrimony was shewn on both sides.

MENIPPUS, a cynic philosopher, born at Gadara, in Palestine. He was so severe in his satires, that the epithet of Menippean has been applied to harsh reflections.

MENNO, *Simonis*, an ecclesiastic of Friesland, who embraced the tenets of the anabaptists, and after being again baptized by Ubbo Philippi, became a powerful leader of his sect. He denied that Jesus Christ received a human shape from his mother, the Virgin Mary; and while he maintained the necessity of again baptizing adults, he inveighed against the custom of infant baptism, which he regarded as popish innovation. His eloquence and his learning were so much admired, that he gained a great number of followers

followers in Westphalia, Guelderland, Holland, and Brabant; but though a price was set on his head, he had the good fortune to escape his persecutors. He was, in his opinions, more moderate than the rest of the anabaptists. His followers are still to be found in the Low Countries, under the name of Mennonites, divided into two distinct sects. He died at Oldeflo, between Lubec and Hamburg, 1565. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1681.

MENOCHIVS, *James*, a civilian of Pavia, possessed of such respectable abilities, that he was called the Baldus and Bartholus of his age. He was professor of law in several universities of Italy, and at last settled at Milan, where he was made president of the council, and where he died 10th Aug. 1607, aged 75. He wrote, *de recuperandâ Possessione, de adipiscendâ Possessione*, 8vo. — *de Præsumptionibus*, 2 vols. folio — *de Arbitrariis Judicium Quæstionibus & Causis Conciliorum*, folio — His son *John Stephen*, was born at Pavia, and became a jesuit, which profession he adorned by his learning and his virtues. He died 4th Feb. 1656, aged 80. He was author of, *Political and Economical Institutions* — a learned treatise on the Republic of the Hebrews — a Commentary on the Scriptures, 2 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 4to. all in Latin, and works of merit.

MENTEL, *John*, a printer of Strasburg, to whom some authors have attributed the invention of printing, but not on sufficient grounds. He was originally a writer and illuminator of manuscripts, in the service of the bishop of Strasburg, and he was the first who introduced the art of printing there. His first publication was a bible, 1466, in 2 vols. folio, and other works followed. He obtained great celebrity, and equal opulence by his profession, and was ennobled by the emperor Frederic IV. He died at Strasburg, 1478.

MENTZEL, *Christian*, a native of Furstenwal, in Germany, celebrated for his great knowledge of medicine and botany, which he improved by travelling into foreign countries. He wrote, *Index Nominum Plantarum*, 1696, folio, reprinted and improved, 1715 — a *Chronology of China*, 4to. — *Natural History of Brazil*, 4 vols. folio — on the *Flowers and Plants of Japan*, 2 vols. folio, &c. These two last works are preserved in MS. in the Berlin library. He died 1701, aged 79.

MENZIKOFF, *Alexander*, a Russian prince. His father was a poor peasant, and he himself was apprentice to a pastry-cook, and carried pies about the streets, till the Czar Peter saw and admired his wit and liveliness. From this low situation, or as others say, from the place of groom in the royal stables, young Menzikoff soon became a favorite, and was appointed governor of Ingria; and in reward for his services, his abilities, and his zeal, was raised to the rank of prince and of major-general. He also distinguished himself in Poland 1708, but his enemies accused him of peculation, and he was fined and disgraced, till the favor of his master again restored him to power, and sent him as ambassador to Poland 1722. He also gained the good graces of the empress Catherine, and after the death of Peter, the imperial heir, afterwards Peter II. was destined to marry the daughter of the

favorite. At the accession of the young Czar, Menzikoff conducted himself with imprudence, and instead of securing the marriage of his daughter, he behaved with haughtiness, and even treated the monarch with contempt, so that his enemies, especially the Dolgorucki took advantage of his folly, and he was soon banished from the court, and sent at last to end his days in the distant deserts of Siberia. He bore his misfortunes with great resignation, and died in his exile, 2d Nov. 1729, a victim to his ambition, and the intrigues of a court. In his rise, in his ostentatious display of power, and in his fall, he is not very dissimilar to the favorite of our Henry VIII.

MENZINI, *Benedict*, an Italian poet born at Florence 1646. His origin was humble, but his genius rose superior to poverty, and though unnoticed by those to whom he dedicated the efforts of his muse, and obliged to maintain himself occasionally by dictating extempore sermons to various ecclesiastics, he gained the patronage of Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards was made canon of St. Angelo in Piscina by the pope. He was made member of the society of Arcadi, and of the Della Crusca academy. He died of a dropsy 1704, aged 58, and left nothing behind him but his works. His poetry was much admired, and his satires possessed great spirit. His works containing, elegies, hymns, *Art of Poetry* — a treatise on the *Irregular Construction of the Tuscan Language*, &c. have been collected in 4 vols. 4to. 1731, by Fabroni.

MERCADO, *Michael de*, or MERCATI, a native of St. Miniato in Tuscany, who became first physician to pope Clement VIII. and his successors, and inspector of the botanical garden of the Vatican, where he formed a valuable cabinet of metals and fossils, of which a description appeared at Rome in fol. 1717, with an appendix in 1719. He was so highly esteemed that Ferdinand grand duke of Tuscany, as well as the Roman senate raised him to the honors of nobility. He wrote some works on botany, besides a learned treatise in Italian on the Obelisks of Rome. He died 1593, aged 53.

MERCATOR, *Marius*, an ecclesiastical author, the friend and the pupil of St. Augustine. He wrote against the Nestorians and Pelagians, and died about 451. His works have been published by Garnier the jesuit, in fol. 1673, and again by Baluze, 1684, 8vo.

MERCATOR, *Gerard*, an eminent geographer, born at Ruremonde 1512. He composed a *Chronology* — *Geographical Tables* — *Atlas*, larger and smaller — *Harmonia Evangelistarum*, 4to. — a treatise on the *Creation*, &c. and he engraved and colored his own maps himself. He died 1594, aged 82.

MERCATOR, *Nicolas*, a well known mathematician and astronomer. He was born in Holstein, and settled in England about the restoration, and became a fellow of the Royal society. He published *Cosmographia* — *Rationes Mathematicæ* — *de Emendatione Annuæ Diatribæ duæ*, &c. — *Hypothesis Astronomica* — *Logarithmo Technia* — *Institutionum Astronomicæ*, &c. With all his learning he was very credulous, and a great friend to astrology. He died about 1690.

MERCIER, *John*, a philologist, born at Uzez, Languedoc, where he died 1562. He was Hebrew professor

feffor at the Royal college of Paris, 1547, after Vatablus, and distinguished himself by his great learning. He wrote Lectures on Genesis, and on the Prophets, Geneva, 1598 — Commentaries on Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Canticles, 2 vols. fol. — Tabulæ in Grammaticam Chaldaicam, 4to. His son *Jofins* published notes on Ancient Authors — and an Edition of Nonius Marcellus, 4to. and died 1626.

MERCIER, *Bartholomew*, known under the name of abbé de St. Leger, was born at Lyons 1st April, 1734, and entered into the society of St. Genevieve, where he became librarian. He was noticed in 1764 by Lewis XV. and made abbot of St. Leger in Soissons. He was a very learned and intelligent man, and wrote Letters on the Bibliography of Debure, 1763, 8vo. — Letter to Caperonier — Letters on the true Author of Richelieu's Political Testament — Supplement to Marchand's History of Printing, 4to. — Letter on the Maid of Orleans — Dissertation on the Author of the Book of the Imitation of J. C. by Kempis — Notice on the curious Book called *Pedis Admirandæ*, by J. d'Artis — Letters on the Letters attributed to pope Ganganeli — Notice on the Tombs of the dukes of Burgundy — Library of Romances from the Greek, 12 vols. — Letters on Different rare Editions of the 15th century, 8vo. &c. He was also engaged in the Journals de Trevoux and des Savans, and the Magazine Encyclopedique. This worthy man whom the revolution reduced from comfort and independence, to poverty and wretchedness, died 13th May, 1799.

MERCURIALIS, *Jerome*, an Italian physician, born at Forli 30th Sep. 1530. He studied and took his doctor's degree at Padua, and practised at Forli, where he became so popular that his countrymen sent him in 1562, as ambassador to pope Pius IV. His abilities rendered him every where respected, and after being courted and patronized by cardinal Farnese, by the emperor Maximilian, and by the Venetians, and after being professor at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa, he retired to Forli, where he died of the stone 9th Nov. 1606. His chief works are *de Arte Gymnasticâ — de Morbis Mulierum — de Morbis Puerorum — Consultationes & Responfa Medicinalia — Medicina Practica — de Hydrophobiâ*, &c. collected together and published, Venice, folio, 1644. He also edited Hippocrates' works, Greek and Latin, with notes, 1588.

MERCY, *Francis de*, a native of Longwy, who became general of the Bavarian army, and distinguished himself in various campaigns. He took Rotwell and Friburg, 1643, but lost the battle near Friburg soon after, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Nordlingen, 3d Aug. 1645. His body was buried on the field of battle, where these words marked the spot ;
Sta ! Viator, Heroem calcas.

His grandson *Florimond*, became by his valor marshal of the empire, and obtained the command of the German forces. He took the lines of Pfaffenhoven, and afterwards signalized himself in the wars against the Turks. He fell gloriously at the battle of Parma, 29th June, 1734.

MERDDIN, son of Mervyn, a Welsh poet, called with Merdyn Emris, and Talieffin, one of the 3 great

bards of Wales. He was so unfortunate as to kill his nephew in battle, and this had such an effect upon him that he retired from the society of mankind, to conceal himself in a wood, for which circumstance he is called the Wild. He flourished about 560, A. D.

MERE, *George Broffin, Chevalier de*, a French writer, much admired at court for his rank, and for his learning. He wrote Discourses of Wit and Conversation — the Elegances of Discourse — treatises on Politeness, Eloquence, and Speech — Letters, &c. but though once applauded, his works are now forgotten. He died at his estate in Poitou, 1690, at an advanced age.

MERIAN, *Maria Sibylla*, a lady celebrated for her skill in drawing insects, flowers, &c. daughter of an engraver, was born at Frankfort on the Maine, 1647, and married John Andriez Graff, a painter and architect at Nuremberg. The fame which she had acquired before her marriage was not lost in her husband's name, and she has preserved her maiden appellation as her public character. In her zeal for reputation she went on a voyage to Surinam, accompanied by her two daughters, to delineate with greater accuracy the insects, reptiles, and other natural curiosities of that country, and after two years' residence she returned to Holland, and obliged the world with the publication of her *Dissertatio de Generatione et de Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*, folio, containing sixty plates, to which her daughters Dorothea and Helena afterwards added 12. She wrote besides the *Origin of Caterpillars*, &c. in Dutch, 2 vols. 4to. The two works have appeared united under the title of *Histoire des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique*, Amst. 1730, Paris 1768-1771. She died at Amsterdam 1717, aged 70. Her father Matthew Merian, published the *Topography of the Universe*, 31 vols. folio, and a *Florilegium*, 2 vols. fol.

MERLIN, *Ambrose*, a British writer about the year 480. Little but what is fabulous is known of that celebrated character who was and is still regarded as a prophet and magician. Superstitious tales represent him as begotten by an incubus, and it is said that he did not die but fell asleep, and after a certain period he will again rise to life. Some suppose that by the power of magic he placed the stupendous stones of Stonehenge in Salisbury plain from Ireland. Merlin's hall near Carmarthen is by some considered as his burial place. His prophecies were printed at Paris, 1530, in folio.

MEROVÆUS, king of France after Clodion 448, defeated Attila 451, near Mery-sur-Seine, and extended the limits of his kingdom from the Somme to Treves, a town which he took and plundered. He died 456, and was succeeded by his son Childeric. He was the progenitor of the Merovingian race.

MERRET, *Christopher*, a native of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, educated at Oxford. He practised physic in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians and of the Royal society. He wrote *Pinax Rerum Natural. Britannic. continens Vegetabil. Anim. Fossil.* 8vo — *Short View of the Frauds and Abuses practised by Apothecaries*, 4to. — *Collection of Acts, Charters, &c. belonging to the College of Physicians*, 4to — *Neri's Art of coloring Glass*, translated

lated — Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He died 1695, aged 81.

MERRICK, *James*, an English poet, born about 1718. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford where he took his master's degree 1742, and became a fellow 1744. He published a translation of Tryphiodorus, 1739 — Prayers, &c. — Poems on Sacred Subjects, &c. — Annotations on John, 1, c. i. 14. &c. — the Psalms translated and paraphrased with Annotations, a most excellent work, breathing piety in the noblest accents of poetry. This amiable man died at Reading, where he had been educated, Jan. 5th, 1769.

MERRY, *Robert*, son of a London tradesman, received a good education at Harrow and at Christ-church, Oxford, after which he became an officer in the guards and a man of fashion, of wit and gallantry. He wrote *Lorenzo*, a tragedy, performed at Covent garden, and various trifling poems in the newspapers, under the signature of Della Crusca. He married Miss Brunton the actress, and with her passed to America, where he died 1798.

MERSENNUS, *Marin*, of the religious order of Minims, and eminent as a mathematician and divine, was born at Oyse, in the province of Maine, Sep. 8th, 1588. He studied at La Fleche with Descartes, and afterwards at the Sorbonne, and then taught philosophy at Nevers. He settled at Paris 1620, and there gained great reputation by his learning, so that he had an extensive correspondence with the literati of Europe, and his friend Descartes never ventured to publish any thing without his previous approbation. He is chiefly known for his discovery of the curve called a cycloid, to which he gave the name of Roulette, and which excited much admiration among the learned of Europe. He published — *Quæstiones in Genesim*, in fol. 1623, in which he mentions that there were in his time 50,000 atheists in Paris — *Universal Harmony*, on the Theory and Practice of Music, 2 vols. fol. — *de Sonorum Naturâ* — the Truth of Sciences — *Recreations of Learning* — the Spherics of Menelaus — *Cogitata Physico-mathematica* — *Impiety of Deists refuted*, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died of an abscess in his side, 1648, aged about 60.

MERVILLE, *Michael Guyot de*, a French journalist, born at Versailles 1696. After travelling through Germany, Italy, Holland, and England, he settled as bookseller at the Hague, and in 1726, began to publish a journal. He afterwards went to Paris, where he wrote for the stage, but finding his circumstances involved he returned to Switzerland, and in a fit of melancholy drowned himself in the lake of Geneva, 1765. He wrote besides his Journal, *Histoire Littéraire*, 6 vols. 12mo. — *Voyage Historique*, 2 vols. 12mo. several comedies, &c. His dramatic works were published, Paris, 1766, 3 vols. 12mo.

MERULA, *George*, an Italian, born at Alexandria in the duchy of Milan, 1420. He taught youth at Venice and Milan for 40 years, and published *Antiquitates Vicecomitum Mediolanensium*, fol. — *Description of Vesuvius and Montferrat* — *Commentaries on Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Plautus, Varro, Columella, &c.* — *Epistles*, &c. He died at Milan of a quinsy, 1494, respected by Erasmus and other learned men.

MERULA, *Paul*, a learned Hollander, born at Dort,

1558. After travelling to France, Germany, Italy, and England, he settled at Dort as an advocate, and afterwards became professor of history at Leyden after Justus Lipsius. He died 1607, from excessive application. He published *Ennius*, 1595, 4to. — *Urbis Romæ Delineatio*, 1599 — *Vita D. Erasmi* — *Cosmographia Generalis*, 4to. &c. — *Opera Posthuma*, 4to.

MERY, *John*, a native of Vatan in Berry, member of the academy of sciences, and principal surgeon of the hospital of invalids at Paris. He was very eminent in his profession, and wrote *Physical Problems on the Fœtus* — *Observations on the Operation for the Stone*, &c. — *Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy*. He died 1700, aged 55.

MESENGUY, *Francis Philip*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Beauvais, Aug. 1677. He was for some time professor of belles lettres at Beauvais, and at Paris, and died at the latter place, Feb. 1769. He wrote *Exposition of the Christian Doctrine*, 6 vols. 12mo. a work disapproved at Rome, and condemned 1761, by Clement XIII. — *Abridgment of the History of the Old and New Testament*, 10 vols. 12mo. — the *New Testament with notes*, 3 vols. — *Discourses on Religion* — the *Constitution Unigenitus*, with remarks, &c.

MESNAGER, *Nicholas*, a native of Rouen, of a respectable mercantile family. He was made knight of the order of St. Michael, and raised to the honor of nobility by Lewis XIV. by whom he had been employed as a negociator on the commercial affairs of India with Spain, and afterwards with Holland. He was one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between England and France in 1711, and he afterwards was with Polignac at the conferences at Utrecht. He died at Paris 1714, aged 56. His memoirs have been published.

MESNARDIERE, *Hippolytus Julius Pillet de la*, a French poet, born at Loudun 1610. He studied medicine which he quitted for literature, and he was patronized by Richelieu and became maitre d'hotel to the king. He died 1663. He wrote a treatise on Melancholy, 8vo. — *Poétique*, 4to. — *Alindé, et la Pucelle d'Orleans*, two indifferent tragedies — *Pliny's three First Books of Letters translated* — a *Collection of Poems* — *Relations of War*, &c.

MESSALINA, *Valeria*, daughter of Messala, and wife of the emperor Claudius, is infamously known for her libidinous propensities. She was repudiated by the emperor, and afterwards put to death with her favorite Silius, A. D. 46. — Another, the third wife of Nero, who after the tyrant's death devoted herself to studious pursuits.

MESSËNIUS, *John*, a learned Swede, appointed by Gustavus Adolphus professor of law in Upsal university. The celebrity which he acquired, and the abilities which he displayed excited the envy of his rivals in the public favor, and he was at last cruelly and falsely accused of traitorous correspondence with the enemies of his country. The accusation was believed, he was thrown into prison 1615, and died there 21 years after. He is author of *Scandia Illustrata*, 14 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1714, a work of merit. His son *Arnold* was historiographer of Sweden, and wrote an *History*.

tory of the Swedish Nobility, fol. 1616. He wrote some satires, reflecting on the royal family, for which he was beheaded 1648. His son, though but 17 years old, suffered with him.

MESSIS, *Quintin*, *Vid. MATSYS.*

MESTON, *William*, a Scotch poet, born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, 1688. He was educated at Aberdeen Marischal college, and by the interest of his friend Marshall Keith and family, where he had been private tutor, he obtained, in 1714, a professorship of philosophy there. He followed the principles of his patrons in 1715, and consequently was deprived of his professorship, and after concealing himself escaped by the act of indemnity. He afterwards attempted a school at Elgin, and in other places, but as he was more fond of conviviality than regularity and application, his labors did not succeed, and he subsisted upon the liberality of his friends. He died of a languishing disorder in the spring of 1745. His poetical pieces were chiefly satirical, and possess merit. His works were published, Edinburgh 1765, in 12mo.

METASTASIO, *Pietro Bonaventura*, the most illustrious poet of modern Italy, was born at Rome 6th Jan. 1698. His genius early developed itself, and at the age of ten he often collected little audiences in the streets, who listened with attentive admiration to the sweetness of his extemporary verses. The celebrated Gravina witnessed and admired his rising talents, he became his instructor and friend, but while he wished him to follow the law, he found poetry his favorite pursuit. This propensity was indulged, and Metastasio at 14 produced his tragedy of *Giustino*. He accompanied his patron to Naples, and without forsaking the muses, he again applied himself to the law, and at last assumed the clerical habit, and entered into the minor order of priesthood. The death of his friend left him disconsolate in 1718; he bewailed his misfortune in his elegy "la Strada della Gloria," and found afterwards that he was the heir of his fortune, worth 15,000 crowns, which in two years disappeared in the midst of cheerful conviviality and hospitable attention. Again reduced to dependence, he wished to study the law, but found poetry more pleasing, and when by the acquaintance of Bulgarella detta Romagnina the celebrated singer, he was prevailed upon to write for the stage, he found himself admired, courted and flattered as a poet, and more fully devoted to the muses. He now united his establishment with that of Bulgarella and her husband, and lived with them in the closest intimacy, till an invitation from the emperor in 1729, removed him to Vienna, as assistant imperial laureat, with Apostolo Zeno. He quitted Italy, and his friends with reluctance and settled at Vienna, where he constantly resided with the greatest regularity, dividing with punctilious exactness his hours of study, of recreation, and of repose. In this honorable abode he was deservedly respected; the city of Assisi, where his family had long lived, granted him the honor of nobility, he was affectionately patronized by the emperor Charles VI. and by his successors Charles VII. and Francis I. and the empress Maria Theresa, and Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, were also among the number of his friends and benefactors. In 1734, his favorite

Bulgarella died and left him heir to all her property, which he with becoming propriety immediately bestowed on her husband. He died after a short illness 12th April, 1782, and was buried in the parish church of St. Michael, Vienna. His death was soon after followed by that of Farinelli the well known singer, who about 1723 had begun his theatrical career with him and on such friendly terms, and such continued correspondence that they called each other Gemelli. His works consist of 26 operas, eight oratorios or sacred dramas, besides masques, sonnets, and other poetical miscellanies. Of his operas he regarded *Atilio Regolo*, as the best, of the oratorios *Betulia Liberata*, and *Artaserse* as the most fortunate of his dramas. Several editions have appeared of his works, and they have been translated into various languages. Metastasio has found in Dr. Burney an able and impartial historian, and it is evident that his character was most amiable as a man and as a writer. The superior excellence of his abilities may in some degree be attributed to his patron and friend Gravina; but for the sublimest flights of his muse, he was indebted to the powers of his genius; and the pictures of virtue and morality so sweetly delineated in his writings were drawn from the goodness of his heart. It has been questioned whether his regard for Bulgarella was purely platonic; but the character of a theatrical heroine, and the manners of Italy forbid the supposition. The heir of his fortune was Joseph Martinetz, at whose house he lived at Vienna; but he received 20,000 florins for each of his own sisters, and 3000 for each of his younger brothers.

METELLI, *Augustino*, a painter, disciple of Gabriello d'Ochiali, born at Bologna 1609. His excellence was in the perspective, and in architecture; and with Michael Angelo Colonna, he completed several magnificent buildings, especially under the patronage of Philip IV. of Spain. He died at Madrid 1660.

METELLUS, *Q. Cæcilius*, a celebrated Roman, called Numidicus, from the war which he carried on against Jugurtha of Numidia. Though superseded in the command of the war by his lieutenant Marius, yet he deserved and obtained the gratitude of the Roman nation.

METEREN, *Emanuel Van*, a native of Antwerp, who on account of his attachment to the protestant faith fled to England for an asylum, where he died 1612, aged 77. He wrote the History of the Low Countries, from 1500, to 1612, in Latin, fol. a work of merit, translated into various languages.

METZEAU, *Clement*, a native of Dreux, in the reign of Lewis XIII. His abilities as an engineer were usefully employed, and he has immortalized his name by the famous dyke or canal which he constructed near Rochelle, 4882 feet long, which he completed in 1628. The labor seemed so difficult that his meritorious services were acknowledged in this elegant distich;

Dicitur Archimedes terram potuisse movere,

Æquora qui potuit sistere non minor est.

His brother *Paul*, was an ecclesiastic of the congregation of the oratory, who died at Calais 1632, aged 50, author of some theological books.

METHOCHITUS, *Theodore*, an officer at the court of Andronicus, the emperor of Constantinople, where he

he died 1332. He wrote a Roman History, from Cæsar to Constantine, 4to — Sacred History — History of Constantinople, &c.

METHIDIUS, bishop of Patara, in Lycia, and of Tyre, suffered martyrdom at Chalas 311. Only fragments of his works remain edited with notes, Paris, 1644, 4to.

METIUS, James, the inventor of telescopes about 1609, was born at Alcmæer in Holland. His brother Adrian was professor of mathematics at Franeker, where he died 1636, author of *Doctrina Sphæricæ Astronomiæ Universæ Institutio*, 8vo. — *Arithmet. et Geometr. Practica*, 4to. — *de Geminis Ufus utriusque Globi*, 4to. — *Geometrices per Usum Circini Nova Praxis*, 8vo.

METON, inventor of the golden numbers, was an Athenian mathematician, B. C. 432.

METRODORUS, a physician of Chios, the disciple of Democritus. He supported the doctrine of the eternity of the universe.

METRODORUS, a philosopher and painter of Athens, employed by Paulus the conqueror of Perseus, to instruct his children, and to paint his battles, B. C. 171.

METTRIE, Julian *Offray de la*, a physician, born at St. Maloe's 1709. He studied under Boerhaave, and was patronized by the duke of Grammont. His book "the Natural History of the Soul," in which he maintained the materiality of the soul, was regarded as impious, and when persecution threatened him he wrote against the medical profession in a book called "Penelope, or the Machiavel in Medicine," 3 vols. 12mo. In consequence of this work he was obliged to leave France, and at Leyden he published "l'Homme Machine," a pernicious treatise of Materialism which was publicly burnt, and drove the author to Berlin. At Berlin he was patronized by the sceptical monarch, and he died there in consequence of his violent system of bleeding, 1751, aged 48. His works appeared at Berlin, 1 vol. 4to. or two in 12mo. and Frédéric himself wrote his funeral oration.

MEZZU, Gabriel, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1615. He excelled as an imitator of Dow and Mieris, and his women selling fish, fowls, and game, his patients and attending physicians, his chemists and their laboratories, his shops, &c. were much admired. He died in consequence of being cut for the stone, 1658.

MEURSIUS, John, a learned Dutchman, born at Lofdun near the Hague 1579. He was educated at the Hague and Leyden, and made such rapid progress in classical literature, that at the age of 16 he wrote a commentary on Lycophron. He was afterwards tutor to the children of the famous Barnevelt, and with them for 10 years travelled over the best part of Europe. On his return to Leyden in 1610, he was appointed professor of history and next of Greek, and historiographer to the states of Holland, but the unsettled affairs of the times brought him into trouble, and upon the execution of Barnevelt he was accused as a partizan of that unfortunate remonstrant, and his enemies endeavoured to expel him from the professorial chair. He resigned in 1625, and on the invitation of the king of Denmark accepted a professorship at Sorø. He was there highly respected and beloved, and died Sep. 20th, 1639. In the knowledge of Greek and of

antiquity Meursius possessed superior merit, though J. Scaliger has rudely stigmatized him as an ignorant and presumptuous pedant. His works were printed in 12 vols. folio, Florence, 1741. They contain treatises de Populis Atticæ — Archontes Athenienses — Fortuna Attica — de Athenarum Origine — de Festis Græcorum — Historia Danica — Archontes Athenienses, &c. His son of the same name who died in Denmark very young, published *Arboretum Sacrum*, five de Arborem Conservatione, 1642, 8vo. — *De Tibiis Veterum*.

MEUSNIER, Philip, a French painter, born at Paris 1655. He studied at Rome, and was patronized by Lewis XIV. and XV. and adorned their palaces at Marly, Louvre, and Versailles. His architecture and views of perspective are much admired. He was of the French academy, and died at Paris 1734.

MEYER, James, a Flemish historian, born 1491, near Bailleul, whence he is called Babilolanus. He died Feb. 5th, 1552, rector of Blankenburg. He wrote *Annales Rerum Flandricarum*, folio — *Flandricarum Rerum Decas*, 4to.

MEYER, Felix, a German painter, born at Winterthur, 1653. He studied in Italy and Switzerland, and in his landscapes of Alpine grandeur exhibited the noblest ideas. He died in Germany 1713, aged 60.

MEZERAÏ, Francis *Eudes de*, a French historian, born at Ry, near Argentau, lower Normandy 1610. He was educated at Caen, where he began to distinguish himself as a poet, but on going to Paris he was persuaded by des Yveteaux to devote himself to history and to politics. He was commissary of war for two or three campaigns, and afterwards determined to employ himself in studious retirement. The narrowness of his circumstances was removed by the publication of some severe but popular satires against the court, and at the age of 26 Mezeraï entered upon the laborious character of historian of France. He was encouraged by Richelieu, and when his history appeared, the first volume of which was published 1643, the second in 1646, and the third in 1653, in folio, it was received with universal applause, and was rewarded with a handsome pension from the king. In 1668, he published an abridgement of the History of France, 3 vols. 4to. but as he had spoken in some parts with more boldness than could please the court, Colbert retrenched his pension, and at last totally withdrew it. He was in 1649, admitted member of the French academy in the room of Voiture, and in 1675, chosen perpetual secretary, and he deserved it, as he contributed much to their dictionary. He died 10th July, 1683. He wrote besides a treatise on the Origin of the French — a Continuation of the History of the Turks — History of a Mother and Son, 2 vols. 12mo. — the Vanities of the Court — a Translation of Grotius de Veritate Chr. Relig. As an historian Mezeraï is deservedly esteemed, and in integrity, candor and faithfulness he is inferior to none.

MEZIRIAC, Claude *Gaspard Bachet, fleur de*, known as a poet, in French, Latin, and Italian, as a good Greek scholar, and able critic, was born of a noble family at Bresse. He was of the order of the jésuits, and was admitted into the French academy. He died at Bourg in Bresse, Feb. 26th, 1638, aged 45. He

was universally esteemed and respected, so that at one time it was in agitation to appoint him preceptor to Lewis XIII. an honor from which he shrunk with diffidence and terror. He wrote various poems in Italian, Latin and French, he also published the six books of Diophantus, with notes — a Life of Æsop, besides several works not printed, and a translation of Plutarch's works, just completed when he died. In arithmetic and in geometry Meziriac was also respectable.

MICAH, the sixth of the minor prophets, foretold the captivity of his nation, their deliverance, and the coming of the promised Messiah, in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

MICAL, *N. abbé*, a celebrated French mechanic. He constructed two heads of brass which had the power of articulation, and by means of springs could repeat various passages from authors. These curious but useless labors of human ingenuity were disregarded by the government, and the artist in disappointment, broke them to pieces, and died in the greatest indigence, 1789.

MICHAEL I. succeeded Stauracius on the throne of Constantinople, 811. He was a mild and virtuous monarch, and after establishing regularity and promoting happiness at home, he made war against the Saracens, whom he defeated by his general Leo, the Armenian. He was less successful against the Bulgarians, and Leo taking advantage of his distress, declared himself against him. Michael descended without regret from the throne, 813, and retired to a monastery, where he took the religious habit, and ended his days in peace.

MICHAEL II. a Phrygian of obscure origin, raised to consequence and patrician honors by Leo the Armenian. His elevation created him enemies, and Leo was persuaded to send him to prison, and to order him to be burnt. The night preceding the fatal day the emperor was strangled in his bed, and Michael dragged from prison, was seated on the imperial throne, 820. Though hitherto the protector of the christians he became their persecutor, and obliged them to observe the sabbath and the other holy days of the Jewish law. This and other acts of cruelty and oppression rendered him unpopular, and Euphemius his general, spurred on by personal revenge, proclaimed himself emperor near Syracuse, but was slain soon after. Regardless of the murmurs of his subjects, Michael gave himself up to every extravagance and licentious debauchery, and died 1st Oct. 829.

MICHAEL III. surnamed the Drunkard, succeeded his father Theophilus, 842, though only six years old. His minority was governed by his mother Theodora, a woman of distinguished abilities, but he no sooner arrived to years of maturity than he obliged her to resign the reins of government and retire into a monastery. He next took for his associate Bardas, his mother's brother, who persuaded him to send into exile, St. Ignatius, the patriarch of Constantinople, and to place in his seat Photius, which proved the cause of the separation of the eastern and western churches. Michael afterwards put to death his associate, and created Basil, the Macedonian, Cæsar in his room, but soon after meditated his destruction because he reproved his vicious

and profligate habits. Basil, however, averted the blow, and caused the tyrant to be assassinated, 24th Sept. 867.

MICHAEL IV. called the Paphlagonian, from his birth place, ascended the imperial throne, 1034, by the favor of Zoe, the empress, who having fallen in love with him caused her own husband the emperor Romanus Argyrus to be assassinated, that she might gratify her criminal desires. Though successful in his wars against the Saracens and Bulgarians, he found unhappiness on the throne which he had gained by murder, and at last in 1041, stung by remorse of conscience, he retired to a monastery, where he died soon after.

MICHAEL V. surnamed Calafates, succeeded his uncle Michael IV. in 1041, by the intrigues of Zoe. The great qualities which he had displayed in private life disappeared on the throne. He became suspicious, cruel, and revengeful, and dreading the power of Zoe he sent her into exile. This measure, however, was so offensive to the people that she was recalled, and Michael exposed to the popular fury had his eyes put out, and was in 1042 sent to a monastery, where he ended his days.

MICHAEL VI. or Warrior, was raised to the throne by the empress Theodora. He was old and weak, and though he chose his officers from among the senators he became unpopular, and was obliged to resign the crown in favor of Isaac Comnenus, 1057. He afterwards retired to a monastery, where he died.

MICHAEL VII. *Paleologus*, son of Constantine Ducas and Eudoxia, was deprived of his throne by the arts of his mother, who soon after his father's death married Romanus Diogenes, whom she proclaimed emperor. The defeat and captivity of Romanus by the Turks in 1071, enabled Michael to re-ascend the throne, but he was so weak and unpopular that Nicephorus revolted against him, and obliged him in 1078 to fly to a monastery. He died archbishop of Ephesus.

MICHAEL VIII. *Paleologus*, was regent of the eastern empire during the minority of John Lafcaris, but taking advantage of the young monarch's weakness and inexperience, he dispossessed him of his throne, and put out his eyes, 1260. In 1261 he retook Constantinople from Baldwin II. after it had been for 58 years under the power of the French, and he labored earnestly to procure a reconciliation between the eastern and western churches. As the plan was not approved by the Greeks, Martin IV. excommunicated Michael under pretence that he was insincere. He died 11th Dec. 1282.

MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, son of Andronicus the elder, was crowned 1214, emperor under his father, and shared the sovereign power with him, and died 1220.

MICHAEL FOEDEROWITZ, was elected Czar of Russia, 1613. Though raised to power in times of great danger he shewed himself brave, prudent, and sagacious, and after making peace with the Poles and the Swedes, he labored for the happiness of his subjects in the establishment of wise and salutary regulations. He died 1645. He was the son of the daughter of John Basilowitz.

MICHAEL ANGELO, of *Battles*, a Roman painter, who exchanged his name of Cerquozzi, for that of Battles,

cles, as expressive of the subjects which employed his pencil. His pieces were much admired for boldness, spirit, and correctness. He died at Rome, 1660, aged 58.

MICHAEL CERULARIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 1043, prevented by his writings the union which the emperor Michael VI. wished to effect between the eastern and western churches. He was banished for his intrigues by Isaac Comnenus, 1059, and died of chagrin, in the island of Proconesus.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONAROTTI, *Vid.* ANGELO.

MICHAEL ANGELO DU CARAVAGGIO, *Vid.* CARAVAGGIO.

MICHAELIS, *John David*, a celebrated divinity professor in Gottingen university, who died 22d Aug. 1791, aged 75. His works are 49 in number, and are valuable, as chiefly designed to explain and illustrate the Holy Scriptures. The work most known in England, is his Introduction to the New Testament, published in 1750, and translated into English, 1761. The work has lately been again recommended to the notice of the public in a translation, 3 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, by the Rev. Herbert Marsh, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, for some time resident at Leipsic. The work exhibits great learning and deep research, but doubts and scepticisms are occasionally introduced, which capriciously altering the text or the sense, undermine the authority, of scripture, and lessen the respect which should be paid to inspired writings.

MICHEL, *Peter Anthony*, an able botanist, born at Florence, of mean parentage. He was at first an errand boy in a bookseller's shop, but showing great zeal in obtaining the Tithymalus Characias, a plant which it is said intoxicates fish, that he might angle with greater success, he was noticed by the monks of the abbey of Vallombrosa. Under the care of these benevolent fathers he greatly improved himself, and was enabled to follow his inclinations in the science of botany. By degrees his reputation was spread abroad. Tournesort, Sherard, and other learned men admired his taste and botanical knowledge, which proved so respectable as to recommend him to the grand duke of Florence, who appointed him director with Tilly, of the botanical gardens at Pisa and Florence. Under the patronage of the duke he also visited Egypt, Greece, and other parts of the world, in pursuit of botanical discoveries, and died 1737, aged 58. He wrote various botanical works, the best known of which are Nova Plantarum Genera, 1729, Florence — Catalogus Plant. Horti Cæsaris Florent. fol. 1748, &c.

MICHEL, *James Bartholomew*, a Genevese of an ancient respectable family. He served as captain in the French army, but afterwards in 1738, retired to his native country, and devoted himself to philosophical and mathematical pursuits. Though absorbed in literary cares, he felt the troubles of civil dissension, and was for some time imprisoned by the Bernese government. He died March, 1766. Besides Tracts on Meteorology — the Power of the Tides — the Temperature of the Globe — Light — the Comet of 1680 — the Deluge — Views of the Glaciers of Switzerland, &c. he constructed some ingenious maps, and invented a new thermometer.

MICKLE, *William Julius*, a poet, known as the translator of the Lusiad, was born at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, 29th Sept. 1734. He was educated under his father, who had been one of Bayle's translators, and after his death he was placed in the high school of Edinburgh, where about the age of 13 he accidentally met Spenser's Faery Queene, and was enchanted with the poetical imagery. He settled at Edinburgh as a brewer, first for his aunt and then for himself; but his industry proved unsuccessful in trade, and in 1763 he left Scotland, for London. He introduced himself to the notice of lord Lyttleton, but was disappointed in his expectations of going to the East or West Indies in some mercantile occupation, and at last accepted the offer of corrector of the Clarendon press at Oxford. In this learned employment so congenial to his taste, he published various things, and in 1771, after he had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Portuguese, he published the first book of the Lusiad as a specimen. The work was applauded and continued, and in 1775 was favorably received by the public, and again edited in 1778. Mickle afterwards went to Lisbon as secretary to his friend governor Johnstone, and there in 1781 he wrote his Almada Hill, a poem, 4to. At his return he married Miss Tomkins, June, 1782, daughter of the person with whom he resided at Forest Hill, after he had retired from Oxford for the more peaceful completion of his Lusiad, and with her he settled at Wheatley, near Oxford. He here wrote some few things, and made several communications to the European magazine. He died at Wheatley, 25th Oct. 1789, aged 55, leaving a son, but with scanty resources. By his Lusiad, an elegant and classical work, rivalled only by the Iliad of Pope, Mickle has obtained immortal fame. His poems were published 1794, in one vol. 4to. and appear among the English poets of Dr. Anderson. He wrote besides a letter to Dr. Harwood, on the Arian Controversy, 1769 — Voltaire in the Shades, or Dialogues on the Deistical Controversy, 1770 — a pamphlet on the Affairs of the East India Company. In his private character Mickle was very amiable; he lived without reproach, and wrote nothing but what virtue approved.

MICRELIUS, *John*, professor of divinity at Stettin, was born at Custin, Pomerania, 1597. He distinguished himself as a theological disputant, and was honorably noticed by Christina of Sweden. He had three wives, and died 3d Dec. 1658. His works are Lexicon Philosophicum, 4to. — Syntagma Historicum Mundi et Ecclesiarum, 8vo. — Tractatus de Copiâ Verborum — Ethnophronium contra Gentiles, &c. — Archaeologia — Historia Ecclesiastica, 2 vols. 4to. — Orthodoxia Lutherana contra Bergium.

MIDDLETON, *Richard*, of the order of the Cordeliers, was called the Profound, from his extensive learning. He was distinguished in the universities of Oxford and Paris, and wrote a commentary on Peter Lombard, and other theological works, and died 1304.

MIDDLETON, *Mr Hugh*, a native of Denbigh, well known for his public spirit. He formed the project of supplying London with water, and though he met with numerous difficulties from the prejudices and the envy of others, and from the exhausted state of his affairs, he triumphed over all opposition, and brought the united

[G g] streams

streams of two rivulets in the parishes of Ware and of Amwell, in Hertfordshire, through a course of 20 miles to the capital. The work was begun 20th Feb. 1608, and on Michaelmas day, 1613, water was brought into the great cistern at Islington. This honorable completion of an useful work was rewarded by king James, who had liberally supported the projector, and erected by charter, a company of proprietors. He was knighted, and afterwards made a baronet, and under Charles the moiety of the property, which he had given to the king's father for his assistance, was reconveyed to him for an annual sum, and is now become a source of princely fortune to the proprietors. Sir Hugh gave one share of the property to the company of goldsmiths, to which he belonged, for the benefit of their poor members. He died about 1636.

MIDDLETON, *William*, a native of Gwenynog, Denbighshire, who served in the army under Elizabeth, and afterwards had the command of a ship of war. He employed his leisure hours at sea in composing a version of the psalms into Welsh verse, which he completed 1595, in the West Indies. He also wrote a grammar, and art of poetry, 1593, &c.

MIDDLETON, *Thomas*, a dramatic writer in the reign of James I. He joined Jonson, Massinger, and Fletcher, in the composition of some dramatic pieces, and died 1630.

MIDDLETON, *Conyers*, an eminent critic and able divine. He was the son of the rector of Hinderwell, near Whitby, and was born at York, 27th Dec. 1683. At the age of 17 he was sent to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1707 he took his degree of M. A. In 1709 he joined the other fellows of the society in opposition to Dr. Bentley the master; but soon after he retired from college by marrying Mrs. Drake, a widow of large property. In 1717 he was, on the visit of George I. to the university, created D. D. by royal mandamus, and on this occasion he resisted the demand of Dr. Bentley for extraordinary fees. This affair engaged much of the public attention, and was at last decided against Bentley, who behaved with great contumacy towards the university, in consequence of which he was degraded. In this dispute Middleton published some pamphlets, and when Bentley made proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and a Latin version, 1720, he was treated with such severity by his antagonist, in "Remarks, &c." that he totally abandoned the plan. In 1723 Middleton was elected principal librarian at Cambridge, and the following year, in consequence of his wife's death, he visited the continent, where he was received with great respect by men of learning and of rank. Soon after his return, in 1725, he drew upon himself the resentment of the medical world by an attack on Dr. Mead, Spon, and others, and in 1729 he highly offended the catholics by publishing his letters from Rome, showing an exact conformity between popery and paganism. In 1731 he incurred the public displeasure in a high degree, by publishing his letter to Dr. Waterland, who had attacked Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation, and in his pamphlet he spoke with such freedom of religion, and with such contempt of his respectable antagonist, that he not only was severely censured as an infidel in an answer by

bishop Pearce; but when known to be the author of the obnoxious tract, he was very nearly stripped of his academical honors. In 1731, notwithstanding his unpopularity, he was appointed Woodwardian professor at Cambridge, but as his pursuits were very different from the study of fossils and minerals, he resigned the place 1734. About this time he married a second wife, after whose death he took a third, who survived him. In 1735 he published a Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, and in 1741 appeared his great work, the History of the Life of M. Tullius Cicero, 2 vols. 4to. reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. This performance is of superior eminence, written in correct and elegant language, and abounding in every thing which can interest the heart, inform the understanding, and polish the taste, though it must be confessed, that with all the partiality of an author, he has drawn the character of the orator with more glittering ornaments than belong to him, and in concealing his defects has magnified his virtues. In 1743 he published Cicero's epistles to Brutus, and those of Brutus to Cicero, in Latin and English, with a vindication of their authenticity in answer to Tunstall's objections. In 1745 appeared his *Germana quædam Antiquitates Erudite Monumenta*, &c. and in 1747 his Treatise on the Roman Senate. That same year was also remarkable for the publication of the introduction of his discourse on the miraculous powers supposed to have existed in the Christian church from the earliest ages, &c. 4to. a work which excited in the highest degree the reprehension of the clergy, and drew upon him severe and well directed reflections, two of which procured to the authors, Dodwell and Church, the degree of D. D. honorably conferred by the university of Oxford. While preparing to answer his opponents he made a petulant attack on Sherlock's Discourses, once his friend and companion, 1750; but before his reply to Dodwell, Church, and others, could be completed, he was seized with a hectic fever, and a disorder in his liver, which proved fatal, 28th July, 1750, in his 67th year, at Hilderham, Cambridgeshire. His miscellaneous works, not including the life of Cicero, appeared together in 1752, with several new pieces, in 4 vols. 4to. Dr. Middleton left no children by his three wives. As a writer he ranks high, for elegance of language, animated description, and all the graces of profound learning and extensive information. Though attacked and reviled as an infidel, and an enemy to christianity, by his opponents, it appears from his letters to his friend and patron lord Hervey, that his opinions were not fully orthodox, and though he speaks with indifference of the preferment which was conferred on others not so well entitled to it for learning and abilities, as himself, yet it is plain, that his language is the language of a disappointed man, who affected to despise what his intemperate writings had rendered it impossible for him to obtain.

MIDDLETON, *Erasmus*, rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire, and author of a dictionary of arts and sciences, of little merit, of sermons on Jackson and Binns, and editor of *Biographia Evangelica*, 4 vols. 8vo. died 25th May, 1805. He was one of the six young men expelled some years ago from Oxford, in consequence of which Macgowan's Satire, called the Shaver,

was published. He was in his principles a strong follower of the methodists.

MIEL, *Jan*, a Flemish painter, born 1599, near Antwerp. He was the disciple of Ger. Segers, and copied at Rome, the works of the Caracci and Correggio. He was patronized by Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and died at Turin, 1664. He excels in his historical, hunting, and conversation pieces, and his animals are particularly admired for spirit, and for all the graces of nature. Several engravings have been made from his works.

MIERIS, *Francis*, called the Older, was born at Leyden, 1635. He was the disciple of Ger. Douw, whom he is said in some degree to have excelled. His pictures are very scarce and valuable. He died 1681, leaving two sons, both eminent painters.

MIERIS, *William*, the Younger, son of the above, was also an eminent painter, and born at Leyden, 1662. He also excelled in completing models of clay and wax, and deserved the name of a good sculptor. He died 1747. His son *Francis*, called the young Francis, was also a painter, but his pieces have not the same excellence as those of his father and grandfather.

MIGNARD, *Nicolas*, a French painter, born at Troyes, 1608. He studied in Italy, and married at Avignon, and at last became rector of the Paris academy of painting. His portraits and historical pieces were much admired. He died of a dropsy, 1668.

MIGNARD, *Peter*, called the Roman, as for 20 years a resident at Rome, was the younger brother of Nicolas, and was also born at Troyes, 1610. He was much esteemed at Rome, and afterwards at Paris, where Lewis XIV. sat ten times to him, ennobled him and made him his chief painter at the death of Le Brun. He died 13th March, 1695.

MIGNON, *Abraham*, a painter born at Frankfort, 1639. His flowers and insects were much admired, especially the drops of dew on fruit, which displayed all the transparency of real water. He died 1679.

MILBOURNE, *Luke, M. A.* an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, became rector of St. Ethelburgh, and lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shore-ditch. He published a poetical Translation of the Psalms — some Latin Verses — Notes on Dryden's Virgil — Thirty-one single sermons, &c. His name is frequently mentioned with that of Blackmore, by Dryden, and has been introduced by Pope in his Art of Criticism, and in the Dunciad. Dr. Johnson speaks in Dryden's Life, with no great respect of his abilities. He died 15th April, 1720. His father Luke was a nonconformist, and in consequence, ejected from the living of Wroxall, Warwickshire, 1662. He died at Newington, 1667.

MILDMAY, *sir Walter*, surveyor of the court of augmentations under Henry VIII. and under Elizabeth, privy counsellor, chancellor, and under treasurer of the exchequer, was a man of great public and private worth, and immortalized his name by the foundation of Emanuel college at Cambridge. He died 1589.

MILL, *John*, a learned English divine, born at Shap, in Westmoreland, 1645. He entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, of which society he became

fellow. In 1681 he took his degree of D. D. and was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and in 1685 made principal of Edmund hall. He was a good preacher, and published some sermons; but the work for which he is deservedly celebrated is his edition of the New Testament. This very valuable work, which was first begun by the advice of Fell, bishop of Oxford, and partly printed at his expence, was the labor of 30 years of application, and was published about a fortnight before his death, which happened 23d June, 1707. It is remarkable that bishop Fell's executors refused to complete the work, which his lordship had so honorably begun, and Dr. Mill therefore repaid them what had been expended, and finished the whole at his own charge. These labors so popular and so useful, were not however received without censure. Dr. Whitby attacked the notes, and the 30,000 various readings which had been collected by the indefatigable editor, were considered as likely to open the way for cavil and scepticism among free-thinkers and wanton polemics. These arguments were ably refuted by Dr. Bentley, and Dr. Mill's Greek Testament is now deservedly regarded as a most valuable book.

MILL, *Henry*, an eminent engineer, born about 1680, near, or in Red Lion square, Holborn. He was well educated, and passed some time at one of the universities, and his mechanical abilities became so eminent, that he was, when very young, employed as engineer by the new river company. His labors were there so usefully directed in the improvement of the concern, that by gradual increase the original shares of 100l. are now sold for upwards of 8000l. His abilities were also employed in supplying the town of Northampton with water, for which he was presented with the freedom of the corporation, and he likewise ornamented Houghton, the seat of sir Robert Walpole, with an excellent stream. This worthy man was seized with a fit on Christmas-day, 1770, and expired before the next morning. A monument was erected to him, by his sister, in Breemoore church, near Salisbury.

MILLAR, *John*, a popular professor of law at Glasgow. He practised also at the Scotch bar, and for 40 years maintained the high reputation of an able and intelligent professor. He was author of an Historical View of the English Government, 4to. — and on the Origin of Distinction of Ranks in Society, 1 vol. 8vo. He died 1801.

MILLER, *James*, a dramatic poet, born in Dorsetshire, 1703. He was intended for a merchant, but he preferred literature, and was sent to Wadham college, Oxford, where he began his famous comedy, "the Humors of Oxford," performed 1729. He wrote besides some other comedies, occasional pieces, and Mahomet the Impostor, a tragedy, during the popular run of which the author died. Miller was a clergyman, and published some sermons; but he had no preference till a few weeks before his death he was presented to the living of Uperne, Dorsetshire, which his father had held. He died 1744.

MILLER, *Philip*, author of the Gardener's Dictionary, was born 1691, in Scotland. He succeeded, in 1722, his father as gardener of the company of apothecaries' garden at Chelsea, and united the knowledge and

information of a botanist to the practice and mechanical drudgery of a gardener. He was well acquainted with the plans of Ray and Tournefort, and by the advice of sir William Watson and Mr. Hudson, with difficulty adopted the system of Linnæus, with whom he afterwards corresponded as a scientific and experienced botanist. He was made fellow of the Royal society, member of the Florence botanical society, and honored with the correspondence of several learned men in Europe, who called him, with flattery but truth, Hortulanorum Princeps. Linnæus said of his dictionary, Non erit Lexicon Hortulanorum, sed Botanicorum. He resigned through infirmity, some time before his death, his place at Chelsea, and died 18th Dec. 1771, aged 80. He published his Gardener's Dictionary, 1731, folio, which has passed through various editions, and has been translated into several languages — the Gardener's Calendar, 8vo. — a Short Introduction to Botany — Figures of Plants, 2 vols. folio, with 300 plates — besides Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. and a large Herbarium of Exotics in MS.

MILLER, *lady*, a woman of respectable abilities who resided at Bath-Easton, near Bath, and published Letters from Italy, 3 vols. 8vo. A collection of poems appeared in her name, and in the name of some of her literary friends who frequented her house. She died 1781.

MILLES, *Jeremiah, D. D.* a native of Highcleer, Hants, where his father was minister. He was made dean of Exeter after Lyttelton, and became president of the antiquarian society, to whose literary labors he contributed very largely. He was also engaged in the Chattertonian controversy, and warmly supported the authenticity of those ancient poems imposed upon the world as the works of Rowley. His edition of the poems in 4to. with annotations, displayed his abilities as an editor, but exposed him to the severity of criticism. He died 1784, aged 71.

MILLETIERE, *Theophilus Brachet, fleur de la*, a protestant, who studied law at Heidelberg, and practised as advocate, and afterwards became a divine. He wrote at Rochelle against Tilenus, and asserted that it was lawful for the protestants to resist by force of arms, the persecutions raised against them. He was, in consequence of this, suspected of disloyalty to the government, and sent as prisoner to Toulouse, where he was put to the rack. He was at last, by the intercession of friends, liberated, and then turned catholic, and endeavoured by his writings to reconcile the Huguenots, and his new friends to the same faith. He dedicated one of his books to Charles II. in his exile, and advised him to embrace the catholic tenets; that faith in which he insolently affirmed his father Charles I. had died. Milletiere died 1665, little respected.

MILLOT, *Claude Francis Xavier*, a French historian, born at Besançon, March, 1726. He was for some time among the jesuits, but quitted their society, and was afterwards appointed professor of history at Parma, by the interest of the duke of Nivernois. After acquiring reputation as a professor, he returned to France, and was made preceptor to the duke of Enghien, in which situation he died 1785. In his manners he was a very diffident man, though amiable and benevolent. His works are valuable, and written with spirit, and in an

elegant style. He published Elements of the History of France, 3 vols. 12mo. — Elements of the History of England, 3 vols. — Elements of Universal History, 9 vols. — History of the Troubadours, 3 vols. — Memoirs for the History of Lewis XIV. and XV. 6 vols. — Translation of Orations from Latin Historians — Discourses on Academical Subjects, &c.

MILLO, an athlete of Crotona, celebrated for his prodigious strength. He obtained the prize seven times at the Pythian games, and six times at Olympia, and was devoured by wild beasts, 500 B. C.

MILLO, *Titus Annius*, a Roman, who killed Clodius in the Appian Way, in consequence of a violent rivalry which existed between them in the solicitation of public honors. Though defended by Cicero, he was banished to Marseilles. The oration delivered by Cicero on the occasion is much admired.

MILTIADES, an Athenian general, celebrated for the great victory which he, at the head of 10,000 men, obtained over the numerous forces of the Persians at Marathon, 490 B. C. He was afterwards cruelly imprisoned by his suspicious countrymen, and died in confinement, 489 B. C.

MILTON, *John*, a celebrated English poet, descended from an ancient family at Milton, Oxfordshire. He was born Dec. 9th, 1608, in Bread street, where his father, a scrivener, was settled, and after receiving instruction from a private tutor he went to St. Paul's school, and in 1625 removed to Christ-college, Cambridge. He was intended by his father for the church, and he took his master's degree in 1632; but he expressed an aversion for the ecclesiastical profession, and by degrees grew dissatisfied with the established form of church government. When he left Cambridge he returned to his father, who had settled with a competent fortune at Horton, near Colnbrook, in Buckinghamshire, and in this retirement he laboriously devoted himself for five years to reading the purest classics in Greek and Latin. Here likewise he produced his Comus — L'Allegro — Il Penseroso — and Lycidas, poems of such intrinsic merit as would have transmitted his fame to the latest period of time, if he had written nothing besides. On his mother's death he obtained his father's permission to travel abroad, and in 1638 he embarked for the continent, attended by one servant. From Paris, where he was introduced to the great Hugo Grotius, he proceeded to Nice, and by sea to Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, and then passed to Florence, where he spent two months, respected and beloved by persons of eminence, rank, and learning. His next visit was through Sienna to Rome, where he passed two months, delighted with the vast treasures of the Vatican, and honored with the kindness and civilities of cardinal Barberini, Holstenius, and other learned men. From Rome he went to Naples, and formed the design of visiting Sicily; but the disturbed state of affairs at home engaged now all his attention, and he determined to hasten back. He passed through Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Venice, Verona, Milan, Geneva, and France, and reached England after an absence of 15 months. Instead, however, of returning to live with his father, who had retired to Reading, from Horton, he settled in St. Bride's church yard, to educate his sister's two sons, Edward and John Phillips.

After.

Afterwards, with the intention of taking a greater number of pupils, he removed to a large house in Aldersgate-street, and published his tractate of education, which proved how well qualified he was to instruct others, though from a dislike of university rules, he adopted a mode of education totally the reverse of what was practised in schools. In 1641 he published some pamphlets, in which he vented his virulence against the church, and supported the republican principles of the times. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but as she had been educated a firm royalist, this union proved unhappy, and after cohabiting with him about a month, she left him, and would not return. Disgusted with this conduct, the poet thought that he might be permitted to take another wife; and he not only wrote some strong tracts in favor of divorce, but paid his addresses to another lady, of great wit and beauty. This had due effect; and his wife, after long despising his invitations, relented, and throwing herself at his feet, obtained his forgiveness and reconciliation in 1645. From Aldersgate-street he removed to Barbican, and then to a smaller house in Holborn, where, in the midst of his studies, he rejoiced at the prospect of the fall of regal government, and the future establishment of his favorite republic. The momentous events of the times gave full scope for the exertion of his literary abilities; he defended the trial and the execution of the king, and animadverted in severe terms on every measure which might tend to disturb the popular government. His talents were too great to be neglected, and therefore he was appointed Latin secretary to the council of state, and in this office he answered the Icon Basilicon, by his Iconoclastes, 1649, and two years after published his celebrated work against Salmasius, pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, which not only spread his fame through Europe as an elegant Latinist, and able disputant, but procured for him from the government, a present of 1000*l*. About this time he lost his eye-sight, which had been gradually decaying from his severe application to his studies; but he nevertheless continued zealous and active in the support of his principles. In 1652 his wife died, soon after the delivery of her fourth child, and some time after he married a second. But though patronised and raised to independence by the favor of Cromwell, and of Richard, Milton saw with terror the dissolution of his favorite republic approaching, and not all the respectable labors of his pen could uphold the crumbling fabric. Anxious to ensure his safety, on the restoration, he concealed himself in a friend's house in Bartholomew close; but though his sentiments and his active conduct had marked him out at first for destruction, yet by the interest and influence of his friends, especially Sir Andrew Marvell, Davenant, and others, who respected his learning and his abilities, while they detested his principles, he was included in the act of amnesty, and permitted to appear in public. Removing therefore from Petty France, Westminster, where he had lived since 1652, he took a house in Holborn, and then removed to Jewin-street, where he took a third wife, and then settled in a

house in the Artillery walk, Bunhill fields. In this place, which was his last stage, and where he lived longer than in any other, he was accustomed, as Phillips observes, to sit at the door in the summer, in a grey coarse cloth coat, and while he enjoyed the fresh air, many persons of rank and of eminence have been known to pay their respect of admiration to the blind but venerable bard. Though reduced in his circumstances by the restoration, he refused to accept the Latin secretaryship which was honorably offered him by Charles II. and he devoted himself earnestly to the completion of his great poem, on which he had already bestowed much labor. He was assisted in his literary pursuits by Thomas Ellwood, a quaker, who acted as an amanuensis, and daily visited him. In 1665, during the plague, the poet retired to a small house at St. Giles, Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, and while in this place, he was visited by his friend, into whose hands he put his Paradise Lost, now finished, and modestly requested his opinion. Ellwood read the work with approbation, and in returning it to the poet, told him that he had said much about Paradise Lost, but, added he, what hast thou to say of Paradise Found. The hint was not lost; Paradise Regained was begun, and afterwards when visited by Ellwood, Milton presented him the poem which originated in his conversation. The poet returned to London 1666, and the Paradise Lost was first printed the following year, in 10 books, afterwards swelled to 12, and Paradise Regained in 1670, in 4 books, to which was added, Samson Agonistes, a dramatic poem. Milton received for this great work only 15*l*. and the money was paid by instalments. It is singular that the poet considered Paradise Regained as a superior performance to Paradise Lost, but posterity have decided otherwise; and this matchless poem, which long remained unknown from the prejudices entertained against the author, gradually rose to notice, to fame, and immortality. Dryden had, indeed, recommended its great merits to the public, in the six beautiful lines, "Three poets in three distant ages born," &c. which are generally prefixed to the work, and which are borrowed from the distich which Salvaggi wrote at Rome on the youthful bard; but it was not till the days of Addison, that England became sensible of the greatness, of the beauties, and the sublimity of her poet. The critique of the Spectator opened the eyes of the nation, and in banishing prejudice, liberally proved that however violent the publications of Milton were, however biased in his love of republican principles, and however blameable in some parts of his political life, yet his merits as a poet cannot be affected; he must shine as the greatest ornament of the British isles, and in the ranks of immortality, be placed by the side of Homer, of Virgil, and of Tasso. Milton died at his house near Bunhill fields, in the beginning of Nov. 1674, and was buried near his father, in the chancel of St. Giles', Cripplegate, where a monument has been lately erected to his memory, and another with greater propriety, among the great departed dead of Westminster abbey, raised in 1737 by Mr. Benson. It is supposed that Milton drew his idea of his great work from an Italian tragedy on the Loss of Paradise,

on which he originally intended to compose a tragedy; but as his matter enlarged, his genius gave it the form of an epic poem. His *Samson Agonistes* was written after the Greek model, but is unfit for representation: the *Comus* was first acted for the benefit of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Clarke, a widow in indigent circumstances, and the public support was earnestly solicited by a prologue from the nervous pen of Dr. Johnson. His poetical works have been often and elegantly edited; the latest edition is that by Todd, 6 vols. 8vo. To the edition of bishop Newton, a well written life was prefixed, and Mr. Hayley has also given a poetical life of the author; but the critique of Johnson can never be surpassed. The smaller poems were edited by Thomas Warton, 8vo. with valuable notes. The prose works of Milton are numerous and highly respectable. Besides his political tracts, he wrote, an *History of England*, 4to. down to the conquest — *Areopagitica*, or the Liberty of unlicensed Printing — *Letters* — *History of Muscovy*, &c. His political works have appeared in 3 vols. folio, and in 4to. and in 8vo. Dr. Newton's edition of all his works was comprehended in 5 vols. 4to. The person of Milton was fair, so that he was called at Cambridge, the lady of Christ-college; his hair was light brown, and his features exact and pleasing. He was of the middle size, well proportioned, nervous and active; but his constitution was tender, and his health consequently weak. In his mode of living he was economical, abstemious, and averse to strong liquors. Though he did not inherit much from his father, yet frugality maintained him in a respectable manner, and at his death he left about 1500*l.* besides the value of his household goods. He had no children except by the first of his three wives. Three daughters survived him, and of these the two youngest were well employed by him to read; and though they could read with ease eight different languages, yet they understood nothing but English, as their father used to say, that one tongue was enough for a woman. In his religious opinions, Milton was inconsistent. In his early years he favored the puritans, afterwards he inclined to the tenets of the independents and anabaptists, whose liberty of worship he greatly admired; but in the latter part of life, he professed no attachment to any particular sect, and he neither frequented any public place of worship, nor observed in his own house any of the religious rites of the times, though it is fully evident that he was sensible of the great truths of revelation, and hoped for salvation through the merits of a Redeemer.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek poet of Colophon, in the age of Solon. His elegies are lost, except a few fragments, preserved in Stobæus.

MINELLIUS, *John*, a Dutch grammarian, born at Rotterdam. The best part of his life was engaged in teaching the classics, and he facilitated the labors of future instructors, by publishing editions of Virgil, Terence, Sallust, Horace, Florus, and other works, with notes, adapted to the capacity of school boys. He died 1683.

MINOS, a fabulous son of Jupiter, king of Crete, celebrated for the laws which he established in his

country, which are said to have continued in force above a thousand years. He lived 1432 B. C. — The second of that name, was king of Crete about 1300 B. C. He made war against the Athenians and Megareans. The history of these monarchs is greatly involved in fable.

MINOT, *Lawrence*, an English poet, whose works were discovered by Mr. Tyrwhit, in the Cottonian library, and presented by him to the public, 1795. He died about 1352.

MINUTIUS FELIX, a Roman orator in the third century. His *Octavius*, with Christian and Pagan Disputations, is a work of merit, and in favor of Christianity; edited Cambridge, 1707, and Leyden, 1709, 8vo.

MIRABAUD, *John Baptist*, perpetual secretary to the French academy, was born in Provence 1674, and lived to the age of 86. He published a translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem* — and also of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* — *Alphabet de la Fée Gracieuse*, 12mo. 1734. The *System of Nature*, an atheistical book, published in 1770, was falsely ascribed to him, and has been translated into English.

MIRABEAU, *Victor Riquetti*, *marquis de*, of an ancient family of Provence, originally from Naples, was one of the chief institutors of the political assembly called economists. He published in 1755, *L'Ami des Hommes*, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit, containing, with much crude and extraneous matter, fine ideas on rural and political economy, and judicious remarks on the interests of society. His *Theorie de l'Impot*, in 12mo. proved so offensive to the government, on account of the freedom and boldness of his opinions, that he was confined in the Bastille. He wrote besides, *Hommes Celebres*, published by his friend Boscowich, at Bassano, in 2 vols. 8vo. His works, collected together, except the last mentioned, have been published in 8 vols. 12mo. He died at Paris 1790.

MIRABEAU, *Honoré Gabriel Riquetti*, *count de*, son of the preceding, and deputy of Provence to the states general, was born 1749. After serving for some time in the army, during the war of Corsica, he married a rich heiress of Aix; but a fondness for dissipation soon squandered away the property which he had lately acquired, and he left his country, overwhelmed in debts, and in poverty. After being confined for some time in the prisons of If, and of Joux, he had an amour with the wife of Monnier, the president of the parliament of Besançon, and carried away the frail one to Holland. For this crime he was condemned to lose his head, and consequently was doomed to spend the rest of life in a foreign country. He was, however, seized in 1777, and confined in the castle of Vincennes, and three years after, by the power of interest, restored to liberty. Undismayed by reflections on his flagitious conduct, he appeared at Aix, before the parliament, to demand his wife, who indignantly refused to live with him, and he personally pleaded his own cause, which proved deservedly unsuccessful. The French revolution now arose to give employment to the talents of this depraved and ambitious man; and when rejected by the nobility of Provence, he, in contempt

contempt of their order, opened a shop, over which he inscribed, *Mirabeau, marchand de draps*. This probably recommended him to the populace of Aix, whose deputy he was elected to the third estate, and consequently called by the court, with contempt, the plebeian count. In the assembly, by his abilities, his eloquence, and his intrigues, he became a leading member; but though he aimed at popularity, he yet wished for power, and secretly planned the destruction of the monarchy, and the regeneration of the state under a new order of things. His ambition displayed itself in spite of his hypocrisy, and when the unfortunate Louis appeared in the assembly, all covered with diamonds, the aspiring deputy could not help exclaiming to one of his accomplices, behold the victim. Thus by his intrigues, and by the vast resources of his mind, he was capable of being apparently the friend and the leader of all parties; and while he created, as one of his biographers has observed, volcanoes, for the pleasure of extinguishing their flames, he flattered himself secretly with the hope of being one day, like another Cromwell, the protector of France. Whilst the favorite of the multitude, he did not hesitate to accuse the Jacobins, and to denounce vengeance against the factious; but his threats were the signal of his death. He was attacked by a sudden disease, which in a few hours proved fatal, 2d April 1791, and though the physicians, who opened his body, attributed his death to the violence of a fever, the public believed that he had been cut off by poison. His funeral was conducted with all the pomp of republican pride, and his remains were deposited near those of Des Cartes; but as he had observed that near the capitol was the Tarpeian rock, this same fickle populace dispersed, the following year, his ashes in the air, with every mark of ignominy. *Mirabeau* wrote, a *Comparison between the great Condé and Scipio Africanus*—*History of Prussia under Frederic the Great*, 8 vols. 4to.—*Collection of his Labors in the National Assembly*, 5 vols. 8vo.—*Original Letters*, containing an Account of his Life and Amours, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Secret History of the Court of Berlin*, 2 vols. 8vo. a work burnt by the hands of the hangman—a treatise on *Lettres de Cachet*, 8vo.—*Political Pamphlets*—besides some indecent books, &c.

MIRABEAU, Boniface Riquetti, viscount de, brother to the preceding, served with distinction in America, and at the time of the French revolution, was elected deputy of the nobility of Limousin to the states general. He ably opposed the union of the three chambers, and when the king, in an evil hour, sanctioned it, he, in quitting the room, broke his sword, and declared that the monarchy was at an end. The innovations introduced by the demagogues were resisted by him with equal boldness, and when he found that attachment to the throne became a crime, he emigrated, and raised a regiment, which served with credit under the prince of Condé. He died at the end of 1792, at Friburg, in the Brisgaw. He was author of some songs, and other temporary satires, at the beginning of the revolution. He was much addicted to drinking, and was, it is said, a man of little courage. When he paid a visit to his brother, who had been

wounded in a duel, he was received with great politeness, and thanked earnestly for his attention, because, observed, with keen satire, the wounded man, I am afraid I shall never have the opportunity of returning your visit.

MIRABELLA, Vincent, an Italian, author of the *Ancient History of Syracuse*, 1713, folio, Naples, a scarce book. He died 1674.

MIRÆUS, Aubertus, a learned German, born at Brussels 1573. He was almoner and librarian to Albert, archduke of Austria, and died 1640, at Antwerp. He wrote, *Opera Historica & Diplomatica*, 2 vols. folio—*Elogia Illustrium Belgii Scriptorum*, 4to.—*Vita Justi Lipsii*, 8vo.—*Origines Benedictinæ*—*Origines Carthusianorum*, 8vo.—*Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, 2 vols. folio—*Rerum Belgicarum Chronicon*—*de Rebus Bohemicis*.

MIRANDULA, John Picus, earl of, a celebrated Italian nobleman, born 24th Feb. 1463. He lost his father early, but he found in his mother a most attentive guardian, and the care which she took of his education, was repaid by the most astonishing improvement. To strong natural powers, Mirandula united unceasing application, and he possessed besides, a memory so retentive, that nothing which he heard or read was ever forgotten. After studying the law at Bologna, he visited the most celebrated universities of France, and by conversation, and by study, still enlarged the resources of his capacious mind. At his return to Rome, though only 23, he published 900 propositions in logic, mathematics, divinity, physics, &c. drawn not only from classical, but Jewish and Arabian authors, and challenged, through the universities of Italy, any philosopher or divine to enter the lists with him in disputation. This public exhibition of learning was anticipated not only with astonishment but envy, and enemies soon arose, who persuaded pope Innocent VII. that 13 of the propositions were heretical; and the disappointed Mirandula, though he explained in a submissive "Apology," was forbidden to read or dispute upon these theses. In 1491 Mirandula bid adieu to profane literature, to devote himself more attentively to divinity. He declared war against astrologers, because, it is said, they had foretold his death at the end of his 33d year. The prophecy was too true; this amiable scholar died at Florence, 17th Nov. 1494, in his 32d year. He was buried in the cemetery of St. Mark, in the habit of a Jacobin, an order to which he wished, on his death-bed, to belong; and these lines were engraved on his tomb:

Joannes jacet hic Mirandula, cætera morant
Et Tagus & Ganges, forsitan & Antipodes.
Though he died so young, he wrote several works, which were printed together at Bologna, 1496, folio, and latterly at Basil, 1601. They are written in elegant Latin, and have been translated into French and Italian, and they display profound learning, acuteness, and vivacity.

MIRANDULA, John Francis Picus, prince of, son of Galeoti Picus, the eldest brother of John, just mentioned, was born 1469. He succeeded in 1499 to his father, as the head of his principality, but he met with

with opposition in his family, and by the assistance of the emperor Maximilian I. and of the duke of Ferrara, his two brothers, Lewis and Frederic, obliged him to fly from his country. Thus a fugitive in various countries for nine years, he was at last reinstated in 1511, by the assistance of pope Julius II. but the next year the papal troops were defeated at Ravenna, and Mirandula again sent into banishment. The expulsion of the French from Italy in 1515, restored him again to power, and he continued in peaceful possession of his principality till Oct. 1533, when his nephew Galeotti, the son of Lewis, supported by 40 assassins, entered his castle in the night, and murdered him, with his eldest son. Though tossed in the troubles of political life, he was a great lover of learning, and was a more voluminous writer than his uncle; and though he was inferior to him in wit, sprightliness, and information, yet he was his superior in solidity. His works have been generally edited with those of his uncle.

MIREVELT, *Michael Janson*, a portrait and historical painter, was born at Delft, and died there, 1641, aged 53.

MISSON, *Francis Maximilian*, a lawyer, distinguished for his eloquence in favor of the protestants, before the parliament of Paris. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and engaged as travelling tutor to an English nobleman, through Italy, in 1688 and 9. He died at London, 16th Jan. 1721. He published, a *New Voyage to Italy*, 3 vols. 12mo. Hague, a work commended by Addison, and translated into English—the *Sacred Theatre of Cevennes*, or *Account of Prophecies and Miracles performed at Languedoc*, 1707, a weak performance—*Observations of a Traveller*, 12mo. a posthumous work.

MITCHELL, *Joseph*, a poet, born in Scotland about 1684. He came to London, and was patronised by lord Stair, and by sir Robert Walpole; but the liberality of his friends, and particularly of Aaron Hill, was wasted away in extravagance and licentiousness, and thus by his improper conduct, he remained always involved in distresses and difficulties. He died Feb. 6th, 1738. He is described by Cibber as a poet of the third rate, whose versification was in a style of mediocrity, and exhibited few marks of genius. He published, the *Fatal Extravagance*, a tragedy, properly belonging to Aaron Hill—the *Highland Fair*, a ballad opera—and poems, 2 vols. 8vo. 1729.

MITHRIDATES, king of Pontus, was surnamed the Great. He made war against the Romans, which continued for several years, and though defeated by Lucullus, Sylla, and Pompey, he still maintained his armies in the field, and threatened to carry invasion into the heart of Italy. He put an end to his life, when his son Pharnaces rebelled against him, B. C. 64.

MITTARELLI, *John Benedict*, a native of Venice, general of the order of the Calmudenfes, of which he published an history, in 8 vols. folio. He wrote other works, and died 1777, aged 69.

MOAVIA, general of the caliph Omar, avenged his master's death, and seized his kingdom, 643 A. D.

After taking Rhodes, and destroying the colossus, he attacked Sicily, and afterwards carried devastation to the gates of Constantinople. He was, however, unsuccessful, and after besieging in vain the capital for seven years, he purchased peace by paying an annual tribute to the eastern emperor. He died 680. During this siege, the Greek fire is said to have been invented, and to have been used with peculiar effect against the besiegers.

MOCENIGO, *Lewis*, a Venetian, like many of his family raised to the dignity of doge 1570. Supported by the pope, and by Spain, he attacked the Turks who had seized Cyprus, and their combined fleet defeated the infidels at the celebrated battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7, 1571, the doge died 1576. One of his family, *Andrew*, was an able negotiator, and wrote two historical works, *de Bello Turcarum*—*la Guerra di Cambrai*.

MODREVIUS, *Andreas Fricius*, secretary to Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, was a learned man, and wrote various works of which that “*de Republicâ Emendendâ*,” in 5 books, printed 1554, is highly esteemed as a most able political performance. In his religious opinions he showed himself very inconsistent, and while he inclined to the Lutherans he rendered himself suspected by the catholics, and exposed to the resentment of Pius V. He is regarded by Grotius as a person who wished to reconcile the different schemes of religion.

MOEBIUS, *Godfrey*, a native of Thuringia, and medical professor at Jena, was author of *Philosophical principles of Medicine*, 4to.—*Abridgment of the Elements of Medicine*, fol.—*Anatomy of Camphire*, 4to. in Latin. His son of the same name was also a physician, and published *Synopsis Medicinæ Practicæ*, fol. 1667. He died at Halle 1664, aged 53.

MOEBIUS, *George*, a native of Lauchan, in Thuringia, professor of theology at Leipzig, where he died 1697, aged 81. He wrote on the *Origin, Propagation, and Continuance of Pagan Oracles*, against Vindale, 12mo.

MOINE, *Stephen le*, a learned protestant, born at Caen 1624. He became professor of divinity at Leyden, and died there 1689. He wrote “*Varia Sacra*,” 2 vols. 4to. and other theological works.

MOINE, *Peter le*, a French poet, born at Chaumont, in Bassigny 1602. He was a jesuit, and was the first of that society who acquired reputation as a French poet. His greatest work is “*St. Lewis*” an epic poem in 18 books. His works are not highly approved by Boileau, and are therefore only above mediocrity. He died at Paris 22d Aug. 1672.

MOINE, *Francis le*, a French painter, born at Paris 1688. He was the pupil of Galloche, and was professor of the academy of painting. His famous apotheosis of Hercules in the grand saloon of Versailles, in which he was engaged four years, was so much approved by the French king that he made him his first painter, with a liberal pension. In a fit of lunacy, this unfortunate man stabbed himself with his sword, and died 4th June, 1737, aged 49.

MOINE, *Abraham le*, a French divine who left France on account of his religion, and became the minister

nister of a protestant congregation in London where he died 1760. He translated into French Gibson's Pastoral Letters — Sherlock on the Witnesses of the Resurrection, and on the Use and End of Prophecy, with learned and valuable notes and dissertations.

MOIVRE, DE, *Vid.* DEMOIVRE.

MOLA, *Pietro Francesco*, a painter born at Lugano, in Switzerland, 1609. He was the pupil of Arpino, and of Albano at Rome, and he afterwards studied the works of Titian, and acquired a peculiar style of his own which ensured him success and reputation. He died 1665. He chiefly excelled in history, and also in landscape.

MOLA, *Giovanni Battista*, the brother, according to some, of the preceding, was also an eminent painter. He studied under Vouet at Paris, and afterwards under Albano, and was much admired for his landscapes, and the foliage of his trees. He was born about 1620; but the year of his death is not known.

MOLANUS, or VERMEULIN, *John*, an ecclesiastic, professor of theology at Louvaine. He was born at Lisse, and died 18th Sept. 1585, aged 52. He published, Ufnard's Martyrology, with notes and an appendix, 8vo. — *Natales Sanctorum Belgii*, 12mo. — *Historia S.S. Imaginum & Picturarum*, 8vo. and 1771, 4to. with a Supplement by Paquot — *de Canonicis*, a work of merit — *de Fide Hereticis servandâ* — *de Piis Testamentis* — *Theologiæ Practicæ Compendium* — *Militia Sacra Ducum Brabant.* — *Rerum Lovaneng.* &c.

MOLANUS, *Gerard Walter*, a Lutheran divine, abbot of Lockum. He was the correspondent of Bosuet, with respect to an union between the catholics and protestants. He wrote some theological works, and died 1722.

MOLAY, *James de*, the last grand master of the Templars. The riches as well as the pride of his order, excited the suspicion and the jealousy of Philip the Fair, who, with the consent of the pope, seized their property, and summoned the master to appear at Paris, to answer for his conduct. Molay came, attended by 60 knights, but they were no sooner in the power of their persecutors, than they were seized, and all burnt alive, falsely accused as being guilty of atrocious crimes. Molay suffered 11th May, 1314, and before the fatal torch was lighted, declared his innocence, and the innocence of his order.

MOLESWORTH, *Robert*, viscount, an able statesman, descended from an ancient family in Northamptonshire, was born Dec. 1656, in Dublin, where his father who died before his birth had settled as a merchant. He was educated at Dublin, and displayed so much zeal and patriotism at the revolution that James' parliament sequestered his property. The victorious William, however, rewarded his fidelity, made him one of his privy counsellors, and sent him as his ambassador to Denmark. After a residence of three years Moleworth offended the Danish court by not sufficiently respecting the customs and the privileges of the country, and left the place abruptly, and on his return to England published "an Account of Denmark." The book, though well received and translated into several languages, offended prince George of Denmark, by representing

the Danish government as tyrannical, and a memorial of complaint was presented to king William, and an answer prepared to it by Dr. King. But Moleworth disregarded these measures, safe in the public approbation and the friendship of Shaftesbury. He was member of the commons in several parliaments, but rendered himself obnoxious to the clergy, by an affectation of popularity, and by profane insinuations that religion is a pious craft, an useful state engine, but far inferior to the principles which in the school of Athens and Rome, incited their attentive youth to the love of their country, and to the practice of the moral virtues. As he strongly supported the Hanoverian succession, notwithstanding the eccentricity of his principles, he could not but be acceptable, for his abilities and influence, to George I. by whom he was made a privy counsellor, and created a peer of Ireland 1716. He died 22d May, 1725, at his seat near Dublin, leaving by his wife seven sons and four daughters. He published besides, an address to the House of Commons, and translated Hottoman's "Franco-Gallia."

MOIERE, *John Baptist Pocquelin de*, a celebrated French comic writer, born at Paris 1620. His real name was Pocquelin, and his father who was a tapestry maker to the court, intended him for his own business. The boy, however, being frequently taken by his grandfather to the theatre, acquired such a taste for dramatic representations that his contempt for tapestry making prevailed, and he was sent to study under the jesuits at the college of Clermont. In five years he here completed his education, and further improved his mind by attending, with his friends Chappelle and Bernier, the lectures of Gassendi the celebrated philosopher. He afterwards applied himself to the law, but after his father's death, he renounced all other employments for the stage, and uniting himself with one of those small theatrical parties which were now patronized by Richelieu, he assumed the name of Moliere which he has rendered so illustrious. He joined La Bejart an actress of some merit, and with her went to Lyons, in 1653 where he produced his first play called *P'Etourdi*, or the Blunderer, which was received with universal applause. He performed afterwards at Languedoc, was at Grenoble in 1657, and the next year went to settle at Rouen. Some visits to Paris recommended him to the great, he was noticed by the duke of Conti, by the king's brothers, and at last patronized by the monarch himself. He exhibited before the king, and with such success that he received a pension, and continued from that time to entertain the court by a rapid production of new plays. The last comedy which he produced was *le Malade Imaginaire*, or the Hypochondriac, and on the fourth night of its being acted, 17th Feb. 1673, the author died. It has been said that he exerted himself much in the chief character, and that as in a part of the play the actor pretends to be dead, Moliere was discovered to be not only a theatrical, but a real corpse. This incident has given occasion to the following beautiful lines:

Roscus hic situs est, triste Molierus in urnâ
Cui genus humanum ludere, ludus erat.
Dum ludit mortem, mors indignata jacentem
Corripit, et nimium fingere sæva negat.

[H h]

It

It is, however, certain that during the representation the author had a severe defluxion on his lungs, and that after the conclusion of the piece, he went to bed and expired half an hour after, by the bursting of a vessel in the lungs through excessive coughing. The death of their favorite actor deeply affected the Parisians, and Lewis XIV. interested himself much in the honors to be paid to his memory. Though the archbishop would not permit his body to be deposited in consecrated ground, the severe sentence was reversed by the king's command, and the lamented poet was buried in St. Joseph's chapel. Moliere by his "Tartuffe" had drawn upon himself the indignation of the clergy, and that of the other orders by the severity with which he lashed their follies and extravagant conduct. He was, says Voltaire, the best comic poet that ever lived in any nation, and it must be confessed that he retrieved comedy out of chaos, as Corneille had tragedy. He married the daughter of his fellow comedian, La Bejart, who was suspected of being his own child, and with her he led a very unhappy life, ever haunted by jealousy, and too sensible of the fair one's frailties. To his own experience some attribute the great success with which he paints the broils of domestic life, and the varying passions which agitate the jealous breast. Moliere's widow married afterwards a comedian named Guerin, and died 1728, aged 92. The plays of Moliere have frequently been printed, the best edition is that of Paris, 1772, in 6 vols. 8vo. They have appeared also in an English dress, and several of them have been introduced on our stage.

MOLIERES, Joseph Privat de, a French philosopher of noble birth. He was born at Tarascon, and was educated at the oratory, after which he went to Paris. As the friend of Malebranche, and a man of great abilities, he was admitted into the academy of sciences, and in 1723, made philosophical professor of the Royal college. He wrote *Mathematical Lessons to understand Philosophy*, 12mo. — *Lessons of Philosophy, or Elements of Physics, &c.* to explain and improve the systems of Descartes and Newton, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Elements of Geometry*, 12mo. He died 1742, aged 65.

MOLINA, Lewis, a native of Cuenza, New Castille, of noble birth. He studied at Coimbra, and was admitted among the jesuits, and for 20 years was professor of divinity at Eboræ. He died at Madrid 1600, aged 65. He wrote besides *Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas* — a treatise de *Justitiâ & Jure* — de *Concordiâ Gratiae & Liberi Arbitrii*, 4to. a work in which the author is accused by the Dominicans of reviving Pelagianism. A Spanish author of that name, wrote a valuable work on the hereditary property of the Spanish nobles.

MOLINÆUS, Carolus, or Charles DU MOULIN, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500. An impediment in his speech prevented his displaying his abilities at the bar; but he wrote on jurisprudence with such success that he was called the Papinian of France. In 1552, in consequence of the persecution of the protestants he removed to Basil and other places, and on his return to Paris was confined in the Conciergerie for some severe reflections on the council of Trent, but

was restored to liberty by the intercession of the queen of Navarre. In his old age he conformed to the Roman catholic tenets, and died 1566. His works were published 1681, in 5 vols. folio. It is said that he was allied to Elizabeth queen of England.

MOLINÆUS, or DU MOULIN, Peter, a protestant minister, of the same family as the preceding, born at Bechny in the Vexin, 1568. He studied at Sedan, and afterwards at Christ-college, Cambridge, and obtained the professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where he had among his pupils the celebrated Grotius. In 1599 he became minister of Charenton, and chaplain to Catherine of Bourbon, the sister of Henry IV. whom he preserved in the protestant faith, against all the machinations of the catholics. In 1615 he was invited to England by James I. who greatly honored him, and gave him a prebend of Canterbury. He was afterwards deputed by the Gallican church to the synod of Dordt, where the affairs of the reformed churches were to be discussed, but was prevented by intrigues and menaces. He was offered in 1618, the divinity chair of Leyden, but declined it, though he afterwards settled at Sedan, as theological professor, and minister of the church. He died there 10th March 1658, aged 90. He wrote among other things, a treatise on the Keys of the Church — the History of the Monks — a Defence of the Reformed Churches — the Anatomy of Arminianism, folio — *Novitas Papismi*.

MOLINET, John, librarian to Margaret of Austria, and canon of Valenciennes, died 1607. He wrote several things, the best known of which are, *les Dits & Faits de Molinet*, 8vo. — a Paraphrase of the Romance of the Rose. His poems were reprinted, Paris, 1723.

MOLINET, Claude du, canon of St. Genevieve, was born at Chalons 1620, and died 1687. He published the Epistles of Stephen, bishop of Tournay — a Latin History of the Popes from Medals, folio — Reflections on the Origin and Antiquity of the Canons — on the Mitre of the Ancients — the Cabinet of St. Genevieve, &c.

MOLINETTI, Anthony, a native of Venice, who practised medicine at Padua with great reputation. He wrote a Latin treatise on the Organs of Sense, Padua, 1669, 4to. &c. and died at Venice 1675.

MOLINIER, John Baptist, a native of Arles, distinguished as a preacher at Toulouse, Aix, Lyons, Orleans, and Paris. He was author of some valuable sermons, 14 vols. 12mo. — *Penitential Prayers, &c.* He died at Paris, 15th March 1745, aged 70.

MOLINOS, Michael, a Spanish ecclesiastic, born at Saragossa 1627. He was the cause of great controversies in the church by his "Spiritu Alguide," first published in Spanish, and afterwards in other languages. He inculcated in this famous work that man must annihilate himself in order to be united to the deity; and this passive doctrine, called quietism, had many abettors, and among them Fenelon, and Madame Guyon. The author of it, however, fell into the hands of the inquisition, and was forced to abjure his errors, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in which he died, 1696.

MOLL, Herman, an English geographer, who died 1732. His maps were once in high esteem.

MOLLER, Henry, a protestant Hebrew professor at Wittemberg, and author of Commentaries on the Psalms, and Isaiah, some Latin poems, &c. He was born at Hamburg and died there 1589, aged 59.

MOLLER, Daniel William, a celebrated traveller, professor of metaphysics and history, and librarian in Altorf university, was born at Presburg, and died at Altorf, 1712, aged 70. He wrote *Opuscula Ethica*, &c. 12mo. — *Opuscula Medico-historico-philologica*, 12mo. — *Menfa Poetica* — *Indiculus Philologorum ex Germaniâ oriundorum*, 4to. — *Meditatio de Infectis ex Aere delapsis*, 12mo. &c.

MOLLER, John, an able writer, born at Fleinsbourg in Sleswick duchy, died 1725, aged 64. His son has published his life at Sleswick, 1734. He wrote a Latin History of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, 8vo. — *Cimbria Literata*, 3 vols. fol. — *de Cornutis & Hermaphroditis*, 4to. — *Ilagoge ad Historiam Chersonesi Cimbricæ*, &c.

MOLLOY, Charles, an English dramatic writer, born at Dublin, and educated at the college there, of which he became fellow. He entered at the Middle Temple, London, and was engaged as the conductor of the periodical paper "Fog's Journal," and afterwards of "Common Sense." He married a lady of fortune, and died 16th July, 1767. He wrote the *Perplexed Couple* — the *Coquet* — *Half-pay Officer*, three comedies.

MOLO, a rhetorician celebrated for his learning, and for the number of his pupils, among whom was Cicero. He chiefly resided at Rhodes.

MOLSA, Francis Maria, an Italian poet, born at Modena. He possessed very great talents, but unfortunately his manners and conduct were licentious, and stopped the way of his preferment. He died of a foul disease contracted by his intemperate pleasures, 1544. His poems, both Latin and Italian possess merit, and are to be found the first in the *Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum*, and the latter in 2 vols. 8vo. 1750.

MOLSA, Targuina, grand-daughter of the preceding, was deservedly celebrated for her learning, her wit, her beauty, and her virtues. She was highly esteemed at the court of Alphonfus, duke of Ferrara, and honored with the appellation of singular, by the Roman senators, who bestowed on her and her family the rights of a citizen, Dec. 8th, 1600. Besides some elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, she wrote some original pieces, and was equally admired for her superior knowledge of music. She was married, but had no children, and losing her husband she refused, though young, again to marry.

MOLYNEUX, William, an eminent mathematician, born 17th April, 1656, at Dublin, and educated at Trinity college there. He came to London, 1675, and entered at the Middle Temple, and after three years' residence there, he returned to Ireland. The bent of his genius led him to mathematics and astronomy. He was the correspondent of Flamsteed, and other learned men; and to his exertions Ireland was indebted for the establishment of her philosophical society, of which he became the first secretary, and sir William Petty the president 1683. In 1685, he was

elected fellow of the Royal society of London, and then travelled to Flanders to improve himself in the knowledge of engineering, as he was surveyor of the works, and chief engineer of Ireland. In 1689 he fled from the political and religious disturbances which agitated Ireland, and settled at Chester, where he devoted himself to literature and science. He returned to Dublin in 1692, and was chosen member for the city; and in 1695, for the university. In 1698 he came to England to pay a visit to the great John Locke; but on his return to Ireland he was attacked by a severe fit of the stone, and during his agony broke a blood vessel of which he died 11th Oct. 1698. He wrote besides some papers in the philosophical transactions, a treatise on Dioptrics, published at Chester, 1692 — *Sciotheticum Telescopicum*, or a description of the telescope dial he had invented — the Case of Ireland stated as being not bound by acts of parliament in England, &c. Some of his letters to Locke were also published.

MOLYNEUX, Samuel, the only son of the above by Lucy, daughter of sir William Domville, was born at Chester, July, 1689, and lost his mother a few days after. His education was conducted after his father's death by his uncle Dr. Molyneux the physician, and he afterwards became secretary to George II. when prince of Wales. He devoted much of his time to the sciences and to astronomy, and brought to greater perfection the method of making telescopes, one of which he presented to John V. king of Portugal. When appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty, public affairs superseded private studies, and he gave his papers to Dr. Smith, astronomy professor at Cambridge, by whom they were published in his "Complete Treatise of Optics."

MOLYNEUX, sir William, a gallant soldier in the service of Henry VIII. at the battle of Flodden field. On his death-bed he gave this advice to his son "let the underwood grow, the tenants are the support of a family, and the commonalty are the strength of a kingdom. Improve this fairly, but force not violently either your bounds or rents above your forefathers."

MOMBRIUS, Monimus, a writer of Milan, author of some verses, and of a scarce, but curious work, called the *Lives of the Saints*, printed 1479.

MONALDESCHI, Lewis, a native of Ovieta, who settled at Rome, where he died 1380, aged 54. He wrote *Roman Annals* from 1228, to 1340, in Italian.

MONALDESCHI, John, the equerry of Christina queen of Sweden, was cruelly put to death at Fontainebleau, 10th Oct. 1657, for writing an account of the intrigues and licentiousness of his mistress. The step was rash and vindictive, and Christina was justly blamed, and felt the displeasure of government for such violence in a country where she was but a guest.

MONAMY, Peter, a painter of sea pieces, born at Jersey. He learnt first of a sign painter on London bridge. He died at Westminster 1749. One of his pieces, finished 1726, is preserved in Painters' hall.

MONANTHEUIL, Henry de, professor of mathematics, and dean of physic in the university of Paris, 1577, translated Aristotle's *Mechanics*, with a Commentary.

MONARDES, Nicholas, a physician of Seville, whose

works were greatly esteemed, especially his treatise on the Virtues of the American Drugs, which have been translated into English, Latin, and Italian. He died 1578.

MONBRON, *N. Fongeret de*, a native of Peronne, known for his virulence as an author. He travestied the Henriade of Voltaire, and wrote besides the Cosmopolite — Preservation against Anglomania — and some indelicate romances. He died little respected 1760.

MONCEAUX, *Francis de*, ambassador from Alexander Farnese, to Henry IV. was born at Arras. He is author of *Bucolica Sacra*, 8vo. 1589 — *Aaron Purgatus*, five de Aureo Vitulo, 8vo. — *Templum Justitiæ*, a poem — *Lucubrationes in Cantica Canticæ* — and the History of the Divine Apparitions to Moses.

MONCONYS, *Balthasar de*, a native of Lyons, who travelled into the East, and published in 3 vols. 4to. an account of his adventures. He died at Lyons 1665.

MONCRIE, *Francis Augustin Paradis de*, member of the French academy, was born at Paris, and died 1770, aged 83. He wrote an Essay on the Means of Pleasing — the Friendly Rivals, a romance — the Abderites, a comedy, besides poems and smaller pieces, collected, 4 vols, 12mo.

MONDONVILLE, *John Joseph Cassanca de*, a musician of eminence, born at Narbonne. Besides sonatas, symphonies, operas, he composed *Magnus Dominus*, the Jubilate, *Dominus Regnavit*, and other religious pieces, and died at Belleville, near Paris 1772, aged 57. He was an excellent and judicious player on the violin.

MONGAULT, *Nicolas Hubert*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1674. He studied under the fathers of the oratory, and at Mans, and boldly opposed the philosophy of Aristotle by that of Descartes. In 1710, he was appointed by Orleans, regent of the kingdom, to be preceptor to his son, the duke de Chartres, and in consequence of his faithful services he received the abbey of Chartreuse, 1714, and that of Villeneuve, 1719. He published a valuable edition of Cicero's Letters to Atticus, 6 vols. 12mo. — and translated Herodian, and wrote two learned dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions. He was member of this society, and also of the French academy, and died 15th Aug. 1746, aged 72.

MONIN, *John Edward du*, a native of Gy, in Burgundy, author of some elegant poems, in French and Latin, flourished under Henry III. of France. He was assassinated 1586, aged 29.

MONK, *George*, duke of Albemarle, celebrated for restoring Charles II. to his throne, was born of an ancient family at Potteridge, Devonshire, 6th Dec. 1608. As he was a younger son he devoted himself to the profession of arms, and accompanied as a volunteer, sir Richard Grenville in his Spanish expedition, and the following year, 1626, he was made ensign in the expedition against the isle of Rhé. After some campaigns in Flanders, and great experience, he returned to England at the breaking out of the civil wars, and he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the king's expedition against the Scotch. In the Irish rebellion his services were so meritorious, that he was made governor of Dublin by the lords justices; but afterwards giving offence for making peace with the rebels, he

fell under temporary disgrace, and then was appointed major-general, and entrusted with a command at the siege of Nantwich. Here he was surprized by Fairfax and sent a prisoner to Hull; but in 1646, he subscribed to the covenant, and was employed by the republicans in the Irish station. Though thus a friend to the parliament, it is to be observed that the king's power was now abolished, and that in serving his former enemies he had no other source of promotion or maintenance. He had, in 1648, the chief command of the army in the North of Ireland; but his treaty with the Irish rebel O'Neal, gave great offence to the parliament, yet Cromwell who knew his abilities reconciled him to his situation, and left him at the head of the army in Scotland, after the second Charles's invasion. In 1653, he was united with Blake and Dean in the command of the sea forces, and by courage and good conduct he obtained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Though suspected by Cromwell, he was invested still with the chief command of the North, and for five years recommended himself to the love of his army and the affection of the people by his affability, and conciliating manners. His popularity indeed gave uneasiness to the jealous protector, who is said in one of his letters to him to have added this postscript, "there be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart, I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him, and send him up to me." Monk, however, knew how to dissemble, and when Charles wrote to him, he sent the letter to the protector, and evinced his devotion to his service by promoting addresses from the army to him. After Cromwell's death he congratulated his successor; but when Richard dropped the reins from his hand, Monk conducted himself with deep and artful caution, and while he listened to some who wished him to seize upon the government, he seemed to pay little attention to those who recommended the establishment of a republic, or to those who sighed for the restoration of royalty. Apparently undecided he marched towards London, and being secure of the affection of his soldiers, and sensible of the general wishes of the nation, he called a free parliament, and ensured the restoration of the exiled monarch, with whom he had long secretly corresponded. Replaced on the throne of his ancestors without blood-shed, Charles showed his gratitude to the illustrious character who had so prudently effected it. Monk was loaded with pensions and honors; he became knight of the garter, privy counsellor, master of the horse, first lord of the treasury, and was created baron Monk, earl of Torrington, and duke of Albemarle, with a grant of 7000l. to him and his posterity. His elevation gave pleasure to the whole nation, and the commons in full body attended the new peer to the house of lords, where his modesty, and unaffected behaviour were the admiration of all. Deservedly popular, Monk was consulted and employed in every affair of importance. He was placed at the head of the admiralty, and afterwards with prince Rupert contributed much to the defeat of the Dutch fleet. During the plague the king who retired to Oxford, entrusted him with the care of London, and when the

city was burnt in his absence in 1666, the people, fond of their favorite hero, exclaimed, that if he had been there the dreadful calamity would have been avoided. This great man was attacked by a dropsy which proved fatal, 3d Jan. 1669-70, in his 62d year, and his remains were honored by the most magnificent pomp, and after lying in state at Somerset house, were deposited in the royal vault of the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster. Monk who displayed so much moderation, and refused to step to a throne which was within his reach, was fully entitled to all the honors paid to him. In his private character he was amiable, and he possessed also some learning as is proved by his book "Observations on Military and Political Affairs," &c. published after his death, in fol. 1671, and a collection of letters which appeared in 1715. He married the daughter of a blacksmith who had been a milliner and his mistress, but who ensured his affection and his gratitude by her attendance upon him when confined by the parliament in the tower. She was a woman of great intrigue, and of so violent a temper that the general who never dreaded a cannon shot, trembled at the sound of her voice. He had by her a son, *Christopher*, duke of Albemarle, who died governor of Jamaica, 1668, when the family became extinct.

MONK, *Nicholas*, brother to the great Monk, was educated at Wadham college, and made rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall. As he assisted his brother in the restoration of the king, his services were rewarded by Charles with the provostship of Eton, and the bishopric of Hereford. He died 1661.

MONK, *the Hon. Mrs.* daughter of lord Moleworth, and wife of George Monk, was well acquainted with the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages, and wrote poetry with elegance and spirit. She died about 1715, and her poems under the title of "Miranda, Poems and translations on several occasions," 8vo. appeared 1716, dedicated by her father to queen Caroline.

MONMOUTH, *James duke of*, natural son of Charles II. was born at Rotterdam 1649, and educated among the Roman catholics. On his restoration Charles showed him various marks of kindness, and created him earl of Orkney, knight of the garter, and afterwards duke of Monmouth. He had the care of an expedition in Scotland, and afterwards served in an English regiment in France, and obtained the rank of general. In 1679, he defeated some of the Scotch rebels; but afterwards forgetting his duty he entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father. This ingratitude was forgiven by Charles, but Monmouth still intent on schemes of ambition retired into Holland, and as soon as he heard that James II. had ascended the throne, he determined to invade the kingdom, and he landed in Dorsetshire. He had the rashness with few followers to attack the king's forces, and he was defeated at Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, and taken afterwards in disguise in a field, with some peas in his pocket for his sustenance. He made the most humiliating petitions to James; but his death was determined upon, and he came out of the tower to ascend the scaffold. He was beheaded 25th July, 1685, and in his last moments showed resignation and fortitude.

MONNIER, *Peter le*, professor of philosophy, in the

Harcourt college, at Paris, was author of *Curfus Philosophicus*, 6 vols. 12mo. and died at Paris 1757, aged 82. His son *Charles* was also a man of science. He was professor of philosophy in the Royal college, member of the academy of sciences, and was one of those sent by the government in 1736, to measure a degree of the meridian near the pole. He died 1799.

MONNOYE, *Bernard de la*, a learned Frenchman, born at Dijon, 15th June, 1641. He obtained in 1671, the first prize of poetry, offered by the French academy, on the suppressing of duelling, and again gained the same honors 1675, and in 1677. Besides his poetry in French, and also in Greek, Latin, and Italian, in all of which he evinced the greatest elegance united with sweetness and simplicity, he wrote various other prose compositions. His *Remarks on the Menagiana* — his *Dissertation on the Book de Tribus Impostoribus* — his *Dissertation on Pomponius Lætus*, are well known, and to his extensive information and assiduity, Bayle was indebted for several curious particulars in his dictionary. He left in MS. some dissertations, epigrams, a collection of letters, and other things. His poems were edited at the Hague by Sallengre, with an eulogium. He died at Paris 15th Oct. 1728, aged 87.

MONNOYER, *John Baptist*, a painter, born at Lille, and educated at Antwerp. He was admitted into the academy at Paris with great applause, and afterwards came to England, where he was much flattered and approved. Several of his pieces are preserved in the collections of lord Carlisle, the duke of St. Alban's and others. He died in Pall-Mall 1669.

MONRO, *Alexander*, an eminent physician, born in Scotland 1697. He studied at Paris and Leyden, and was the intimate friend of Boerhaave. In 1719, he returned to Edinburgh, and began those lectures in anatomy and on surgical subjects which have rendered his fame so celebrated as a man of science, and a skilful inquirer after truth. He died 1767. His works are *Osteology* — *Anatomy of the Nerves* — *Medical Essays and Observations* — *Success of Inoculation in Scotland*, most of which have been republished in one vol. 4to. 1781, by his son, who was also successor in the professorial chair.

MONRO, *John*, an able physician of Scotch extraction. He was born 16th Nov. 1715, at Greenwich in Kent, and educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was, by the interest which his father possessed with sir Robert Walpole, elected in 1743, to one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowships, and in consequence of the appointment went abroad and studied under the famous Boerhaave at Leyden. After visiting France, Germany, and Holland, he returned to England, and in 1751, was elected joint physician with his father, to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. In this office he devoted the whole of his attention to cases of insanity, and in 1758, he published *Remarks on Dr. Battie's treatise on Madness*, in which, in bold and elegant language he retorted the censures thrown on his predecessors by his adversary, and at the same time paid an honorable and well merited compliment to the memory of his father. He had by his wife six children. The death of his eldest son, and soon after of his daughter

ter Charlotte, had a powerful influence on his spirits, and brought on a paralytic stroke in Jan. 1783, in consequence of which he gradually withdrew himself from the labors of public business, and retired to the village of Hadley, near Barnet, where he died 27th Dec. 1791, aged 77. Though he published only the work already mentioned, he possessed very extensive information and great abilities, and from his knowledge of the early history of engraving Mr. Strutt derived much assistance in his history of engravers.

MONRO, *Alexander, D. D.* a learned divine, born in Rosshire, 1648, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. In 1686, he was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, but unwilling to comply with the revolution he was expelled and became an episcopal preacher. He wrote an Inquiry into the New Opinions, in which he attacked the Presbyterians, with such severity that he was obliged to fly from their resentment. He returned afterwards to Edinburgh, where he died 1713, aged 65.

MONSEY, *Messenger*, an eminent physician of extensive practice, and in his character very singular and eccentric. He was for many years physician at Chelsea hospital, and died 1788, aged 96, ordering, as he disapproved of interment in churches, that his body should be anatomized, and the skeleton hung up in Chelsea hospital for the benefit of the students.

MONSIGNORI, *Francis*, a native of Verona, eminent as a portrait and historical painter. He was the disciple of Andrew Mantegna, and died 1519, aged 64.

MONSON, *sir William*, a brave admiral, born at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, 1569. He was for two years at Baliol college, Oxford; but the love of adventure, and the participation of danger were more congenial to his feelings, and therefore unknown to his friends he enlisted for a common soldier. He was afterwards in the sea service, and engaged in the expeditions of the duke of Cumberland against the Azores, and at the taking of Fayal. His bravery and undaunted spirit in the various expeditions in which he was employed strongly recommended him to the notice and favor of queen Elizabeth, by whom he was knighted. Under James I. he was appointed admiral of the narrow seas, and distinguished himself against the Dutch, and the French. His services, however, were disregarded, and through the jealousy of the courtiers he was, in 1616, imprisoned in the tower, but soon after discharged. He was consulted afterwards by the ministry on naval subjects, and he opposed as impracticable and improper the expeditions against Algiers, 1617, and against Cadiz, 1625, and Rhe, in 1628. In 1635, he was successfully employed against the French and the Dutch, and then retired to privacy. He died at his seat, Kinnerley, in Surrey, Feb. 1642-3, aged 73. He published "Naval Tracts," a valuable performance, printed 1682, folio.

MONT, *Deodate de*, a native of St. Fron, celebrated as a painter. He travelled into Italy with his master Rubens, and acquired eminence by copying the beauties of this great painter. He died 1634, aged 53.

MONTAGUE, *Richard*, an English prelate, born 1577, at Dorney, Buckinghamshire, where his father

was minister. From Eton, he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he was made chaplain to James I. and in 1616, installed dean of Hereford. He possessed other ecclesiastical preferment besides, and in 1621, he distinguished himself by his Diatribe on the first part of Selden's History of Tythes, which so pleased the king that he engaged him to write his *Analecta Ecclesiastica. Exercitationum*, which appeared 1622. In 1624, he attacked some popish and jesuit missionaries who attempted to gain over his flock at Stanford Rivers, Essex, and in consequence of the controversy which took place, his enemies selected some passages from his writings, which they threatened they would submit to the parliament as heretical and inclined to popery and Arminianism. With the king's approbation he withstood their attacks, and published his *Appello Cæsarem*, 1625, which as being more objectionable brought him before the first house of commons of Charles I. where he was censured by the Speaker, and obliged to give a security of 2000l. for his appearance. Though prosecuted by the commons, he, however, found a patron in the king, and he was in 1628, promoted to the see of Chichester, and 10 years after translated to Norwich, where he died 1641. He wrote besides *Verfio et Notæ in Photii Epistolas*, and assisted Savile in his edition of St. Chrysostom's works. He was an excellent scholar, and Selous himself his great antagonist owns him to have been a man well skilled in ancient learning.

MONTAGUE, *Charles, earl of Halifax*, was born at Horton, Northamptonshire, 16th April, 1661, and from Westminster school, he went in 1682, to Trinity college, Cambridge. His poem on the death of Charles II. in 1684, recommended him to the notice of the earl of Dorset, and of the learned wits of the time, and the assistance which he gave to Prior in the composition of the country and city mouse, 1687, to ridicule Dryden's *Hind and Panther*, contributed still more to his celebrity. On James I.'s abdication of the throne, he was appointed one of the members of the convention, and on William's arrival he was presented to him by lord Dorset, and received a pension of 500l. In 1691, he began to display his oratorical powers in the house of commons, and was made that same year, one of the lords of the treasury, and three years after chancellor of the exchequer. In 1695, he began the recoinage of the current money of the kingdom, and completed it through all difficulties; and in 1696, he projected the scheme of a general fund, which has proved so essential to modern financiers under the name of the sinking fund. In 1698, he was appointed first commissioner of the treasury, the next year auditor of the exchequer, and in 1700, raised to the peerage by the title of baron Halifax. Though attacked by the commons in 1701, as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, the accusation was disproved, and he gained in a stronger degree the confidence and protection of the monarch. His zeal in the cause of the Hanoverian succession procured him the favor of George I. on whose accession he was created earl of Halifax, and made knight of the garter, and first lord of the treasury. He did not long enjoy his honors, as he died suddenly, after an illness of four days, May, 19, 1715. Halifax owed

his elevation and his honors to his merits. As a man of learning he was highly respectable, and the patronage which he extended to Addison, to Steele, Pope, Swift, and the other wits of the age, will extend his fame to the latest posterity. His poems, speeches, &c. and memoirs of his life have been collected among the works of English poets.

MONTAGUE, *Edward, earl of Sandwich*, an illustrious character, who though he fought against Charles I. and advised Cromwell to assume the crown, was zealous for the restoration of the royal family. Distinguished as a general and as a statesman, he was equally so as an admiral, and in the Dutch war, which Charles II. undertook by his advice he behaved with astonishing valor in the battle of Southwold bay. After extricating his fleet, however, from the most imminent danger, his ships caught fire from one of the fire ships of the enemy, and in the general confusion he leaped over board and was drowned, 1672. He had been created an earl by Charles II. He was distinguished also as a writer, and gave to the world *Letters to Secretary Thurloe* — *Letters during his Embassy in Spain* — the *Art of Metals*, &c. translated from the Spanish, a book of merit — original letters, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

MONTAGUE, *lady Mary Wortley*, eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, earl, and afterwards duke of Kingston, was born at Thoresby, in Nottinghamshire 1690. She received a very learned education, and was instructed with her brother lord Newark in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics. She married in 1712, Edward Wortley Montague, a gentleman of great political knowledge and influence, and distinguished not only as an eloquent and upright member of parliament, but as the friend of Addison, and in 1716, she accompanied him in his embassy to Constantinople. In this distant region she examined with accuracy the manners and habits of the natives, and communicated by letter her judicious observations to her friends in England. To her sense and discernment Europe is indebted for the happy introduction of the small pox; but it is to be remarked that before she recommended it she made the first experiment upon her own son, and its success proved the means of disseminating the blessings and the continuation of life to thousands. In 1718, she returned to England and settled at Twickenham, where she formed a strong intimacy with Pope. This proved, however, of short duration, the poet was irascible, and he soon vented the severity of his satires against his fair friend, and when charged with the scurrility of his writings he had the meanness to deny them. In 1739, lady Mary went to settle at Brescia near Venice for the benefit of her health, where she continued till 1761, when she returned to England to see her daughter who had married lord Bute. She died the following year. The letters of lady Montague appeared before the public in a surreptitious edition, in 1763, in 4 vols. 12mo. under the care of the infamous Cleland, and were read with such avidity that they were translated into several languages. They have made their appearance in a more correct and perfect form under the approbation of her grandson lord Bute, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1803. These letters exhibit her powers in a very pleasing view. The many adven-

tures which attended her in her travels are presented in interesting description, and prove that with a warm and romantic imagination she possessed great talents, and inexhaustible powers of language. Many passages, however, it must be acknowledged, especially in her poetry, cannot be read without a blush by a person of delicacy, and it is to be lamented as much, that such offensive pages should be presented to the public eye, as that they should issue from the pen of a lady of respectable character, of elegant taste and solid judgment.

MONTAGUE, *Edward Wortley*, son of the above, born at Warnccliffe lodge, Yorkshire, was remarkable for his eccentricities. He ran away from Westminster school, to become a chimney sweeper, and when restored by accident to his parents he again left them to join himself to a fisherman, after which he embarked as a cabin boy for Spain, and hired himself there as a servant to a muleteer. Here again he was discovered and prevailed upon to return to his friends, who placed him under the care of a tutor, and with him he visited the West Indies, and other foreign countries. On his return he was elected member of parliament, and conducted himself with all the propriety becoming his birth and fortune; but soon his fondness for novelty gained its usual ascendancy and he embarked for the East. At Constantinople he adopted the dress and the manners of the Turks; he kept a numerous seraglio of wives, he sat cross-legged, he wore a long beard, and behaved with all the pomp of oriental consequence. In early life he had married a woman of mean birth, with whom, however, he had never cohabited, and hearing, while at Constantinople, of her death, he determined by a most extraordinary plan, to alienate his fortune from his relations, against whom he had a particular dislike. He caused, therefore, to be inserted in the English newspapers, an advertisement for a young woman as a wife, who was already advanced in her pregnancy, and a proper person was accordingly provided; but before the romantic hero could return thus to impose on the world his false heir, death arrested his purposes. He died in Italy 1776, aged about 62. He was author of an *Examination into the Causes of Earthquakes* — and of *Observations on the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* — *Account of the Mountains of Arabia*, which possess some merit, besides some interesting papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

MONTAGUE, *Elizabeth*, daughter of Matthew Robinson of Horton, Kent, was a lady of great accomplishments, which were much improved under the tuition of Dr. Conyers Middleton. About 1742, she married Edward Montague, of Allertorpe, Yorkshire, son of Charles, the fifth son of the first earl of Sandwich, and by him she had only one son who died in his infancy. She soon became a widow with an ample fortune, and numerous connections, and respected by the great, the learned, and the gay. She showed now greater attachment to literature than to the amusements of the fashionable world, and she formed among her friends a literary club, which received the singular appellation of the blue stocking club, because one of the members, a gentleman, generally wore stockings of

of that color. Her abilities, and correct taste were evinced in her essay on the writings and genius of Shakespear, 1769, a valuable work which acquired deserved celebrity. She was much courted by lord Lyttelton, whom it is said she assisted in the composition of his dialogues of the dead. This very respectable lady died in 1800, much lamented by the tribe of chimney sweepers in the metropolis, to whom she had for many years, with great humanity, and with some show of ostentatious vanity, given a splendid entertainment yearly on May-day.

MONTAIGNE, *Michael de*, a celebrated French writer, born of an ancient family at Perigord, 1533. He was educated under his father, and instructed to speak Latin first as his mother tongue, and afterwards he studied at the college of Guyenne. He was intended for the law, but disregarding the drudgeries of the profession, he travelled for the improvement of his understanding by observations on men and manners. While at Rome he was honored with the title and privileges of citizen, and in 1581, he was chosen in his absence mayor of Bourdeaux in the room of marshal Biron. He was at the meeting of the states of Blois, 1588, where his conduct merited the approbation of his countrymen, and the notice of Charles IX. who there invested him with the order of St. Michael. He died 1592, at his seat of Montaigne near Bourdeaux, where he had retired to the enjoyment of learned ease and philosophical society, and his last moments evinced the character of a good and faithful catholic. His essays have been repeatedly published. The best edition is that of Peter Coste, with notes, 1725, or 1739, 3 vols. 4to. They are amusing, and convey much instruction to the heart, though it must be observed that often they abound with scepticism and obscurity. Cardinal du Perron called them the breviary of honest men, and lord Halifax to whom they were dedicated by Charles Cotton the translator, declares them to be the book in the world with which he was best entertained. His travels were printed, 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

MONTALBANI, *Ovid*, professor of medicine and astronomy at Bologna, died 1672, aged 70. He was author of *Index Plantarum*, 4to. — *Bibliotheca Botanica*, 4to. — *Arboretum Libri duo*, folio — *Epistola de Rebus in Bononiensi Tractu Indigenis*, &c.

MONTALEMBERT, *Mark René*, a French general, born at Angoulême, of a respectable family. He served with great credit in the French, Russian, and Swedish armies, and distinguished himself as a man of learning, and as member of the academy of sciences. He was author of *Perpendicular Fortification*, or the Defensive superior to the Offensive Art, by a new Method of employing Artillery, 11 vols. 4to. 1776 — *Correspondence with Generals*, &c. 3 vols. — comedies and poems. He divorced his wife in 1794, at the age of 80, and took another, by whom he had a daughter. He died 1799, aged 85.

MONTAMY, *Didier Francis d'Arclais*, lord de, a native of Montamy in Normandy, knight of the order of St. Lazarus, employed in the service of the duke of Orleans. Besides a treatise on Colors for Painting on Enamel and on Porcelaine, 12mo. — he translated

from the German of Pott, *Lithogeognosie*, 2 vols. 12mo. and died 1765.

MONTANUS, founder of a new heresy in the second century, was born at Or, near Ardabas in Phrygia. He pretended to be immediately inspired with the Holy Ghost, and was assisted in his prophetic labors by two rich women, Priscilla and Maximilla, who were likewise inspired, but whose gold, says Jerome, succeeded better to gain converts than their working of miracles. He denied the Trinity, and included all the three persons into one indivisible; he regarded second marriages as fornication, and established his authority among his deluded followers by declaring himself sent, like Moses and Jesus, to propagate new doctrines, and to lead the world to salvation. The imposture for a while prevailed, and even Tertullian himself was for a time supporter of the doctrines of the Montanists. It is said that at last Montanus hanged himself, and his coadjutres Maximilla, followed his example.

MONTANUS, *Benedict Arias*, a learned Spaniard, born at Frexenal de la Sierra, near Badajos, 1528. After acquiring a perfect knowledge of ancient and eastern languages, he travelled through France, Germany, England, and the Low Countries, to learn the living tongues, and at his return to Spain, was so admired, that Philip II. employed his abilities in the publication of a new Polyglott bible, after the Complutensian edition. This he completed with great labor and success, and it was printed at Antwerp, 1571. The work was attacked by various critics, but the Spanish king was sensible of the merits of the author, and offered him a bishopric, which he refused, preferring the peace of solitude and retirement to dignities. He died at Seville about 1600. He wrote besides, critical tracts, and Commentaries on the Scriptures.

MONTANUS, *John Baptist*, an eminent physician, born at Verona, 1488. He studied the law at Padua; but though it offended his father, he preferred physic, in which he soon acquired reputation and opulence. He retired to Padua, where he obtained a professor's chair, and though solicited by the emperor, by the king of France, and by the duke of Tuscany, he refused to quit this peaceful abode. He died 1551. He wrote *Medicina Univerſa — Opuscula Varia Medica — de Gradibus & Facultatibus Medicamentorum — Lectiones in Galenum & Avicennam*.

MONTARANI, *Geminiano*, a native of Modena, mathematical professor at Bologna, author of a Dissertation on Comets — on the fixed Stars — on Astronomical Observations, &c. died at the end of the 17th century.

MONTARRAGO, or MASCARENHAS, *Freyre de*, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon 1670. He wrote, a Natural, Astrological, and Political History of the World — an Account of Oudenarde and Peterwardin — Narrative of the Death of Lewis XIV. — and other works, and died 1730.

MONTAULT, *Philip de*, duke of Noailles, renounced the protestant faith by the persuasion of Richelieu, and rose to high rank in the army. He

was in 1669 sent to the relief of Candia, but failed in his attempt, though he retired covered with glory. He died at Paris, much respected, 5th Feb. 1684, aged 65. His Memoirs appeared in 1701, but are little interesting.

MONTAUSIER, *Charles de Sainte Maure, duke de*, peer of France, knight of the various orders of the monarchy, and governor of the dauphin, was born of an ancient family of Touraine. During the civil wars of the Fronde, he maintained order in his governments of Saintonge and Angoumois, and when appointed over Normandy, he no sooner heard that the plague infested the country, than he hastened to the relief of the people. His family expostulated, but he replied, that governors were obliged to reside as well as bishops; and if not on all occasions, yet in the time of public calamity. In his conduct towards the dauphin, he behaved like a man of probity, virtue, and integrity, and without flattering his vices, he wished to lead him to the paths of duty and honor. To inspire him with a due sense of the attentions which sovereigns owe to the meanest of their subjects, he one day took the prince to a cottage, where he addressed him in these words: "behold lodged in this wretched habitation, the father, the mother, and the whole family, who labor incessantly to provide gold, that your palaces may be adorned, and who almost perish with hunger, that your table may be spread with the most exquisite dainties." When his attendance on the prince was completed, he told him, "if you are a man of probity and honor, you will love me, but if you are not, you will hate me, and I shall comfort myself through the disappointment." This virtuous character died 17th May 1690, aged 80. By his wife, Julia Lucy d'Angennes, of the house of Rambouillet, a woman of great merit and virtue, who died 1671, aged 64, he had only one daughter, who married the duke of Uzes.

MONTBEILLARD, *Philibert Gueneau de*, an eminent naturalist, born at Namur, 1720. He assisted Buffon in his great work, and wrote the History of Birds, and began that of insects, but died before its completion, 1785. He was author of *Collection Academique*, containing interesting extracts from the various learned societies of Europe.

MONTCALM, *Lewis Joseph de St. Veran, marquis de*, a native of Candiac, descended from a noble family. He was brought up to the military service, and in various engagements distinguished himself by his valor, particularly at the battle of Placenza in 1746. He rose by degrees to the rank of field marshal, and in 1756 he was selected to preside over the province of Canada. In this distant province he ably opposed the English general lord Loudun, and defeated his successor Abercrombie; but the attack of Wolfe proved fatal. The English general, determined on the conquest of Quebec, fell in the attempt, and died in the arms of victory; and Montcalm, who had opposed most valiantly this illustrious chief, also shared his fate, 1759.

MONTCHRESTIENDE VATEVILLE, *Anthony*, a French poet, known for his contentious disposition, and his various adventures. He was for some time in England,

in consequence of his being accused of murder; but as the accusation seemed false, he was permitted to return home. He was afterwards suspected of coining; and at last, engaging in the civil wars which distracted France, he was killed near Falaife, by a party of his enemies, who attempted to arrest him, after a most determined defence. The tribunal of Domfront ordered that his body should be torn to pieces and burnt, which was done, 21st Oct. 1621. He wrote some tragedies — besides a pastoral — *Sufan*, a poem, &c.

MONTECUCULI, *count Sebastian*, an Italian, made cup-bearer to the son of Francis I. of France, whom he is said to have poisoned at Valence. When accused of this horrid crime, and tortured, 1536, he confessed that he had done it at the instigation of the partizans of Charles V. but the bloody deed originated in the criminal breast of Catherine de Medicis, the wife of Henry II. who was brother to the murdered prince.

MONTECUCULI, *Raynard de*, an able general, born at Modena, 1608. His uncle Ernest made him pass through all the gradations of military life, and enlisted him first as a common soldier. He first distinguished himself against the Swiss, 10,000 of whom he defeated with 2000 men, though he was afterwards taken prisoner by general Bannier. Restored to liberty, after two years of confinement, he gained fresh laurels against the Swedes, and at the peace of Westphalia, began to travel. In 1657 the emperor sent him as field marshal to the assistance of John Casimir, king of Poland, against the Swedes and the Turks, and in this campaign he gained several victories. In 1673 he was employed against Turenne, who fell in the battle, and afterwards against Condé, and in this arduous contest maintained unshaken the glory which he had acquired. He died at Lintz 1680. His Memoirs were published at Strasburg, 1735.

MONTE MAYER, *George de*, a Castilian poet, in the reign of Philip II. of Spain. His poems, called *Cancionero*, appeared 2 vols. 12mo. 1554. He wrote also, *Diana*, a novel, and died 1560.

MONTENAULT, *Charles Philip*, a French writer, born at Paris. His History of the Kings of the two Sicilies, of the House of France, in 4 vols. 12mo. has been much admired. He wrote also in the journal de Verdun, and translated into prose Quillet's poem, called *Callipædia*. He died 1749.

MONTESPAN, *Athenais Mortimar, madame de*, was wife of marquis de Montespan, and is known as the mistress of Lewis XIV. Her husband ventured indignantly to resist the intrigue, but banishment from the capital, and the fear of despotic power, soon reconciled him to his disgrace, and 100,000 crowns purchased his wife, his silence, and his virtue. From 1669 to 1675, this guilty woman exercised uncontrolled authority, by her wit and by her beauty, over the captivated monarch, and the people of France; till satiety, and the love of madame de Maintenon, alienated the king's regard. She, however, for some time continued at court, treated with respect, but robbed of her personal influence, and she divided her time, which passed on heavily upon her mind, in acts of devotion, and in the drawing up memoirs of

whatever passed at court. She had by the king a son, created duke de Maine, and two daughters, one married to the grandson of the great Condé, and the other to the duke de Chartres. The last years of her life were spent away from the court, on a pension of 1000 louis d'or a-month. She died at Bourbon, 1717. She was rather ashamed of her faults, says her biographer, than penitent for them; half of her life was spent in grandeur, and the rest in contempt. Her reign was so intolerable and fatal, that the French regarded it as a judgment from heaven.

MONTESQUIEU, *Charles de Secondat, baron of Brede and of*, a celebrated writer, of a noble family, was born at Brede, near Bourdeaux, 18th Jan. 1689. He devoted himself to literature from his earliest years, and first displayed the strong powers of his mind in the publication of his *Persian Letters*, 1721, in which he ridiculed the follies and the vices of the French nation with spirit and success. In 1722 he made some eloquent and convincing remonstrances against a tax which was going to be imposed upon the people, and his appeal proved so effectual, that the tax was suppressed. He was in 1728 admitted member of the French academy, after the opposition of cardinal Fleury, who was displeased with the language of his *Persian Letters*, against religion and government, had been removed by the influence of marshal d'Estrées. Deeply engaged in the completion of his great work, the *Spirit of Laws*, he visited various countries for information, and after passing through Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he fixed his residence for two years in England. In this country he was honored with the attention not only of the learned, but of the great, and of the queen herself; and he wisely observed, that England was the country where to think, and France where to live. On his return home, he finished his work, on the Cause of the Grandeur and Decline of the Romans, and in 1748 appeared his *Spirit of Laws*, 2 vols. 4to. This work, which better deserves the name of the *Spirit of Nations*, acknowledges three sorts of government, the republican, the monarchical, and the despotic; and in examining these divisions, the author displays astonishing depth of thought, vigor of imagination, and solidity of judgment, and deserves the honorable appellation of the Legislator of the Human Race. He did not, however, escape the censure of the malevolent; and while foreign nations admired this very philosophical performance, some of the French critics pretended to discover strong blemishes in the composition. He succeeded his uncle as president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and, with all the resignation of a true christian, died at Paris, 10th Feb. 1755, aged 66, universally lamented, by the court, as well as by the people. His *Letters* were published in 1767, 12mo. but his works have appeared together in 3 vols. 4to. His son died 1796. *Vid.* SECONDAT.

MONTEZUMA, emperor of Mexico, displayed great firmness and powers of mind in opposing the Spaniards, whom an ignorant people regarded as more than mortals. He was at last seized by Cortes, in a pretended sedition, and ignominiously loaded with chains, and

obliged to acknowledge himself the vassal of Spain. The Mexicans resented the indignities offered to their king, and Cortes, apprehensive of a fatal insurrection, made his royal prisoner appear before his irritated subjects on the top of a house, and arrayed in his robes, attempt to repress their violence. His fight for a moment checked the popular fury; but the monarch, wounded by two arrows, and by the blow of a stone, fell to the ground, and soon after, refusing all aliment, and rejecting every invitation of becoming a christian convert, expired, to the great regret of the Spaniards, and of his subjects, 1520. He left two sons and three daughters, who became christians. The eldest son was enriched, and made by Charles V. a count of Spain, where his posterity still live in splendor. He died 1608.

MONTFAUCON, *Bernard de*, a learned Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur, was born 17th Jan. 1655, at Roquetaillade, in the diocese of Alet. He first became a soldier, but the death of his parents affected him so powerfully, that he renounced the world, and commenced Benedictine monk 1675. He now devoted himself to literature with astonishing labor, and in 1698 travelled to Italy, to consult libraries and learned men. He was received with respect wherever he went, and treated with kindness by the Roman cardinals, and by Innocent XII. In 1701 he returned to Paris, and published an account of his journey, called *Diarium Italicum*, 4to. The rest of his life was dedicated to literature, for which he was so well qualified by his extensive erudition, and his great knowledge of history and antiquity. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, 21st Dec. 1741, aged 87. His works are, *Græca Analecta*, 4to. — *St. Athanasius' works*, Greek and Latin, with Notes, 3 vols. folio — *a Collection of Ancient Greek Fathers*, 2 vols. folio — *Palæographia Græca*, folio — *Remains of Origen's Hexapla*, 2 vols. folio — *Chrysostom's works*, Greek and Latin, with Notes, 13 vols. folio — *Monumens de la Monarchie Française*, 5 vols. folio — *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*, &c. 2 vols. folio — *Dissertation on Judith* — and *Antiquity Explained*, a most valuable work in French and Latin, illustrated with figures engraved on copper, 10 vols. folio, with a supplement of 5 vols. more.

MONTFLEURY, *Zachary Jacob*, a native of Anjou, who was page to the duke of Guise. He afterwards, under the name of Montfleury, joined a strolling company in Burgundy, and was one of the first players engaged in the *Cid*. He also wrote the death of Al-dubal, a tragedy, and became the instructor of Baron, who outshone him as a theatrical hero. He died Dec. 1667. His son *Anthony Jacob*, was born at Paris, and left the profession of the law, against his father's inclination, for the stage. He wrote several comedies, which possess little merit, and which have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo. 1775. He died 1685, aged 45.

MONTFORT, *Simon count de*, a great French general, whose cruelty, however, in his crusades against the Albigenes, 1209, deeply tarnished his character. In 1213, he defeated Peter king of Arragon, and was killed in 1218, at the siege of Toulouse, by a woman who

who threw a stone upon his head from the ramparts. His younger brother was the earl of Leicester, so celebrated in English history.

MONTGAILLARD, *Bernard de*, a mendicant friar, born 1553. He was called the petit feuillant of the league, and acquired so much celebrity as a preacher, that the scripture expression of "happy is the womb that bare thee," was applied to him. He prostituted his powerful eloquence to the meanest and most bloody purposes of the league, and even excited de Rougemont to become the assassin of Henry IV. He was abbé of Orval, a rich appointment, and died of a drop-sy, 1628.

MONTGERON, *Lewis Basille Carre de*, a Parisian, who pretended to be converted from infidelity to christianity, at the tomb of the deacon Paris, an account of which he presented to the king. He was sent to the Bastille for the wildness of his conduct, and the fanaticism of his writings, and died in the citadel of Valence, 1754, aged 67.

MONTGOLFIER, *James Stephen*, a native of Annonai in France, eminent as an ingenious paper manufacturer, and as the first who made vellum paper, so much admired for its beauty and smoothness. A higher degree of celebrity still awaited him: in 1783, as he was boiling water in a coffee-pot, the top of which was covered with paper, folded in a spherical form, he observed that the paper gradually swelled, and rose up in the air, and from this simple incident, reflection and experiment proved to him, that a light machine, filled with gas, not so heavy as atmospheric air, might float in the upper regions. The experiment was exhibited to the eyes of astonished Europe, and by this extraordinary invention, the bold aeronaut presumed to commit himself to the air, and claim as his own the regions which seemed assigned only to the feathered race. For this singular service to science, Montgolfier was made member of the academy of sciences, created knight of the order of St. Michael, and rewarded with a pension from the king of 2000 livres. He died in the autumn of 1799. His elegy was pronounced by Boissy d'Anglas, at Paris, and by Duret, at Annonai.

MONTGOMERY, *Gabriel de*, count of, a French nobleman of Scotch origin. In a tournament given by Henry II. of France, in honor of his daughter Elizabeth's marriage with the king of Spain, the young knight unwillingly entered the lists against the monarch, and had the misfortune to wound him so severely in the eye, that he died 11 days after. After this melancholy event, Montgomery retired to his estate in Normandy, and then travelled into Italy, till the civil wars recalled him home to support the cause of the protestants, and to defend Rouen. When at last the city surrendered after a brave defence, he escaped to Havre, and in 1569 he flew to the assistance of Bearn, which was attacked by the catholic army under Terrides. Here he was victorious, and pursued his flying enemy, whom he besieged in Orthez, a place which he took by assault. This gallant chief was at Paris during the general massacre, and he escaped by the swiftness of his horse. From France he passed to Jersey with his family, and then took re-

fuge in England, from which he failed the following year to the relief of Rochelle, but without success. In 1573 he again went to France, and joined at St. Lo, the protestant nobles of Normandy. Here he was suddenly besieged by Matignon, the commander of Normandy, but he escaped to Domfront, where he was quickly pursued by his enemy, and obliged to surrender. This valiant nobleman was then conducted to Paris, and there beheaded, 26th June 1574, by order of Catherine de Medicis.

MONTGON, *Charles Alexander*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Versailles, 1690. He was spy to the duke of Bourbon, near the person of Philip V. of Spain, to whom he was confessor; and when slighted by Fleury, his successor, he published "Memoirs," 8 vols. 8vo. in which he reflected with great severity upon the minister's conduct. He died 1770.

MONTI, *Joseph*, professor of botany at Bologna, was author of a Catalogue of Plants, 4to. — Plantarum Varii Indices, 4to. — Exoticorum Simplicium Indices, 4to. &c. He died about 1750. His son *Cajetan*, translated into Latin the Italian History of Plants by Zannoni, 1742, folio.

MONTICELLI, *Andrew*, a native of Bologna, admired as a painter. His flowers, fruits, vases, carpets, &c. were painted in a very pleasing style. He died 1716, aged 75. Another painter of that name, was eminent for his landscapes and battle pieces.

MONTIGNI, *Stephen Mignol de*, a native of Paris, member of the academy of sciences, and eminent as a mechanic. The memoirs of the academy contain various ingenious communications from him on mechanics, on mathematics, &c. He introduced into France the manufacture of some stuffs from England, and he improved also the method of printing cottons, of making carpets, and of dying thread and stuffs. He died 6th May 1782, aged 68.

MONTJOSIEU, *Lewis de*, author of "Gallus Romæ Hospes," in 4to. a curious book, which treated of the sculpture and paintings of the ancients, reprinted with Vitruvius, at Amsterdam, 1649, was born at Rouergne, and was the attendant of the duke of Joyeuse, in his travels to Rome, 1583.

MONTLUC, *Blaise de*, a brave Frenchman, born 1500, in a village near Condour, of a noble family. He first served in the army in Italy, and gradually rose to the rank of marshal of France. He was at the battle of Pavia, 1525, where he was taken prisoner, and afterwards in the expedition to Naples, and he assisted in the brave defence of Marseilles against the attacks of Charles V. He next distinguished himself in Piedmont, and retook Boulogne from the English in 1547, and in 1551 raised the siege of Berne, which was attacked by the Spaniards. He was in 1554 entrusted by Henry II. of France, with the defence of Sienna in Tuscany, which had driven out the Imperial garrison, and implored the assistance of the French; and so determined was his opposition, that for eight months he withstood undaunted the judicious and well-directed attacks of Marignan, and surrendered at last on honorable terms, only after his troops had been obliged to feed upon the flesh of their cats and dogs. Tuscany, Piedmont, and Thion-

ville afterwards witnessed his valor; and during the religious wars which desolated Guienne, he maintained his usual character, and was rewarded with the place of king's lieutenant over the country, for the signal victory which he obtained at Ver in 1562, over the Calvinists. He was wounded in the cheeks at the siege of Rabastens, and so disfigured, that he always afterwards wore a mask to hide his deformity. His meritorious services were rewarded with the rank of marshal in 1574. He died three years after, aged 77, at his seat d'Estillac, in Agenois. He was author of a Memoir of his own Life, written when he was 75, and it was published at Bourdeaux, 1592, in fol. and has often been reprinted. Though brave in the field, and so successful, that he never was defeated, when at the head of the army, Montluc deserves censure for the cruelties which he exercised towards the protestants; and to his discredit it must be observed, that he regarded little his promises of quarter, or of safety, when they were made to persons who differed from him in religious opinions.

MONTMAUR, *Peter de*, Greek professor in the royal college of Paris, was born in the Limousin, and educated among the jesuits, whose society he left to become a druggist at Avignon. He afterwards practised as an advocate, and then turned poet, and became the companion of the great and the opulent, whom he pleased and amused with his wit and jocularity, while he shared the profusion of their tables, to which he was so partial. Though very satirical in his observations, he met with many enemies, who wielded his own weapons against him with vigor and effect. Of those who entertained themselves and the public at his expence, Menage was the keenest, and the most able satirist. Montmaur, who was a polite scholar in Greek and Latin, died 1648, aged 74. The satires written against him were published 1715, by Sallengre, under the title of the History of Montmaur.

MONTMORENCY, *Matthew de*, constable of France under Lewis the Younger, was of one of the most illustrious families of Europe. He married a natural daughter of Henry I. king of England, and for his second wife, the widow of Lewis VI. of France. He died 1160. His grandson of the same name, deserved the title of Great by his courage and prudence. He distinguished himself at the battle of Pont-a-Bouvines in 1214, and the following year he fought with such bravery against the Albigenes in Languedoc, that he was made constable of France, and general of the army. He behaved with equal valor at the sieges of Niort, Rochelle, &c. in 1224, and against the English; and when entrusted by Lewis VIII. on his death-bed, with the care of the minority of his infant son, the ninth Lewis, he discharged his new duties with all the fidelity and zeal of a good subject, and an honorable man, and protected Blanche the queen mother, against the machinations of some of the insurgent nobles. This brave man died 24th Nov. 1230. His great grandson of the same name, was in the service of Philip the Bold, and of Philip the Fair, and was engaged in the Flemish wars, and died 1304.

MONTMORENCY, *Charles de*, of the same family, was made marshal of France for his military services. He was at the battle of Cressly in 1346, and ably promoted the treaty of Bretigny, 1360. He died 11th Sept. 1381.

MONTMORENCY, *Anne de*, of the same family, displayed the valor of his ancestors at the battle of Marignan, and in 1521 bravely defended the town of Mezieres against the forces of Charles V. and obliged his general count Nassau, to raise the siege. He was made marshal of France, and accompanied Francis I. into Italy, where against his advice, the battle of Pavia was fought and lost, 1525. He shared the captivity of his master on that fatal day; but though rewarded for his services with the sword of constable of France, he was afterwards disgraced by the court. Restored to favor under Henry II. he took the Boulonnois 1550, and Metz, Toul, and Verdun, 1552; but the intrigues of Catherine de Medicis at last drove him from the court. Under Charles IX. he was recalled to head the armies, and after a reconciliation with the Guises, he defeated the Calvinists at Dreux in 1562; but though victorious, he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and the next year set at liberty. He afterwards retook Havre-de-Grace from the English, and he again defeated the Calvinists under Condé, at the battle of St. Denis, 10th Nov. 1567, but was himself slain, after performing prodigies of valor, and receiving eight dreadful wounds. When a cordelier exhorted the dying hero to prepare for his dissolution, he answered fiercely, "what, think you that after living nearly four score years in the field of honor, I know not how to terminate the short quarter of an hour which remains to me of life." He died, aged 74. His eldest son, *Francis*, was ambassador in England, and honored with the collar of the garter by queen Elizabeth. He died of an apoplexy, 1579, aged 49, highly respected. His other brother *Charles*, was general of Paris, and gained great reputation by his services under the reign of five kings of France. He died 1612, aged 75.

MONTMORENCY, *Henry de*, second son of Anne, distinguished himself at the battle of Dreux, where he took Condé prisoner, and also at the battle of St. Denis. He was made governor of Languedoc, and marshal of France; but when disgraced by the arts of Catherine de Medicis, he retired to Savoy, and made successful war against his country. He was reconciled to Henry IV. and obtained the sword of constable. He died 1st April, 1614. His son *Henry*, born 1595, was made admiral of France at the age of 18, and he supported the honors of his house by his valor and prudence. He defeated the Calvinists in Languedoc, and obtained another victory by sea near the Isle of Rhe, which submitted to his arms. He distinguished himself in 1628 against the Huguenots, and afterwards in Piedmont; but puffed up with his conquests, he determined to resist the power of Richelieu, and joining himself to Gaston, the discontented duke of Orleans, he took up arms against his sovereign in Languedoc, where he was governor. The marshals de la Force and Schomberg, were sent to reduce them to obedience, and at the battle of Castelnaudary, the rebels were defeated, and

and Montmorency taken prisoner. His former services pleaded loudly in his defence, and the voice of the people was raised for his preservation, but the court was inexorable, and Richelieu put the law into execution. He was beheaded at Toulouse, 30th Oct. 1632, aged 37. His sister *Charlotte Margaret*, who married the prince of Condé is famous for her beauty, which captivated the hoary Henry IV. and exposed him to the ridicule of his courtiers. To avoid the importunities of this aged but powerful lover, her husband removed her to Brussels, from which she returned to France after Henry's death. She died 2d Dec. 1650, aged 57, four years after the death of her husband. Her son was the great and illustrious Condé.

MONTPENSIER, *Anne Marie Louisa d'Orleans duchess de*, daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, was born 1627. She inherited boldness, intrigue, and impetuosity from her father, and during the civil wars of La Fronde, she not only embraced the party of the duke of Condé, but she made her adherents fire the cannon of the bastille on the troops of Lewis XIV. This rash step against the authority of her sovereign and relation, ruined her hopes, and after in vain aspiring to the hand of an independent prince, and among others of Charles II. of England, she in 1669, married the count de Lauzun. The king, however, who had permitted the union, threw difficulties in the way of the lovers; but after some sacrifices, and the cession of Dombes and of Eu, of which she was the sovereign, this disappointed woman was allowed to see her husband. Happiness, however, did not prove her portion. She was violent and jealous, and her husband ungrateful and faithless; and she at last retired from the dreams of conjugal felicity to obscurity, and the austerities of a convent. She died 1693, aged 66. Her memoirs were published at Amsterdam, 8 vols. 12mo. and are curious. She wrote two romances, and some books of devotion. She was best known by the name of Mademoiselle.

MONTPER, *Jesse*, a painter of the Flemish school, born about 1580. Though he affected a studied negligence in his characters, and was too profuse of yellow colors, his pieces are interesting, and appear to advance when viewed at a distance.

MONTPETIT, *Arnold Vincent*, a native of Macon. After studying at Dijon he left the profession of the law for painting and mechanics, and in 1759 he discovered the eludoric method of painting, in which water colors were covered with a coat of oil. Some of his horological machines were constructed with great ingenuity, and he not only attempted to improve the wheels of watches, but contributed to the increase of the powers of steam engines. He in 1779 presented a memoir to the academy of sciences, on iron bridges, and proposed to the king of France, the erection of one of which the single arch was to be of 400 feet span. This ingenious man died at Paris, 1800, aged 87.

MONTPEZAT, *Anthony de*, a Frenchman, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and rose to consequence by the attention which he paid to Francis I. in his captivity. The monarch intrusted him with affairs of importance, and at last raised him to the rank of marshal of France. He died 1544.

MONTROSE, *James, marquis of*, a celebrated hero

in the annals of Scotland, who by his genius, valor, and perseverance during the civil wars, reduced the kingdom to the king's obedience, but was compelled to abandon his conquest for want of proper support. After the death of Charles I. he served with honor in Germany, and on the landing of Charles II. in Scotland, he sallied forth from his retreat, and might, with a few followers, again have acquired the ascendancy, had he not been defeated by superior forces, and unfortunately betrayed into the hands of his enemies by the treachery of lord Ashton. This heroic chief was now exposed to every indignity of triumphant barbarism. The book which related his exploits was hung in derision around his neck; but he regarded it as an honor, and suffered with the same magnanimity which marked his life. He was hung on a gallows, 30 feet high, May 21st, 1650, at Edinburgh, and his quartered remains exposed over the city gates.

MONTUCIA, *Joseph de*, a native of Lyons, associate of the national institute, and member of the Berlin academy. He studied at Toulouse and Paris, and went as secretary and astronomer to Cayenne, with Turgot, and was appointed, on his return, first commissioner of buildings. Devoting himself to mathematical studies he had the good fortune to escape through the storms of the revolution, and the wants of his old age were relieved by a liberal pension from Bonaparte. He died at Versailles, 1800, aged 75. He wrote the History of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to. 1758; a valuable work translated into English — History of the Researches about the Quadrature of the Circle, 12mo. — Collection of pieces on Inoculation.

MOORE, *Philip*, rector of Kirkbridge, and minister of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, was the chaplain, friend, and companion of the pious bishop Wilson, whose funeral sermon he preached. He superintended the revision of the translation of the bible into Manks, and other theological works. He was in his character a most exemplary and amiable man, and he died 22d Jan. 1783, aged 78, universally regretted. He was buried in Kirk Braddon church, and his remains were attended by all the clergy of the island.

MOORE, *sir Jonas*, an able mathematician, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 1620. He was noticed and patronized by Charles I. and during the civil wars he taught mathematics. At the restoration, Charles II. made him surveyor general of the ordnance, and by his influence and interest with the monarch, he obtained the foundation of a mathematical school at Christ's hospital, and the appropriation of Flamstead house for an observatory. He wrote Arithmetic, in 2 books, &c. — Mathematical Compendium — General Treatise on Artillery, and a System of Mathematical Education, for the Hospital, published after his death, 1681, in 4to.

MOORE, *Robert*, an eminent penman, successor to Ayres, as writing master in St. Paul's church yard. He published the Writing Master's Assistant, and other similar works, and died about 1727.

MOORE, *Edward*, an English poet, author of Fables for the female sex — Gil Blas, a comedy — the Gamester, a tragedy, and other pieces, died 1757.

MOORE, *Francis*, an ingenious mechanic, whose inventions,

inventions in machinery have been of great service in the improvement of the manufactures of Great Britain. He died 1787.

MOORE, *John, M. D.* son of a Scotch clergyman, was born at Stirling, 1730, and educated at Glasgow, where he studied medicine. He went in 1747 with the English army in Flanders as surgeon's mate, and after the peace he came to London, to improve himself in medical knowledge. He afterwards passed to Paris, where the English ambassador, lord Albemarle, engaged him as surgeon to his household. He next settled at Glasgow, as partner with Dr. Gordon, but in 1773 he travelled abroad for five years, as tutor to the young duke of Hamilton and his brother. On his return he settled in London, and published in 1779, his *View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany*, 2 vols. 8vo. which was received with universal approbation, and encouraged him to publish, two years after, *Views of Society and Manners in Italy*. His *Medical Sketches*, in 8vo. 1785, possessed merit, but were said to give offence to the medical world, because they betrayed some of the secrets of the profession. In 1792 Dr. Moore accompanied lord Lauderdale to Paris, and was an eye witness to some of the atrocious scenes which so much disgraced the French revolution, of which he published an account in 2 vols. 8vo. 1795, with a map to show the situation of the armies of Prussia, and of those of France under Dumourier. Dr. Moore died in London, 1802, highly respected as a man of letters, and of general information. His two sons have distinguished themselves greatly in the service of their country, *Graham* in the navy, and *sir John* in the army. Besides the above works, Dr. Moore published *Zeluco*, a novel, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, and abounding with interesting scenes, but of which the principal character is so flagitious, as to raise in the reader, sentiments of terror, rather than attention or amusement. His *Edward*, intended as a contrast to *Zeluco*, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1796, but it does not excite equal interest. *Mordaunt* was published in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. and contains pleasing sketches of life, characters, and manners in various countries, and deserves to be read for its favorable views of virtue, and for the instruction which it imparts.

MOORE, *John, D. D.* archbishop of Canterbury, was son of a grazier at Gloucester. From the grammar school of that town he entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and from which he was recommended to the duke of Marlborough as tutor to his sons. In this employment Dr. Moore conducted himself with great propriety and zealous activity, and he was rewarded for his attentive services by a prebendal stall at Durham, and in 1771 was made dean of Canterbury, and in 1776 raised to the see of Bangor. On the death of Cornwallis, 1783, he was recommended to the king by bishops Lowth and Hurd, who declined the honor, as the most proper person to succeed on the archiepiscopal throne of Canterbury, and he did honor to the appointment, as his authority was never exerted to excite dissatisfaction in the minds either of the friends, or of the enemies of our venerable church establishment. He died 18th Jan. 1805, aged 74, at

Lambeth, and was buried in Lambeth church, with great funeral pomp. He never published but two sermons, preached on public occasions. He married Miss Eden, sister of lord Auckland, who survived him with four sons, two of whom are in the church.

MORABIN, *James*, author of a *Life of Cicero*, 2 vols. 4to. and of translations of some of that great orator's works, and of *Boethius de Consol.* died at Paris, 1762. He was secretary to the lieutenant-general of police at Paris.

MORALES, *Ambrose*, historiographer to Philip II. of Spain, and professor in the university of Alcalá, wrote a *Spanish Chronicle*, 2 vols. folio, and other works, and died 1590.

MORAND, *Sauveur Francis*, a native of Paris, who came in 1729 to England, to study surgery under the well known Chefelden. His reputation procured him the place of surgeon major to the French guards, and of director to the academy of surgeons, with the ribband of the order of St. Michael. He wrote a *Treatise on the Operation for the Stone* — a *Discourse on the Necessity of Learning in the Surgical Profession* — *Eloge on Marechal* — *Experiments on the Stone* — *Miscellanies*, 2 vols. 4to. He was made member of the Royal society, London, and of the academy of sciences at Paris, and died 1773, aged 76. His son *John Francis*, was physician to Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of some medical and chemical works, and died 1784, aged 58.

MORAND, an architect of Lyons of great ingenuity. The wooden bridge which he built over the Rhone, and which bears his name, is much admired for its neatness, elegance, and mechanical lightness. This amiable man perished among those who were cruelly devoted to the guillotine after the siege of Lyons, 1793.

MORANDE, *N. Thevenot de*, a French writer. After being for some time in the military profession, and then escaping from the prison of Armentieres, where his extravagance and dissipation had confined him, he came to England, and procured money by his libel on the French court, called *Le Gazetier Cuirassé*. His intended publication against *Mad. du Barry* was purchased for a handsome sum, and the *Courier de Londres* was then undertaken, and gained the public favor by the satirical reflections which it contained. At the revolution this unprincipled libeller returned to Paris, and was one of those who were massacred in Sept. 1792. He was concerned in some other periodical works.

MORANDI, *John Maria*, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter, and patronized by the imperial family, of whom he painted the portraits at Vienna. His historical pieces were also admired. He died 1715, aged 90.

MORANT, *Philip, M. A. and F. S. A.* was born at St. Saviour's, in the Isle of Jersey, 6th Oct. 1700, and educated at Abingdon school, and Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was chaplain to the English church, Amsterdam, and afterwards obtained some livings in Essex, the last of which was Aldham, 1745. He was in 1768, appointed to prepare for the press, a copy of the rolls of parliament, the completion of which was unfortunately prevented

by

by his death, 25th Nov. 1770, occasioned by a cold, caught on the river as he passed from the Temple to Vauxhall. This work was afterwards finished by Th. Atle, esq. who married his daughter. Morant wrote an History of Colchester, 1748, of which 200 copies only were printed — Beausobre's Introduction to the New Testament, translated — a Summary of the History of England — Geographia Antiqua & Nova, from Dufresnoy — the History of Essex — the Life of Edward the Confessor — 150 sermons — those lives in the Biographia Britannica, marked C. and other works.

MORATA, *Olympia Fulvia*, a learned Italian lady, born at Ferrara, 1526. Her father, who taught belles lettres in some of the universities of Italy, saw and improved her natural talents, and she made such progress that she was called to be the companion and instructress of the duchess of Ferrara, in polite literature, and she declaimed in Latin, and spoke Greek to the astonishment of her auditors. She soon after left the court, and married a young German physician, called Grunthler, whom she followed, 1548, to Schweinfurt, in Franconia. The siege and the burning of this town, soon after left her and her husband in great distress; they escaped with difficulty to Heidelberg, where Grunthler became professor of physic; but the hardships they had endured were too great for Morata's constitution. She sunk under them, and died 1555, and was soon after followed to the grave by her husband, and brother, who had come with her to Germany. She died a protestant. The greater part of her works perished at Schweinfurt; but some of her orations, dialogues, letters, and translations, appeared at Basil, 1562, 8vo.

MORDAUNT, *Charles*, earl of Peterborough, born 1658, succeeded his father John lord Mordaunt, 1675. He early distinguished himself in the naval service, especially in the African expedition under lord Plymouth, to the relief of Tangier, besieged by the Moors. He was afterwards in Holland, and attended William III. when he invaded England, and for his services he was created, in 1689, earl of Monmouth, sworn of the privy council, and made first commissioner of the treasury, which office, however, he retained only one year. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle as earl of Peterborough, and under queen Anne was appointed commander of the forces sent against Spain. In this expedition he acquired great renown. He took Barcelona with a handful of men, and not only gained possession of Catalonia, Valencia, Arragon, and other provinces, but with an inferior force, drove out of Spain the duke of Anjou and the French army. Though these extraordinary successes, which resemble romance rather than history, did not effectually establish Charles III. on the Spanish throne, yet Peterborough was deservedly honored abroad and at home. He was afterwards employed as ambassador to Sicily, and to negotiate with some Italian princes; and in 1714 he was made governor of Minorca, and under George I. general of all the marine forces of Great Britain. This great man died in his passage to Lisbon, 25th Oct. 1735, aged 77. To bravery and heroism he added a penetrating genius, and a mind highly polished, and well instructed in ancient and modern literature, as his "Familiar Epif-

tes," preserved among those of his friend Pope, fully evince.

MORE, *sir Thomas*, chancellor of England, was son of sir John More, one of the judges of the king's bench, and was born in London, 1480. From a free school in London he passed into the household of cardinal Morton, and in 1497 entered at Canterbury college, Oxford, now part of Christ-church. After two years' residence he was admitted at New Inn, London, and afterwards at Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law with great attention. When of age he was elected member of parliament, and distinguished himself in 1503 by an opposition to a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such eloquence, that the House refused the application. This conduct was so resented by the king, that young More was marked for persecution by the court, and his father was imprisoned in the tower till he paid a fine of 100l. The death of Henry freed him from further persecution, and he now became law reader at Furnival's inn, and upon being called to the bench, he was appointed, in 1508, judge of the sheriff's court in London, an honorable and lucrative office. Though much engaged in his profession, he devoted some time to literature, and wrote his Utopia in 1516. He also held a correspondence with other learned men, especially Erasmus, who came to England to visit him. These two illustrious scholars, it is said, met by accident at the lord mayor's table without knowing one another, and after some argument at dinner, Erasmus, feeling the power of his friend's wit, exclaimed, Aut tu Morus es aut nullus! to which More replied, Aut tu es Erasmus, aut diabolus! His celebrity for learning and abilities was now so firmly established, that he was introduced by Wolsey to Henry VIII. who made him master of requests, and soon after knighted him, and appointed him privy counsellor. In 1520 he was made treasurer of the exchequer, and gained so much of the king's attention and confidence, that he assisted him in his attack upon Luther in defence of the seven sacraments. He was in 1523 chosen Speaker of the house of commons, and supported his office with such dignity, that he prevailed on the House to reject an oppressive subsidy proposed by Wolsey. This offended the favorite, and was reported to the king; but the abilities of More were too respectable to be despised, and in 1527 he was sent as joint ambassador with other lords to France, and afterwards to Cambray, and in 1530, on Wolsey's disgrace, he was entrusted with the great seal. This elevation, it seems, was intended to gain him over to the opinion of the king, who wished to divorce his queen; but the diligence, fidelity, and integrity which he displayed in this new office, proved how well he deserved the royal confidence. Afraid, however, of the storm which hung over his head, because he resisted the king's iniquitous measures, he resigned his new dignity in 1533, and determined to live the rest of life in retirement at Chelsea. He found, nevertheless, the emissaries of the court intent to injure him, and after various fruitless accusations, he exposed himself to the royal displeasure by refusing, in 1534, to take the oath of supremacy. He was, upon this, arrested and sent a prisoner to the tower, but in this season of danger his friends stepped forward, and among them

Cranmer,

Cranmer, and by every argument of prudence, reason, and interest, they exhorted him to acknowledge the king's supremacy. So great, however, was his attachment to Rome, that he refused, though death was the consequence, and, therefore, rather than to abjure what he considered as the test of his faith, he suffered himself to be tried and condemned as a traitor. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and his head to be fixed on London bridge; but the ignominious punishment was changed by the king into beheading, and he suffered on Tower-hill, 5th July, 1535, showing, even in his last moments, resignation, and that innocent mirth and pleasantry which had in happier days adorned his conversation. Sir Thomas was twice married, but had children only by his first wife, three daughters and a son. The eldest daughter was a woman of great character, and well skilled in the learned languages. She married Mr. Roper, a gentleman of Kent, and wrote some things, which possessed merit. She died 1544, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, with her father's head, which she had procured after its exposure on London bridge, between her arms. The son, who was little better than an idiot, was imprisoned after his father's death, for refusing to take the oaths of supremacy; but afterwards liberated. He had five sons, and the son of the eldest of these proved a violent catholic, and at last took orders at Rome, and wrote the life of his great grandfather, dedicated to Henrietta, the first Charles's queen. Besides the *Utopia*, a kind of romance in which he gives an account of a country, said to be discovered by the companions of Americus, with an artful insertion of his own political opinions, Sir Thomas More wrote in part an History of Richard III. — some polemical works, and other things in Latin as well as in English. The English works were published by order of queen Mary, 1557, and the Latin at Basil and Louvain, 1563 and 1566. The *Utopia* was translated into English by Dr. Burnet.

MORE, *Henry*, an able divine, born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 12th Oct. 1614. As his parents were Calvinists, he was strictly educated in their principles, but, much against their wishes, he rejected those rigid tenets, and after being three years at Eton, he entered at Christ college, Cambridge, and assiduously applied himself to the study of Aristotle, and other more modern philosophers. These pursuits, however, yielded not the mental satisfaction which he expected, he left philosophy for platonic writers, and found in the "*Theologia Germanica*" of Taulerus, the instruction and information which formerly had proved so agreeable to the celebrated Luther. In 1639 he was made fellow of his college, and afterwards became tutor to some persons of distinction, and among them, to Sir John Finch, and his sister lady Conway, a woman whose powers of mind were of a singular cast, and at last brought her to quakerism. By means of these powerful friends he obtained, in 1675, a prebend at Gloucester, which he soon after resigned in favor of his friend Dr. Fowler, and satisfied with a small, but independent competence, he declined the offers of high preferment at home and in Ireland, which he might have obtained. After thus devoting himself to laborious study, and the writing of books,

he died 1st Sept. 1687, aged 73, and was buried in the chapel of his college. His *Mystery of Godliness* — *Mystery of Iniquity* — *Philosophical Collections*, and other works, were at one time in high reputation, and were collected and published together in 1679, in three large folio volumes.

MORE, *Alexander*, a protestant divine, born 1616, at Castres, Languedoc, where his father, a native of Scotland, was principal of the college. He studied at Geneva, and obtained there the Greek professorship, and three years after, the divinity chair in the room of Spanheim. As he was a very eloquent and popular preacher, and consequently envied by his associates at Geneva, he in 1649 became divinity professor at Middleburg, and afterwards removed to Amsterdam, and thence to Paris, where he was appointed minister of the reformed church. He died at Paris, Sept. 1670. Though great as a preacher, his private character has been severely censured, and he has been accused not only of irregularity in his morals, but of inconsistency in his faith. He published "*De Gratiâ*," & *Libero Arbitrio* — *De Scripturâ Sacrà* — a Reply to Milton's Second Defence of the People of England — Orations and poems in Latin, &c.

MORE, *Sir Francis*, an English lawyer, born at East Illey, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was at one time member of parliament, and died 1621. He wrote Cases collected and reported, 1633, fol. — Readings on 4 Jacob I. in the Middle Temple, 1676, folio.

MORE, *John*, a learned prelate, born at Harborough, Leicestershire, and educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he was fellow, and took his degree of D.D. 1681. He was patronized by the chancellor, Lord Nottingham, and was made bishop of Norwich, 1691, and translated to Ely, 1707. He died July 31st, 1714. His sermons were published by his chaplain, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and his valuable library purchased for 6000 guineas, by George II. and presented to the university of Cambridge.

MORE, *St. Antonio*, a painter, born at Utrecht, was the pupil of John Schorel, but imitated the works of Holbein with great success. He was in the service of Philip II. king of Spain, whose portrait he painted, and also those of John III. of Portugal, of Catherine of Austria, of Mary the Infanta, and of Mary queen of England. He was afterwards receiver of the revenues of West Flanders, and died at Antwerp, 1575, aged 56.

MORE, or MOORE, *James*, an English writer, educated at Worcester college, Oxford. He wrote the "*Rival Modes*," a comedy, condemned in the acting, but yet submitted to the public in 1727. He was the friend of the duke of Wharton, and joined him in writing a sarcastic periodical paper, called "*the Inquirer*." He quarrelled with Pope, and in consequence, was made one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*. He was a polite writer, the companion of the great, but imprudent in his conduct, and too fond of being called a man of wit. He died at Whiter, near Illeworth, 1734.

MORE, *Henry*, a native of Devonshire, pastor of a dissenting congregation at Liskeard, Cornwall, where he

he died 1802. His poems, which possess some merit, have appeared since his death, in a vol. 4to. with a short account of his life by Dr. Aikin.

MOREAU, *James*, a French physician, the friend and disciple of Guy Patin, was born at Chalons sur Saone, 1647. He wrote Consultations on Rheumatism — a Treatise on the Knowledge of Continual Fevers — a Dissertation on the Dropsy, &c. and excited the envy of other practitioners by the boldness of his writings. He died 1729.

MOREAU, *Jacob Nicholas*, historiographer of France, librarian to the queen, censor royal, and counsellor of the court of aids, was born at St. Florentine. He wrote *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Carouacés*, 12mo. — *Memoires pour servir à l'Histoire de notre Temps*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Observateur Hollandois — Principes de Morale, de Politique, & de Droit Public*, ou *Discours sur l'Histoire de France*, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. This able writer suffered on the scaffold, 27th March, 1794, aged 77.

MOREELSE, *Paul*, a painter, pupil to Michael Mirevelt, was born at Utrecht, 1575, and died 1638. Some of his wood-cuts in chiaro oscuro, are much admired.

MOREL, the name of some learned and ingenious printers in France. *William* was professor of Greek, and director of the king's printing house, Paris, and died 1674. *Frederick* was also professor of Greek and Latin, and king's printer, and died 1583. His son *Frederick* was also a printer, and the authors he printed prove him to have been a very learned man. He died 1630, aged 78. His descendants followed his steps, as distinguished in literature, and as elegant printers.

MOREL, *Andrew*, an eminent antiquary, born at Bern, in Switzerland. He was a diligent and curious collector of medals, and in 1683 published at Paris, in 8vo. his "Specimen Univerſæ Rei Nummarie Antiquæ," in which he promised to give an account of 20,000 medals exactly designed. He was placed in the cabinet of antiques at Paris by Lewis XIV. but in consequence of some imprudent speech, he was sent to the bastille by the minister Louvois, and after three years' confinement, was with difficulty liberated. He afterwards went to Arnstadt, in Germany, where he was employed as antiquary at the court of Schwartzburg. He died there, of an apoplexy, 10th April, 1703. His "Thesaurus Morellianus," &c. in which he gave an account of 3539 medals, was part of his great work, and was published 1734, by Havercamp, 2 vols. folio.

MORELL, *Thomas, D. D.* an able divine, known as the editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary, and of Hederic's Lexicon. He wrote also Annotations on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and assisted Hogarth in the completing of his Analysis of Beauty, and selected the passages of scripture for Handel's oratorios. He died 1784, aged 83.

MORELY, *lord*, son of sir Thomas Parker, of Haltingbury, Essex, was a great favorite with Henry VIII. by whom he was raised to the peerage. He signed, with other peers, the letter to the pope, in favor of the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, and this more firmly

secured the kindness of his master. He spent the last part of his life in retirement, and was author of some Latin poems. He died 1547.

MORERI, *Lewis, D. D.* the learned author of the great historical dictionary, was born at Bargemont, in Provence, 1643. He studied at Draguignan, under the jesuits, and at Lyons, and after publishing some inferior things, undertook his great work, the first edition of which appeared at Lyons, 1674. This valuable book soon spread his reputation, and gained him friends; he was patronized by the bishop of Apt, and by De Pomponne, secretary of state, and might have obtained distinguished preferment, had his health permitted it. His great application, however, ruined his constitution, and he died July 10th, 1680, at the early age of 37. The second edition of his dictionary appeared soon after his death, 1681, 2 vols. and few alterations took place in the third, fourth, and fifth. The sixth was improved by Le Clerc, and the book received no alterations till the eleventh, which was corrected by Bayle. The 13th, in 5 vols. folio, was improved by Du Pin. The best editions are those of 1749 and 1759, enlarged to 10 vols. folio.

MORES, *Edward Rowe*, an able antiquary, born 13th Jan. 1730, at Tunstall, in Kent, where his father was rector. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and Queen's college, Oxford, where in 1748, he published an ancient fragment, called "Nomina & Insignia Gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo Primo Rege Militantium," and also a new 8vo. edition of Dionysius' treatise, *De Claris Rhetoribus*. In 1752 he was elected fellow of the antiquarian society, and about this time spent much labor in making collections relative to the antiquities of Oxford, and especially of his own college, and All-Souls, and also Godstow nunnery. Though he was whimsical in his religious notions, and affected to follow the tenets of Erasmus, it is certain that he took deacon's orders; but it was said, that it was with the intention of escaping civil offices. He was equally singular in the education of his daughter, to whom he early talked, principally in Latin. He was the original promoter of the equitable society for assurance on lives and survivorship, of which he was nominated perpetual director, with an annuity of 100l. In the latter part of life he lost the industry and steadiness of his younger years, and sunk into indolence and dissipation, which at last occasioned a mortification, of which he died at his house at Low Layton, 28th Nov. 1778, in his 49th year. The History of the Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent, with plates, was the only work which he left completed for the press. He published a Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Foundries, of which only 80 copies were printed.

MORETT, an ingenious artist, goldsmith to Henry VIII. He executed many curious works from the designs of Holbein.

MORGAGNI, *John Baptist*, an eminent anatomist, born at Forli, in Italy, 1682. He studied at Bologna, where his abilities were displayed with such success, that he was early placed in the medical chair. He was afterwards appointed by the senate of Venice, to a professorship at Padua, and was enrolled by the royal societies of London and Paris among their members. He died

died 1771, much respected. He published *Adversaria Anatomica — Nova Institutionum Medicarum Idea — De Sedibus & Causis Morborum per Anatomiam Indigatis — Epistolæ Anatomicae*, &c. His works were published together 1765, in 5 volumes.

MORGAN, *William*, a native of Wales, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He was afterwards vicar of Welsh-pool, and in 1595, raised to the see of Landaff, and in 1601 translated to St. Asaph, where he died 1604. He was a learned prelate, and zealously employed in completing the translation of the bible into Welsh, which appeared in 1588.

MORGAN MWYNIAWR, or the Courteous, a Welsh prince, who died 1001, aged 129. He was the friend of Edgar, king of England, and though an able warrior, was strongly attached to peace.

MORGAN, prince of Powys, son of Cadwgan, atoned for the violent conduct of his youth by going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He died on his return at Cyprus, 1126.

MORGAN, *George Cadogan*, a native of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, educated under his uncle Dr. Price. He became teacher of a dissenting congregation at Norwich, and died 1798. He wrote *Lectures on Electricity — Observations on the Light of Bodies in a State of Combustion*, &c.

MORGUES, *Matthew de*, fleur de St. Germain, preacher to Lewis XIII. and almoner to Mary de Medicis, was born at Vellai, in Languedoc, 1582. He entered among the jesuits, but soon relinquished their society, and acquired universal reputation by his preaching. Upon the disgrace of Mary de Medicis he made his escape, as he had drawn upon himself the resentment of cardinal Richelieu, by the severity of his reflections upon his conduct and ministry. After the cardinal's death he returned to Paris, where he died 1670, aged 88. He wrote an "History of Lewis the Just," besides a vindication of the queen-mother against the malevolent insinuations of Richelieu.

MORHOFF, *Daniel George*, a learned German, born at Wismar, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, 6th Feb. 1639. He studied at Stettin and Rostock, and visited Holland and Oxford, and in 1665 was invited by the duke of Holstein to become professor of poetry, eloquence and history, and librarian in the university of Kiel. He married in 1671, and it is supposed, that the death of his wife, in 1687, hastened his own dissolution. He died 1691. His principal works are *Polyhistor*, five de Notitiâ Auctorum & Rerum, 2 vols. 4to. — *Dissertationes*, 4to. — *Orationes* — besides *Principes Medicus*, 4to. in which he spoke of the pretensions of the kings of England and France, to cure the king's evil — and a translation of his learned friend Boyle's philosophical works into Latin.

MORICE, *fr William*, a learned Englishman, raised through the influence of his friend and kinsman, general Monk, to the office of secretary of state, for which he was not fully qualified, as unacquainted with foreign affairs. He held it, however, for seven years, and without reproach, and resigned in 1668. He died Dec. 12th, 1676. He wrote the "Common Right of the Lord's Supper asserted," printed 1651, 4to. and 1660, folio.

MORILLO, *Bartholomew*, a Spanish painter, born at Seville, 1613. He studied in Italy, and his compositions were so much admired, that he was compared to Paul Veronese. After his return to Spain, Charles V. wished to make him his first painter, which honor, through modesty, he declined. He died 1685.

MORIN, *John Baptist*, a French physician, born at Villefranche, in Beaujolais, 1583. He studied philosophy at Aix, and physic at Avignon, where he took his doctor's degree, and then came to Paris. He began in 1617, to apply himself to astrology, and lived in the retinue of several dignitaries, where the accidental fulfilment of some of his prophecies gave him great celebrity. In 1630 he was chosen professor royal of mathematics, and so well established was his astrological reputation, that he was consulted by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin, and liberally rewarded for his calculation of the influence of the stars. He was also consulted in the affairs of Lewis XIII. and as in examining the monarch's horoscope, he had the good luck to foretell that his approaching illness would be severe, but not fatal, he was very royally rewarded. He died at Paris, 6th Nov. 1656. He wrote various books, the best known of which are his treatise against the Præadamites, and his *Astrologia Gallica*, the labor of 30 years, printed at the Hague, 1661, in folio, and dedicated to Jesus Christ, and to Louisa Maria, queen of Portugal, at whose expence it was printed, as the author had foretold, she was to be a sovereign princess.

MORIN, *John*, a learned Frenchman, born at Blois, 1591. He studied at Rochelle and Leyden, and afterwards settled at Paris, where by the conversation of cardinal du Perron, he was converted from the protestant to the catholic faith. He then was admitted into the congregation of the oratory, and distinguished himself by his writings. He resided for nine years at Rome, where he was much courted by the pope and cardinals, and then was recalled by Richelieu to France. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 1659. His works are very numerous, but the best known are, *Exercitationes on the Samaritan Pentateuch* — an edition of the Septuagint — an *History of the Deliverance of the Church by Constantine*, &c.

MORIN, *Simon*, a fanatic, born at Richemont, near Aumale. He published in 1647, a foolish book, called "Pensées de Morin dédiées au Roi," in which he conceived himself to be Jesus Christ, the second Messiah. This book, which drew around him many followers, proved at last his ruin; he was imprisoned, but afterwards liberated as a visionary, till one of his disciples, Desmarets, from envy and malice, called him the son of God risen again, and thus revived a fanatical sect, which the arm of the law immediately repressed. The unhappy Morin was condemned to be burnt alive, which sentence he suffered with great resolution, 14th March 1663, and his accomplices were whipped and branded, and sent to the galleys for life.

MORIN, *Stephen*, a protestant divine, born at Caen, 1st Jan. 1625. He studied at Caen, and afterwards at Sedan, under du Moulin, and Rivet, and after acquiring a very extensive knowledge of classical and oriental literature, he returned to his native place, and married.

married. In 1664 he was made minister of Caen, and at the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, he retired to Holland, and fixed first at Leyden, and then at Amsterdam, where he became professor of oriental languages. He died May 5th 1700. His Latin Dissertations on various subjects of Criticism and Antiquity, were highly esteemed, the best edition of which is that of Dordt, 1760, 8vo.

MORIN, *Henry*, son of Stephen, was author of several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, of which he was member. He left the protestant for the Roman catholic religion, and died at Caen, 1728, aged 73.

MORIN, *Peter*, a learned critic, born at Paris 1531. He was for some years in the printing office of Paul Manutius, at Venice, and was afterwards employed by Gregory XIII. and Sixtus V. to superintend the editions of the Septuagint, and of the Vulgate. He wrote a Collection of General Councils, and several learned works besides. He died at Rome 1608.

MORIN, *Lewis*, a French physician, born at Mons 1635. He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and made himself known by his accurate index to the works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin. He died 1715.

MORIN, *John*, professor of philosophy at Chartres, and author of "Mechanisme Universel," and of a "treatise on Eternity," was born at Meung, near Orleans, 1705, and died 1764.

MORNIERE, *Adrian Claude le Fort de la*, author of "Choix des Poësies Morales" — "Bibliothèque Poétique — Passetems Poétiques, Historiques," &c. — and some comedies, was born at Paris 1696, and died 1768.

MORISON, *Robert*, a physician, born at Aberdeen, 1620. He studied in his native university, and took his master's degree; but the civil wars disturbed his pursuits, and after he had distinguished himself for his loyalty and bravery, especially in a battle on Aberdeen bridge, between the people of the town and the republican forces, where he was wounded in the head, he retired to France, in expectation of better times. At Paris he applied himself to botany and anatomy, and took his degree of M. D. at Angers, 1648, and obtained, two years after, the care of the royal gardens at Blois. At the restoration he followed Charles II. to England, and was made physician to the royal family, professor royal of botany, and afterwards was elected botanical professor at Oxford. He was unfortunately bruised by the pole of a coach, as he crossed the street near Charing-cross, and died the day after, 1683, aged 63. He published 1669, *Præ-ludium Botanicum*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio*, folio — *Historia Plantarum*, folio, a valuable work, which he left incomplete. It was finished by Jacob Bobart.

MORISOT, *Claude Bartholomeu*, a French writer, born at Dijon, 1592. He was author of *Peruviana*, or the Secret History of Cardinal Richelieu, Mary of Medicis, and the Duke of Orleans, 4to. 1645 — *Orbis Maritimus*, &c. and died 1661.

MORLAND, *Samuel*, an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was under-secretary to Thurloe, and

his abilities were employed by Cromwell in embassies to Geneva, Savoy, and other states. In 1660 he waited on Charles II. at Breda, and so recommended himself by his extensive knowledge and faithful services, that he was created a baronet. He published *Urim of Conscience*, 8vo. 1695. The time of his death is not mentioned. His son was master of mechanics to Charles II. and invented the drum-head capstan, for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking trumpet, a fire engine, an arithmetical instrument, &c.

MORLAND, *George*, an eminent painter, born in London. His father was an able artist, and the son, being early employed in making drawings, acquired great ease and expedition. These essential advantages were aided by strong powers of genius; but the celebrity which these promising talents might have ensured, was prevented by vicious habits, and an unconquerable propensity for low and dissipated society. In proportion as his abilities expanded, and his pieces commanded the public esteem, his foibles increased, and his wants became more urgent. While the employment of his pencil in hours of sobriety and retirement, might have procured independence and general esteem, the efforts of his genius were never or seldom called forth but to extricate him from the grasp of persecuting creditors, the riotous company of a spunging house, or the horrors of a prison. Thus ever poor, and ever exposed to the filthy temptations of an ale-house, or an intemperate party, he produced no historical piece, truly sublime for grandeur of conception, or vastness of execution. The scenes of rural and domestic life, indeed, received from his hand the most finished and captivating charms; and his farms, horses, rural views, shepherds, fishermen, smugglers on the sea coast, dogs, pigs, &c. were delineated with the most striking and the happiest effect. This singular genius, whose pieces were generally the effect of accident, and fell into the hands of those who induced him to work with the selfish view of profiting by his extravagance, died in a spunging house, 1804, aged 40, leaving a wife, who survived him but two days. His life has been written, and a curious account of all his pieces given by Mr. Hassell, 1806.

MORLEY, *George*, a learned bishop, born in Cheap-side, London, 1597. He was educated at Westminster school, and made student of Christ-church, 1615. He was afterwards chaplain in lord Carnarvon's family, and to Charles I. who gave him a canonry of Christ-church, 1641. Though chosen one of the assembly of divines, he adhered firmly to the interests of his master, and assisted him at the treaty of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. After being imprisoned for some little time for loyalty, he left England, 1649, and officiated as minister to his fugitive countrymen at the Hague, Antwerp, and Breda. At the restoration, his zeal in the royal cause was not forgotten; he was restored to his canonry, 1660; made dean of Christ-church, and nominated to the see of Worcester the same year, and in 1662 translated to Winchester. In this bishopric he showed himself a most munificent prelate; he spent 8000l. on the repairs of Farnham castle; purchased with 4000l. Chelsea, for the residence of his successors, and among other bene-

factions, left five scholarships of 10*l.* per annum, to the natives of Jersey and Guernsey. By temperance he reached a good old age, and died in October 1684. He wrote some religious tracts, in 1 vol. 4to. besides sermons, and various other treatises.

MORLIERE, *James Augustus de la*, a native of Grenoble, who acquired some celebrity by his romances, the best of which is his *Angola*, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also *Mirza-Nadir*, 4 vols. 12mo. — some comedies, and other things, which obtained a temporary fame. He died at Paris 1785.

MORLIN, *Joachim*, a Lutheran divine, born 1514. He was engaged in the various theological disputes of the times, and was made bishop of Sambia by Sigismund, king of Poland, where he died. He was author of several religious tracts, &c.

MORNAC, *Anthony*, an eminent French advocate. He wrote 4 folio volumes on law subjects, and also an 8vo. volume of excellent poetry, called *Ferix Forenses*. He died much respected, 1619.

MORNAY, *Philip de*, lord of Pleffis Marly, an illustrious nobleman, born at Buhi in Vexin, 1549. He was carefully educated by his mother in the protestant faith, and afterwards served in the army during the civil commotions of the times, but soon quitted the military life for literary pursuits. He passed to Geneva, and through Switzerland went to Heidelberg in Germany, where he applied himself to the civil law. He afterwards visited the most remarkable places of Italy, Germany, and Flanders, and also came to England, where Elizabeth received him with cordiality and interest. In 1576 he went to the court of the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, by whom he was kindly treated, and made counsellor of state. He greatly distinguished himself by his abilities and negotiations in the king's service; but when he saw him inclined to become a convert to the catholic tenets, he gradually withdrew from the court to devote himself to literature. He had been made governor of Saumur by his master, but he was deprived of the office by Lewis XIII. in 1621, and died at his seat of la Forest, near Poictou, 1623. Du Pleffis was an extraordinary character; though the heir of rank, dignity, and opulence, he cultivated literature with taste and success; and in an age when religious opinions were guided by interest, and altered by political connections, he remained a protestant, firm and unshaken in his principles, virtuous in his conduct, and respected even by his enemies. His publications are numerous and valuable. The best known are a treatise on the Church, 1578 — upon the Truth of the Christian Religion, begun 1579 — upon the Eucharist, 1598, a celebrated treatise, which procured an interview between him and cardinal du Perron, and which obtained for him among the protestants, the title of protestant pope — the *Mystery of Iniquity*, or the History of the Papacy, 1607 — an *Exhortation to the Jews concerning the Messiah*, &c.

MOROSONS, *Francis*, a native of Venice, who distinguished himself by his valor against the Turks, at the siege of Candia. He long maintained himself against an invading army of 120,000 men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by

promises from the enemy, and offered the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, he continued firm to his country; and when the place surrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His countrymen afterwards, though for a moment displeased, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated in a dreadful naval battle near the Dardanelles. He was in 1688 elected doge of his country, and died six years after, aged 76.

MORRIS, *Lewis*, a native of Anglesea, engaged in the service of the admiralty in 1737, to survey the coast of Wales. He published in 1748 an account of his observations, and died at Pembryn, Cardiganshire, 1765, aged 63. He possessed some abilities as a poet, and several of his pieces in Welsh have appeared. Above 80 MS. volumes of antiquities, &c. collected by him, are preserved in the Welsh charity school, London.

MORRIS, *Richard*, brother to the preceding, was clerk in the navy pay-office, and was eminent as a critic, and as a poet, and was engaged in the publication of two editions of the Welsh bible. He died 1779. His brother *William*, was known as a curious collector of Welsh MSS. He died 1764, comptroller of the customs at Holyhead.

MORTIMER, *John Hamilton*, an English painter, born 1739, at East Bourne, Suffex, and descended from Mortimer, earl of March. He learnt his art under his uncle, but afterwards improved himself under Hudson, and sir Joshua Reynolds, and greatly corrected his taste by studying attentively the graces and sublime beauties of the duke of Richmond's gallery. He honorably obtained the prize of the society for the encouragement of arts, by his picture of Paul preaching to the Britons, a valuable piece, preserved in Chipping-Wycombe church, Bucks. He was in 1779, without his solicitation, created royal academician by the king, but unfortunately died before he could enjoy the honor, after an illness of 12 days, at his house Norfolk-street, 4th Feb. 1779. His *Magna Charta*, battle of Agincourt, &c. are eminent proofs of his great genius; but it is remarkable that while his feelings and taste seemed to lead him to the delineation of savage scenes, and all the horrid tortures of inquisitorial fury, and suffering martyrdom, he possessed the most benevolent heart, susceptible of tender impressions, and easily moved by the cries of distress.

MORTON, *Thomas*, an English bishop, born at York, 1564, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow 1592. He was in the service of lords Huntingdon and Sheffield, and in 1603 went as chaplain to lord Eure, ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and the king of Denmark. In 1606 he was made chaplain to king James, the next year dean of Gloucester, and 1609 dean of Winchester. In 1615 he was made bishop of Chester, 1618 translated to Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1632 to Durham. During the civil wars, though esteemed for benevolence, piety, and moderation, he was exposed to much trouble from the parliament, and the republican forces, and after suffering imprisonment

fonment and perfecution, he at laft was permitted to retire to the houfe of his friend fir Henry Peyton, in Northamptonfhire, where he died 22d Sept. 1659, aged 95. He was the author of fome practical books of divinity.

MORTON, *James, earl of*, was born at Dalkeith, 1530, and educated under Buchanan who was profeffor of philofophy at Paris. He returned to Scotland, 1554, and ably promoted the reformation, but the murder of Darnely, in which he was called an accomplice, obliged him to fly into England. On his return he was made chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574, fucceeded Mar as regent, an office which he refigned 1579. His enemies prevailed at laft againft him, and in 1681 he was condemned for high treafon, and loft his head, by a machine called maiden, faid to refemble the modern French guillotine, which it is reported he had brought from Halifax, Yorkfhire, for the execution of fome of his opponents.

MORTON, *William*, a barrifter, who diftinguifhed himfelf during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel of horfe. He was after the reftoration made king's ferjeant, and in 1665, appointed juftice of the king's bench.

MORTON, *John*, a native of Dorchefter, who rofe by his abilities, his knowledge of law, and the favor of Henry VI. to places of dignity and confequence. He was privy counfellor to the king and his fucceffor, and from the fee of Ely he was tranflated to Canterbury, and was alfo raifed by Henry VII. to the office of lord chancellor, and by the pope to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1500.

MOSCHOPULUS, *Emanuel*, a native of Crete, in the 14th century, known as the author of a treatife on Grammar, firft printed in 4to. 1545. His nephew of the fame name was an able mathematician and antiquary, and compofed a Greek Lexicon, published 1545.

MOSCHUS and BION, two Greek poets, who both flourifhed in the reign of Philadelphus. Their works are generally printed together, and though fhort, abound with great beauties.

MOSES, the great legiflator of the jews, was born in Egypt 1571 B. C. and providentially faved by the daughter of Pharaoh, when expofed on the waters of the Nile. He was commiffioned by God at the burning bufh to deliver the people of Ifrael from their Egyptian bondage, and after he had performed miracles, and marched through the Red fea, he promulgated his laws during the refidence of his countrymen in the wildernefs. He was not permitted to enter the land of Canaan, but died at the age of 120.

MOSES, *Mendelfon*, *Vid.* MENDELSON.

MOSES, *Miconi*, a Spanifh rabbi of the 14th century. His "Great Book of Precepts," explanatory of the Jewifh law, was published at Venice, folio.

MOSHEIM, *John Laurence*, an able German divine, born 1695 of a noble family at Lubeck. He diftinguifhed himfelf in the German univerfities, and was invited to honorable fituations by the king of Denmark and other princes. He became divinity profeffor at Helmftadt, and was afterwards appointed chancellor of the univerfity of Gottingen, where he died,

univerfally lamented 1755. This very learned man wrote *Differtationes Sacrae*, 4to. — *Sermons* — *Cudworth's Intellectual Syftem of the Univerfe*, tranflated into Latin, with notes, but the beft known and moft ufeul of his works is an *Ecclefiaftical Hiftory*, written in Latin, and tranflated into Englifh by Dr. Mac-laine.

Moss, *Robert*, an Englifh divine, born at Gillingham, Norfolk, 1666. He was brought up at Norwich fchool, and Benet college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was a popular preacher, and much followed in London, and became chaplain to king William and his two fucceffors. He was made 1712, dean of Ely, and held other ecclefiaftical preferments. In the latter part of life he was much afflicted with the gout, and died 26th March, 1729. His fermons have been published in 8 vols. 8vo. He wrote alfo fome poetry, and fmall trafts. His nephew was raifed to the fee of Bath and Wells.

MOTHE LE VAYER, *Francis de la*, counfellor of ftate, and preceptor to the duke of Anjou, only brother to Lewis XIV. was born 1588, at Paris. He diftinguifhed himfelf early by his learning, and in 1639, was admitted member of the French academy. He enjoyed the friendship and patronage of Richelieu, and Mazarine, and was appointed to places of honor and diftinction. Though very regular, and exemplary in his conduct, it has been obferved that he was occasionally licentious in his writings. The death of an only fon at the age of 35 afflicted him very feverely, but he, however, foon after, though 75 years old, took a fecond wife. He died 1672. His works collected by his fon, and dedicated to Mazarine, appeared in 1663. The beft edition is that of 1669, in 15 vols. 12mo. No French writer, more than he, fays Bayle, approaches nearer to Plutarch. Beautiful thoughts, and folid arguments are every where interwoven in his writings.

MOTHE LE VAYER, de Boutigni, of the fame family as the preceding, was mafter of requests, and wrote a difertation on the Authority of Kings — a tragedy — and *Therfis and Zelié*, a popular romance. He died 1585.

MOTHERBY, *George*, an Englifh phyfician, beft known by his popular work, the *Medical Dictionary*, fol. He died 1793, aged 62.

MOTTE, *Anthony Houdart de la*, an ingenious Frenchman, member of the French academy, was born at Paris 17th Jan. 1672. He ftudied the law, but quitted it for poetry and literature, and at the age of 20 he produced "les Originaux," a comedy, ill received by the public, which fo difgufted him with the world, that he retired to the abbey of la Trappe with the intention to live in retirement and devotion. Other ideas, however, foon prevailed, and his other productions met with a more favorable treatment from the public. He had many friends, but his literary enemies were more numerous than his admirers, and if he had not acquired celebrity by his writings he would have obtained it from the attacks of Racine, Boileau, Rouffeau, and others. His "Discours fur Homere" is a mafterly performance, but it was attacked by Madame Dacier, and with great fpirit, but with moderation defended.

defended by the author in his "Reflexions sur la Critique." He became blind in his old age, and died 26th Dec. 1731, universally regretted. His works consisting of epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, lyrics, &c. besides critical and academical discourses, and other prose compositions, were edited in 11 large vols. 8vo. 1754. He was, says Voltaire, of a solid and comprehensive rather than of a sublime genius. His prose possessed delicacy and method, but his poetry often is destitute of fire and elegance.

MOTTEUX, *Peter Anthony*, a French writer, born at Rouen in Normandy, 1660. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, where he became a respectable merchant, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the language that he wrote in it various things, among them a translation of Don Quixote, poems, and dramatic pieces. He was found dead in a disorderly house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, on his birth day, 19th Feb. 1717-8, and was supposed to have been murdered.

MOTTEVILLE, *Frances Bertrand, dame de*, a French lady, born in Normandy, 1615. She was patronized by Anne of Austria, and though for a while banished from court by the jealousy of Richelieu, she was afterwards restored to favor, and wrote the "Memoirs" of her mistress, in 5 vols. 12mo. which have frequently been reprinted. She died at Paris, 1689.

MOTTLEY, *John*, an English gentleman, whose father followed the fortunes of James II. was born in England 1692. He was early disappointed of some places under government, which though solemnly promised to him, were bestowed, through greater interest and favor, on others; and in the midst of his wants, he applied to his pen for support. He wrote five dramatic pieces, which were received with some applause, and also the Life of the Czar Peter. He died 30th Oct. 1750.

MOUCHERON, *Isaac*, a painter, born at Amsterdam, where he died 1744, aged 74. His landscapes, especially those of Italy, were much admired.

MOUFET, *Thomas*, a medical writer, the first who introduced chemical medicines in England. He studied for some time at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree abroad, and settled at Ipswich. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in the retinue of the Pembroke family. He died about 1600. He is known for his "Theatrum Infectorum," folio, 1634, a work praised by Ray, though censured by Lister.

MOUHY, *Charles de Fieux*, a native of Metz, member of the academy of Dijon. He wrote several romances of no great merit, but to excite the public attention he gave to his works the title of some celebrated composition, as *la Payllanne Parvenue*, 4 vols. 12mo. after *Miravaux's Payfan Parvenu* — *Mille et une faveurs*, 8 vols. 12mo. after *Mille & une Nuits*, &c. He wrote besides, *Memoires d'une Fille de Qualité*, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Tablettes Dramatiques*, &c. and died at Paris, 29th Feb. 1784, aged 82.

MOULIN, *Charles du*, *Vid. MOLINÆUS.*

MOULIN, *Peter du*, a protestant divine, *Vid. MOLINÆUS.*

MOULIN, *Peter du*, son of the preceding, was chap-

lain to Charles II. and prebendary of Canterbury. He died 1684, aged 84. He was author of "the Peace of the Soul," 12mo. — *Clamor Regii Sanguinis*, ascribed by Milton to Alexander More — a Defence of the Protestant Religion.

MOULIN, *Lewis*, brother to the preceding, wrote *Parænesis ad Edificatores Imperii*, dedicated to Cromwell — *Patronus Bonæ Fidei*, against the church of England. He was a violent independent, and died 1680, aged 77.

MOULIN, *Gabriel*, a catholic minister of Maneval in the diocese of Lisieux. He wrote the History of Normandy, under the Dukes, 1631, folio — History of the Norman Conquests in Naples and Sicily, 1658, folio.

MOUNTFORT, *William*, a native of Staffordshire, known as an actor, and as a dramatic writer. He possessed great comic powers, and once displayed them with effect before lord Jefferies, and the court of London aldermen, by mimicking the gestures, manners, and delivery of the great lawyers of the times. Cibber speaks with great approbation of his successful exertions in comedy, as well as in tragedy, which had not even yet attained their highest excellence at his death. He was basely murdered by captain Hill, and lord Mohun, in Norfolk-street in the Strand, in the winter of 1692. Hill immediately escaped, and Mohun, when tried by his peers, was acquitted, as the evidence against him was not sufficiently strong and connected. Mountfort was author of six dramatic pieces.

MOURET, *John Joseph*, a musician, composer of some very elegant works, was born at Avignon 1682, and died 1738, at Charenton, near Paris.

MOURGUES, *Michael*, a French jesuit, author of a treatise on French Poetry, and on Geometry — and a collection of French bon-mots. He died 1713.

MOURGUES, *Matthew de*, an ex-jesuit, who wrote in favor of Richelieu, but afterwards deserted him to support the cause of the queen-mother. He died in the hospital of incurables at Paris 1670. His works are chiefly controversial.

MOUVANS, *Poul Richard*, a protestant officer, surnamed the Brave. He distinguished himself much in the civil wars of France, and was slain in battle, 1568.

MOXON, *Joseph*, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, who became hydrographer to the second Charles, and died about 1700, aged 73. He wrote several books on navigation, mathematics, astronomy, Mechanic Exercises, or the Doctrine of Handy-work, &c. and for some years taught mathematics in Warwick-lane, London, where he constructed globes, maps, &c.

MOYLE, *Walter*, an ingenious writer, born in Cornwall 1672. He was for some time at Oxford, and then entered at the Temple, where he studied the law, and acquired a strong bias in favor of the protestant succession. He was for some time in parliament, where he conducted himself in a very honorable and independent manner, and ably supported the bill for the encouragement of seamen. Retirement, however, was more congenial to him than the bustle of political life, and therefore he removed to his seat at Bake in Cornwall.

Cornwall, and devoted himself assiduously to literary pursuits. He died 9th June 1721, aged 49, and in 1726 his works appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. edited by Th. Serjeant, esq. and dedicated to his brother Joseph Moyle. A third volume was added 1727, by his friend Mr. Hammond. These volumes contain chiefly political pamphlets — Dissertations on some of the works of Xenophon and Lucian — besides Remarks on Prideaux's Connection — letters — and a treatise on the Miracles of the Thundering Legion, &c.

MOYSE, *Henry*, page to James I. and one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, was born at Lanerk in Scotland, 1573. He accompanied his master to England, and as he was so near the royal person, he wrote a diary of what he saw and knew, which was published 1753. He lived in retirement the latter part of life, and died at Edinburgh 1630.

MOZART, *Wolfgang*, a German musician, born at Salzburg, where his father, also an eminent musician, was master of the chapel. He possessed such strong natural powers, that when a child he played before the emperor, and he, in approbation of his great merits, called him the Little Sorcerer. He was in 1763 in London with his father and sister, and after being heard with equal approbation by the king and the English nobility, he returned home three years after, and in 1769 went to Italy, where the pope honored him with the order of the golden spur. In 1781 he settled at Vienna, where he was liberally patronised by Joseph II. and the court, and where he died 1791, aged 35. Among his popular works, his six sonatas for the harpsichord, published in London, are particularly admired.

MUDGE, *John*, an ingenious physician, and able mechanic, who settled at Plymouth, where he died 1793, author of a treatise on Catarrhus Coughs, 12mo. &c. He also improved the construction of the reflecting telescope. His brother *Thomas* acquired celebrity as an ingenious watch and clock-maker, on which profession he wrote a treatise. Their father *Zachary*, was minister of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, and an able divine. He wrote a volume of admired sermons — an Essay for a New version of the Psalms, &c.

MUDO, *Hernandez*, a Spanish painter, the pupil of Titian. Though deaf and dumb, he acquired eminence, and was in the service of Philip II. of Spain, who employed him in ornamenting the Escorial, and his other palaces.

MUET, *Peter le*, a French architect, born at Dijon, 1591. His abilities were employed in fortifying several of the towns of Picardy, and also in the erection of the church of Val de Grace, at Paris, under the auspices of Anne of Austria. He wrote some valuable treatises on architecture, and died at Paris, 1669.

MUGGLETON, *Lodovick*, an English fanatic, originally a tailor. He pretended to be inspired by inward light, and while he collected followers after him, he made no scruple of damning all those who opposed or differed from his tenets. His fame began to spread about 1650. His books, which were replete with nonsense and impiety, were burnt by the common

hangman, and himself pilloried and imprisoned, but not reformed. He died 12th March 1697, aged 90, and left behind him a sect, which, from the fondness of innovation and mysterious singularity in the vulgar, still subsists.

MUIS, *Simeon de*, an eminent orientalist, professor of Hebrew at Paris, and author of a Latin Commentary on the Psalms, in 2 vols. 4to. died 1664, aged 57.

MULGRAVE, *Constantine Phipps lord*, *Vid.* PHIPPS.

MULLRE, *John*, an eminent astronomer, called also Regiomontanus. *Vid.* REGIOMONTANUS.

MULLER, *John*, a famous Dutch engraver, brought up under Goltzius, whose manner he successfully imitated. His works are much esteemed. He flourished 1600.

MUMMIUS, *Lucius*, a Roman consul, known for his triumph over Corinth, Thebes, Chalcis, &c. He conveyed the famous pictures and ornaments of the conquered cities to Rome, and died in exile at Delos.

MUNCER, *Thomas*, a Saxon fanatic, born at Zwickaw in Misnia. He was one of Luther's disciples, but afterwards preached against him with equal violence as against the pope, and became the leader of the anabaptists. In conjunction with Storck he destroyed the images in the churches, and being with all his followers re-baptized naked, he began to regard all things in common, and to abolish all distinctions. Backed by 40,000 enthusiasts he commanded the sovereign princes of Germany to resign their authority to him as armed not only with temporal force, but with directions from heaven. His devastations were great, till the landgrave of Hesse took up arms. Muncer with the title of king met him in the field, promising his associates a complete victory, but after losing 7000 of his followers he fled to Franchaufen, where he was seized, and afterwards executed at Mulhausen, 1525.

MUNCKER, *Thomas*, the learned author of *Mythographi Latini*, of an edition of Hyginus with notes, &c. died 1680.

MUNDAY, *Antony*, a comic poet in the 16th century, of whom little is known. He was in the retinue of the earl of Oxford, and messenger of the queen's bed chamber. His plays were said to possess merit, but none of them are come down to the present times.

MUNDINUS, a celebrated anatomist, whose work on that subject was published at Paris 1478. He was born at Florence, and died at Bologna 1318.

MUNICH, *Burchard Christopher*, a native of New Huntorf in Oldenburgh. He learned the art of war under Marlborough and Eugene, and for his bravery at Malplaquet was made lieutenant-colonel. He was afterwards in the Polish, and then in the Russian service, but after being distinguished by the Czar Peter I. and made marshal by the empress Anne, and acquiring military glory in the wars against the Turks, he was disgraced by Elizabeth in 1741, and sent to Siberia. After 20 years' exile he was recalled by Peter III. and appeared at court in the same sheep skin dress which he had worn in his captivity. After being restored to the favor of Peter and Catherine, he lived in retirement, and died 1767, at Riga.

MUNNICKS, *John*, professor of physic, botany, and anatomy

anatomy at Utrecht, and author of a dissertation "de Urinis," &c. — of *Chirurgia ad Praxim hodiernam adornata* — & *de Re Anatomicâ*, died 1711, aged 59.

MUNSTER, *Sebastian*, a German divine, born at Ingelheim 1489. He studied at Heidelberg and Basil, but after being in the society of the Cordeliers, he attached himself to the tenets of Luther. He published a "Chaldee Grammar and Lexicon — a Talmudic Dictionary" — an Universal Cosmography, folio — and a Latin Version of the Old Testament, for which two last works he was called the Strabo and the Estras of Germany. He wrote besides other valuable works, but though living in controversial times he never engaged in theological disputes. He died of the plague at Basil 1552, aged 63.

MUNTING, *Abraham*, a learned botanist, author of *Phylographia Curiosa*, folio — *de Herbâ Britannicâ*, 4to. — *Aloes Historia*, 4to. He was born at Groningen, and died 1683, aged 57.

MURALT, *Beati Lewis de*, a native of Berne, who died 1760. He travelled over various parts of Europe, and is author of *Letters upon the French and English*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1726 — *fables*, 8vo. 1753, &c.

MURATORI, *Lewis Antony*, an Italian writer, born at Vignola in the Bolognese 1672. He was invited when only 22, by Charles Borromæus, to be librarian at Milan, and in 1700, he was recalled to Modena by the duke, to take care of his library and to arrange his archives. Thus in the enjoyment of ease and retirement he devoted himself to literature, but he met like all others persecution and trouble from his enemies. He was accused of heresy and atheism, and was obliged to justify himself before the pope, Benedict XIV. who received his apologies with humanity and friendship, and wrote him a letter of approbation. He died 1750. His works have appeared in 46 vols. folio, and possess great merit. The best known are *Anecdota quæ ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ Codicibus nunc primum eruit Notis et Disquisitionibus*, &c. — *Anecdota Græcæ*, quæ ex MSS. nunc primum eruit — *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores ab Anno 500, ad 1500* — *Antiquitates Italicæ Mediæ Ævi*. — *Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum* — *Annali d'Italia* — *Della Perfetta Poesiana Italiana* — *le Rime del Petrarca* — Italian poems, &c.

MURETUS, *Mark Antony*, a learned critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 11th April, 1526. His abilities early displayed themselves, he read lectures on Cicero and Terence at Auch, and afterwards visited Agen, Villeneuve, Paris, Poitiers, and Bourdeaux, where he occasionally taught Latin authors for his maintenance. In 1552, he returned to Paris, but while he distinguished himself here by his oratorical and poetical talents he was accused of an unnatural crime. He fled to Toulouse where he read lectures on civil law, but here again it is said he forgot his character, and was condemned in 1554, say the registers of Toulouse, to be burnt in effigy with Memmius Fremiot of Dijon, his associate, as being a huguenot and a sodomite. He escaped from the public indignation to Italy, and after instructing youth for several years at Padua and Venice, he was invited 1560, by cardinal Hippolite d'Est to Rome. Here he led a life of regularity, was honored

with the title of citizen of Rome by pope Gregory XIII. and was so much noticed by his patron that he attended him in 1562, in his office of legate to Paris. At Paris Muretus acquired celebrity by his lectures on Aristotle's Ethics, and on civil law. In 1576, he became an ecclesiastic and obtained some preferment, and in the latter part of life it is said entered into the society of the jesuits. He died at Paris 4th June, 1585. His works are numerous and consist of valuable orations, various readings and translations from Greek authors, especially Aristotle, poems, epistles, &c. all written in a pure, polished, and elegant style. They were collected together and published at Verona, in 5 vols. 8vo. Muretus was the friend and correspondent of various learned men, especially J. C. Scaliger, Lambinus, and others.

MURILLO, *Bartholomew*, a Spanish painter, born at Seville 1610. His landscapes and historical pieces were much admired, and compared to those of Paul Veronese, and they obtained for him from the king of Spain a patent of nobility. He died at Madrid 1682.

MURPHY, *Arthur*, a dramatic writer of eminence. He was born in Ireland of respectable parents, and educated at the school at St. Omer's, and on his return home he was placed under the care of a relation in London, engaged in commercial pursuits. Business, however, had no attractions for him, and he soon left the house of his friend to devote himself to the labors of a literary life. He had a strong partiality for the stage, but after trying his powers in Othello and other characters he resigned all pretensions to eminence on the theatre, and he determined to support himself by his pen. He studied the law at Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar but did not practise, as the dramatic muse engaged the whole of his attention. He was particularly successful in his performances; of the 22 pieces which he wrote, most of them were received with the most flattering applause, and several of them are still retained on the stage, and at certain seasons exhibited to the public with increasing celebrity. As a man of letters he was intimate with the wits of the times, with Foote, Garrick, Johnson, Burke and others. Of his dramatic pieces the best known are the *Orphan of China* — the *Grecian Daughter* — *All in the Wrong* — the *Way to Keep him* — *Know your Own Mind* — *Three Weeks after Marriage* — the *Apprentice* — the *Citizen*, &c. which procured him with public esteem, both opulence and independence. He wrote besides the *Gray's Inn Journal*, a weekly paper, — the *Test* — and the *Auditor*, in favor of government — a *Reply to Churchill's illiberal attack upon him*; and he evinced his abilities as a learned scholar by his elegant translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols. — and Latin versions of the *Temple of Fame* — of *Gray's Elegy*, &c. He wrote also *Garrick's Life*. The three last years of his life his services to government were rewarded by a pension of 200l. a-year, and he was also a commissioner of bankrupts. In his manners he was affable and polite, and his urbanity was seasoned by an inexhaustible fund of anecdote. He died at his house in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, 18th June, 1805, aged 78.

MURRAY, *James, earl of*, natural son of James V. of Scotland by the daughter of the earl of Mar, was born in 1529, and created earl of Murray by Mary queen of Scots. He proved the ingratitude of his heart by his barbarous conduct towards this unhappy princess, against whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the flight and disgrace of Mary he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the minority of the young king, 1567, and he was shot four years after at Linlithgow, by Hamilton a gentleman whose wife he had seduced.

MURRAY, *Thomas*, a Scotch portrait painter. He possessed abilities, and was patronised by the Royal family, and the nobility, and died 1724, aged 58.

MURRAY, *William*, a Scotch divine, who settled at Birmingham as a dissenting minister. He wrote *Closet Devotions*, 12mo. and died 1753, aged 62.

MURRAY, *James*, a native of Dunkeld, educated at Aberdeen where he took the degree of M.A. He refused preferment at home, and settled in London where he preached to a congregation in Swallow street. He was author of *Aletheia, or System of Moral Truths*, 4 vols. 12mo. and he died 1758, aged 55. Another dissenting divine of that name wrote *History of the American war*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Sermons to Asses*, 12mo. — *History of the Churches of England and Scotland*, 3 vols. and died 1782.

MURRAY, *William, earl of Mansfield*, a celebrated lawyer, fourth son of David, viscount Stormont, was born 2d March, 1705, at Perth, in Scotland. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1723 was elected to Christ-church, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1730, and then went on his travels, and at his return, entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He gradually rose to eminence, and distinguished himself as an eloquent orator, both at the bar and in the house of commons. He was in 1742, appointed solicitor general, and during the trial of lord Loyat before the peers, he displayed for much candor and liberality, that he received the thanks of the accused as well as of the president of the court, lord Talbot. In 1754 he succeeded to the office of attorney general, and two years after was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the king's bench, and soon after created baron Mansfield. In the unsettled state of public affairs in 1757, he held for a little time the office of chancellor of the exchequer, till by a coalition of parties, an efficient ministry was formed, whose vigor and wisdom upheld the glory of the British arms, and the honor of the nation. For some years after the accession of George III. this upright magistrate was attacked by malevolent insinuations, but the slanders of malice, and the virulence of party, failed to influence his conduct, or to interrupt that sedulous attention which he paid to the affairs of his office. To this unworthy treatment he alluded in pathetic, but firm language, on the business of Wilkes' outlawry, and concluded by observing that he honored the king, respected the people, but that many things acquired by the favor of either were not worth his ambition, and that he wished popularity, but such popularity as followed not that which is run after. He was three times offered the great seal which he declined, and in 1776, he was created an earl, with remainder

to his nephews by lady Stormont. In 1780, when London exhibited a scene of tumult, devastation, and plunder, his house in Bloomsbury-square became an object of popular fury, and was burnt down by the mob, and together with it a very large collection of books and valuable manuscripts. For these, however, when offered an honorable compensation by a vote of the commons, he refused to accept any thing, but devoted himself with increasing assiduity to the labors of his high office. After filling with unusual activity and unshaken integrity this elevated situation for many years, the infirmities of age became so great that he resigned it in Jan. 1788, and in his honorable retirement was accompanied with the respect not only of the bar, but of the whole nation. This venerable man retained his faculties to the last, amidst the gradual decay of nature, and expired at his seat at Caenwood, 20th March, 1793, in the 89th year of his age. He was buried privately, according to his desire, in Westminster abbey. As he had no children his title descended to his nephew lord Stormont, who also inherited his immense fortune. The character of lord Mansfield stands high in the records of fame, for integrity, wisdom, and sagacious discernment. Whilst he presided in the king's bench the court was remarkable for the regularity, the punctuality, and the dispatch which his attentive mind introduced. With such impartiality were his decisions given that only in two cases, where the opinions of the judges were very discordant, the judgment of the court has been reversed, and therefore among those who have devoted the energies of their mind to promote the happiness and the good order of society, few will appear more entitled to the reverence and homage of applauding posterity, than lord Mansfield.

MURTOLA, *Gaspard*, an Italian poet, born at Genoa. His poem on the creation of the world, exposed him to the censures of Marini a contemporary poet; but after mutual abuse, Murtola at last attacked personally his antagonist, and fired a pistol at him, and nearly killed him. He wrote besides, a Latin poem, *Nutriciarum Libri tres* — a poem on Janus, &c. and died at Rome 1624.

MUSA, *Antonius*, a Greek physician in the service of Augustus. He acquired some reputation by first recommending the use of the cold bath, till the death of Marcellus brought this salutary plan into disrepute. Two tracts de *Herbâ Botan.* — de *Valetudine tuendâ*, are ascribed to him.

MUSÆUS, a celebrated poet of Greece before the age of Homer. The loves of Hero and Leander, preserved under his name, was the work of a more modern poet.

MUSCHENBROECK, *Peter de*, a celebrated natural philosopher and mathematician, born at Utrecht 1692. He was professor of philosophy and mathematics in his native town, and afterwards at Leyden, and was honored with a seat in the Royal society of London, and the academy of sciences at Paris. He died at Leyden full of reputation and literary honors. He wrote *Tentamina Experimentorum*, 4to. — *Institutiones Physicæ*, 4to. — *Compendium Physicæ Experimentalis*, 12mo. and a course of natural and experimental philosophy very much esteemed, and translated into English by Colson, 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSCULUS, Wolfgangus, a famous divine, born at Dieuze in Lorraine 1497. He was very poor and taken out of charity among the Benedictines whose society he forsook on embracing the tenets of Luther. He retired to Strasburg, where he married, but the narrowness of his circumstances obliged him to work for his bread, and while he gained applause as a preacher on a Sunday, he was under the necessity of laboring the rest of the week in transcribing the works of Bucer, who kindly entertained him in his house. From Strasburg he went in 1534, to Augsburg, where his eloquence was so powerful that the magistrates expelled their popish ministers. In 1548, however, Charles V. restored the catholic rites at Augsburg, and Musculus fled to Switzerland, where the magistrates of Bern promoted him to the divinity chair in their city. He died there Aug. 30th, 1563. He was a man of great learning, though he was 32 years old before he became acquainted with Greek, and 40 with Hebrew, and his abilities as a disputant were also successfully employed in ecclesiastical conferences. He wrote commentaries on some of the scriptures, and translated some of the works of the fathers into Latin.

MUSCULUS, Andrew, a Lutheran divine professor at Frankfort on the Oder. He was born at Schneberg in Misnia, and died 1580. He wrote various books and affected to understand well the prophecies of Scripture.

MUSGRAVE, William, a physician and antiquary, born at Charlton Musgrave, Somersetshire, 1657. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, where he became fellow and took his degree of M. D. 1689. He was made secretary to the Royal society, 1684, and member of the college of physicians, and in 1691, he settled at Exeter, where he practised with great reputation, and died 23d Dec. 1721. His works were *de Arthritide*, &c. — *de Legionibus Epistola* — *de Aquilis Romanis* — *Geta Britannicus*, &c. — *Belgium Britannicum*, &c. His son was also a physician at Exeter, and wrote some critical pieces. He brought himself into public notice by charging the ministry with bribery, at the peace of 1763, which he could not substantiate when brought before the commons. He died 1777.

MUSIUS, Cornelius, professor of belles lettres and languages in Flanders, was born at Delft 1503. He was afterwards placed at the head of a convent at home, and put to an ignominious and barbarous death, on account of his religion, by William Lumei, 1572. He was author of some poems much admired.

MUSSASA, a warlike princess, who succeeded her father Dongy as sovereign of Congo. She dressed herself in a male habit, and often conducted her soldiers to battle and to victory, and extended far the boundaries of her empire. She flourished in the 17th century.

MUSSATI, Albertin, an historian and poet of Padua, minister to the emperor Henry VII. was author of *de Gestis Henrici VII. Imperat.* — *de Gestis Italorum post Henricum*, and died 1329. His works were edited at Venice 1636. folio.

MUSO, Cornelius, a famous preacher, made bishop of Bitonto by pope Paul IV. and sent to assist at the council of Trent. He was born at Placentia 1511,

and died at Rome 9th Jan. 1574. His sermons are curious, and contain quotations from Homer, and other mythological letters, as much as from the scriptures.

MUSTAPHA, I. succeeded his brother Achmet as emperor of Turkey 1617, and was at last strangled 1623, by his janissaries, after being deposed and again reinitiated during a turbulent reign of six years.

MUSTAPHA II. son of the fourth Mahomet, succeeded after his uncle Achmet II. 1695. He was an able warrior, and after defeating the Imperialists at Temeswar, he attacked the Venetians, Poles, and Russians with success, till a change of fortune rendered him unpopular and obliged him to make peace. He retired to Adrianople, where he forgot himself in luxury and lascivious pleasures, till a dreadful revolt of his subjects compelled him to descend from the throne 1703. He died of melancholy six months after.

MUSTAPHA III. son of Achmet III. succeeded to the Turkish throne 1757. He spent his time in the pleasures of his seraglio, and left the cares of government to his ministers and favorites. He died 1774, before the conclusion of that fatal war which had been kindled between him and the Russians.

MUSURUS, Marcus, a learned native of Candia, who taught Greek in the universities of Venice, Padua, and Rome, and contributed much to the revival of letters. He was made bishop of Malvasia, in the Morea, by pope Leo X. and died of a dropy soon after, 1517. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and to his critical knowledge the public was indebted for the first edition of Aristophanes and Athenæus. He published also *Etymologicum Magnum Græcorum*, a valuable work printed at Venice, folio, 1499, and Heidelberg 1594.

MUTIAN, Jeremy, a painter, born at Brescia 1528. He studied the manner of Titian, and his landscapes and historical pieces were much admired. He died at Rome 1590.

MUTIUS, Caius Scævola, an illustrious Roman, distinguished for his attack on Porfenna, who had threatened the destruction of Rome.

MUTIUS, Hulric, historical professor of Basil, was author of a History of Germany, printed at Basil 1539.

MUY, Louis Nicolas Victor count de, a native of Marseilles, who acquired celebrity in the military profession, and signalized himself by his valor in the battles of Fontenoy, of Hastenback, of Crevelt, and of Minden. He was raised for his services to the rank of marshal of France, and of war minister, but died soon after, of the stone, 10th Oct. 1775, aged 64.

MUYS, William, a native of Sleenvick, Over-yssel, who was successfully promoted to the chairs of medicine, chemistry, and botany, at Franeker, where he died 1744. He was an able writer, and gave to the world besides orations, &c. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, 4to. — *Inventio Fabricæ quæ in Partibus Musculis componentibus extat*, 4to. — *de Virtute Seminali quæ Plantæ et Animalia Generi suo propagand. sufficiunt.*

MUZIO, Jerome, a native of Padua, author of *Della Vergeriane*, lib. 4, 1559, 8vo. — *di Fesa Della Messa*, &c. — *Lettere Catoliche — le Mentite Ochiniene against Olpinus*

MYR

Olpinus — *il Duello et la Faustina* — Notes on Petrarch, &c. He also wrote against the protestants, and died 1576.

MYDORGE, Claude, a native of Paris, eminent as a mathematician. He ably defended his friend Descartes, against the jesuits, and published four books on Conic Sections, and other works. He died 1647, aged 62.

MYN, Herbert Vander, a Dutch painter of Amsterdam. His flowers, &c. as well as his portraits and historical pieces were deservedly admired. He died 1741, aged 57.

MYREPSUS, Nicolas, a physician of Alexandria in the 13th century. He collected a "Pharmacopœia," from the writings of Greek and Arabic physicians, which was for some time much followed among medi-

MYT

cal men in Europe. It was translated from the Greek into Latin, by Fusch, and published 1658.

MYSON, a celebrated Greek philosopher, placed by some among the seven wise men.

MYTENS, Arnold, a native of Bruffels, eminent as a painter. His best pieces adorn the churches of Italy. He died 1602, aged 61.

MYTENS, Martin, a native of Stockholm, known as a painter. Though liberally invited by Peter the Great, whose portrait he took, to settle in Russia; he refused it, and after visiting Italy and other parts of Europe he lived at Vienna, highly and deservedly respected by the emperor Charles VI. and by the court. He died there 1755, aged 60.

N.

NAL

NABI-EFFENDI, a Turkish poet of great merit. He was well acquainted with the classic writers of Greece and Rome, and gained applause by his poems. He flourished in the 17th century.

NABIS, king of Lacedæmon, disgraced himself by his cruelties and extortions. He was put to death B. C. 94.

NABONASSAR, a king of Babylon, supposed to be the Baladan of scripture. His name is celebrated in history, as the founder of that epoch which began B. C. 747.

NABOPOLASSAR, king of Babylon, invaded and divided the kingdom of Syria, with Ashtages B. C. 626. He was afterwards defeated by Necho king of Egypt, and died after a reign of 21 years.

NÆVIUS, Cneius, a Latin poet, banished from Rome by the consul Metellus, who was offended by the satire of his comedies. He died at Utica B. C. 230.

NAHUM, one of the minor prophets, born at Elkost in Galilee. He prophesied in the reign of Hezekiah, and directed his predictions against Niniveh. His languages is bold and animated, possessing fire and sublimity.

NAIRON, Faustus, a Maronite, nephew of Eccheensis, and professor of Syriac in the Sapienza college, at Rome, where he died 1711, aged 80. He wrote *Euoplia Fidei Catholicæ*, &c. 1694 — *Dissertatio de Maronitarum Origine*, &c. 1679. He maintains in these books that the Maronites have preserved inviolate the christian faith from the time of the apostles, and that they derive their name not from Maro the Monothelite, who died 707, but from St. Maro, an Anachoret of the fourth century.

NALSON, Valentine, a native of Malton, Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and made prebendary of York, and rector of St. Mary there. He wrote a volume of sermons, &c. and died 1724, aged 83.

NAN

NALTON, James, minister of St. Leonard's, Fosterlane, was concerned in Love's plot, and fled to Holland. He was afterwards ejected for non-conformity, 1662, and died the next year of a dreadful melancholy. Some of his sermons were published.

NANCEL, Nicholas de, a native of Nancel, near Soissons, who became a physician of some eminence, and after practising in several towns, settled at the abbey of Fontevrault, where he died 1610. He wrote *Stichologia Græca Latinaque*, &c. 8vo. — the Life of Peter Ramus — *De Immortalitate Animæ*, 8vo. &c.

NANI, John Baptist, a Venetian noble, proctor of St. Mark, was born 30th Aug. 1616. He was, through his abilities, admitted into the college of senators, 1641, and went as ambassador to France, and in that capacity had such influence upon Mazarine, that he obtained from the French court, succours in men and money to continue the war against the Turks in Candia. He was afterwards ambassador to the emperor, and received the highest approbation from his fellow citizens, who appointed him, for his services, proctor of St. Mark, and captain general of the marine. He died much respected, 5th Nov. 1678. He was the author of an History of Venice, undertaken at the request of the senate, the best edition of which is that of 1679, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote also an account of his embassy in France.

NANNIUS, Peter, born at Alcaer, 1500, was professor at Louvain, and died 1557. He wrote, *Learned Notes on Classic Authors* — *Miscellaneorum Decas*, &c. 8vo. — *Dialogues on Heroines*, 4to. an excellent work — *Paraphrase on the Canticles* — a translation of the Psalms into Latin verse.

NANQUIER, Simon, a French poet in the 16th century. He chiefly excelled in Latin composition, and his epigrams — his poem *De Lubrico Temporis Curriculum*, &c. possess merit.

NANTIGNI, Lewis Chazot de, a French writer, author of *Historical Genealogies of Kings, Emperors, and other Sovereigns of Europe*, 4 vols. 4to. — *Geographical Tables*, 12mo. — *Genealogies in the Supplement to Moreri*, 1749 — *Historical, Genealogical, and Chronological Tables*, 9 vols. He died at Paris, after being blind three years, 1755, aged 65.

NANTUEIL, Robert, a French painter and engraver of eminence, born at Rheims, 1630. He was well educated, though his father was poor, but his exertions were not sufficiently rewarded at home, and therefore he went to Paris, in quest of employment and patronage. He particularly excelled in taking likenesses in crayons, and his portrait of Lewis XIV. was executed with such dexterity and elegance, that the monarch liberally rewarded him with 100 louis, and gave him a pension, with the new appointment of designer and engraver to his cabinet. Thus patronized, he soon gained a considerable fortune, and in the gratitude of his heart, sent for his aged father to share his honors and his independence. He died at Paris, Dec. 18th, 1678. His works have been collected, and consist of about 240 prints.

NAOGEORGUS, Thomas, a native of Straubingen, in Bavaria, 1511. His real name was Kirchmayer, but was altered according to the fashion of the times. His satires, which possessed merit, were chiefly directed against the papists, and their many irregularities. His best work is *Regnum Papisticum*, 1559, 8vo. He died 1578.

NAPIER, or NEPER, John, baron of Merchiston, was born near Edinburgh, 1550. He studied at the university of St. Andrew's, and after making the tour of France, Italy, and Germany, he returned to Scotland, and devoted himself assiduously to mathematical pursuits. His abilities were of a superior cast, and he has rendered his name immortal by the discovery of logarithms, published 1614. This science was afterwards further improved by himself, and also by Mr. Briggs, geometrical professor of Gresham college. Lord Napier published also an useful work, called *Rabdology and Promptuary*. His invention of the five circular parts in trigonometry, and the mode of calculation by rods, called Napier's rods, or bones, were very ingenious contrivances. He is also author of an "Essay on the Apocalypse," which proves his knowledge of theology in a very honorable degree. He died at Manchester, 1617. His life has been written by lord Buchan.

NARES, James, doctor of music, and brother to judge Nares, was born at Stanwell, Middlesex, 1715. He was one of the choristers of the royal chapel, and studied under Mr. Gates, and afterwards Dr. Pepusch, and in 1734 became organist at York. In 1755 he was appointed organist and composer to the king, in the room of Dr. Green, and the next year he took his musical degree at Cambridge, and in 1757 was made master of the choristers, which he resigned in 1780 to his pupil and friend, Dr. Ayrton. He died 10th Feb. 1783. He was highly respected by the great, and by men of learning, and his works are much admired, especially the *Royal Pastoral*, an ode, the words of which were written by Mr. Bellamy.

NARSES, king of Persia after his father Varanes, was successful against the Romans, but afterwards was defeated. He died A. D. 303.

NARSES, a Persian eunuch, in the service of the Roman emperors. He bravely headed their armies against the Goths, whom he defeated, A. D. 552.

NASH, Thomas, an ingenious writer, born at Leiston, in Suffolk, and educated at Cambridge. He took orders, but his irregularities were in the way of his preferment. His poems, chiefly directed against the puritans, and especially his "Pierce Pennyles," possess merit, but with their satire, breathe nothing but disappointment and disgust at the ingratitude of mankind. He died about 1600.

NASH, Richard, an extraordinary character, born at Swansea, Glamorganshire, 18th Oct. 1674. From Carmarthen school he went to Jesus college, Oxford, where he became known more for his love of pleasure, and his intrigues, than for his application or industry. From college, where his extravagancies gave offence to his superiors, he entered the army, and obtained a pair of colors; but this profession he soon relinquished for a town life, and the study of the law at the Temple. Admired and courted as a jovial companion, he became the arbiter elegantiarum of the fashionable world, and when the Middle Temple, according to custom, exhibited an entertainment for king William, Nash had the management of the ceremony, which was so well conducted, that the monarch offered him the honor of knighthood, which he declined. In 1704 Nash went to Bath, which now began to be a place of resort, and being elected master of ceremonies, by the influence of his friends, and the popularity of his own character, he soon made that city the resort of the gay, the fashionable, and the opulent. Under his direction the greatest regularity was made to prevail in the public rooms, and Bath, lately known to few, became the centre of attraction for persons in the higher rank of life. In the midst of this gay assemblage, Nash supported his expences chiefly from the gaming table; but with this vicious propensity, predominant in his character, he was humane, generous, and charitable, and though persecuted by creditors, he has often been known to bestow on the cravings of indigence, what was due from him to patient industry. Flattered with the appellation of the king of Bath, and called in his gayer days, beau Nash, this umpire of fashion continued his career of genteel dissipation, though his income was precarious, and his resources depended on chance. In the decline of life, it is said, that he became very poor, and that the presents which formerly he had received from the partiality of the great, and the favor of the opulent, were all disposed of, to support his necessities. His last moments brought with them unpleasing reflections, and he expired in great agitation of mind, 3d Feb. 1761, aged 87. As he had so much contributed to the celebrity of Bath, and had been the chief promoter of the building of an hospital, the people of the city shewed due respect to his remains, which were conveyed with becoming funeral pomp to the abbey church, and there interred.

NASINI, Joseph Nicholas, a native of Sienna. He studied painting under Ciro Ferri, and his abilities were employed

employed in historical works, by the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 1736, aged 76.

NATALIS, *Michael*, an engraver of Liege. From the house of his father, who instructed him in the art of engraving, he went to Rome, and studied under Joachim Sandraart. His engraved representations of statues, after the paintings of Rubens, Titian, &c. from the Justinian gallery, were much admired. He died 1670, aged 61.

NATHAN, a prophet in the age of David. The pathetic parable of the poor man's lamb, by which he reproved that monarch's cruel and unmanly murder of Uriah, and his adulterous intercourse with Bathsheba, his wife, is well known.

NATHAN, *Isaac*, or *Mordecai*, the first who published a Hebrew Concordance, which he completed 1448, after 10 years' labor. It was first printed at Venice, 1523, and afterwards improved by Buxtorf, and edited Basil, 1632.

NATTIER, *John Mark le*, a French painter, born 17th March, 1685. His designs for the Luxemburg gallery have been engraved and printed, 1 vol. folio, 1710. He was professor in the academy of painting, and was patronized by Lewis, but he declined the liberal invitations of the Czar Peter to settle in Russia. He died 1766, leaving three daughters.

NATTIER, *Lawrence*, a native of Bilberach, in Swabia, who engraved entaglios, and published a book of ancient gems. He died at Petersburg, of an asthma, 27th Dec. 1763.

NAVAGERO, *Andrew*, a noble Venetian, whose abilities were employed as ambassador to Francis I. He died of a fever at Blois, 1529, aged 44. He was engaged in writing the History of Venice, but burnt the work in his last illness. His poems are preserved in the "Carmina Poetarum Italarum," and his other works were printed at Padua, 1718, 4to.

NAVAGERO, *Bernard*, of the same family as the preceding, was bishop of Verona, and a cardinal. He assisted at the council of Trent, and died 1565, aged 58. He wrote the Life of pope Paul IV.

NAVARRÉ, *Peter*, a famous warrior in the 16th century. He was born in Biscay, of an obscure family, and after being for some time a seaman, he entered into the service of cardinal Aragon, as valet. He next served in the army of the Florentines, and then engaged in the sea service, where he distinguished himself by his valor. Known for his bravery, he was employed by Gonfalso de Cordova in the Neapolitan wars, as captain, and he contributed much to the taking of Naples by the judicious management of a mine. His services were rewarded by the emperor, who gave him the domains of Alvetto, in Naples, from which he assumed the name of Navarre. He afterwards failed in an expedition against the Moors of Africa, and took possession of Oran, Tripoli, and other fortified places; but part of his army was defeated by the Moorish cavalry. His campaigns in Italy afterwards were unfortunate, and he was taken at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and for two years endured captivity in France. The ill treatment of the Spanish king determined him to enter into the service of Francis I. and he distinguished himself in several expeditions, but in his attempt to relieve Genoa,

he was taken by the imperial troops. For three years he languished in the dungeons of Œuf, till the treaty of Madrid set him free. He was at the siege of Naples in 1528 under Lautrec, and was taken prisoner at the retreat of Averla, and again sent to the dungeons of Œuf. Here his life was spared by the duke of Orange, and either in compassion for his misfortunes and his valor, or because he was laboring under a severe illness, he was not beheaded with the rest of the captives who were devoted to destruction. He died soon after, though some assert that he was strangled in his bed in an advanced age. An account of his life has been published by Paul Jovius, and by Philip Tomafini. His remains were honored in the 17th century by a splendid monument in the church of St. Mary the Neuve, in Naples, by the duke of Sessa.

NAVARETTA, *Ferdinand*, a Spanish Dominican, of Old Castille, whose eloquence was employed as a missionary in China 1659. He was well acquainted with the language of the country, and on his return to Spain 1672, he went before the pope to account for his mission. He was made by Charles II. archbishop of St. Domingo, where he died 1689. He printed at Madrid, in Spanish, his treatise, Historical, Political, and Moral, of China, but only one folio volume appeared, as the two others were suppressed by the inquisition.

NAVARETTA, *Balthasar*, a Spanish Dominican, at the end of the 16th century, who published, 3 vols. folio, *Controversiæ in D. Thoma ejusque Scholæ Defensionem*, 1634.

NAUCLERUS, *John*, a native of Swabia, who changed the name of Vergeau into that of Naclerus, and became professor of law at Tübingen, and provost of the cathedral. He died at the beginning of the 16th century. His Chronicle from the Creation to the year 1500, is a work of merit, of which the best edition is that of Cologne in folio, 1570.

NAUDE, *Gabriel*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 12th Feb. 1600. After studying with great assiduity at Paris, he went further to improve himself to Padua, where he took his degrees in physic. In 1631 he was made librarian to cardinal Bagni, at Rome, and after his death he was with equal liberality patronized by Barberini. He was invited by Richelieu to Paris, and was treated with great kindness by his successor Mazarine, over whose library he presided, and from whom he received several benefices. He attended Christina at the court of Sweden, but he did not remain long there; and the fatigues of his journey threw him into a fever, of which he died at Abbeville, 29th July, 1653. He wrote, *Apology for great Men who have been accused of Magic*, 12mo. — *Advice for forming a Library* — *Addition to the Life of Lewis XI.* — *Bibliographia Politica* — *Synagma de Studio Militari* — *de Studio Liberali* — a Discourse against Libels, &c.

NAUDE, *Philip*, a mathematician, born at Metz, 1654. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went to Berlin, where he became professor of mathematics, and member of the academy. He died there 1729, much respected. He published a "treatise on Geometry," in German, 4to, and was succeeded in his professorship by his son, who died 1745.

NAVIER,

NAVIER, Peter Toussaint, a native of St. Dizier, who died at Chalons-sur-Marne, 1779. He practised as a physician, and is eminently known for his discovery of nitrous ether, and the combination of mercury with iron, hitherto regarded as impossibilities. His knowledge in epidemical disorders was very great, and his prescriptions very successful; and to the truest meekness and modesty, he united the highest humanity and benevolence. He wrote a Dissertation on common Diseases—Observations on the Softening of the Bones—Reflections on the Danger of Hasty Burials, and the Abuses of Interments in Churches—Antidotes against Arsenic, 2 vols. 12mo—on the Use of Burgundy in Putrid Fevers—de Thermis Borboniensibus, 4to. &c.

NAYLER, James, a quaker, born at Ardley, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1616. He was in 1641 a private in the parliamentary army, and rose to the office of quarter-master under Lambert, but quitted the military life in 1649. The preaching and conversation of George Fox, converted him to quakerism, 1651, and thinking himself now divinely inspired, he became an itinerant minister of his persuasion. In 1656 he was imprisoned for his extravagant conduct at Exeter, where his followers addressed him as the prince of peace; and afterwards, when liberated from confinement, he went to Bristol, he was accompanied by an enthusiastic cavalcade, who sang before him, holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts, Hosanna in the highest. This fanatic zeal was noticed by the parliament; Nayler was accused and condemned, as guilty of blasphemy, and as an impostor, he was exposed in the pillory, and whipped, and branded on the forehead, his tongue was bored through with a red hot iron at the Old Exchange, and he was then imprisoned in Bridewell for life. After two years' imprisonment he was set at liberty, and in 1660 he left London to return to Wakefield, to his wife and family, but died by the way, and was buried at King's Ripon. His writings have appeared in an 8vo. volume, 1716.

NEAL, Daniel, a native of London, educated at a dissenting academy, and afterwards at Utrecht and Leyden. He was chosen pastor of a congregation of independents in Aldergate-street, and afterwards in Jewin-street, and died 1743, aged 65. He wrote an History of the Puritans, 4 vols. 8vo.—History of New England, 2 vols. 8vo.—sermons, &c.

NEANDER, Michael, a learned protestant, born at Soza in Silesia, 1523. He was made rector of the university of Ilfeldt, and presided over it for forty years, and at Pfortsheim, where he died 26th April, 1595. He was author of *Erotemata Linguae Græcæ*, 8vo.—a Hebrew Grammar—Pindarica Aristologia—Gnomologia, &c.—There was a physician of the same name, who died at Jena 1581, author of *Synopsis Menfurarum & Ponderum*, 4to. 1555.

NEARCHUS, one of Alexander's officers, who was employed by his master to examine the Indian seas in a voyage of discovery. His voyage from India to Ormus, still extant, has become particularly interesting by the valuable annotations and ingenious remarks of Dr. Vincent.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I. or NABUCHADONOSOR, king

of Nineveh and Babylon, supposed to be the Nabopolassar who founded the kingdom of Nineveh.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II. king of Babylon, is supposed to be the son of the preceding. He invaded Judæa, and carried the inhabitants into captivity. He afterwards, according to the relation of scripture, was banished from the society of men, and herded among the beasts of the field. After seven years, he was restored to his dignity, and died about 562 B. C. in the 44th year of his reign.

NECHO, or the **PHARAOH NECHO** of scripture, was king of Egypt after his father Psammetichus. The expedition which his ships undertook from the Red sea round the coast of Africa to the entrance of the Mediterranean, is famous, and was completed in three years. Necho marched against Assyria, and in this way defeated the Jews under Josiah, but was afterwards routed, and returned in disgrace. He died about 600 B. C.

NECK, John Van, a native of Naarden, eminent as a painter. His naked figures were particularly admired. His best piece is Simeon holding in his arms the infant Saviour, preserved in a church at Amsterdam. He died 1714, aged 79.

NECKER, Noel Joseph, a native of Flanders, who applied himself to botany and to medicine, in which sciences he obtained celebrity. He wrote *Deliciae Gallo-Belgicae Sylvestres*, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Physiologia Muscorum*, 8vo.—*Methodus Muscorum*, 8vo.—*Hist. Nat. du Taffilage*, &c. 8vo.—*Elementa Botanica*—*Eclaircissement sur la Propagation*, &c. 8vo. He died at Manheim 1793, aged 64.

NECKER, James, a native of Geneva, known as a financier. He was at first member of the council of 200 at Geneva, and then went as ambassador from the republic to France, where in 1765, he obtained the office of syndic to the East India company, and in 1775 was made director of the Royal treasury. His abilities were so highly respected, that he was, though a foreigner, twice elevated to the rank of prime minister of France; but the revolution, to which, as some imagine, his financial schemes had imperceptibly contributed, destroyed his popularity, and he yielded to the storm, and retired to Switzerland, where he died at Copet 1804, aged 72. He is author of a work on the Finances of France, 3 vols.—a treatise on the Influence of Religious Opinions, &c. His wife was the daughter of a protestant divine, and she rendered herself known not only by her writings, but by the amiable virtues of her character. When her husband was raised to the highest offices of France, she did not assume the manners of supercilious pride, but continued the friend of the learned, and the protectress of the poor, whose necessities she relieved with a liberal hand. Among her illustrious friends were Thomas and Buffon. She followed her husband's disgrace to Copet, where she died 1795. Her works are a treatise on Hasty Burials, 8vo.—Mémorial on the Establishment of Hospitals—Reflections on Divorce—Miscellanies from her MSS. published after her death. Her daughter by Mr. Necker, married baron de Stael Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at the court of France, and she has acquired some celebrity not only

NEE

only by the intrigues which she carried on during the revolution, but by "Delphine," a romance, full of indecent and irreligious sentiments.

NECKHAM, *Alexander*, canon of Exeter, and abbot of St. Mary's, Cirencester, was admired as a learned man, and as a poet, and therefore called *Miraculum Ingenii*. He wrote Commentaries on the Psalms—a treatise de Nominibus Utensilium, &c. and died 1227.

NECTARIUS, a pious native of Tarsus, made patriarch of Constantinople 381. He died 397.

NEEDHAM, *Marchmont*, an English writer, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, Aug. 1620. He was educated at All Souls' college, and St. Mary's hall, Oxford, then accepted the place of usher in Merchant Taylors' school; and at the breaking out of the civil wars, became writer to an attorney at Gray's inn. Here he engaged in the publication of a periodical paper, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, in which he favoured the republican party; but afterwards he was reconciled to the royalists, obtained the king's pardon, and began to serve his cause by his *Mercurius Pragmaticus*. This, however, soon endangered his safety; he was imprisoned by the parliament in Newgate, and then persuaded to embrace the cause of the independents, which he again did with warmth in his new paper, called *Mercurius Politicus*. He had in the mean time studied physic, and taken his degrees, and on the return of Charles II. he obtained his pardon under the great seal, and practised as a physician, much respected among the dissenters. He died suddenly 1678. He was a man of great abilities, but his change of principles according to the prevalence of party, rendered him suspected and despicable. Besides his *Mercuries*, he wrote various political pamphlets, which, though read with avidity in his time, are not now worth recording.

NEEDHAM, *John Tuberville*, a Roman catholic, born in London 1713, and educated at Douai. His abilities recommended him to be professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon, and afterwards he became travelling tutor to several English and Irish noblemen. He was fellow of the London Royal society, and was appointed rector of the academy of sciences at Brussels, where he died 1781. Though a learned, he was a very superstitious character. He wrote *Enquiries on Microscopical Discoveries*, and *Organized Bodies*—*Observations on Spallanzani's Discoveries*—*Enquiries on Nature and Religion*—besides some *Observations* inserted in *Buffon's Natural History*.

NEEDLER, *Benjamin*, a native of Lalam, Middlesex, educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards minister of Margaret Moses, Friday-street, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He then settled at North Warnborough, Hants, where he died June, 1682. He wrote an Exposition of the first five chapters of Genesis.

NEEDLER, *Thomas*, an English writer of the Navy office, author of some prose and poetical works, published by Duncombe, 1724, 12mo. He was of amiable manners, and died 1718, aged 28.

NEL

NEEFS, *Peter*, a Flemish painter, educated under Steenwick. His paintings in perspective, and especially the inside of churches, are much admired. His son also possessed merit as a painter, but inferior to his father.

NEER, *Arnold Van der*, a native of Amsterdam, celebrated as a painter of landscapes and moon-light scenes. He died 1683, aged 64. His son, called *Hendric*, was eminent as an historical and portrait painter, and died 1703.

NEHEMIAH, a Jew, son of Hachaliah, born at Babylon during the captivity. He was cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longimanus, by whom he was permitted to return to Jerusalem, to rebuild the city and temple, which he effected 454 B. C. He died at Jerusalem 430, after governing his nation with justice and integrity 30 years.

NELLER, *George Christopher*, a learned divine, belonging to the cathedral of Treves, and counsellor to the elector. He wrote *Dissertatio de Decretis Basilensibus*—*de Primatu S. Ecclesiæ Trevirensis*.—*Hermania inauguralis in Balduani Trev. Documentum*, &c.—*de Juribus Parochi Primitivi*—*de Genuina Idea & Signis Parochialitatis*, &c.—*de Solido Ficto*, *de Solido Speciei Argento*, &c. He died at Treves, 1784, aged 74.

NELSON, *Robert*, a celebrated Englishman, generally called the Pious Nelson, was born in London, 22d June, 1656. He was educated at St. Paul's school, and afterwards privately, by Dr. G. Bull, of Saddington, Gloucestershire, and then sent to Trinity college, Cambridge. In 1680 he was admitted fellow of the Royal society, and in the same year he began his travels in the company of his friend Dr. Halley. He visited Paris, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he became acquainted with lady Theophila Lucy, the rich widow of sir Kingmill Lucy, bart. and daughter of lord Berkeley, whom he married on his return to England. This lady soon after declared herself of the catholic persuasion, but though she spoke and wrote in favor of her principles, against what her husband published, their mutual affection was never diminished by controversy, or embittered by religious disagreements. Firm in his principles, Nelson remained attached to his creed, and to his sovereign, and he not only refused to transfer his allegiance to William, but declared himself a nonjuror. This conduct did not render him less dear to his many respectable friends; he was still regarded by Tillotson, though they disagreed in political opinions, and such was their attachment, that the venerable prelate was attended in his last illness by his worthy friend, and died in his arms. About the end of 1709, he returned to the communion of the church of England, and in this he yielded to the arguments of some able and pious divines. He was, about 1713, attacked by an asthma and dropsy in the breast, of which he died at Kensington, 16th Jan. 1714-5. He was the first person buried in the cemetery of St. George's church, where a Latin inscription by bishop Smalridge, records his virtues. This great, learned, and amiable man wrote various works, the best known of which are his *Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Church of England*, 8vo. a useful work, often reprinted. He wrote

wrote besides, the *Practice of True Devotion*, 12mo. — *Transubstantiation contrary to Scripture*, 4to. — the *Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice*, 8vo. — the *Life of his Friend Bishop Bull*, 8vo. — a Letter to Dr. Clarke on his Doctrine of the Trinity — *Addresses to Persons of Quality, &c.* — the *Whole Duty of a Christian*, in question and answer — a Letter on Church Government, &c.

NELSON, *Valentine*, author of some sermons, *Vid. NALSON*.

NELSON, *Horatio viscount*, an illustrious English seaman. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, and was born 29th Sept. 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, of which his father was rector. He began his education at Norwich school, afterwards removed to North Waltham, and at the age of 12, when the nation was threatened with war, in consequence of the disputes about the Falkland islands, he entered on board the *Raisonable* of 64 guns, under his maternal uncle captain Maurice Suckling. Soon after that ship was put out of commission, and the young seaman went to the West Indies, in the merchants' service, but again joined his uncle on board the *Triumph*, and in 1773 was permitted to accompany the expedition which was sent under the command of captains Phipps and Lutwidge on a voyage of discovery to the North pole. In this voyage he, as coxswain to captain Lutwidge, gained great reputation for boldness, zeal, and perseverance, and on his return he went to the West Indies, on board the *Sea-horse* under captain Farmer. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in April 1777, and was immediately employed as second of the *Loweftoffe*, of 32 guns on the Jamaica station, from which he was removed to the command of a schooner, and thus was enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of the intricate navigation of the seas near Hispaniola. In June 1779 he obtained under admiral Peter Parker, the appointment of post captain, and the command of the *Hinchinbroke*, and when an attack was expected in Jamaica from the French forces under D'Estaing, the youthful hero was entrusted with the care of the batteries of Port Royal, and the defence of Kingston and Spanish Town. In the attack made in 1780, upon Fort Juan, in the gulf of Mexico, his perseverance was of infinite benefit to the public service, and by his intrepidity the out-posts were gallantly stormed, and the place reduced. The next ship which he commanded was the *Janus*, of 44 guns, and soon after he was removed to the *Albemarle*, and continued on the American station with sir Samuel Hood till the peace. In 1783 he visited France, and the next year he was appointed to the *Boreas* of 28 guns, at the Leeward islands, and during his continuance in this station he married, March 1787, Frances Herbert Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, of Nevis, and daughter of W. Herbert, esq. senior judge of that island. He returned to England, Nov. 1787, and retired to Burnham Thorpe, in the bosom of domestic happiness, till 1793, when the war with France called upon him for the exertion of his great talents. He obtained the command of the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, and joined lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he assisted at the taking of Toulon, and at the siege of Bastia, in which he superintended the disembarkation of the troops, and ably commanded

the batteries. He afterwards had a gallant encounter with five French ships of war, and then supported the siege of Calvi, where he lost the sight of his right eye, in consequence of some particles of sand being violently driven against it by one of the shots of the enemy's batteries. Under the next commander, lord Hotham, he continued to distinguish himself, particularly in the engagements with the French fleet, 15th March and July, 1795, and in the blockade of Genoa. When admiral Jervis succeeded in the Mediterranean command, the brave hero removed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Captain*, of 74 guns, and soon after obtained a commodore's pendant, and was employed in the blockade of Leghorn, and the taking of Porto Ferrajo. On his passage to Gibraltar, in the *Minerva* frigate, he fell in with two Spanish frigates, one of which, the *Sabine*, of 40 guns, he took, and sailing immediately to join admiral Jervis, he was pursued by two ships of the Spanish fleet, a circumstance which was quickly communicated to the commander in chief, and in a few hours produced a general action. In this memorable fight, on the 14th Feb. 1797, in which 15 English ships defeated a Spanish fleet of 27 ships, and took four three deckers, the commodore behaved with his usual gallantry. In the *Captain*, to which he had shifted his flag, he attacked the *Santissima Trinidad*, of 136 guns, and passing to the *St. Nicholas*, of 80 guns, and then to the *San Joseph*, of 112 guns, he had the happiness to see both these ships strike to his superior valor. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, he was created knight of the Bath, and in April 1797, he was made rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to the command of the inner squadron in the blockade of Cadiz. After making some vigorous, but unsuccessful attacks on the town, he was sent by lord St. Vincent, to take the town of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, but though he obtained possession of the place for seven hours, he was unable to reduce the citadel, and therefore was permitted to retire unmolested to his fleet. During this desperate attack he lost his right hand, which was shattered by a shot, but his life was preserved by the attention of his son-in-law, captain Nesbit, who during the darkness of the night, missed him from his side, and returning, found him exhausted on the ground, and carried him safe on his back to the shore, where a boat conveyed him to his ship. In consequence of his wound the gallant admiral received a pension of 1000l. and in the memorial which, according to custom, he presented to his majesty on the occasion, he declared in the simple language of truth, that in the glorious services in which he had been employed, he had been engaged with the enemy upwards of 120 times. Among other marks of public favor, he received the freedom of the city of London in a gold box, worth 100 guineas; but these honors excited him to greater exertions, and he soon after joined in the *Vanguard*, lord St. Vincent, and was sent up the Mediterranean to watch the motions of the French ships, which were ready to convey Bonaparte to the invasion of Egypt. Notwithstanding his vigilance, the fleet escaped, but he failed in its pursuit, and after returning from the Egyptian shores to Sicily, almost in despair, he again hastened to the mouth of the Nile, and to the general joy of his fleet, perceived the enemy moored in

an advantageous situation in the bay of Aboukir, flanked by strong batteries, and supported by gun boats. The attack immediately began, and by a bold manœuvre on an unknown shore, part of his ships failed between the enemy and the land, and thus exposed them to a double fire. The action continued with increasing violence during the night, and the sudden explosion of the French admiral's ship, the *Orient*, of 120 guns, added to the terrors of the scene. The rising day exhibited to the British seamen, the pleasing sight of dismasted and submissive ships; and of the whole fleet only two men of war, and two frigates were able to escape. The fame of this glorious victory, which thus captured or destroyed eleven sail of the line, was received with general exultation by the people of England; the rest of Europe re-echoed the praises of the British hero, and the emperor of Germany was, in consequence, prevailed upon to renew the war, by breaking off the insidious conferences of Radstadt, and the Porte declared itself an open enemy against the unprincipled invaders of Egypt. In the mean time these services did not pass unrewarded; the brave admiral was created a baron, by the title of Nelson of the Nile, with the grant of a pension of 2000*l.* more; the sultan honored him with an aigrette, or plume of diamonds, and pelisse, and the king of Naples conferred on him a valuable estate in Sicily, with the title of duke of Bronte. On his return to Naples the naval hero removed the royal family from the violent popular commotions which seemed to threaten their safety, and even their life, and in July 1799, in consequence of the success of the Russian arms in Italy, he had the satisfaction to convey them back from Palermo to their capital, and to replace the monarch on his throne. Soon after his return home, where he was received with enthusiastic joy by every rank of society, lord Nelson was called away to break that confederacy which the capricious politics of the emperor of Russia had formed with Denmark and Sweden against this country. In consequence of this, the gallant admiral embarked as second in command, under sir Hyde Parker, and after passing through the Sound, in defiance of the batteries, he volunteered to make an attack on Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801. After a most vigorous defence, the Danes saw their strong batteries silenced, and 17 of their men of war either sunk, burnt, or taken. A conference with the crown prince immediately succeeded this glorious victory, and after peace was restored by the heroic admiral, between the two countries, the fleet failed to complete its triumph over the hostile squadrons of Sweden and Russia; but the sudden death of the emperor Paul rendered further exertions unnecessary. For these services, which were chiefly attributed to him, and not to the commander in chief, lord Nelson was created a viscount, and his honors made hereditary in his family, even in the female line. In Aug. 1801, he made an unsuccessful attack on Boulogne, but the negotiations for peace prevented the destruction of the armament in that harbour, which his ardent mind would, no doubt, have accomplished. The short-lived peace of Amiens restored him, for a little time, to retirement; but on the recommencement of hostilities, in 1803, he was summoned from his beloved retreat at Merton, to take the command of the fleet in

the Mediterranean. Notwithstanding his active vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and from the Mediterranean, and after being joined by the Cadiz squadron, they sailed to the West Indies, but he pursued them with rapidity, and nearly came up to them near Antigua. Such, however, was the terror of his name, that they returned in consternation, back to Europe, and before their entrance into Cadiz, had a partial action, near Ferrol, with sir Robert Calder. Thus baffled in his attempts to overtake his terrified enemy, lord Nelson returned to England for the re-establishment of his health, but in a few weeks he was again prevailed upon to take the command of the fleet with very unlimited powers. On the 19th of October, 1805, Villeneuve, with the French fleet, and Gravina with the Spanish, sailed from Cadiz, and on the 21st, about noon, the English squadron had the satisfaction to close with them off cape Trafalgar. The most precise orders had been previously given by the enlightened commander, so that the fleet was not distracted by signals; and shewing the first example of heroism, the admiral ordered his ship, the *Victory*, to be carried along side of his old friend, the *Santissima Trinidad*. The carnage on both sides was dreadful, and the heroic chief, unfortunately not covering the star, and other insignia, which he wore on his person, became a marked object to the musketeers who were placed in the tops of the enemy's ships. A musket ball, from one of the riflemen of the *Bucentaur*, struck him in the left breast, and in about two hours after, he expired in the arms of victory, retaining to the last his firmness and heroism, and rejoicing in the glorious triumphs which his death ensured to his country. On his lamented fall the chief command devolved on admiral, now lord Collingwood, who improved the high advantages already obtained, and in his dispatches paid an honorable tribute, in the language of nature and of affection, to the meritorious services of the departed hero. Of the 33 ships of the line in the combined fleet, which thus engaged the inferior number of 27 English ships, sixteen were destroyed, four were carried to Gibraltar, six escaped into Cadiz, mere wrecks, and four which retired from the action, were 13 days after, captured by sir R. Strachan's squadron. The remains of the illustrious hero of Trafalgar, were brought in his own ship, the *Victory*, to the mouth of the Thames, and conveyed to Greenwich, and on the ninth of the following January, they were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, with all the pomp and solemnity, the tributes of regret and of affection, which a grateful and independent nation could pay to a departed conqueror. His brother, the heir of his honors, was raised to the dignity of an earldom, and a handsome sum of money was liberally voted by parliament, for the purchase of an estate to perpetuate the memory of the conqueror, and the gratitude of England. As a professional character, lord Nelson possessed a mighty genius, an ardent spirit, and a resolute mind; cool, prompt, and discerning in the midst of dangers, he roused all his powerful energies into action, and the strong faculties of his soul were vigilantly exerted in the midst of the fury of battle, to make every accident contribute to the triumph of his crew, and to the glory of his country. So highly established was his reputation, that

his presence was a talisman to the courage of his sailors, who fought under him as sure of victory, and regarded his approbation as the best solace for their fatigues and their sufferings. In his manners he was polished and gentle; he was no stranger to the mild charities of human nature, and in his heart he felt all the emotions of a devout and pious christian. His dispatches from Aboukir, in which he attributed his success to the interference of Providence, excited sentiments of respect and admiration through the nation, and it was on that memorable occasion, that his venerable father exclaimed Oh, my great and good son!

NEMESIANUS, *Aurel. Olymp.* a Carthaginian poet, who wrote, in Latin, *Cynegetica*, a poem, and four eclogues, published among the poets *Rei Venaticæ*, 1730. He lived about 281 A. D.

NEMESIUS, a Greek philosopher, who became bishop of Emessa in the fifth century, and wrote *De Naturâ Hominis*, &c.

NEMOURS, *Mary d'Orleans*, daughter of the duke de Longueville, was born 1625. Her *Memoirs of the War of the Fronde* are valuable, as containing anecdotes of the principal characters and events of her time, under the minority of Lewis XIV. They are printed with those of de Retz and Joli, and have been translated into English, in 8 vols. 12mo. She died 1707.

NENNIUS, author of the *History of Britain*, flourished in the ninth century. A MS. of this history is preserved in the British museum, among the Cotton papers.

NEPER, *John lord*, *Vid. NAPIER*.

NEPOS, *Cornelius*, a Latin historian, patronised by Augustus. Of all his works there only remain the lives of illustrious Greek and Roman generals, a composition of singular elegance, and highly interesting.

NEPOS, *Flavius Julius*, a Dalmatian, who, by his marriage with the niece of Leo the emperor, obtained the Western empire. He was assassinated in Dalmatia, 480.

NERI, *Philip de*, an eminent historian, born of an honorable family at Florence, 1485. He was one of the 48 magistrates called senators, chosen by duke Alexander 1532, and after a life devoted to public services, he died at Florence, 17th Jan. 1556. His *History of Florentine Affairs* from 1214 to 1537, appeared at Augsburg, 1728, in folio.

NERI, *St. Philip de*, a native of Florence, celebrated as the founder of the congregation of the priests of the oratory in Italy, whose duties were to administer to the wants of the poor, to attend the sick, and to relieve strangers and distressed pilgrims. He died 1595, aged 80, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

NERI, *Pompeio*, a Florentine, law professor at Pisa, eminently distinguished in the affairs of Maria Theresa, and of the duke of Lorraine. He was founder of the botanical academy at Florence, and died there, 1776, aged 69. He was the learned author of *Observations on the Tuscan Nobility* — on the Imports of Milan — on the Legal Value of Coin, and the Difficulty of settling it. *Anthony*, the author of the *Art of making*

Glass, printed at Florence, 1612, was also of this family.

NERO, *Claud. Domit. Cesar*, a Roman emperor after Claudius, A. D. 50. The beginning of his reign was marked by humanity and virtue, but soon after, Nero shewed himself vindictive, cruel, and licentious; his mother was inhumanly murdered, and every species of oppression and debauchery was indulged. Rome was set on fire, that the tyrant might behold the disasters of which he had read in the conflagration of Troy, and the virtue and honor of the senate and the people were insulted and trampled upon. At last, a conspiracy was formed to rid the world of the bloody tyrant, who in the moment of his distress, when deserted by his flatterers, destroyed himself, A. D. 68.

NERVA, *Cocceius*, a Roman emperor after Domitian, A. D. 96. After a short, but glorious, mild, and virtuous reign, this excellent monarch appointed Trajan his successor, and died 98, aged 72.

NESBIT, *Thomas*, son of the lord president Nesbit, of Dirlton, was born at Edinburgh, 1672. He was well skilled in antiquities and heraldry, and wrote a *Vindication of Scottish Antiquities*, preserved in MS. in the advocates' library, Edinburgh. He died at Dirlton, 1725.

NESLE, *N. de*, a native of Meaux, known by his writings. His poem, called *Sanfonnet*, in imitation of Vert Vert, is much admired. He wrote besides, the *Modern Aristippus* — the *Prejudices of the People*, 2 vols. — the *Prejudices of the Ancients*, &c. He died in indigent circumstances at Paris, 1767, in an advanced age.

NESSE, *Christopher*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. When ejected from his church at Leeds, in 1662, for nonconformity, he opened a school for 10 years, and afterwards, in 1675, came to London, where he preached to a dissenting congregation. He wrote the *Christian's Walk and Work on Earth*, 8vo. — the *Christian's Crown and Glory*, 12mo. — *Church History from Adam* — *Antidote against Popery* — a *Divine Legacy* — the *History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament*, 4 vols. fol. &c. He died 1705, aged 84.

NESTOR, a Russian monk, author of a *Description of Russia*, and of a *Chronicle* from 858 to 1113, in a simple and unadorned style, of which Muller published a translation in German, 1732, died 1115, aged 59.

NESTORIUS, a Syrian, who became bishop of Constantinople, 431. He was deposed for refusing to assent to the doctrine of the incarnation of the Redeemer, and his followers are still found in the eastern parts of the world.

NETSCHER, *Gaspard*, a portrait painter, born at Prague, 1636. After a series of accidents, he settled at the Hague, where he acquired reputation and opulence. There was scarce a family in Holland, but what could boast of a miniature from his pencil. He died at the Hague, 1684.

NEUBAUER, *Ernest Frederic*, a native of Magdeburg, author of *Academic Dissertations* — *Explanations of Scripture* — *Lives of the Divinity Professors of Gießen* — sermons, &c. died at Gießen, where he was professor of antiquities, and of theology, 1748, aged 43.

NEUBAUER,

NEUBAUER, Francis, a native of Bohemia, educated at Prague, and Vienna. He was celebrated for his skill in music, and was musician to the chapel of the prince of Nassau. His compositions were much admired, but he unfortunately disgraced himself by immoderate intoxication. He died 1795.

NEVE, Timothy, a native of Wotton, near Ludlow, Shropshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He afterwards kept a school at Spalding, and became successively canon of Peterborough, prebendary of Lincoln, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and rector of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, where he died about 1740. He communicated, in 1727, to the Spalding society, of which he was the joint founder, an essay on the invention of printing, and on our first painters. His son *Timothy*, who was born at Spalding, was of Merton college, Oxford, and Margaret professor there. He died 1798, author of some sermons.

NEVERS, Philip Julian Mazarine Mancini, duke de, nephew of Mazarine, was born at Rome, and acquired some reputation by supporting Pradon against Racine. He wrote some sonnets, poetical pieces, &c. which were admired as the compositions of a duke, but possessed little merit. He died 1707, aged 76.

NEVISAN, John, an Italian lawyer, born at Asti. He studied at Padua, and taught at Turin. He is known by his work *Sylvæ Nuptiales*, &c. 8vo. in which he asserts curious things, but without order or connection. It is said that the women of Turin were so offended against him on account of this book, in which he spoke with disrespect of the sex, that they drove him in disgrace with stones from the city, and would not suffer him to return before he entreated pardon on his knees. He died 1540.

NEUHOFF, Theodore Baron, king of Corfica. *Vid. THEODORE.*

NEUVILLE, Charles Frey de, a jesuit of Coutances, long known as an eloquent preacher in the capital. After the banishment of his order he retired to Compiègne, where he lived in privacy, and died 13th July, 1774, aged 81. He wrote sermons, 8 vols. 12mo. — *la Morale du Nouveau Testament*, 3 vols. 12mo, &c. His brother *Peter Claude*, was also a jesuit, and author of 16 sermons. He died at Rennes, 1773.

NEUVILLE, Didier Peter Chicanau de, a native of Nancy, in the service of Stanislaus king of Poland. He afterwards became professor of history at Toulouse, and died there Oct. 1781, aged 61. The best known of his writings is *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, &c. 8vo.

NEWCOMB, Thomas, son of a clergyman in Herefordshire, was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. In 1734, he became rector of Stopham, Suffex, and afterwards lived at Hackney, it is said in distressed circumstances. He was author of various original poems, and among other things turned Hervey's Meditations into blank verse, and also the Death of Abel from the German. The school which he established at Hackney has long continued to enjoy celebrity.

NEWCOMB, William, a learned prelate, born at Abingdon, Berkshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at the grammar school of his native place, and then elected on the foundation of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was

afterwards appointed tutor to Mr. Fox at Hertford college, and to this connexion he was indebted for his elevation in the church. He became successively bishop of Ossory and Waterford, and was afterwards translated to Armagh, by lord Fitzwilliam, when lord lieutenant. This venerable prelate was a man of amiable manners, and as a scholar was eminent for his learning, and his extensive acquaintance with biblical knowledge. He died in Ireland 1799, aged 70. His publications were very respectable, and particularly a letter to Dr. Priestley, on the Duration of our Lord's Ministry, 8vo. — *Observations on our Lord's Conduct*, 4to. — an improved Version of the 12 Minor Prophets, 4to. — Another Version of Ezekiel — a Review of the Chief Difficulties in the Gospel History relating to our Lord's Resurrection — an Historical Review of the English Biblical Translations, &c. and after his death his Version of the New Testament appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. He was member of the Royal Irish academy.

NEWCOMEN, Matthew, a non-conformist divine, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. As member of the Westminster assembly of divines, he assisted in the drawing up of their catechism, and he was one of the five divines who attacked bishop Hall's Vindication of Episcopacy. This curious work was called *Smectymus*, from the initials of the authors' names, Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, William Spurstow. He was ejected from the living of Dedham, Essex, in 1662, and then retired to Leyden, where he died 1666.

NEWLAND, Peter, a learned Dutchman, son of a carpenter at Dimmermeer, near Amsterdam, where he was born 1764. He was possessed of strong natural powers, so that at the age of 10 he wrote poetry with elegance, and could resolve without the instruction of a master some of the most difficult problems of geometry. These great talents were happily encouraged by the government; the young prodigy was made one of the commissioners of longitude, and afterwards he filled with great ability the chairs of mathematics and philosophy at Utrecht, and Amsterdam. He wrote poems in Dutch, on the Means of enlightening a People — on the General Utility of Mathematics — on Lavoisier's System — on the Form of the Globe — on the Course of Comets, and the Uncertainty of their Return — on ascertaining the Longitude at Sea — a treatise on Navigation, &c. He died 1794.

NEWTON, John, an English mathematician, born at Oundle, 1622. He entered, in 1637, at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he applied to astronomy and mathematics. After the restoration he was rewarded for his loyalty, and made chaplain to the king, created D. D. and appointed rector of Rofs in Herefordshire, where he died Christmas day, 1678. He wrote *Astronomia Britannica*, in three parts, 4to. — *Help to Calculation*, with Tables of Declination, Ascension, &c. — *Trigonometria Britannica*, fol. — *Geometrical Trigonometry* — *Chiliades Centum Logarithm.* — *Mathematical Elements* — *Perpetual Diary* — *Ephemerides* — *Introduction to Rhetoric* — *Cosmography*, &c.

NEWTON, sir Isaac, a most illustrious philosopher, bora

Born of a very ancient family, settled at Woolstrop, Lincolnshire, where he was born Christmas day 1642. He early lost his father, but his mother, though she soon after took a second husband, bestowed particular care on his education. From Grantham school, where he was placed at the age of 12, he was removed at 18 to Trinity college, Cambridge, as he seemed to prefer studious pursuits to the management of his estate. At Cambridge, under the care of the famous Isaac Barrow, he began to apply to mathematics, but his powerful mind so easily comprehended the elements of Euclid, that he quickly passed to higher pursuits, and paid attention to Descartes' analytical method which then was very popular, and as he proceeded in his studies he made marginal notes. In 1664, he discovered a new method of infinite series and fluxions, which he afterwards greatly improved, and the same year he took his bachelor's degree. His next pursuit was the grinding of optical glasses in one of the figures made by the three sections of a cone, for the improvement of telescopes, but not succeeding as he expected, he procured a glass prism, to make experiments on the phenomena of colors, lately discovered by Grimaldi; and the result of his skilful researches gradually matured his new theory of light and colors. Whilst he reflected on this discovery that light was not homogeneous, but a heterogeneous mixture of refrangible rays, he was obliged to quit Cambridge in 1665, by the plague, and he retired to his house, where, though deprived of the assistance of his books, new truths were to be opened to his active mind. Whilst he was sitting alone in his garden, the falling of some apples from a tree led his thoughts to the subject of gravity, and considering that this power is not sensibly diminished, at the remotest distance from the centre of the earth, even at the top of the highest mountains, he thought that it must be extended much farther. Why not as high as the moon, was his next question to himself, therefore the moon may be influenced by this power of gravity, and retained in her orbit, and the whole planetary system moving round the sun as their common centre may obey this great principle, which, however, as he calculated, must decrease in strength in the duplicate proportion of the increase of distance. The further examination of this important subject was deferred, as he returned to Cambridge; and in 1667, being elected fellow of his college, he devoted all his attention to the construction of a reflecting telescope. In 1669, he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Cambridge, on the resignation of his friend Dr. Barrow, and for three years he delivered lectures on the discoveries which he had made in optics, and communicated his theory of light and colors, which he had brought to a great degree of perfection, to the Royal society, of which he was elected member in 1672. Some time after he presented to the same learned society his telescope, with a description of its properties. While laboring on the problems of his great system, his attention was attracted to the comet of 1680, and by repeated experiments he proved the truth of Kepler's supposition, about the motion of the primary planets, and after establishing his conclusions on the most infallible proofs, he in 1687 published, at the request of

the Royal society, the result of his astronomical pursuits, under the title of *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. This excellent performance which set his name above the philosophers of ancient and modern times, met, however, with opposition; but though its truths were delivered with conciseness and precision, and required study and labor to be comprehended, even by the most learned of mathematicians, it gained by slow but sure degrees universal praise and admiration. At this time the attacks of James II. on the privileges of the university were resisted with great spirit, and Newton was appointed as one of the delegates to complain of the illegal encroachment. His eloquence on this occasion was so strong and powerful, that the king abandoned his claims. He was member of the convention parliament in 1688, and when his friend the earl of Halifax planned the recoinage of the money of the kingdom, he called to his assistance the abilities of Newton, and made him in 1696, warden of the mint. In 1699, he was made master of the mint with an ample salary, and enjoyed the office till his death. In consequence of these appointments in London, he resigned the emoluments of his professorship to Mr. Whiston, of Clare hall, his deputy, for whom he generously procured the appointment in 1703. In 1703 he was elected president of the Royal society, and for 25 years he adorned the chair of that learned body till his death. He also was made honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and received every mark of distinction from the learned of the continent. When he published, in 1704, his theory of light, after establishing its truth by repeated experiments, during the space of 30 years; he also made mention of his discovery of the nature of fluxions, which since 1672, had engaged his attention, but had not been communicated to the public; yet by mean suggestions Leibnitz laid claim to the merit of discovering them. While the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig attributed the honor to the German philosopher, Keill of Oxford undertook the defence of his friend, and proved by the clearest evidence, and from extracts from the papers of the Royal society, that this system, so important in mathematics, originated first in the genius of Newton. In 1715 Leibnitz proposed to the English philosopher his famous problem of the trajectories, which while it might have puzzled other mathematicians, was resolved by Newton in a few hours, after the labors and the fatigues of the day. This great man, who had been in 1705 knighted by queen Anne, became a great favorite at the court of George I. and the prince of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, took infinite pleasure in the conversation of the philosopher. As he had an uncommon genius for mathematics and astronomy, the often said, she considered herself happy in being born in an age when she could enjoy the conversation, and the instruction of so illustrious a philosopher. At the request of the prince of Wales he drew up his abstract of chronology, but a copy of it was imprudently communicated to signor Conti, a Venetian, who with illiberal effrontery had it printed at Paris, and at the same time engaged some of the French literati to attack and abuse it. This drew a defence from Newton, inserted in the philosophical transactions, and soon after he published the work himself. Having

now nearly reached the age of 80, sir Isaac after enjoying from his regular and temperate habits, all the blessings of health, found himself seized by an incontinence of urine, which was attended with the excruciating pains of a stone in the bladder. For a few weeks before his death, the agonies which he suffered were very great, yet his meekness and patience subdued them, and though from the severe paroxysms which he endured, large drops of sweat ran down his cheeks, he preserved his usual smile of cheerfulness and serenity. On the night of the 11th March 1726-7, his intellects were visibly affected, and he continued insensible till he expired nine days after, aged 85. His body lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber, and on the 28th March, was conveyed in becoming funeral pomp to Westminster abbey, while the lord chancellor, the dukes of Montrose and Roxburgh, the earls of Pembroke, Suffex, and Macclesfield supported the pall. He was interred near the entrance of the choir on the left hand, and a stately monument with a proper inscription has been erected to his honor. Sir Isaac had the happiness of enjoying during his life the fame, the honors, and the rewards which seldom attend the learned and the great, but which often are lavished with insulting profusion on their remains or their posterity. In his person this great man was of a middle stature, his countenance was pleasing and venerable, though it did not display that deep and penetrating sagacity which are every where perceptible in his writings. He never made use of spectacles, and it is said he lost only one tooth during the whole of his life. In his temper he was meek and unassuming, and so great a lover of peace and harmony that he kept some of his publications from the eye of the public, that he might not excite the envy, and the malice of opponents or rivals. With great powers of mind, and with a comprehension which embraced at one view the meaning of every subject to which he directed his attention, and overleaped as trifling all the difficulties which had arrested the progress of other philosophers, he was thus enabled to shed lustre on the age in which he lived, and the country which gave him birth, and to introduce such astonishing improvements, and make such stupendous discoveries in science, in mathematics, and in astronomy, as would each of them individually have bestowed immortality. To his other great qualities, he added the virtues of piety, and religious fidelity he marked with abhorrence; no remark of levity or indifference, on the powers of the deity, or on revelation ever was made in his presence without drawing from him the severest censure; and while he made the bible his favorite study he employed some portion of his time in proving the great truths of the prophetic writers of scripture. Ardently attached to the tenets, and the discipline of the church of England, he bore with patience the errors and the failings of others, and was at all times an enemy to intolerant persecution. He was never married, and it is probable that as his time was devoted so assiduously to study, he felt little of the concerns of domestic life, and never was sensible of the want of a companion at home. In his conduct he was charitable, and as his income increased he was proportionably more

affected by the wants of his indigent neighbours. He left 32,000*l.* at his death, but made no will. His most valuable works have been collected and published, together with an excellent commentary, 1784, in 5 vols. 4to. by bishop Horsley.

NEWTON, *Richard*, a learned divine born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford. He distinguished himself as an able tutor, and in 1710, was inducted principal of Hart-hall, when he took the degree of D.D. By the friendship of bishop Compton, he obtained the rectory of Sudbury, Northamptonshire, and in 1753 he was preferred to a canonry of Christchurch, by the interest of the duke of Newcastle, to whom he had been tutor. In 1740 he obtained a charter to erect Hart-hall into a college, and to separate it from the superintendence of Exeter college, to which it belonged, and this he effected at great expence, and was himself the first principal. He died at Lavendon Grange, deservedly respected, 21st April 1753. He wrote a book against Pluralities and Non-residence—on University Education,—and also edited Theophrastus, with notes in English, which work is said to have brought him 1000*l.* which he nobly applied in endowments on his college.

NEWTON, *Thomas*, an English bishop, born at Lichfield, 1st Dec. 1703. From Lichfield school he entered at Westminster, and in 1723 was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge. When in orders he removed to London, and became curate, afterwards assistant preacher, at St. George's, Hanover square, and next, afternoon preacher to Grosvenor chapel. He was afterwards tutor to lord Tyrconnel, and in 1744 he obtained St. Mary-le-Bow rectory, Cheap-side, by the friendship of the earl of Bath. In 1747 he was chosen lecturer of St. George's, Hanover square, and that year married the daughter of Mr. Trebeck the rector. He published in 1749 his edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with useful notes, and a well written life. In 1756 he was made king's chaplain, and then prebendary of Westminster, and precentor of York, and 1761 he was nominated bishop of Bristol with the residentiaryship of St Paul's, which he exchanged in 1768 for the deanery. Satisfied with his ecclesiastical honors he determined to solicit no more, and kept his word. He died at the deanery 14th Feb. 1782, aged 79. He lost his wife in 1754, and in 1761 married a second, a daughter of John lord Lisburne, widow of Mr. Hand, whom he describes as an amiable and excellent woman. His dissertations on the prophecies in 3 vols. 8vo. is a work of great merit. He also preached Boyle's lectures. After his death his miscellaneous works, with memoirs of his life by himself, were published.

NEWTON, *Thomas*, an English divine, born at Presbury, Cheshire. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, and then obtained the grammar school at Macclesfield. Besides divinity, he paid attention to medicine, and practised with credit. He died at his living of Ilford, Essex, 1607. He was author of the History of the Saracens, 4to.—Approved Medicines, and Cordial Receipts, 8vo.—Illustrum Aliquot Anglorum Eneidia, 4to.—Directions

reactions for the Health of Magistrates and Students — Herbal of the Bible, 8vo. &c.

NICAISE, *Claude*, a French antiquary, born at Dijon. He resided for some time at Rome, and had a most extensive correspondence with the learned men of his times in every country. He published a treatise de Nummo Pantheo — a Discourse on the Form and Figure of the Sirens — a Dissertation on two of Raphael's Pictures, and on the Schools of Athens and Parnassus. He died at Velley, Oct. 1701, aged 78.

NICANDER, a native of Colophon, eminent as a physician, a grammarian, and a poet, B. C. 140. His two poems, called Theriaca and Alexipharmaca, are still extant.

NICAUSIS, or **BALKIS**, according to the Arabians, is the name of the famous queen of Sheba, whose visit to Solomon is mentioned in scripture. She reigned in Arabia Felix, or according to Josephus, in Egypt and Ethiopia.

NICEPHORUS, *Gregoras*, a Greek historian, author of a History of the Eastern empire, from 1204 to 1341, printed in 1702, Paris, 2 vols. folio, and also other works. He was a great favorite of the emperor Andronicus.

NICEPHORUS, *Callistus*, a Greek historian who flourished in the same age as the preceding. His ecclesiastical history extends from the birth of Christ to 610, the best edition of which is that of Paris, 1630.

NICEPHORUS, *Blemmidas*, a monk of mount Athos in the 13th century, who, as attached to the Romish church, refused to accept the dignity of patriarch of Constantinople. His two treatises concerning the precession of the Holy Ghost were printed at Rome, 1659.

NICEPHORUS I. chancellor of the Eastern empire, seized the throne 802, and banished the empress Irene to Mitylene. Though attacked by his seditious subjects who raised Bardanes one of his generals to the throne, he overcame all opposition, till the Bulgarians appeared against him. He fell in battle 811.

NICEPHORUS II. *Phocas*, a nobleman of Constantinople, so popular that his virtues elevated him to the throne, 963, on the death of Romanus the younger, whose widow he married. He attacked the Saracens with spirit and success, but at last was assassinated by John Zimisces, 969.

NICEPHORUS III. a Roman general raised to the throne of Constantinople by his army. He was three years after, 1081, deposed by Alexis Comnenus his general, and soon after died of grief in a monastery.

NICERON, *John Francis*, an eminent mathematician, born at Paris 1613. He took the habit of the Minims, but though regularly employed in their ecclesiastical affairs, either as visitor or professor, he devoted much of his time to his favorite study of optics. He died at Aix in Provence, 22d Sept. 1646, but though only 33 years of age, he was author of some valuable works, especially l'Interpretation des Chiffres, &c. — Thaumaturgus Opticus, five Admiranda Optices, Captoprices, & Dioptrices.

NICERON, *John Peter*, the celebrated author of

"Memoirs of Men Illustrious in the Republic of Letters," was born at Paris, March 11th, 1685, of an ancient family. He early determined to forsake the world, and therefore took the habit of a Barnabite jesuit 1703, and then studied at Montargis, Loches and Poitiers. He became a very popular preacher, and to a great fondness for laborious studies, he brought an extensive knowledge of ancient and modern languages. He died after a short illness, 8th July, 1738. Besides his Memoirs, a valuable work, of which the first volume appeared in 1727, and the 39th in 1738, to which three more have been added, he wrote a translation of Hancock's book on the Virtues of Common Water, 2 vols. 12mo. — the Conversion of England to Christianity — Ovington's Voyages, &c.

NICETAS, *David*, author of the Life of Ignatius of Constantinople, in Greek, translated into Latin by Raderi, Ingoldstadt, 1604, was a Paphlagonian, and lived in the ninth century.

NICETAS, surnamed **SERRON**, author of Panegyrics on Gregory Nazienzen — of Commentaries on Scripture, and other works, was a deacon of Constantinople, and afterwards bishop of Heraclea in the 11th century.

NICETAS, *Arbominates*, a Greek historian, born at Chone, or Colossus in Phrygia. He fled from Constantinople when taken by the French 1204, and settled at Nice in Bithynia, where he died 1206. He wrote an History or Annals from 1118 to the death of Baldwin, 1205, of which a translation appeared at Basil, by Wolfius, 1557, and Geneva, 1593.

NICHOLAS, *Abraham*, an English penman, born in Bread-street, London. He is author of Examples of Penmanship — the Penman's Assistant, 1719 — Complete Writing-master, in 31 folio plates. He kept a school at Clapham, and died abroad about 1744, aged 52.

NICHOLS, *William*, an English divine, born at Donnington, Bucks, 1664. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, afterwards of Wadham, and in 1684 was elected fellow of Merton, where he took the degree of D. D. 1695. He was chaplain to lord Montague, and became rector of Selley, near Chichester; but it appears from a letter of his to Robert, earl of Oxford, that he was disappointed in his expectations of a promised prebend in the church of Westminster. His life was usefully devoted to study, and to acts of piety. He died about 1712. His works were numerous and valuable; the best known are Conference with a Theist, 2 vols. 8vo. — Defensio Ecclesie Anglicanae, 1707, 12mo. afterwards published in 8vo. and in English — a Commentary on the Liturgy of England, in 8vo. and folio, a very useful book — Religion of a Prince, &c.

NICHOLLS, *Frank*, a physician, born in London 1699. He was educated at Westminster, and Christchurch, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D. 1729, and became reader of anatomy. His lectures were popular, but it has been observed that his remarks on subjects of anatomy tended to inculcate infidelity in his pupils. He married in 1743, Dr. Mead's daughter, by whom he had five children. He was physician to George II. and published an account of his

his death in the philosophical transactions. He wrote besides, a tract de Animâ Medicâ — de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis in Homine, and died in 1779, aged 80.

NICIAS, an Athenian, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and was sent by his countrymen with Demosthenes and Eurymedon, to the conquest of Sicily. The expedition was unfortunate, and after two years' siege, the Syracusans attacked and defeated their invaders, and Nicias was cruelly put to death B. C. 413.

NICODEMUS, a learned Jew, who visited our Saviour privately, and became his disciple. On the death of Jesus, he assisted Joseph of Arimathea in preparing to pay honors to the remains of his master; but though the Jews marked him for destruction for his attachment to the new doctrines, it is said that he was saved by the interference of his relation Gamaliel. The gospel ascribed to him is a forgery of the Manicheans.

NICOLAI, John, a native of Monza, near Verduin, who took the habit of the Dominicans, and was for 20 years professor of theology at Paris, where he died 1673, aged 79. Besides an edition of the works of Thomas Aquinas, in 19 vols. folio, he published some Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline — a tract against Arnould, and other theological works.

NICOLAS, a proselyte of Antioch, who became, on being converted, one of the seven first deacons of the church of Jerusalem. He is accused by some authors as the founder of the Nicolaites, a sect which admitted a community of wives, and practised all the impious rites of paganism. It is, however, more probable that this sect owed its origin to another person.

NICOLAS, St. bishop of Myra in Lycia, is supposed to have lived in the age of Constantine the Great, and to have assisted at the general council of Nice.

NICOLAS I. surnamed the Great, was elected pope after Benedict III. 858. He sent ambassadors to Constantinople, and pronounced an anathema against Photius, the patriarch, which proved the cause of the schism which separated the Greek and the Latin churches. He died 867, much respected for his zeal, firmness, and charity. His letters were published at Rome, 1542, in folio.

NICOLAS II. Gerard of Burgundy, became archbishop of Florence, and in 1058 was elected pope. He is the first whose coronation is mentioned in history. He was opposed by John, bishop of Veletri, under the name of Benedict X. but he soon destroyed the power of his rival. He extended the papal authority over some of the Norman princes in Lombardy and Naples, and died 1061.

NICOLAS III. John Gaetan, was elected pope after John XXI. 1277. He sent missionaries into Tartary, but with little effect; and he was guilty of some oppressive actions to enrich his family. He died of an apoplexy, 22d Aug. 1280.

NICOLAS IV. N. de Rubis, was a native of Ascoli, and was raised to the papedom 1288, an honor which he accepted with much reluctance. He published a crusade against the infidels for the recovery of Jerusalem, but died before the plan was brought

to maturity, 4th April, 1292. He was a man of learning, and wrote some Commentaries on Scripture, &c.

NICOLAS V. Thomas de Sarzanne, bishop of Bologna, was a native of Luni, and was elected pope 1447, on the death of Eugenius IV. He succeeded in restoring peace to the church, which had been torn to pieces by the interests and the intrigues of rival popes, and he gained universal respect by his great wisdom and moderation. He celebrated this happy era by a jubilee in 1450, which drew to Rome an immense multitude of people. The conspiracy which was formed against him by Stephen Porcario, and the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and the consequent calamities of the Christians, are said to have afflicted him so heavily that he died of grief, 24th March 1455, aged 57.

NICOLAS of Damascus, a philosopher and historian in the age of Augustus, some fragments of whose works remain.

NICOLAS of Cusa, son of a fisherman, rose by his merit, and assisted at the council of Basil 1431, and showed such eloquence that Eugenius IV. employed him as his ambassador at Constantinople, in Germany and France. He was patronized by succeeding popes, and made bishop of Brixen. He died at Todi, 11th Aug. 1454, aged 53. He wrote several works on theological subjects.

NICOLAS of Lyra, so called from the place of his birth, near Evreux in Normandy, was a Jew, but was converted to christianity 1291, and took the habit of the Minors. He taught divinity with great reputation at Paris, and obtained the confidence of Jane, queen of Philip V. and was one of the executors of her will. He died at Paris, 23d Oct. 1340. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, edited at Antwerp, 1634, in 6 vols. folio. — a Disputation against the Jews, folio — treatise against a Jewish Rabbi.

NICOLAS of Munster, founder of a sect, called the Family, or House of Love, about 1540, pretended to be inspired by the Holy Spirit, and therefore declared himself greater than Jesus Christ. He had many followers, and supported his doctrines by various publications, such as the Land of Peace — the Gospel of the Kingdom, &c. Some of the followers of this sect appeared in England 1604, and they presented to James I. a profession of their faith.

NICOLAS of Pisa, an architect and sculptor of eminence, who built a church and convent at Bologna, for the fraternity of the preachers, and a marble tomb for the body of St. Dominic. He flourished in the 13th century.

NICOLAS EYMERICK, a Dominican of Gironne, inquisitor against the Vaudois, under Innocent VI. was author of the Directory of Inquisitors, printed in folio, 1687, and died in his native county 1399.

NICOLAS, Augustin, an advocate of Besançon, counsellor to the duke of Lorraine. He died at Besançon, 1695. He wrote several things in verse and prose, of no great merit.

NICOLE, John, a French lawyer, born at Chartres, 1600. He acquired some reputation as a bold haranguer, but he was a bad advocate. He died 1678, at

at Chartres. Nothing of his compositions were preserved, though his friend Marolles saw his translation of Quintilian.

NICOLE, *Claude*, related to the above, was born at Chartres, 1611, and became king's counsel, and president in the elections of Chartres. He died there, 22d Nov. 1685. He was a good linguist, and wrote poetry, though his compositions were rather licentious. His works were printed at Paris, 1660, in 2 vols. 4to. and again, 1693, 2 vols. 12mo.

NICOLE, *Peter*, an eminent French divine, son of John, above-mentioned, was born at Chartres, 10th Oct. 1625. He studied at Paris with great assiduity, and was for some time engaged in instructing youth under the society of Port-royal. He assisted his friend Arnauld in the composition of some of his pieces; but his letter to Innocent XI. in the defence of the bishops of St. Pont and Arras, exposed him to persecution, and he withdrew from Paris. He afterwards returned, but soon quitted it for a residence in Flanders. He returned afterwards under a feigned name to Chartres, and died there of an apoplectic fit, 16th Nov. 1695. He was a man of great abilities; his erudition was extensive, his judgment solid, but he was little acquainted with the world; and his defence of the Jansenists, and latterly his support of Bossuet against the Quietists, raised him enemies in France, and caused an unpopularity which his private virtues did not deserve. His works are not less than 100 in number, but chiefly on controversial subjects. His Moral Essays, and his treatise on preserving Peace in Society, are much admired.

NICOLE, *Francis*, a native of Paris, distinguished for his extensive knowledge of mathematics. His essay sur la Theorie des Roulettes — his Traité du Calcul des Differences Finies — and his Traité des Lignes du Troisième Ordre, are most convincing proofs of the accuracy of his researches, and of the depth of his genius. He was member of the academy of sciences, and died 10th Jan. 1758, aged 75.

NICOLÒ DEL ABBATE, a painter, born at Modena, and called Abbate, because brought up by Primatic, abbot of St. Martin. He went with his patron to France, 1552, and his pencil was employed in adorning Fontainebleau, and the noblest edifices of Paris. His style is said to resemble strongly that of Julio Romano, and that of Parmesan.

NICOLSON, *William*, a learned bishop, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow 1679. He was patronized by the bishop of Carlisle, who gave him a prebend and the archdeaconry of that church, and in 1702, he succeeded his patron in that see. He was translated in 1718, to Londonderry in Ireland, and in Jan. 1726-7, he was raised to the see of Cashell, but died the 13th Feb. following, before he took possession of his new dignity. He was a learned man, well skilled in antiquities. He published several things, the best known of which are his descriptions of Poland, Denmark, &c. — the English Historical Library — Tracts on the Bangorian Controversy, &c.

NICOMEDES, a mathematician of the second century, known as the discoverer of the conchoid curve.

NICON, patriarch of the Russian empire, was born of mean parentage about 1613. He had a strong prejudice in favor of a monastic life, and the loss of his children determined him to assume the habit of a monk, and to send his wife to a convent. His austerities, as well as his learning, by degrees raised him to public consequence; he was patronized by his sovereign, and at last made archbishop of Novogorod, and patriarch of Russia. Some innovations which he introduced into the church, and the publication of the bible in the Russian language raised him enemies among the clergy, and at last by intrigue and violence he was obliged to abdicate his high office, 1658, and to be imprisoned; but the emperor Feodor permitted him to retire to the privacy of his original cell. He died 1679, after enduring much undeserved persecution. He is the author of a chronicle of Russian affairs, to the reign of Alexiowitz, printed at Petersburg, 2 vols. 4to. 1767.

NICOT, *John*, master of requests to the French king, was born at Nismes. He was ambassador from France to Portugal, from whence he brought tobacco, which in compliment to him was called by the French, Nicotiana. He wrote a French and Latin dictionary, folio — a treatise on Navigation — the Treasure of French Language, &c. and died 1600 at Paris.

NIDHARD, *John Everard*, a jesuit, born at Falkenstein in Austria. He accompanied the archduchess Mary when she married Philip IV. of Spain, and in this new situation he became a great favorite with the Spanish monarch. After the death of Philip, he was made by the queen's mother inquisitor general, and minister; but his abilities were not adequate to the administration of the political affairs of a kingdom. Flushed with the pride of power, he treated the nobles with insolence. You ought to respect me, said he one day to his rival, the duke of Lerma, for I daily have your God in my hands and your queen at my feet. The weakness and incapacity of his government appeared by the successes of Lewis XIV. in the Netherlands, and in Franche Comté, and the favorite at last gave way to the intrigues of his enemies, and retired to Rome, as ambassador from Spain. He was made a cardinal by Clement X. and bishop of Edeffa. He died 1st Feb. 1681, aged 73. He wrote a discourse on the immaculate conception of the Virgin, &c.

NIEUHOFF, *John de*, a Dutchman who went as ambassador from the Dutch East India company, to the emperor of China, in the middle of the 17th century, of which he wrote an interesting account, translated into French by Le Carpentier. It is also to be found in Churchill's collection.

NIEUWENT, *Bernard*, a learned Dutchman, born at Westgraafdyk, North Holland, 10th Aug. 1654. He studied with unusual assiduity, and became a great philosopher and mathematician, and obtained high reputation as a physician, and as the upright and respected chief magistrate of Purmerende. He died 1730, having been twice married. He wrote in Latin, Considerations on the Analysis of Quantities infinitely small — Analysis of Curves by the Doctrine of Infinites — on the Principles of the Differential Calculus — Contemplations on the Universe, translated into English, in 3 vols. 8vo. called the Religious Philosopher.

NIGER, C. Pescennius Justus, governor of Syria, proclaimed emperor of Rome by his army, 193. He was defeated and slain by his rival Severus two years after.

NIGIDIUS FIGULUS, Publius, a Roman who assisted Cicero in the extirpation of Catiline's conspiracy. He sided with Pompey, and died in exile, B. C. 45.

NIGRISOLI, Jerome, an Italian physician, author of *Progymnasmatum Medica*, printed at Gualtala, 1655. He died at Ferrara 1689, aged 69. His son *Francis* was also an able physician, author of some useful works, and also de *Veterum Charta*, ejusque *Usu*, &c. He died 1727, aged 79.

NINUS, founder of the Assyrian empire, was son of Belus, and husband of Semiramis, to whom he left his kingdom, B. C. 2164.

NIPHUS, Augustin, a famous philosopher, born at Jopoli in Calabria. His works became so popular, that Leo X. created him count palatine, and permitted him to blazon his arms with those of the Medicis. He died about 1550. His works are in Latin and various, and contain commentaries on Aristotle and Averroes, 14 vols. folio — *treatises de Amore* — *de Falsa Diluvii Prognosticatione*, &c.

NISBET, sir John, lord advocate of Scotland in the reign of Charles II. became popular by pleading against the standing militia, and was one of the commissioners appointed about the union of the two kingdoms.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSEE, Peter Claude, a French poet, born of an opulent family at Paris, 1692. Though favored by fortune he preferred the honors of literature to all other distinctions, and acquired some celebrity by his epistle to Clio, and his dramatical pieces. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris, 14th March, 1754. His pieces possess great merit, and are much esteemed in France. The best are the *School of Mothers* — *Melanides la Gouvernante*, comedies — *Maximian* — *Prejugé à-la-mode* — *George Barnwell*, tragedies. These works have appeared in 5 vols. 12mo. 1763.

NIVERNOIS, Lewis Julius Mancini duke of, minister of state, member of the French academy, and of belles lettres, and well known as a poet, and a writer, was born at Paris 16th Dec. 1716. He left the military profession to serve his country as ambassador, and he represented his sovereign at Rome, at Berlin, and afterwards in London, where he negotiated the peace of 1763. Distinction at the court, however, had less charms for him than literary fame, and on his return to Paris, he withdrew from political life, and devoted himself to the muses. His poetical imitations of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Tibullus, Ariosto, and Milton, possess great merit, and singular beauty, and his songs and fables were popular productions in France. During the revolution he was dragged to prison, but he had the good fortune to be liberated, and he died at Paris 1798, at the great age of 82. His other works are *Dialogues of the Dead* — *Letters on the Use of the Mind* — *Reflections on the Genius of Horace*, of Boileau, of J. B. Rousseau — *the Life of Abbé Barthelemi* — *Reflections on Alexander the Great*, and Charles XII. — *Translation of Tacitus' Life of Agricola* — *Pope's Essay on Man*, translated —

Portrait of Frederic the Great of Prussia — *Adonis and Richardet from the Italian*, &c.

NIZOLIUS, Marius, an Italian grammarian, who published *Thesaurus Ciceronianus*, or a dictionary of the words and expressions of Cicero, &c. folio — *de Veris Principiis, et Verâ Ratione philosophandi*, &c. 1553, much admired by Leibnitz. The time of his death is not mentioned.

NOAH, son of Lamech, was born 2978; B. C. and was saved from the destruction of the deluge, by building an ark, in obedience to the directions of the Almighty. With him were saved his wife, his three sons, and their three wives, and by them the earth was afterwards peopled. The place where the ark first rested after the sinking of the waters of the flood, was mount Ararat in Armenia. Noah died 2029, B. C.

NOAILLES, Lewis Antony de, cardinal and archbishop of Paris, was born of an illustrious family, 27th May, 1651. Though by birth duke of St. Cloud, and a peer of France, and the possessor of large domains, he preferred the ecclesiastical state to political distinction, and became D. D. of the Sorbonne, 1676. In 1679, he was made bishop of Cahors, and the next year translated to Chalons, and in 1695, to the archbishopric of Paris. In this high dignity he framed excellent regulations for the government of his clergy, and zealously opposed the prevailing doctrines of Quietism, and of Jansenism. In 1700, he was raised to the rank of cardinal, at the request of Lewis XIV. who observed to him, that he felt more pleasure in obtaining for him the hat, than he would in receiving it. The manner in which he sanctioned "the Moral Reflections," of Pasquin Quésnel on the New Testament, brought him unwarily into trouble. Some of the jesuits accused the author of heresy and sedition, and the archbishop shared in the censure, and after appeals to pope Clement XI. there was issued from Rome 1713, the famous bull called "Unigenitus," which condemned the Moral Reflections as improper and dangerous. The clamor of the jesuits increased by the intrigues of father Tellier prevailed, the cardinal was exiled, but afterwards restored to favor, and his persecutor Tellier disgraced. The cardinal died at Paris, 4th May, 1729, and his remains were intombed in the cathedral. His brother *Gaston* succeeded him at Chalons, and died 1720.

NOAILLES, Adrian Maurice, duke de, son of Anne Julius duke of Noailles, was born 1678. He early devoted himself to the military service, and attended his father in the campaigns of Catalonia in 1693, and 1694. He was afterwards employed under Vendome, and then served in Flanders in 1696, and in 1700 he accompanied the young king of Spain to Madrid, and in the war of the Spanish succession maintained the honor of his nation and the prowess of his family. His intimacy and alliance with Madame de Maintenon secured his favor with the monarch, and in 1708, he was named general of the French armies in Roussillon, where he obtained some important advantages. He took the strong town of Gironne in 1710, and contributed to the submission of all Arragon, and for his services he was made a Spanish grandee by Philip V. and also raised to the honor of duke and peer of France.

France. After the death of Lewis XIV. he was made by the regent, president of the council of the finances and admitted into the council of the regency, but the elevation of cardinal du Bois to the ministry proved his disgrace. He was recalled on the death of du Bois, by the regent and restored with increased honors to the ministry, and in the campaign of 1733, he was invited to serve in the army. He distinguished himself at the siege of Philippsburg, and was rewarded with the rank of marshal, and the year after he drove the Germans from Worms. He was in 1735, placed at the head of the French army in Italy, where he gathered fresh laurels, but in the war of 1741, he was less successful. He afterwards abandoned the military profession, and served his country in assisting as a minister at her counsels, and died universally respected 24th June, 1766, aged 88. By his wife, who was niece to Madame Maintenon, he had two sons, both of whom rose to the rank of marshals of France.

NOBLE, *Eustache de*, a native of Troyes, who rose by his abilities to the appointment of procureur general of the parliament of Metz. An accusation of being guilty of mal-practices all at once robbed him of his reputation and office, and after being imprisoned in the Chatelet, he was banished for nine years. He appealed against this sentence, and was in consequence removed to the prison of the Conciergerie, where he became acquainted with Gabrielle Perreau, generally called la Belle Epiciere, a woman of great beauty, and many mental accomplishments. He escaped from his confinement, and was followed by his frail but faithful mistress, by whom he had three children, and at last he finished a life of adventures, wretchedness, and poverty, 31st Jan. 1711, aged 68, and was buried by public charity. He wrote several things divided into serious pieces, poetry, and romances, collected together in 10 vols. 12mo. The best known of these are the History of the Dutch Republic, 2 vols. — Account of Genoa — Dissertation on the Year of Christ's Nativity — Secret History of the Conspiracy of the Piazzi against the Medici — L'Ecole du Monde — History of the dethroning of Mahomet IV. — tales and fables, &c.

NOGAROLA, *Isotta*, a learned lady of Verona. She was well acquainted with philosophy, theology, and the learned languages, and her reputation was so universally known, that cardinal Bessarion went to Verona to converse with her. In a dialogue on the question whether Adam was a greater sinner than Eve in eating the forbidden fruit, she ably defended the cause of the mother of mankind, against Louis Foscaro who maintained a different opinion. She died 1468, aged 38, universally respected. Not less than 566 of her letters were preserved in De Thou's library. Her sisters *Genevieve* and *Laura* were equally eminent for their learning and piety. One of the same family, called *Antoinetta*, was also distinguished for her learning and beauty. She married Salvatico Bonacolti a nobleman of Mantua; and her daughter *Angela* inherited her virtues and learning, and acquired celebrity by her explanation of the prophecies and difficult passages of scripture.

NOGAROLA, *Lewis*, a noble Venetian, well skilled in the Greek language. He translated into Latin,

various Greek authors, in a style elegant and correct. He was at the council of Trent, and served his country in several important offices. He died at Verona 1559, aged 50.

NOINVILLE, *James Bernard de*, member of the academy of inscriptions, was a man of great information, and author of the History of the Opera, 2 vols. 8vo. — Dissertation on Dictionaries, &c. He died 19th July, 1768.

NOIR, *John le*, an ecclesiastic of Sees, who was persecuted for his heretical opinions, and at last condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He died at Nantes 22d April, 1692. His works are numerous, and all on subjects of divinity and ecclesiastical discipline, and possess great merit, notwithstanding the charge of heresy, produced against them.

NOLDIUS, *Christian*, a Danish divine, rector of Landseerod college, and divinity professor at Copenhagen, was born at Hoyboyen in Scania, 22d June, 1626. He travelled over Germany, Holland, and England, and was universally respected for his learning and virtues. He wrote Concordantia Particularum Hebræo-Chaldaicarum Veteris Testamenti, Jena 1734, 4to. — Historia Idumæa — Sacrarum Historiarum & Antiquitatum Synopsis — Logica — Leges distinguendi, &c. and died at Copenhagen 1673.

NOLIN, *Denys*, advocate of the parliament of Paris, quitted his profession for the study of divinity. He wrote Letters of N. Indes, on the Septuagint Version, &c. dissertations on the French Bibles, &c. He died 1710.

NOLIN, *John Baptist*, a geographer of Paris who died 1st July, 1762, aged 76. He bestowed great attention in the execution of his maps, which are still held in high estimation in France.

NOLLET, *Dominic*, an historical painter, born at Bruges. His battles and landscapes were much admired. He died 1736, aged 96.

NOLLET, *John Anthony*, a learned man, born at Pimbre, in the diocese of Noyon, 17th Nov. 1700. He studied at Clermont, Beauvais, and Paris, and with such success, that he soon became known to men of science and celebrity. Though an ecclesiastic, he devoted himself assiduously to philosophical pursuits. He visited England with Dufay, Duhamel, and Jussieu, in 1734, and was admitted into the London Royal society, and in a subsequent excursion to Holland, he was honored with the friendship of Desaguliers, Gravesande, and Musschembroeck. On his return to Paris he gave lectures on experimental philosophy, with illustrations of chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, and with such effect, that in 1738, the ministry at the request of Maurepas established a professorial chair of experimental philosophy purposely for him. He was, in 1739, admitted member of the academy of sciences, and a few months after he was invited by the king of Sardinia to fill the philosophical chair in the university of Turin. He was in 1744, recalled from Turin by the court to instruct the young dauphin in experimental philosophy, and in reward for his services he was appointed in 1753, first professor of experimental philosophy in the college of Navarre, and in 1757, philosophical instructor to the Royal family. This able philo-

philosopher, who by his experiments and discoveries contributed so much to the advancement of science, died at Paris, 25th April, 1770, aged 70. Besides lectures in 6 vols. 12mo. he published valuable treatises on Electricity, 5 vols. — on the Art of making Experiments, 3 vols. 12mo. and contributed ingenious papers to the memoirs of the academy.

NOLLIKINS, *Joseph Francis*, a painter, born at Antwerp. He copied Watteau, and his pieces of landscapes, children's amusements, &c. were in high repute. He settled at London, and was patronized by lords Tilney and Cobham. He died 21st Jan. 1748.

NONIUS, *Marcellus*, a learned grammarian and peripatetic philosopher, whose treatise "de Proprietate Sermonum" is highly esteemed. It was printed 1471, and in 8vo. 1614, with J. Mercier's notes.

NONNIUS, *Lewis*, a learned physician of Antwerp, in the 17th century, author of a curious treatise, called "Dieteticon, five de Re Cibaria," with useful remarks to explain some passages in Horace, Juvenal, &c. He wrote also a Commentary on Greek Medals — Hispania — Ichthyophagia — Epicedium Lipsiæ, &c.

NONNIUS, *Peter*, or NUNES, a mathematician, born in 1497, at Alcazar in Portugal. He taught mathematics at Coimbra, and was preceptor to Henry, son of king Emanuel. He was author of Latin treatises, de Arte Navigandi — de Crepusculis — Annotationes in Aristotelem — and a work on Algebra, written in Portuguese and in Spanish, and much esteemed. He died 1577, aged 80.

NONNUS, a Greek poet of Panopolis, in Egypt. He wrote in the fifth century, an Account of his Embassy in Æthiopia, &c. — a Paraphrase on St. John's Gospel — Dionysiaca, &c.

NOODT, *Gerard*, an eminent civilian, born 1647, at Nimeguen. He studied in his native town with great reputation, and after visiting the other universities of Holland, Leyden, Utrecht, and Franeker, where he was created L.L. D. he returned to practise the law. He distinguished himself so much as a pleader, that he was honorably elected to the law professorship of Nimeguen, and in 1679 to that of Franeker. He afterwards accepted the invitations of the magistrates of Utrecht, and in 1686 those of the curators of Leyden university, of which he was chosen rector in 1698. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden, 15th Aug. 1725. He was highly respected for his knowledge of the law, and that philosophical ease with which he discussed subjects of right and jurisprudence. His works are all on law subjects, and have been collected in one vol. 4to. 1713.

NORADIN, son of Sanguin, or Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo and Nineveh, inherited with *Sefseddin*, his brother, his father's dominions, when that monarch was slain by his eunuchs at the siege of Calgembar, 1145. He enlarged by his valor the kingdom of Aleppo, which he had obtained to his share, and he bravely attacked the crusaders, who invaded his territories, and defeated Josselin, count of Edessa, and after seizing his dominions, he killed Raymond, prince of Antioch, in a dreadful battle. He next turned his arms against Iconium, and then subdued Egypt

under his power, and caused himself to be acknowledged sultan of the country. He died 1174, universally respected as a man of generosity, prudence, and virtue.

NORDBERG, *I. A.* was the chaplain and the companion of Charles XII. in his military adventures. He wrote an account of his master's life in Swedish, little regarded by Voltaire. He died 1745.

NORDEN, *Frederic Lewis*, a learned Dane, born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, 22d Oct. 1708. He was like his father bred to the military service, and displayed in the profession great assiduity, and excelled in mathematics, and particularly in correct drawing. He was employed by the king of Denmark in travelling, and in examining the construction of ships, especially the galleys and vessels which navigate the Mediterranean. He visited with the curiosity and the judgment of a philosopher and of a man of science, Holland, Marseilles, Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, and every where was received with marks of high distinction. From Italy he passed to Egypt, and on his return to Denmark, he published an account of his "Travels in Egypt and Nubia," which is interesting, correct, and valuable. In the war between England and Spain, Norden came to London, where he was treated with great kindness, and he went on board the fleet of sir John Norris as a volunteer, and afterwards in 1740, went with sir Chaloner Ogle in the fleet to reinforce admiral Vernon. When he found his health declining, he passed over to France, but died at Paris 1742, much lamented. When in London he was elected a member of the Royal society, and in return for the honor, he presented the public with drawings of some ruins and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt, 1744. His travels, with plates and drawings, are published in 2 vols. folio.

NORDEN, *John*, an able topographer, surveyor to the king's lands in the reign of James I. He wrote various works, and was the first author of a pocket-companion. Some of his books had curious titles, as the Sinful Man's Solace — Contrariety between the Wicked and the Godly set forth in a Pair of Gloves fit for every Man to wear, 1517. He wrote also, Labyrinth of Human Life, a poem — a Survey of Middlesex and of Hertfordshire, &c. He was, according to Wood, born in Wiltshire, and studied at Oxford. He died about 1625.

NORDEN FLEICHT, *Chederig Charlotte de*, a native of Stockholm, celebrated among the Swedes for her elegant poems. Besides an ingenious Apology for Women, a poem, she wrote the Passage of the Belts, two traits in the Baltic, over which, when frozen, king Charles Gustavus marched his army 1658. She died 29th June 1793, aged 44.

NORDENSCHOLD, a Swede, governor of Finland, and knight of the order of the sword, is known for his extensive knowledge of political œconomy, which he evinced in the many valuable communications made to the academy of Stockholm. This learned and intelligent man died 1764.

NORES, *Jason de*, a native of Nicosia in Cyprus. He left his country when it was ravaged by the Turks, and came to Padua, where he taught moral philosophy.

philosophy. He wrote various works in Latin and in Italian. His "Interpretatio" on Horace's Art of Poetry, was much esteemed. He died 1590.

NORGATE, Edward, an ingenious artist. There is still preserved in the Stirling family, a grant of the government of Nova Scotia to lord Stirling, by Charles I. in the initial letter of which the king is represented sitting on his throne, delivering the patent to the earl; while around the border appears a miniature of the customs, mode of fishing, hunting, &c. of the country. This very able illuminator died 1649.

NORIS, Henry, an Augustine monk, born at Verona 1631. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a native of Ireland, and after studying with great success at Rimini, he came to Rome where he continued his improvement, and by a constant and regular application of 14 hours every day, he acquired extensive knowledge and equal celebrity. He was liberally appointed ecclesiastical professor at Pisa, by the duke of Tuscany, and he obtained great reputation by his History of Pelagianism. This work, however, was not without its enemies; he was attacked and even denounced before the pope as a heretic; but Innocent XII. sensible of the merit of the author, appointed him sub-librarian of the Vatican, and at last in 1695, gave him a cardinal's hat. His abilities were afterwards engaged in all ecclesiastical affairs of moment, and in 1702 he was named among others, to reform the calendar. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 1704. His works, which are elegantly written, and abound with erudition, have appeared together in 5 vols. folio, Verona, 1729 and 1730.

NORMANT, Alexis, advocate of the parliament of Paris, acquired deserved celebrity in his profession by his love of justice, his wisdom, and his integrity. This universally respected and most amiable man died 4th June 1745, aged 58.

NORRIS, John, an English divine and Platonic philosopher, born 1657, at Collingborne-Kington, Wilts, where his father was minister, and educated at Winchester school, and Exeter college, Oxford. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of All-Soul's, and in 1689 he succeeded to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, where he married. In 1691 he was made rector of Bemerton, near Sarum, where he died a martyr to intense study, 1711, aged 54. Mild, humble, and amiable in his manners, he was an enthusiast as a man, a mystic in theology, and in philosophy an idealist. He attacked Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, and wrote against Dodwell on the Immortality of the Soul. His works are chiefly on moral and theological subjects, and against the quakers, Calvinists, and other seceders of the day, and his sermons are written in a clear, pleasing, and pathetic style. He wrote also some poems.

NORRIS, John, a native of Norfolk, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He showed himself a grateful benefactor to his university, by the grant of an estate of 190l. a-year for a theological professorship, and for annual prizes on divinity subjects among the students of Cambridge. He was twice married, and left only one daughter. He died 1777, aged 43.

NORTH, Francis, lord keeper of the great seal under Charles II. and James II. was the third son of the second Dudley lord North. He was educated at Bury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at the Middle Temple, and soon rendered himself eminent not only as a good lawyer, but as a great proficient in mathematics, history, music, and philosophy. He attended as counsel the Norfolk circuit, and soon distinguished himself as an able, acute, and discerning lawyer, and gradually rose through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general to the place of chief justice of the Common Pleas. On the death of lord Nottingham he succeeded to the seals, and in 1683 was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Guildford. He died at his house Wroxton, 1685. He wrote an Index of Verbs Neuter, finished while at school, and printed with Lily's Grammar—a paper on the Gravitation of Fluids, considered in the Bladders of Fishes, printed in Lowthorp's Philosophical Transactions abridged—an Answer about sir S. Moreland's Statu Barometer.—an Essay on Music—Concertos—Political Papers, &c.

NORTH, Dr. John, next younger brother to the preceding, was born Sept. 1645. He was educated at Bury school, and Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1672 he was made Greek professor of the university, prebendary of Westminster 1673, and in 1677 he succeeded Dr. Barrow as master of Trinity college. In this office he met with some opposition from his fellows, but his integrity remained unshaken. He completed the college library begun by his predecessor, and died 1683, after being for some time unhappily robbed of his understanding by a dreadful palsy. He edited Plato's Socratis Apologia—Crito—Phædo, &c. 1673.

NORTH, George, a native of London, educated at St. Paul's, and at Benet college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was made vicar of Codicote, Herts, by the bishop of Ely, and some time after, for an able treatise in defence of the Antiquarian society, he was admitted fellow of that learned body. He died on his living, 27th June 1772, and was buried there. He wrote a table of English Silver Coins from the Conquest to the Commonwealth—Remarks on the Money of Henry III.—and he began a History of the Antiquarian Society, which, however, he destroyed in his last illness.

NORTH, Frederic, earl of Guildford, better known as lord North, the minister under whose administration England lost her American colonies. He succeeded Charles Townshend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770 the duke of Grafton, as first lord of the treasury, and continued in that high but laborious office till the conclusion of the war. As a public character, lord North was a flowing and persuasive orator, well skilled in argumentation, and master of great presence and coolness of mind, and in private life he was very amiable, cheerful and jocular in conversation, the friend of learned men, and correct in his conduct. The last years of his life were afflicted with blindness. He died July, 1792, aged 60, much and universally lamented.

NORTON, Thomas, an English writer, born at Sharpen-

Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire. He was a barrister, and in his principles a strong Calvinist. He assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their version of the psalms; and to the 27 which he turned to metre, appear the initials of his name. He also translated into English some Latin poems — Calvin's Institutions — and Nowell's large Catechism, and assisted Thomas Sackville in his play called *Ferrex and Porrex*. He wrote besides, an Epistle to the Queen's poor deluded Subjects of the North, 1569 — a Warning against the Practices of the Papists — and other pieces against popery. He died about 1600.

NORTON, *John*, author of "the Scholar's Vade Mecum," in which he attempted to alter the orthography and structure of the English language in the most capricious manner, flourished in the age of Charles II.

NORTON, *lady Frances*, was descended from the Frekes of Dorsetshire, and married sir George Norton of Somersethire, by whom she had three children. On the death of her daughter, who had married sir Richard Gethin, she wrote the *Applause of Virtue*, 4to. 1705 — and *Memento Mori, or Meditations on Death*. She took for her second husband colonel Ambrose Norton, and for her third Mr. Jones, and died 1720, aged about 70.

NOSTRODAMUS, *Michael*, a celebrated French physician and astrologer, born at St. Remy in Avignon, Dec. 14th, 1503. He studied at Avignon and Montpellier, and took his doctor's degree in the last city 1529. He practised for four years at Agen, where he married and lost his wife, and afterwards went to Marseilles, and then to Aix, where his abilities were displayed in a very successful manner in checking the progress of the plague, by a powder of his own invention. These friendly services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the town, and during some years he received from them a liberal pension. After some time he quitted physic for the more captivating reputation of a prophet and astrologer, and in 1555 he published his prophecies in verse. He was in consequence noticed by the public as an extraordinary man; but while some regarded him as a foolish visionary, and others as an impious associate of the devil, he was sent for to the court of Henry II. and of Catherine of Medicis, and was dismissed loaded with presents. Upon this he increased his work from 300 quatrains to a complete milliade; and when it was discovered that on the king's death he had foretold it in some enigmatical way, his fame was spread over Europe, and he was now consulted not only by the vulgar, but by great men and by princes. He chiefly lived at Salon, where Charles IX. visited him, and declared himself particularly his patron. He died, however, soon after this mark of royal favor, at Salon, July 2d, 1566. By a second marriage he left three sons and three daughters.

NOVARINI, *Lewis*, an ecclesiastic of Verona, of the order of the Theatins. He wrote Commentaries on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles, 4 vols. fol. — *Electa Sacra*, 6 vols. fol. — *Adagia Sanct. Patrum*, 2 vols. &c. He died 1650, aged 56.

NOUE, *Francis de la*, a native of Brittany, born of an ancient family in 1531. He served in Italy with

distinction, and on his return embraced the party of the Calvinists. He took Orleans in 1567, contributed to the victory of Jarnac two years after, and then took Fontenai, Oleron, Marennes, Soubise, and Bronages. At the siege of Rochelle he lost his left arm, and had one made of iron, in consequence of which he was called Iron Arm. In 1571 he served in the Low Countries, where he took Valenciennes, and afterwards he was employed at Rochelle. He entered into the service of the States General in 1578, and took count Egmont prisoner, but was himself taken in battle two years after, and remained in confinement five years. He afterwards served against the league, and at last perished at the siege of Lamballe by a musket ball, 1591, universally and deservedly lamented. He wrote *Discourses, Military and Politic*, 4to. His son *Odet* served with distinction under Henry IV. and died 1618. He is author of *Christian Poems*, &c.

NOUE, *Stanislaus Louis de la*, of the same family as the preceding, was count of Vair, and was born at Nazelles, near Chinon, 1729. He served with great reputation in the French army, in the campaigns of 1741 and 1756, and at last fell in the affair of Saxenhausen 1760. When Louis XV. heard of his death, he exclaimed, "then we have lost the Loudon of France." This brave warrior wrote *New Military Constitutions*, &c. printed at Frankfort, 8vo. 1760, with plates. His life was written by Touffain.

NOUE, *John Saure de la*, a native of Meaux, who acquired some celebrity as an actor. After playing at Rouen and Lille, he came to Paris, and exhibited his powers at Fontainebleau 1752. He was patronized by the duke of Orleans and by the court, and obtained a pension. Voltaire wrote the *Princess of Navarre* on his account, that he might act the chief character of the piece. He died 15th Nov. 1761, aged 60. He wrote *Mahomet II.* a tragedy — *Zelica*, a comedy — the *Return of May* — the *Corrected Coquette*, &c. His works were collected together at Paris, 1765, in 12mo.

NOUE, *Denis de la*, a printer of great eminence at Paris. He published a *Concordance of the Bible*, &c. and died 1650.

NOUE, *N. la*, a famous financier in France in the 17th century. Though of obscure origin, he raised himself to consequence, and by the immense riches which he possessed, he constructed superb mansions for his residence, which excited the envy of the nobility, and procured his downfall. He was accused of mismanagement and rapacity, 1705, and condemned for nine years to the galleys, and to be pilloried.

NOVATIAN, a pagan philosopher in the third century, who was converted to christianity, and privately ordained a bishop. He attempted to seize the see of Rome, but when opposed by Cornelius, he declared himself the head of a new heresy, which considered it as sinful to admit to the Eucharist persons who had once fallen into idolatry. The followers of this new doctrine were called Novatians, or Catharites, i. e. pure. Some of Novatian's works are extant, published by Jackson, London, 1728, in 4to.

NOVATUS, a priest of Carthage, who supported the pro-

propriety of admitting to the communion, even without penitence, persons who had fallen into idolatry. He afterwards rejected the doctrine, and adopted that of Novatian, which was directly opposite to his former opinion. This great inconsistency caused a violent schism in the church in the third century.

NOWEL, Alexander, an English divine, born at Read, in Lancashire, and educated at Brazen-nose, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was made master of Westminster school, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of St. Paul's, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was elected member of parliament, but did not sit in the house, as being a clergyman. His Catechism in Latin, printed 1572 and 1578, was of universal use, and much admired, so that it was translated, not only into English, but into Greek. He died 1602. His brother *Lawrence* died dean of Lichfield, 1576, and left in MS. a Saxon-English Dictionary, now in the Bodleian library.

NOY, William, a lawyer, born at St. Burian, in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn. He was member for Helston, in James's reign, and afterwards for St. Ives, and was a violent opponent of the measures of the court. In 1631 his opposition ceased; he was made, by Charles I. attorney general, and then all his abilities were exerted to support the king's attempts to levy money without the parliament. To his advice the project for ship money, so fatal to the royal prerogative, is attributed. Though abused for his attachment to the king, and his dereliction of former principles, Noy is universally acknowledged to have been a good lawyer, a tolerable orator, and a man of sound and strong judgment. He died Aug. 1634, at Tunbridge-wells, where he had retired for the benefit of the waters, and was buried at New Brentford. He wrote a Treatise on the Grounds and Maxims of the Laws of England, 4to. — Perfect Conveyancer, &c.

NUCK, Anthony, a Dutch physician. He practised at the Hague, and was professor of anatomy at Leyden, and wrote *Adenographia — Sedlographia, & Operationes, & Experimenta Chirurgica*, 3 vols. Lugd. 1722.

NUGENT, Robert earl, a native of Westmeath, Ireland, who abjured the Roman catholic tenets for the protestant, and obtained a seat in parliament in 1741, with the office of comptroller of the household of the prince of Wales. As the favorite of the court, he continued to hold offices of trust and great emolument, and in 1766, was created a peer of Ireland, and some time after advanced to an earldom. He wrote an Ode to Mankind in 1741 — verses addressed to the queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture — Verses on the Memory of Lady Townshend, besides odes, epistles, &c. which possess considerable merit. He died 1788.

NUGENT, Thomas, LL. D. an Irishman, who ac-

quired some celebrity by his useful publications, especially his *Vocabulary of the Greek Primitives*, 8vo. — a *Pocket Dictionary of the French Language*, &c. He also translated the *Port Royal Greek and Latin Grammars*, 4 vols. 8vo. and published a *Tour in Europe*, 4 vols. 8vo. His daughter married the celebrated Edmund Burke.

NUMA POMPILIUS, second king of Rome, is known for the laws which he established, and the respect for religion and religious ceremonies which he introduced among his subjects. He died B. C. 672.

NUMENIUS, a Greek philosopher in the second century. He was a follower of the doctrines of Pythagoras and Plato; but called Plato, Moses speaking Greek, as he considered him as having borrowed much from the Jewish legislator.

NUMERIANUS, Marcus Aurel. son of the emperor Carus, succeeded, with his brother Carinus, 284, but was soon after assassinated by his father-in-law Arrius Aper.

NUNEZ, Ferdinand, a Spanish critic, born at Pincia, near Valladolid. He was professor of belles letters at Alcala and Salamanca, and died very old, 1552. He wrote *Commentaries on Pliny, Pomponius Mela, Seneca, &c.*

NYE, Philip, a nonconformist, born in Suffex, about 1596. He entered at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and removed to Magdalen hall, where he was admitted to his master's degrees, 1622, about which time he took orders. He was for some time curate of St. Michael's church, Cornhill, but rejecting the doctrines of the church of England, he retired to Holland, and resided at Arnheim, in Guelderland. On the decline of the royal power, he returned to England, and was made minister of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, and afterwards was one of the assembly of divines, and became a great champion of the presbyterians, and an asserter of the solemn league and covenant. His services were rewarded with the living of Aſton, near London; but he now deserted to the independents, and was confidentially consulted and flattered by them, while he converted his influence and popularity to his own aggrandizement, and the emolument of his family. At the restoration he was forbidden to hold any offices whatever. He died in the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 27th Feb. 1672. He wrote several sermons, and political tracts, and his seditious views, and hypocritical conduct, are humorously alluded to by Butler, who mentions in his *Hudibras*, Philip Nye's thanksgiving beard.

NYE, Nathanael, a mathematician under Charles II. master gunner to the city of Worcester, and author of "Art of Gunnery," 1670, and a treatise on Artificial Fire Works.

NYMANNUS, Gregory, author of a treatise on Apoplexy, 4to. — a Dissertation on the Life of the Fœtus, 12mo. &c. was professor of botany and anatomy at Wittemberg, and died 1638, aged 43.

O.

OBS

OATES, Titus, known for his infamies and plots under Charles II. was son of an anabaptist, and born about 1619. He was at first a conformist, then a papist, and again a conformist, but in his conduct, though a clergyman, very vicious. He was chaplain to a man of war, but dismissed for unnatural practices; and when honest resources failed, he contrived with Dr. Tongue, to disclose a pretended plot against the king, in consequence of which, several respectable persons were not only accused, but upon his evidence, condemned and executed. This succeeded so well, that he was rewarded for the discovery, with a pension of 1200l. a-year, and an honorable residence at Whitehall. Under James II. his infamous conduct was reviewed, and he was, upon the testimony of 60 witnesses, convicted of perjury, and sentenced to be whipped and pilloried. He bore the punishment with great fortitude, and when released from imprisonment, at the revolution, he sunk into contempt, and died 1705.

OBADIAH, the fourth of the lesser prophets, was the servant of Ahab, according to Jerome, and the protector of Elijah, though some authors place him in a more recent age, as the contemporary of Hosea.

OBRECHT, Ulric, a learned German, born July 23d, 1646, at Strasburg. He studied at Strasburg, Montbeillard, and Altorf, and made the most astonishing progress in the sciences, as well as in the languages, ancient and modern. After finishing his travels, he settled at Strasburg, where he married the daughter of professor Boecler, whom he succeeded in the chairs of eloquence and history. Upon the conquest of Strasburg by Lewis XIV., Obrecht changed his religion from protestant to Roman catholic, and was in consequence, made by the victorious monarch, in 1685, president of the senate of his native town, with the title of prætor royal. In the midst of his numerous employments as a lawyer and president, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. He died of a fever, 6th Aug. 1701. He wrote, among other things, *Prodromus Rerum Alsaticarum*, 4to. — *Excerpta Historica, de Naturâ Successionis in Monarch.* Hispan. 3 vols. 4to. — *Quintilian*, edited with notes, 2 vols. 4to. — the *Life of Pythagoras*, from Iamblicus — *De Vexillo Imperii* — an edition of *Dictys Cretensis*.

OBSEQUENS, Julius, author of a treatise *De Prodigiiis*, best edited by Scheffer, 1679, flourished about 395 A. D.

OBSEPEUS, John, a German physician, born at Brettin, 1556. He was made professor of physic at Heidelberg, and died there, 1596. He published some pieces of Hippocrates, with remarks, &c. His brother *Simon* was also professor at Heidelberg, and died 1619, aged 44.

OCK

OCCAM, or OCCHAM, William, a scholastic divine of the fourteenth century; the disciple of Duns Scotus, and so renowned as to acquire the name of the *Invincible Doctor*. As he belonged to the Cordeliers, he was engaged by Michael de Cefena, the general of his order, to attack the church of Rome, and pope John XXII. and in consequence of this dispute, which gave rise to the question about the bread of the Cordeliers, both Occam and his friend were excommunicated by the pontiff. Occam was afterwards reconciled to the see of Rome, and died 1374. His works, which display both wit and subtilty, were published, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1476, are now little regarded.

OCELLUS, a Greek Pythagorean philosopher, born in Lucania, and hence called *Lucanus*. His work on the universe is extant, edited at Amsterdam, 8vo. 1688.

OCHINUS, Bernardin, an Italian, born in Siene, 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but afterwards studied physic, and again, in a moment of inconsistency, returned to the church, and in 1534, became a strict Capuchin, and rose to be the vicar-general of the order. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to the notice of pope Paul III. who made him his confessor; but still inconsistent, he became a convert to the tenets of Luther, and preached openly in favor of them. Thus an enemy to Rome, he made his escape from Italy, and after visiting Geneva, Lucca, and Augsburg, he came to England with his friend Peter Martyr, 1547, and was by Cranmer, made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he retired from England to Strasburg, to avoid persecution, and then went to Basil; and at last settled at Zurich. After presiding eight years over the Italian church in that city, he was banished by the magistrates of the town, 1563, for publishing some dialogues in favor of polygamy. He fled to Moravia and Poland, where he joined the Socinians. He died of the plague at Slakow, 1564, aged 77. He was author of some controversial works, and of some sermons in Italian, in 5 vols. 8vo. some of which have been translated into English.

OCKLEY, Simon, an able divine and orientalist, descended from a respectable Norfolk family, but accidentally born at Exeter, 1678. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. and in 1705 was made vicar of Swaveley, Cambridgeshire, and in 1711, Arabic professor to the university. He died at his living, 9th Aug. 1720, much respected, but leaving his family in distressed circumstances. He was a very learned man, and well skilled in oriental literature. He published, 1706, *Introductio ad Linguas Orientales* — the History of the present.

present Jews throughout the World, 1707 — the Life of Hai Ebn Yokhdan, from the Arabic of Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail, 8vo. 1708 — the History of the Saracens, 2 vols. 8vo. a most valuable work — some single sermons, &c.

OCTAVIA, sister of Augustus, married Marcellus, and after his death, was given to Antony, to reconcile him and her brother. The death of her son Marcellus is pathetically described by Virgil. She was a woman possessed of great virtues, and died B. C. 11.

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius and Messalina, married Nero, by whom she was divorced, and afterwards put to death at the age of 20.

ODAZZI, John, a painter and engraver, born at Rome. He was member of the academy of St. Luke and deserved by his services to be knighted by the pope. He died 1731, aged 68.

ODELL, Thomas, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire. He ruined his estates by supporting the cause of the court, and afterwards obtained the permission to erect a theatre in Goodman's-fields, 1729; but when his theatrical efforts promised to be successful, the city magistrates opposed him, and he disposed of his property to Mr. Giffard. He was in 1738 made deputy master of the revels, and died May 1749. He wrote four dramatic pieces which were for a little while favorably received.

ODENATUS, king of Palmyra, was admitted as the associate of Gallienus on the imperial throne for his services against Sapor king of Persia. He was assassinated by a favorite, 267, and his wife Zenobia assumed the reins of government at his death.

ODIN, a northern hero who united in his person the characters of priest, king, and poet, and died about 70 B. C. He was worshipped as a god after death.

Odo, Saint, second abbot of Clugni, was born at Tours, 879. The sanctity of his life greatly contributed to the reputation, and increase of his abbey, and even kings and popes referred their disputes to his unbiassed judgment. He was a man also of great learning, and wrote some religious books. He died 943.

Odo, of Kent, was a Benedictine monk and prior, and abbot of his order in the 12th century. He was the friend of Thomas à Becket, of whose miracles he wrote an account, besides Commentaries on the Pentateuch, &c.

ODORAN, a monk of St. Peter-le-Vif at Sens, author of "Chronica Rerum in Orbe Gestarum" till 1302. He died some time after.

OEOLAMPADIUS, John, a German divine, born at Reinsperg, Franconia, 1482. He studied at Heidelberg, Bologna, and Tubingen, and was for some time preceptor to the son of the elector Palatine. He was honored with the degree of D. D. at Basil, and soon, upon embracing the principles of Luther, was made divinity professor, and preacher in that city. He married in 1528, in consequence of which his friend Erasmus jocosely speaks of his change of situation. He died Dec. 1531, leaving a son and two daughters. He engaged against Luther in support of Zuinglius concerning the Eucharist, and his book on the occasion is mentioned by Erasmus with credit. He translated

Chrysostom's commentaries on Genesis, and some of the works of Nazianzen and other fathers, and wrote besides some notes on Scripture, &c.

ECUMENIUS, a Greek writer in the 10th century. He is called by some an able interpreter of scripture, while others speak with indifference of him. His works appear with those of Aretas at Paris, 2 vols. folio.

OFFA, king of Mercia, on the death of Ethelbald 755, was successful against the kings of Kent, and Wessex, and perfidiously murdered Ethelbert king of the East Angles and seized his kingdom. His crimes which were great, induced him to pay his court to the clergy for their support and forgiveness. He not only made a pilgrimage to Rome, but was the first who gave the tenth of his goods to the church, and established the Peter-pence tribute. He founded the monastery of St. Alban's, which he endowed most liberally. He reigned 39 years, and died 794.

OGDEN, Samuel, an English divine, born at Manchester 1716, and educated at the grammar school there, and at King's college, Cambridge, from which he removed to St. John's, where he became fellow 1739. In 1744 he was elected master of Halifax school, which he resigned 1753 to reside at Cambridge. He took his degree of D. D. and in 1764 was made Woodwardian professor, and 1766 presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex, and a month after to Stansfield, Suffolk. He died 23d March, 1778. It is said that his manners were rustic, and his features occasionally disagreeable and ferocious, but his heart was most amiable and humane. His sermons have been published 2 vols. 8vo. and defended by bishop Halifax against the attacks of Mainwaring. They are popular discourses, elegant, striking, and pathetic.

OGILEY, John, a Scotch writer born near Edinburgh, Nov. 1600. Though of a respectable family, he was obliged for his maintenance to pursue the profession of dancing-master, and in this capacity he recommended himself to the duke of Buckingham and other noblemen. In 1633 he was in the family of lord Stafford, and was by that nobleman appointed deputy master of the revels in Ireland. He in consequence built a theatre in Dublin, and met with great encouragement; but at the breaking out of the Irish rebellion 1641, he lost his property and returned to England, poor. He then went to Cambridge on foot, and applying himself with great industry to the learned languages, he was enabled to translate the works of Virgil, which appeared 1649-50, and produced both money and reputation. He continued to exert his abilities as a writer, and gave the world poetical translations of Homer's Iliad, and Odyssey, and in 1660 published a fine edition of the English Bible, with plates, which he presented to the king, and also to the House of Lords, by whom he was handsomely rewarded. In 1661 he was employed to conduct the poetical part of the king's coronation, and all the speeches, mottoes, &c. were thus submitted to his inspection, and of this he drew a striking relation in ten sheets folio, and afterwards published it in a magnificent style as a pattern for future similar solemnities. He obtained in 1692 the patent place of master of the revels in Ireland, against the application of sir W.

Dave-

Davenant, and afterwards, though ruined by the fire of London, he erected another fortune as cosmographer and geographic printer to the king. He died after a life of great labor and chequered fortunes, 4th Sep. 1676, and was buried in St. Bride's church Fleet street. He published besides, an Account of Japan, folio — an Atlas, folio — Fables of Æsop in verse. 2 vols. 8vo. — a Book of Roads, 8vo. afterwards improved by Bowen, and latterly by Paterfon, and Cary, &c.

OGLETHORPE, *James*, an English general. He was born in Westminster and early entered the army, and was aid-de-camp to prince Eugene. In 1732, he settled the colony in Georgia, and laid the foundations of the town of Savannah; but his attack on Augustine in Florida proved unsuccessful, and his conduct was submitted to the examination of a court martial which acquitted him. He was engaged against the rebels, in 1745, and was again tried by a court martial as if guilty of cowardice in the adoption of dilatory measures, but he was honorably acquitted. He died 1785, at the great age of 97.

OISEL, *James*, professor of civil law at Groningen, was born at Dantzic 1631. He wrote corrections and notes on various authors — Thesaurus Selector. Numismatum Antiquor. Ære expressorum, 4to. — catalogue of his valuable library. He died 1686.

OKOLSKI, *Simon*, a Polander, author of Orbis Polonus, or History of Poland, 3 vols. folio, Cracow, 1641, a valuable work. He was provincial of the jacobins in Poland, 1649.

OKSKI, *Stanislaus*, a Pole, who studied divinity under Luther and Melancthon, and preached with such zeal the tenets of the reformation among his countrymen, that he was called the Polish Demosthenes. He afterwards turned catholic and published his profession of faith at Warsaw, 1561. He wrote besides controversial tracts, Latin Annals of the Reign of Sigismund Augustus, 12mo.

OLAF, a king of Norway in the 10th century, who sent missionaries to Greenland to convert the barbarous natives to christianity.

OLAHUS, *Nicolas*, made by Ferdinand king of Hungary, bishop of Zagrab, chancellor of the kingdom, and afterwards archbishop of Stregonia, was born at Hermanstadt, and died at Tyrnau, 1568, aged 75. He wrote a Chronicle of his Time — a History of Attila — a Description of Hungary.

OLAVIDES, *N. count de*, a native of Spanish America, educated at Madrid, where his abilities soon began to display themselves. He accompanied, as secretary, count de Aranda, the Spanish ambassador to France, and at his return was made a count by Charles III. and appointed superintendant of Seville. In this new office he directed his attention to fertilize the hitherto barren and unprofitable spot called the Black Mountain, or Sierra Morena, and by his perseverance, and by offering liberal invitations to German colonists, he converted a desert region into a populous district. The success of his labors, however, was too great to escape envy, he was accused by his enemies, and for three years mourned the cruelty of his treatment in a dungeon. He escaped at last to Venice, where he

died aged 65. The Triumph of the Gospel, in 4 vols 4to. in Spanish, a work of merit, is attributed to him.

OLDCTASLE, *sir John*, the good lord Cobham, was the first nobleman who suffered martyrdom for his religion. He was born in the reign of Edward III. and distinguished himself as the friend of public liberty. He was a general in the French campaigns, and obliged the duke of Orleans to raise the siege of Paris; but as he was a follower of Wickliffe's doctrines, and maintained itinerant preachers for their greater dispersion, he incurred the hatred of the Romish clergy, and was accused of heresy and disaffection to Henry V. Henry endeavoured to reason with him, but when Cobham declared the pope antichrist, the monarch shocked at his impiety, delivered him up to the archbishop, who sent him to the tower. He had the art to escape from confinement, but so violent and watchful were his persecutors, that after four years' concealment in Wales, he was seized and dragged to London. As a heretic and traitor, he was hung up on a gallows alive, and a fire lighted under him, so that he was thus cruelly roasted alive, in St. Giles's fields, 1417. He wrote 12 conclusions addressed to the parliament of England.

OLDENBURG, *Henry*, a German, born in the duchy of Bremen. He was consul for his countrymen at London, under Cromwell's usurpation, and was afterwards tutor to the lords Obryan and Cavendish, and during his residence at Oxford, he was acquainted with the founders of the Royal society of which he was elected fellow, and assistant secretary with Dr. Wilkins. He published in this capacity the 36 numbers of the philosophical transactions, and had a most extensive correspondence with various learned men. He wrote besides translations, &c. and died at Charleton near Greenwich, Aug. 1678, and was buried there.

OLDENBURGEN, *Philip Andrew*, author of "Thesaurus Rerum Publicarum totius Orbis," 4 vols. 8vo. and other works, was professor of history and law at Geneva, where he died 1678.

OLDERMAN, *John*, a German writer, Greek professor at Helmstadt, where he died of a dropsy 1723, aged 37. He was author of some ingenious and valuable dissertations, de Imperfectione Sermonis Humani — de Phraarte Flavio — de Ophir — de Mari Algoro, &c.

OLDFIELD, *Anne*, a celebrated actress, born in Pall Mall, 1683. Her father who was an officer, left her in dependent circumstances, but her fondness for plays and the sweetness of her voice, accidentally heard and commended by Farquhar, introduced her to sir John Vanburgh, and to Mr. Rich the patentee of the king's theatre, where she first exhibited herself. She soon shone in the characters of Leonora, in sir C. Nice, and of lady Betty Modish, in the Careless Husband; but as virtue and continence are seldom the inmates of a theatre, she yielded her reputation to the solicitations of Mr. A. Maynwaring, and after his death was the mistress of general Churchill. By each of these she had a son, and it is to be observed, that, whilst devoted to them she was remarkable for her constancy, exemplary conduct and fidelity, and in her private character she was humane and benevolent in the highest degree, as the patroness of indigent merit

in Savage. She died Oct. 23d, 1730, and her body, after lying in state in the Jerusalem chamber, was buried in Westminster abbey with great pomp. Her wit and vivacity were said to be very engaging; her figure delicate and pleasing, and her manners fascinating in the extreme. The becoming neatness of her dress, as well as the acquired graces of her person, and of her understanding have been elegantly noticed by the Tatler.

OLDHAM, *John*, an English poet, born Aug. 9th, 1653, at Shipton, Gloucestershire. He was educated at Tetbury school, and removed to Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and began to cultivate the muse. He was afterwards usher of the grammar school at Croydon, but the excellence of his poetry was noticed by lords Rochester and Dorset, and other wits of the age, and he was removed from the laborious drudgery of a school in 1678, and placed as tutor to the grandsons of sir Ed. Thurland. He afterwards was tutor to the son of sir William Hickes, and then settled in London as a wit and poet. Lord Kingston afterwards patronized him, and wished to make him his chaplain; but though the poet refused to submit to the dependance of the ecclesiastic, he continued in his house till his death, occasioned by the small pox, 9th Dec. 1683. He was buried in the church of Holme Pierrepont. His writings were chiefly satirical, and though a man of temperance and virtue, he is frequently licentious in his poetry. The whole consists of 50 pieces, the most valuable of which are the four satires on the jesuits, written 1679. His works were printed by captain Thomson, 3 vols. 12mo.

OLDISWORTH, *William*, joint writer in the Examiner, a periodical paper, and author of a Vindication of the bishop of Exeter, of state tracts, of state and miscellaneous poems, &c. of the odes and epodes of Horace translated, &c. died 15th Sep. 1734.

OLDMIXON, *John*, a political writer, born near Bridgewater, Somersetshire. As a party writer he was violent and severe in the extreme, he opposed with unusual virulence the Stuart family, and attacked the great writers of the time with envy and ill nature. His conduct exposed him to the resentment of Pope, who has given him a conspicuous place among the sons of dulness in his Dunciad. He obtained by his party zeal a post in the revenue at Bridgewater, where he died 9th July, 1742, at an advanced age. He wrote History of the Stuarts, folio—a volume of Poems—the Life of A. Maynwaring, Esq.—the Life of Queen Anne—a tragedy—an opera, and other things.

OLDYS, *William*, an eminent English writer, natural son of commissary Oldys, the chancellor of Lincoln, born about 1687. Few particulars of his life are known, though it is too apparent that he was intemperate, profligate, and licentious. He was for some time librarian to lord Oxford, and made a catalogue of that celebrated collection, which Osborne the bookseller purchased for 13,000l. He was also Norroy king at arms, as being well acquainted with heraldry. He died at the Herald's office, 15th April, 1761, aged 74, and was buried in St. Benet's church, Paul's wharf. His chief works were a Life of sir Walter Raleigh—

various articles in the General Historical Dictionary—those Lives marked G. in the Biographia Britannica—Introduction to Hayward's British Muse—Observations on the Catalogue of English Lives—Poetical Characteristics—Health's Improvement, &c.

OLEARIUS, *Godfrey*, a learned German, born at Hall in Saxony, 1639. He became professor of Greek and of divinity at Leipsic, and in consequence of his great abilities was 10 times rector of that university. He married professor Muller's daughter, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, and died Aug. 1713. He was a great contributor to the "Leipsic Acts," and wrote various works on theology, philosophy, &c.

OLEARIUS, *Godfrey*, son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic, 23d July, 1672. He possessed great abilities, and after visiting Holland for some time, studied at Oxford, and became professor of Greek and Latin, and afterwards of divinity at Leipsic. He died in the flower of life, 10th Nov. 1715. He published a Dissertation on the Worship of God, by J. C.—a History of Rome and Germany—besides a Latin translation of Stanley's History of Philosophers, 4to.—and an edition of Philostratus, folio.

OLEARIUS, *Adam*, a German writer, secretary to the embassy, from the duke of Holstein, to the duke of Muscovy, and the king of Persia. He was six years in this employment, and at his return he published an account of his journey, with maps and figures, folio, translated into French by Wicquefort. He also published an Abridgement of the Chronicles of Holstein, from 1448, to 1663, 8vo. and 4to. He was afterwards librarian to the duke, and died 1671, aged 68.

O'LEARY, *Arthur*, a native of Cork, educated at St. Omer's, after which he entered into the order of the Franciscans, and became chaplain to a French regiment. As he refused to engage against his country he was dismissed from his employment in the regiment, and permitted to return to Cork, where some time after his zeal in rousing up the catholics to take up arms during the American war, procured him the notice of the government and a pension. He afterwards came to London and displayed great abilities as a pulpit orator. He died 1801, author of some valuable political tracts, 8vo. 1783—some sermons, &c.

OLEASTER, *Jerom*, a Portuguese Dominican, chaplain to John III. king of Portugal. He was at the council of Trent, and for his services was offered a bishopric, which he declined for the office of grand inquisitor. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, fol.—Commentary on Isaiah, fol. 1628, Paris, and died 1563.

OLEN, an ancient Greek poet, author of hymns, &c. no longer extant. His age is fabulous.

OLESNIKI, *Ibigneus*, a noble Pole, who from being secretary to king Ladislaus, entered into orders, and was made bishop of Cracovia and a cardinal. He was also engaged in the service of his country as an ambassador. He died 1455, aged 66.

OLIMPO, *Balthazar*, an Italian poet in the 16th century. His Pegasea in Stanse Amorofo, 1525, and his Gloria del Amore, 8vo. 1530, &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1559.

OLIVA, *Alexander*, general of the Augustine monks,

was born at Saxoferato, 1408. He studied at Rimini, Bologna, and Perugia, and when at Rome, as general of his order, his great learning was much admired, and his eloquence in the pulpit so applauded that at last the pope Pius II. created him a cardinal, 1460, and made him bishop of Camerino. He died at Tivoli 1463, and was buried in the Augustine church at Rome. His works are *de Christi Ortu Sermones Centum* — *de Cœnâ cum Apostolis Factâ* — *de Peccato in Spiritum Sanctum*.

OLIVA, *John*, a learned ecclesiastic, born at Rovigo, in the Venetian territory, 1689. He was librarian to cardinal Rohan, and secretary to the conclave. He wrote dissertations on subjects of antiquity, and edited Poggio's works, and Silvestri's book on Pollux and Callor. He died at Paris 1757.

OLIVARES, *Gasper de Guzman, count de*, an illustrious Spaniard under Philip IV. He succeeded the duke of Uzeda as prime minister, and gained popularity by his wife and salutary regulations, and improvements in the state. His pride, however, created him many enemies, and not only occasioned the revolt of the Catalonians, but the total separation of the Portuguese from the Spanish dominions. Olivares was dismissed from office with disgrace, and died of a broken heart at Toro, in 1643.

OLIVER, *Isaac*, an English painter and designer. His historical pieces, and also his miniatures were much admired as patterns of superior excellence. He died 1617, aged nearly 60 years, and was buried in Blackfriars. His pictures are marked ϕ .

OLIVER, *Peter*, eldest son of the preceding, was also eminent as a miniature painter, and died 1661, aged 59. Some of his pictures were afterwards sold by his widow to Charles II.

OLIVER, of Malmesbury, a Benedictine monk. He was an able mechanic, but in attempting to fly from a tower with wings which he had made, he fell down and fractured his legs. He died 1660.

OLIVER, *William*, an able physician of Bath, author of treatises on the Bath Waters, and on Tar Water. He pretended to be an atheist, but in his last moments he saw his error, and died very penitent 1764.

OLIVER, *Claude Matthew*, a native of Marseilles, advocate in the parliament of Aix. He contributed much to the establishment of the academy of Marseilles, and he was one of its first members. He possessed great powers of mind, and a most retentive memory, so that with little premeditation he supported the most intricate causes at the bar, with the most captivating eloquence, and the most convincing arguments. He died 1736, aged 35. He wrote the *History of Philip of Macedonia*, the father of Alexander, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of merit, though negligently written — *Memoir on the assistance given to the Romans by the people of Marseilles*, during the second Punic war, and the war of Gaul, &c.

OLIVET, *Joseph*, a learned jesuit, born at Salins, 1682. He is chiefly known for his learned and valuable editions of Cicero's works printed at Paris, and then at Geneva, 9 vols. 4to. He published besides, translations of some of the orations of Demosthenes, and Cicero, and of Cicero's treatise *de Nat. D.* and

various other works. He was member of the French academy, of which he wrote the history, and died 1768, much and universally respected.

OLIVETAN, *Robert*, a relation of the great Calvin, who printed at Neufchatel, 1535, fol. a French translation of the bible, the first executed from the Hebrew and Greek texts. It is said that Calvin contributed much to the work. It was called the Bible of the Sword, because the printer assumed a sword as his emblem. The work is now very scarce. Olivetan died the year after at Rome, where it is said he was poisoned by the catholics on account of his publications.

OLIVEIRA, *Chevalier Francis de*, a noble Portuguese. He was employed in various embassies and negotiations, but his enlightened mind was disgusted with the religion and politics of a bigoted court, and therefore abandoning the popish tenets he retired to Holland and afterwards to England, where he lived in learned ease and security. He published in French, "a Pathetic Discourse, addressed to his countrymen," in consequence of the earthquake which overwhelmed Lisbon. He died 18th Oct. 1783, aged 83, much and deservedly respected.

OLONNOIS, *John David*, a native of Olonne, near Poitou, famous for his bold adventures in the 17th century. He passed early into America, and afterwards joined the Buccaneers on the coast of St. Domingo. After spreading devastation and terror on the coasts of the Spanish settlements, he was at last attacked by the native Indians who cut his body to pieces and devoured it.

OLYBRIUS, *Flavius Anicius*, husband of Placidia, the sister of Valentinian III. was sent into Italy with an army against Ricimer, who had rebelled against Anthemius. Instead of fighting him, however, Ricimer proclaimed him emperor, and deposed his master Anthemius, and Olybrius thus raised to the throne of the West, gave hopes of a vigorous and peaceful reign, but died a few months after, 23d Oct. 472. He left one daughter, Juliana, married to the patrician Areobindus, who refused the purple of the Eastern empire.

OLYMPIODORUS, a peripatetic philosopher of Egypt, in the age of the second Theodosius, author of commentaries on Aristotle's *Meteors*, &c.

OLZOFFSKI, *Andrew*, a learned Polish divine. He travelled to France and Italy, and afterwards was in the service of the king of Poland, where he served as an able secretary, and as ambassador to Vienna. He was made bishop of Culm, and afterwards high chancellor, and primate of the kingdom, and while his wisdom, prudence, and patriotism, influenced and regulated the affairs of the kingdom, he showed himself satisfied with the honors of his country, and refused the dignity of a cardinal offered by the court of Rome. He died in 1678, after an illness of three days, aged 60. He published in Latin some political tracts esteemed in his time.

OMAR I. successor of Aboukerque, and second caliph after Mahomet, began to reign 634. After defeating Ali, whom Mahomet had appointed his successor, he spread his conquests over Syria and Phœnicia, and took the city of Jerusalem after an obstinate siege.

While successes attended him in Judæa, his generals extended his conquests over Persia and Egypt, and increased the worshippers of Mahomet by the terror of fire and sword. The fall of Alexandria under his power, was marked by the destruction of its celebrated library, which the Ptolemies had enriched with so many valuable works; but if Egypt mourned the loss of the monuments of human learning, she saw the canal of communication between the Nile and the Red sea, restored to its ancient useful form by the persevering labor of her conquerors. While he promised himself more extensive conquests, Omar was stabbed at Jerusalem, by Firouz, a Persian slave, 644, in his 63d year. During his reign the Mahometans conquered 36,000 towns or villages, destroyed 4000 Christian temples, and built 1400 mosques. Omar was, in his character, a great warrior, in his manners austere and virtuous; and regarding merit as the only title to superiority, he declared the crown elective, and placed his son in an inferior situation. He laid the foundations of Grand Cairo.

OMAR II. 13th caliph of the race of the Ommiades, succeeded his relation Solymán, 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but his attempts to take it, supported by all the arts of military warfare, and the courage of a brave army, failed; and the destruction of his fleet by a terrible tempest, obliged him to retire from the walls. His conduct towards the Christians was very cruel and vindictive. He was assassinated at Edeffa, 720, by his own family, who dreaded lest his partiality for the house of Ali should deprive them of the throne. He had reigned two years and five months.

OMEIS, *Magnus Daniel*, author of *Ethica Pythagorica* — *Ethica Platonica* — *Theatrum Virtutum & Vitiū ab Aristotele Omisso*. — *Juvenci Historia Evangelica cum Notis*, &c. was professor of belles lettres at Altorf, and died there 1708, aged 63.

ONESICRITUS, a cynic philosopher among the attendants of Alexander the Great in Asia. He wrote an history of his royal patron.

ONESIMUS, a Phrygian slave, converted to christianity by St. Paul, and according to some, made bishop of Berea, where he suffered martyrdom.

ONKELOS, a Jewish rabbi, in the age of Christ, was author of the Chaldee Targum on the Pentateuch.

ONOMACRITUS, a Greek poet about 516 B. C. The poems which bear the name of Orpheus and Musæus are ascribed to him.

ONUPHRIUS, *Panvinus*, an Augustine monk, born 1529 at Verona. He continued the *Lives of the Popes*, begun by Platina, and dedicated them to Pius V. 1566. He published also other works, and was so skilled in historical knowledge, that he was called the Father of History. He died at Palermo in Sicily, 1568, aged 39.

OORT, *Adam Van*, an eminent painter of perspective and architecture. He was born at Antwerp 1557, and had among his pupils Rubens, and also Jordaens, who married his daughter.

OOST, *James Van*, a painter, born at Bruges 1600. He studied the manner of Annibal Caracci with great

success, and his historical pieces, landscapes, &c. were much admired. His best piece is a descent from the cross, in the Jesuits' church, Bruges. He died 1671. His son *James* distinguished himself also as an artist, and died 1713, aged 76.

OPITIUS, *Henry*, a lutheran divine, born 1642, at Altemberg, Misnia. He was professor of oriental languages and theology at Kiel, where he died 1712. In his fondness for Hebrew literature, he wished to reconcile the grammar of the Greek to the rules of the Hebrew, and wrote some fanciful treatises on the subject. He edited also the bible in Hebrew, 2 vols. 4to.

OPITIUS, *Martin*, a poet, born at Buntflow in Silesia, 1597. He died of the plague at Dantzic 1639. His poems in Latin and in German, are much admired for their elegance and spirit. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1638.

OPORINUS, *John*, a German printer, born at Basil, 1507. He studied physic for some time, but afterwards applied himself to Greek and Latin, and then began the business of printer. Though careful, yet he was involved in debt, and died hardly solvent, 1568. He published no book which he did not himself correct. Besides the classical books which he printed, he wrote Notes on Plutarch — on Cicero's *Tusculan Quæst.* and other authors.

OPPEDE, *John Meynier, baron d'*, president of the parliament of Aix, rendered himself odious by the atrocities which he committed against some heretics called Vaudois. Not only the 19 who had been condemned by the parliament to the stake, were destroyed, but 22 villages were devoted to the flames, and above 4000 persons perished by the sword or by fire, during that horrible persecution. In other respects Oppede was an upright magistrate, but religious zeal tarnished his character. He was acquitted when brought to trial, by asserting that he executed the orders of his sovereign Francis I. and that God had commanded Saul to destroy those princes the Amalekites. He died 1558.

OPPIAN, a Cilician, known as a Greek poet and grammarian in the second century. His poem on fishing is still extant, &c.

OPSOPÆUS, *John*, a German critic. From a corrector of the press, he became a physician of eminence, and was elected professor of medicine at Heidelberg. He edited some of the works of Hippocrates, with learned notes; but his best known work is an edition of the Sibylline Oracles, published at Paris, 1607. He died 1596, aged 40. His brother *Simon* was also a physician, and died 1619, aged 44. *Vincent*, a poet of the same age, wrote a Latin poem on the Art of Drinking, 1578, 8vo.

OPTATUS, an African bishop, author of an able treatise on the Schism of the Donatists. He died 384.

ORELLANA, *Francis*, a Spaniard, who accompanied Pizarro in his conquest of Peru. From the love of adventure he deserted his companions, and penetrated into the country, and was the first European who saw the great river Amazon, the best part of whose course he observed, till he reached the Spanish settlements of Cubagua, from which he departed for Europe. In the relation of what he had seen, he united

united the marvellous and the true, and by reporting that he had passed through a country peopled by Amazons, he gave that name to the great river which he had discovered. He afterwards endeavoured again to discover the mouth of that river, and perished in the attempt about 1550.

ORGANA, Andrew, an Italian painter, born at Florence 1329. He was also distinguished as a sculptor and architect, and as a poet. His works are preserved at Pisa. In his picture of the last judgment, he represented all his friends in Paradise, and placed his enemies in hell. He died 1389, aged 60.

ORIBASIUS of Pergamus, was physician to the apostate Julian, and wrote a medical collection from Galen's works, edited in 4to. Leyden, 1745.

ORIGEN, a father of the church, born at Alexandria 185. He was a man of austere manners, but of great virtue, and his abilities as a preacher were displayed with success at Alexandria, Rome, and Caesarea. He suffered persecution under Decius, and died 254. His works, in 4 vols. folio, are valuable.

ORIGEN, a Platonic philosopher, the friend of Porphyry. — An Egyptian philosopher of that name, regarded marriage as an invention of the devil.

ORIGNY, Peter Adam, author of an History of Ancient Egypt — and of a System of Egyptian Chronology, was also distinguished in military life, and died at Rheims, his native place, 1774.

ORKAN, son of Othoman, made himself emperor of Turkey 1326, by the destruction of his elder brothers, and extended his dominions by the conquest of Gallipoli, and other provinces. He married the daughter of the emperor John Cantacuzenus, and died 1360.

ORLANDI, Pelegrini Anthony, author of the Origin and Progress of Printing from 1457 to 1500 — a History of Bolognese writers, 4to. in Italian — and *Abecedario Pittorico*, 4to. &c. was an eminent Italian bookseller, who died 1730.

ORLAY, Bernard Van, a native of Brussels, eminent as a painter, and as the disciple of Raphael. His pieces, which possess merit, adorn the churches and public edifices of the Netherlands. He died 1560, aged 70.

ORLEANS, Louis of France, duke of, son of Charles V. was born 1371, and he had a great share in the affairs of the kingdom during the reign of his brother Charles VI. He was basely murdered by his uncle John, duke of Burgundy, 1407, and this foul deed became the source of long and fatal disputes between the houses of Orleans and Burgundy.

ORLEANS, Charles, duke of, son of Louis of France, was called duke of Angouleme in his father's life time. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and after a captivity of 25 years in England, he returned to France, and undertook the conquest of Milan, which he claimed in right of his mother. He was, however, able to conquer only the county of Ast. He died at Amboise 1465, leaving one son *Charles*, who married Louisa of Savoy, the mother of Francis I. He was a liberal patron of letters, and wrote some poetical pieces.

ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, prince of the blood, son

of Philip the Regent, was born at Versailles, 4th Aug. 1703. The first part of his life was spent in idle dissipation; but after the death of his father, and that of his wife, better thoughts succeeded, and he abandoned the world and its follies to devote himself to a life of penitence, austerity, religion, and literature. He settled at the abbey of St. Genevieve, and employed himself in works of charity and benevolence till the time of his death, which happened 4th Feb. 1752. He was an accomplished scholar, and was not only well skilled in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Greek languages, but a perfect master of botany, chemistry, and painting, besides history, geography, and divinity. He wrote translations, paraphrases, and commentaries on Scripture — a Literal translation of the Psalms — Dissertations against the Jews — a liberal translation of St. Paul's Epistles — treatise against Plays, &c. His son *Philip*, who was born 12th May, 1725, is said to have inherited the virtuous qualities of his father. He died 18th Nov. 1785.

ORLEANS, Philip Louis Joseph, duke of, was born at St. Cloud, 13th April, 1747, and had the title of duke de Chartres during his father's life. From his earliest years he devoted himself to low pleasures, but with the desire to acquire consideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and he obtained the command of the St. Esprit, of 84 guns, in 1778, under the orders of admiral Orvilliers. The sight of the English fleet, it is said, terrified the cowardly prince, and during the action, which was fought off Ushant with admiral Keppel, it is reported that he concealed himself in the hold of the ship till the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed not only by the wits of Paris, but by the court, and the duke felt the severity of the satire so deeply that he determined on revenge. His immense fortune gave him every opportunity to raise disturbances and create dissatisfaction, and he followed the iniquitous propensities of his heart. In 1787 he succeeded to his father's title, and soon after the revolution afforded him occasions to gratify his revenge against the court. Though exiled and threatened, he maintained his rancorous opposition; he became one of the members of the national assembly, and as if ashamed of his family and of his birth, he took the name of Egalité. While the factious and the vile used his great opulence, and his powerful influence for their own vicious and diabolical purposes, he was satisfied if every measure tended to dishonor the monarch, and to overturn the throne, on which he hoped to seat himself. At the trial of Lewis XVI. he gave his vote, with the greatest indifference, for the death of the king, a conduct which shocked even the most abandoned Jacobins; but soon his own fate was determined by those who had squandered his riches, and abused his confidence. He was accused, and though he escaped to Marseilles, he was seized and brought back to Paris, and led ignominiously to the scaffold, 6th Nov. 1793. He suffered death with more courage than could be expected from a man whose character and morals were so infamous.

ORLEANS, Louis, an advocate of Paris, who boldly defended the cause of the league against Henry IV. The virulence of his writings at last caused his apprehension;

hension; but the mild monarch ordered him to be liberated from prison. This compassionate conduct of the monarch made a convert of the advocate, who became loud in the praises of his benefactor. He died at Paris, 1627, aged 87. He wrote a Defence of the United Catholics against the Protestants, 8vo. — Address to the English Catholics — Commentaries on Tacitus and Seneca — besides other political pieces, now deservedly forgotten.

ORLEANS, *Peter Joseph*, a Jesuit, born at Bourges 1641. He professed belles lettres, and afterwards became preacher to his society, and died at Paris, 31st March 1698. He is author of an History of the Revolutions of England, 3 vols. 4to. and 4 in 12mo. — History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 5 vols. 12mo. — History of the two Tartar Conquerors, Chunchi and Canhi, 8vo. — the Life of Father Cotton, 12mo. — Lives of Lewis de Gonzaga, and other Jesuits — two volumes of sermons — Life of Constance, Minister of the King of Siam, 12mo.

ORLEANS DE LA MOTTE, *Louis Francis Gabriel d'*, a native of Carpentras, who became bishop of Amiens 1733. He was a most pious and charitable prelate, and died 10th July 1774, aged 91. His Spiritual Letters appeared at Paris, 1777, in 12mo. — and his Life by Proyart, in 1788, in 12mo.

ORME, *Robert*, an English writer, born at Bombay, where his father was a surgeon. From Harrow school he went as writer to India; and to the friendship of lord Clive he was indebted for his consequence in the East. He was in 1755 fourth member of the Madras council, and commissary-general, but returned to Europe in 1759, and was some time after honorably appointed by the East India company their historiographer, with a salary of 300l. per annum. He was author of the Military Transactions of the British in India, 3 vols. of which the first volume appeared in 1763, and the second in 1775. He wrote besides, Historical Fragments of the Mogul Power, during the reign of Aurengzebe. He died in 1801, not in very opulent circumstances, aged 73.

ORONIO, *Baltazar* a Spanish Jew, born at Seville. Though educated secretly as a Jew, he outwardly professed the Roman catholic faith, and became professor of metaphysics at Salamanca. He afterwards studied physic, and practised it at Seville; but as he was suspected of Judaism, he was seized by the inquisition, and treated with the greatest cruelty to oblige him to confess. His obstinacy in denying his religion at last procured his liberation, after three years' confinement, and he escaped from the Spanish dominions to Toulouse, where he was made professor of physic. He afterwards went to Amsterdam, and there openly professed himself a Jew, was circumcised, and took the name of Isaac. He here practised medicine with great success, and died 1687. He wrote against Spinoza in his "Certamen Philosophicum," and his interview with Limborch on the subject of the Christian religion, occasioned his writing a book in support of Judaism, in which he displayed much ingenuity, and great metaphysical subtilty. His antagonist afterwards published an account of the controverly in a pamphlet called *Amica Collatio cum Judæo Erudito*, 4to.

OROSIUS, *Paul*, a Spaniard, the disciple of St. Augustin, by whose advice he wrote an History of the World to the year of Christ 316 — a treatise on Free Will, &c. He flourished in the fifth century.

ORPHEUS, a Thracian poet, before the age of Homer. His history is fabulous, and the works ascribed to him are by more modern hands.

ORSATO, *Sertorio*, an Italian writer, well skilled in antiquities and in ancient inscriptions. He was born at Padua, and became professor of philosophy there. He died of a suppression of urine, 1678, aged 61. He wrote besides lyric poems in Italian, "the History of Padua," — commentaries de Notis Romanorum, and other works.

ORSATO, *John Baptist*, an eminent physician and antiquary, born at Padua, 1673. His dissertations de Lucernis Antiquis — de Strenis Veterum — de Patetâ Antiquorum, &c. were much esteemed. He died 1720.

ORSI, *John Joseph*, an ingenious philologer and poet, born at Bologna 1652, of a noble family. He studied every branch of polite literature, in which he distinguished himself. He died 1733. He wrote sonatas, pastorals, and other poems in Italian — a Defence of Italian poets, and of Tasso — Letters — the Life of Lewis de Sales, &c.

ORSI, *Francis Joseph Augustin*, an able writer, born in Tuscany 1692, and raised to the purple by Clement XIII. He is author of an "Ecclesiastical History" in Italian, 20 vols. 4to. — *Infalibilitas Act. Rom. Pontificis*, 3 vols. 4to. He died 1761.

ORTE, *N. viscount d'*, governor of Bayonne, distinguished himself by his humanity, and refused to put the protestants to death on the fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew. He wrote back in answer to the sanguinary orders of Charles IX. that he had only good soldiers and good citizens in his garrison, and no executioners.

ORTELIIUS, *Abraham*, a famous geographer, born at Antwerp, April, 1527. He travelled with the eyes of a philosopher over England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Germany, and was so respectable for his knowledge of geography, that he was honorably called the Ptolemy of his age. His "Theatrum Orbis Terræ," in folio, procured for him the place of geographer to Philip II. of Spain. He died at Antwerp, June, 1598. He published besides, *Synonyma Geographia* — *Aurei Seculi Imago* — *Syntagma Herbarum Encomiasticum* — *Itinerarium per Gallie & Belgie. Partes*, &c.

ORTON, *Job*, a native of Shrewsbury. He was educated in his native town, and afterwards under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. When of the proper age he took care of a dissenting congregation at Kidderminster, and then removed to Shrewsbury, where he died 1783, aged 66. He had for some years retired from the pastoral duties to private life. He is author of an excellent Life of Dr. Doddridge — *Sermons to the aged*, 12mo. — *Sacramental Meditations*, 12mo. — *Discourses on Christian Worship*, 12mo. — *Discourses on Practical Subjects*, 8vo. — *Practical Exposition of the Old Testament*, published after his death, 6 vols.

8vo. He was a frequent correspondent with his friend Mr. Stedman, a clergyman of Shrewsbury, who has lately published some of his letters, which prove him to have been a man of the most liberal sentiments, and active supporter of piety, virtue, and devotion.

ORVILLE, *James Philip de*, a Dutch critic, of French parentage, born at Amsterdam, 1696. He improved himself by travelling over England, France, and Germany, and on his return was elected professor of eloquence, history, and Greek, at Amsterdam, which he held 12 years, and resigned 1742. He died 1751. He continued with Burman, *Observationes Miscellaneæ*, 10 vols. to which four more were added after his death. These contain a Dissertation on Delos, and Remarks on the Greek Romance of Chariton. He wrote besides a satire against De Pauw, called *Critica Vannus* — *Observations on Sicily*.

OSBORNE, *Francis*, an eminent English writer, born at Chicksand, Bedfordshire, 1588. He became master of the horse to William lord Pembroke, but in the civil wars he sided with the parliament, and obtained some offices under them, and under Cromwell. He wrote, while resident at Oxford, near his son, *Advice to a Son*, which was very popular, and was therefore inveighed against by the puritans of the time, besides other things in prose and verse. His works were published, 8vo. 1689, and again 1722, 2 vols. 12mo.

OSIANDER, *Andrew*, a native of Bavaria, who studied at Wittemberg and Nuremberg, and was one of Luther's first disciples. He was appointed minister and professor in the university of Königsberg, and he distinguished himself by a new opinion on justification, which he asserted to arise not from the imputation of Christ's justice, but the union of God's justice with our souls. He defended these sentiments with great vehemence, even against Luther, and chiefly rested on the words of Isaiah, the Lord is our Righteousness. His learning was so respectable, that his tenets were tolerated, that no schism might be kindled among the protestants. He died 17th Oct. 1552, aged 54. He was so violent in his temper, that he treated all his opponents in the grossest language of satire and illiberality. His works are *Harmonia Evangelica*, fol. — *Epistola ad Zwinglem de Eucharistia* — *Dissertationes duæ de Lege & Evangelio et Justificatione* — *De Imagine Dei quid sit*. His son *Luke* was also a Lutheran minister, and died at Tübingen, 1604. He was author of *Commentaries on the Bible* — *Institutions of the Christian Religion* — *Abridgment of the Centuriators of Magdeburg*, 4to. — *Enchiridia Controversiarum*, &c. Another *Luke* was chancellor of Tübingen university, and died 1638, aged 68. He wrote on the Omnipresence of Christ, in two Latin pamphlets — *Funeral Orations* — *De Baptismo* — *De Regimine Ecclesiæ*, &c. — There were two others, *Andrew* and *John Adam*, who wrote some Latin treatises. The first died 1617, aged 54, and the last 1697.

OSIUS, bishop of Cordova, presided at the council of Nice, which had been assembled 325, by Constantine, agreeable to his advice. He shared the confidence of Constantius as he had shared that of his father; but in those turbulent times he was persecuted by the Arians, though nearly 100 years old, and at last, by threats

and by blows, he was prevailed upon to subscribe to their confession of faith. This had such effect upon him that he led a life of penitence and sorrow, and soon after died, renouncing the tenets which he had embraced, and declaring them unchristian and heretical.

OSIUS, or OSIO, *Felix*, professor of rhetoric at Padua, was born at Milan, 1587. He published *Romano Græcia* — *Tractatus de Sepulchris & Epitaphiis Ethnicor. & Christianor.* — *Elogia Scriptorum Illustr.* — *Orationes* — *Remarks on Mussati's History* — *Collection of Historians at Padua*. He died at Padua, 1631.

OSMAN I. son of Achmet I. succeeded his uncle Mustapha, 1618, on the Turkish throne. His expedition in 1621, against Poland, was very unfortunate, and after the loss of 80,000 men, and 100,000 horses, he submitted to a disadvantageous peace. These misfortunes were attributed to the Janissaries, and therefore a new militia of Arabs was substituted in their room; but this violent measure produced a revolution, and Osman was hurled from his throne, and strangled by the rebellious soldiery, 19th May, 1622, and Mustapha placed in his room.

OSMAN II. emperor of Constantinople after his brother Mahomet V. 1754, died after a short reign, 29th Nov. 1757, aged 59. He renewed, under severe penalties, the Mahometan law, that his subjects should drink no wine.

OSMOND, *St.* a Norman, who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror, and was made by him, chancellor of England and bishop of Salisbury. The liturgy which he introduced in his diocese was universally adopted, and called the liturgy of Salisbury. He died 1099, and was canonized by Calixtus III.

OSORIO, *Jerome*, a learned Portuguese, born at Lisbon, 1506. He studied at Salamanca, Paris, and Bologna, and at his return home was appointed professor of divinity at Coimbra. His abilities recommended him to the court, and he was made bishop of Sylva, by the queen regent. He went afterwards to Rome, and in consequence of the disasters of his country, brought on by the death of king Sebastian in the field of battle, and against his advice, he died, it is said, of a broken heart, Aug. 1580. He wrote commentaries, paraphrases, and other works, and by the elegance and correctness of his diction, deserved to be called the Cicero of Portugal. His works were published at Rome, 1592, in 4 vols. folio, by his nephew.

OSORIO, *Jerome*, nephew to the above, was canon of Evora. He wrote his uncle's life, besides Annotations on his Paraphrase — and Paraphrasis in *Canticum Canticorum*, &c.

OSSAT, *Arnaud d'*, a learned cardinal, born of obscure parents, at a small village in Alagnac, 23d Aug. 1536. He was left poor and destitute at the death of his parents in his ninth year; but Thomas de Maria, a neighbouring gentleman, saw and patronized his abilities, and by his own assiduous application, he soon became capable to be tutor to his patron's nephew, and other noblemen. He afterwards studied at Bourges, and applied to the law; and was called to the bar at Paris. In 1580 he went to Rome, as secretary to the archbishop of Toulouse, the ambassador from France, and on his death he passed into the service of cardinal d'Este,

d'Este, and then of cardinal de Joyeuse. When Henry IV. of France, quitted the religion of the protestants, d'Ossat, then French resident at Rome, obtained the papal absolution, and for this service, was made bishop of Rennes. He was afterwards raised by the pope to the dignity of cardinal, and made by Henry, bishop of Bayeux. He, however, still continued at Rome, as protector of the French nation, and died there, March, 1604, aged 68. He was buried in St. Lewis's church at Rome. He was a most able, skilful, and sagacious negociator, and in every thing which he undertook, succeeded to increase the influence of his master, and the glory of his nation. His "Letters," have been frequently published, of which the best edition is that of Amsterdam, 5 vols. 12mo. 1708.

OSSIAN, the son of Fingal, an ancient Scotch bard, who flourished about the beginning of the third century. He accompanied his father in his wars, and in the latter part of life, which was protracted to a good old age, he became blind. In 1758 some poems appeared in a flowery and poetical style, said to be translated from the original Gaelic poems of Ossian, by the hands of Mr. Macpherson; and as they immediately excited the attention of the learned, by their beauty and simplicity, they produced an animated controversy about their authenticity. The ablest writers of the age were engaged in the contest, which never, perhaps, can be decided, and the poems have acquired a deserved celebrity through Europe.

OSTADE, *Adrian Van*, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Lubec, 1610. He studied at Haerlem, under Frank Hals, but he was endued with such powers, by nature, that he equalled all other painters in the representations of droll and vulgar scenes. He perfectly understood the chiaro oscuro, and his smoking rooms, ale-houses, kitchens, and stables are particularly admired. He died at Amsterdam, 1685, much regretted. His prints, engraved by himself in aquafortis, make a set of 54 pieces. His brother *Isaac* studied under him, and would have acquired reputation, but died young at Haerlem.

OSTERVOLD, *John Frederick*, a protestant minister, born at Neufchatel, 1663. He was learned, pious, and humane, and from his friendship with Turretin and Werenfels arose the common expression of the triumvirate of Swiss theologians. He died 1747. He wrote a Catechism of the Christian Religion, 8vo. — Arguments and Reflections on the Books of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo. — Treatise against Uncleannefs, 8vo. — on the Sources of Corruptions, 12mo. — sermons, 8vo. &c. His son, *John Rodolph* was minister of the French church at Basil, and was universally esteemed. He wrote a Discourse on the Duties of Communicants, 12mo.

OSTERWY, *Maria Van*, a native of Delft. She excelled as an elegant artist, and her flowers, fruits, and scenes of still life possessed particular beauty, and displayed great ease and delicacy. She died 1693, aged 63.

OSWALD, king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland at the death of his father Ethelfred, to avoid the execution of his uncle Edwin, who usurped the throne. He returned, became a christian, defeated and slew

Cerdowalla, king of the Britons, and was afterwards killed in battle with Penda, king of Mercia, 643. His virtues have been recorded by monkish writers, who declare that miracles were wrought at his tomb.

OSWALD, *Erasmus*, professor of mathematics and Hebrew at Fribourg, published a translation of the New Testament in Hebrew, and other learned works, and died 1579.

OSYMANDYAS, an Egyptian king, said to be the first who erected a public library.

OTHO, *Marcus Salvius*, became emperor of Rome 69, after the murder of Galba and Piso, and three months after he was defeated near Cremona, by Vitellius, who also aspired to the throne. He killed himself not to fall into the hands of the conqueror.

OTHO I. surnamed the Great, eldest son of Henry the Fowler, was crowned emperor of Germany at Aix la Chapelle 936. He was an active prince, he defeated the Danes, subdued Bohemia, and carried his arms into Italy against Berenger, who had assumed the title of emperor. Berenger was easily routed, and Otho crowned again at Rome, by the hands of the pope, John XII. assumed the title of Cæsar and Augustus. Displeased with the chains imposed upon him, John XII. revolted against the power of Otho, but he was soon attacked and deposed, and Leo VIII. elected in his room, promised submission to the imperial decrees. The Romans, however, again revolted, and were severely punished by the offended emperor. Afterwards Otho was engaged in a war with the Eastern empire, because his ambassadors had been treated with insult and cruelty, by Nicephorus, and he therefore invaded Apulia, and Calabria which belonged still to the Greek emperors, and after desolating the country, he sent his prisoners to Constantinople with their noses cut off. Peace was at last restored between John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, and Otho, and it was cemented by the marriage of Theophania, the niece of the eastern prince, with the son of Otho. Otho died 7th May, 973, aged 62.

OTHO II. son and successor of the great Otho, was surnamed the Bloody. Though his elevation was opposed by the arts of his mother Adelaide, he had the courage, though young, to expel her from the court, and to defeat her partizans, who had raised Henry, duke of Bavaria, to the throne. After routing the Danes and the Bohemians, who wished to take advantage of the troubles of the empire, he invaded the French territories with an army of 60,000 men; but peace was restored in 980. The next year Otho crossed the Alps, to reduce the Calabrians to subjection; but he was defeated in a battle by the Saracens, who supported the cause of his enemies; and in his escape he fell into the hands of pirates, who restored him to liberty, for a large ransom. Undismayed by calamity, he assembled another army, and attacked the Calabrians and Saracens, and obtained a great victory. He died soon after, on his return to Rome, according to some, by poison, 7th Dec. 983.

OTHO III. only son of Otho II. was crowned emperor at Aix la Chapelle, 983, though only three years old. His elevation was opposed by the duke of Bavaria, who before had rebelled against his father; but the energy

of his ministers defeated the measures of his rivals. When he took the reins of government, Otho went into Italy, where he was crowned by the hands of pope Gregory V. and soon after he re-visited the country, to repress the insurrection of Crescentius, and of the anti-pope John XVI. On his return to Germany, Otho made Boleslaus king of Poland, and soon after again went to Italy, to defend it against the Saracens. He died at the castle of Paterno, in the Campagna, 28th Jan. 1002, aged 22; after having enlarged the power of the pope, and enabled the see of Rome to dispute for temporal sovereignty with his imperial successors.

OTHO IV. surnamed the Proud, son of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, was elected emperor 1197. After being consecrated at Rome by Innocent III. he laid claim, against his solemn promise, to the territories of Ancona and Spoleto, which had been left by Matilda, to the Holy see. In consequence of this he was excommunicated, and the princes of Germany exhorted by their bishops, elected Frederic, king of Sicily, emperor. Otho in vain attempted to resist the power of his enemies. Though he leagued with the court of Flanders, he had the misfortune to see his army defeated at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214, and therefore he retired in disgrace and despair to the castle of Hantzburg, where he died 19th May, 1218.

OTHO, bishop of Frisingen, was author of a chronicle in seven books, of some merit, though abounding in fables. He died at Morimond, 12th Sept. 1158.

OTHO, *Venius*, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, 1556. He studied at Liege, and afterwards resided seven years at Rome, where he greatly distinguished himself. He was next patronized by the emperor of Germany, the duke of Bavaria, and the elector of Cologne, and then returned to Antwerp, and afterwards was appointed master of the mint at Brussels, by the archduke Albert. He died at Brussels, 1634, aged 78. He had Rubens among his pupils. His brother *Gilbert* was eminent as an engraver, and *Peter* as a painter.

OTROKOTSKIFORIS, *Francis*, a Hungarian, who studied at Utrecht, and became a protestant minister in his native country. He afterwards embraced the catholic faith, and was professor of law at Tirnau, where he died 1718. He wrote *Origines Hungaricæ*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Antiqua Religio Hungorum verè Christiana & Catholica*, 8vo. besides some polemical works, which he refuted after he became a member of the church of Rome.

OTT, *Henry*, a learned Swiss divine, born at Zurich, where he became professor of eloquence, Hebrew, and ecclesiastical history, and where he died 1682, aged 65. As an orientalist, his abilities were very great, and he was the correspondent of several learned men in Europe.

OTTER, *John*, author of *Travels in Turkey and Persia*, with an account of Kouli Khan's expeditions, was born at Christianstadt, 1707, and died 1748.

OTWAY, *Thomas*, a celebrated dramatic writer, born at Trotting, Suffex, March, 1651. He was educated

at Winchester school and Christ-church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and repaired to London, where he became a writer and actor of plays. By the friendship of lord Plymouth, natural son of Charles II. he obtained a cornetcy in the army, and embarked with the forces for Flanders, in 1677; but a military life proved disagreeable to him, and he returned to London, poor, and necessitated to write for his support. He died April 14th, 1685, in a manner, says Dr. Johnson, which I am unwilling to mention. Having been compelled by his necessities, to contract debts, and hunted by the teniers of the law, he retired to a public house on Tower-hill, where he died of want, or, as related by one of his biographers, by swallowing, after a long fast, a piece of bread, which charity had supplied. He went out, as reported, almost naked, in the rage of hunger, and finding a gentleman in a neighbouring coffee-house, asked him for a shilling; the gentleman gave him a guinea; and Otway, going away, bought a roll, and was choaked with the first mouthful. As a writer, he had extraordinary powers, in touching the heart, in his tragedies, of which his *Orphan*, and *Venice Preserved*, are noble instances. Besides ten dramatic pieces, he wrote some miscellaneous poems and translations. His works have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1757.

UDENARDE, *Robert Van*, a native of Ghent, who learnt painting under Carlo Maratti, and exercised his art in his native town, where he adorned the churches, and public and private edifices with valuable paintings. He died 1743, aged 80.

UDIN, *Casimir*, a French monk, born at Mezieres, 1638; son of a weaver. He burst from the obscurity of his father's profession, and became a recluse in the abbey of Boucilly, in Champagne, where Lewis XIV. accidentally passed, and discovered his abilities, which were soon after employed in visiting the archives of the monasteries of Lorraine, Alsace, Burgundy, &c. In 1690 he left France, turned protestant, and was made under librarian at the university of Leyden, where he died 1717. He wrote *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ Antiquis & eorum Scriptis*, 3 vols. folio — *Veterum aliquot Galliarum & Belgicarum Scriptorum Opuscula Sacra*, &c. 8vo. — *Supplement to Ecclesiastical Authors*, omitted by Bellarmine, 8vo. — the Monk of Premontre unfrocked.

UDIN, *Francis*, a native of Vignori, in Champagne, who studied at Langres, and was admitted among the jésuits, 1691. He became professor of humanity and theology, and settled at Dijon, where he died of a dropsy in the chest, 28th April, 1752, aged 79. He was well versed in divinity and in the ecclesiastical history of the fathers. He published *Somnia*, an elegant Latin poem, odes, elegies, &c. printed in his *Poemata Didascalica*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu* — *Celtic Etymologies* — *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans* — *Historia Dogmatica Conciliorum* — *Lives of several Persons included in Niceron's Collection*, &c.

UDINET, *Mark Anthony*, a French medallist, born at Rheims 1643. He quitted his professorship of law at Rheims, to go to Paris with his relation Raillant, as keeper of the medals in the king's cabinet. The

order and arrangement which he introduced in this valuable collection, obtained for him a pension from the king, and the honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres. He died at Paris 1712. He wrote three dissertations, of great merit, on medals.

ODRI, *John Baptist*, a French painter, who studied under Largillieres, and acquired great celebrity in his correct representation of animals. Some of his hunting pieces adorn the palaces of France. His adoration of the Magi is in high esteem. He was treated with distinction by the French king, and received a pension. He died at Paris, his native town, 1st May 1755, aged 69.

OVERALL, *John*, an English prelate, born 1559. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and removed to Trinity, where he became fellow. In 1606 he was made regius professor of divinity, D. D. and master of Catherine hall, and in 1601 he succeeded to the deanery of St. Paul. In 1614 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and in 1618 translated to Norwich, where he died May, 1619. His tomb remained neglected till 1669, when his pupil Cofin, bishop of Durham, erected a monument over it. Overall was a learned divine, distinguished by wisdom, erudition, and piety, and connected by literature with the most eminent men of the times. He wrote a "Convocation book," and other works.

OVERBEKE, *Bonaventure Van*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a designer and an antiquarian. He went three times to Rome, to take correct copies of her ancient monuments, and he made beautiful engravings of his pieces. The description with which he accompanied his plates, written in Flemish, was translated into Latin and French, 3 vols. folio, and possesses great merit. He died at Amsterdam, 1706.

OVERBURY, *sir Thomas*, a polite English writer, born in 1581, at Compton-Scorfen, Warwickshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then entered at the Middle Temple; but he soon relinquished the law for literature, and for the favors of the court. He became the confidential friend of Car, earl of Somerset, by whose influence he was knighted; but he stained his character in promoting the amours of that profligate nobleman with the licentious countess of Essex; and as if ashamed of his conduct, he boldly attempted to dissuade him from marrying so worthless a woman. Car was weak enough to reveal the friendly advice, and the enraged countess meditated revenge. By the means of Car, Overbury was appointed ambassador to Russia, and by his insidious advice, encouraged to refuse the office, in consequence of which the king caused him to be sent to the Tower as a disloyal man. In this place poison was administered to him, and he at last thus fell a sacrifice to the diabolical intrigues of his perfidious friend and his guilty mistress, 15th Sept. 1613. The murder, though noised abroad, was hushed by the power of the offender; but two years after it was fully disclosed; the under-agents were tried, condemned, and executed, but the earl and the countess, after being found guilty, were pardoned by the

king. Sir Thomas, who has been compared in his learning, his wisdom, and his melancholy fate, to Germanicus Cæsar, was the author of some works in prose and verse, of considerable merit, reprinted 1753, 8vo.

OUGHTRED, *William*, an English divine born 1573, at Eton, and educated on the foundation there, from whence he was removed as fellow of King's college, Cambridge. In 1603, he was presented to the living of Aldbury, near Guilford, where he devoted himself to mathematical studies. During the usurpation of Cromwell, he was frequently molested, though a peaceful and harmless resident in his parish, and he was liberated from the danger of sequestration only by the interference of Lilly, Whitelocke, and other friends. He died the beginning of May 1660, aged 86. On hearing the news of Charles's restoration, he expired, it is said, in a sudden extacy of joy. He was the friend and correspondent of the most learned men of the times, and as a mathematician his works are numerous and valuable. He published in 1631, his "Clavis," a most valuable work, containing many new theorems in algebra and geometry, which have been adopted by Newton, and other learned philosophers. This little volume became a standard book at Cambridge, by the introduction of Seth Ward. His "Opuscula" were published after his death, at Oxford, 1676.

OVID, *Pub. Naso*, a celebrated Latin poet, born at Sulmo, B. C. 43. He was bred up for the bar, but poetry had greater charms for him, and under the patronage of Augustus, he acquired celebrity and honors. He was afterwards banished by his imperial patron, for causes not satisfactorily known, and died on the borders of the Euxine sea, A. D. 17. His works, which are elegant, polished, and animated, though often licentious, are well known.

OVEDO, *John Gonfalso de*, a learned Spaniard, born at Madrid 1478. He was one of the pages of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella, and was at Barcelona in 1493, on the return of Columbus from the discovery of the new world. The adventures of this extraordinary man raised his attention; he became his friend, and accompanied him in his next voyage. As he had rendered important services to Spain in the wars of Naples, Ferdinand considered him as the fittest man to examine the commerce and resources of the new world; and on his return from the island of Hayti, he published the result of his intelligent inquiries, called the General and Natural History of the West Indies, afterwards enlarged to a folio volume, Salamanca, 1535. In this work he paid particular attention to the venereal disease, which was lately become known in Europe, and which some thought was introduced from America; and he ascertained that the use of guaiacum was very salutary in the relief of this terrible disorder.

OUSEL, *Philip*, a native of Dantzic, descended from a family originally from France. He became protestant minister at Leyden, and afterwards was appointed theological professor at Frankfort on Oder, where he died 1724, aged 53. He was well skilled

in Hebrew literature, and published *Introductio in Accentuationem Hebræorum Metricam*, 4to. in which he supports that the Hebrew points and accents are as old as the bible — *de Accentuatione Hebræorum Prosaicâ*, 8vo. — *de Leprâ*, 4to. — His relation *James* wrote valuable notes on the *Octavius of Minutius Felix*, inserted in the variorum edition of 1672.

OUWALER, *Albert*, an historical painter of Haerlem, who died 1515, aged 71.

OWAIN, a prince of Powys, who fled to Ireland, in consequence of carrying away Nefs, the wife of Gerald, constable of Pembroke. He succeeded his father Cadwygan ap Bleddyn in 1110, and was slain by Gerald four years after. He was in the service of Henry I. of England in Normandy, for some time, and was knighted by him.

OWAIN, son of Mæwen Wledig, a brave warrior, who broke the intimacy which existed between the Britons and their Roman conquerors, and was elected king. His services were such that he became a saint in the British calendar.

OWAIN, or OWEN TUDOR, lord of Pebrmynydd, in Anglesea, married Catherine, the widow of Henry V. in 1426, and was father by her of three sons, the eldest of whom embraced the monastic life; the second was Edmund, earl of Richmond, father to Henry VII. and the third Jasper, earl of Pembroke. After the death of his wife, he was confined in Newgate, but escaped, and died in Wales.

OWAIN CIVEILOG, a Welch warrior, who attacked Hywel of Cadwygan, and Rhys of Gruffydd, and died about 1197. He was also a poet, and some of his verses are preserved in the Welch *Archæologia*.

OWAIN GLANDWR, or OWEN GLENDOWER, last of the Welch princes, was in the service of Richard II. but was disgraced by Henry IV. In consequence of this he took up arms, burnt Ruthyn, and defeated lord Grey, who had, by false accusation, obtained his lands from the king; but afterwards he restored him to liberty for a large ransom. He continued his hostilities, and in 1402 routed Edward Mortimer in Radnorshire, and caused himself to be proclaimed by the voice of his assembled and unanimous people, independent sovereign of Wales. Though assisted by the French, his affairs, however, became desperate, and unable to withstand the incursions of the English, he led a life of retirement, and died at last in 1415, in the disguise of a poor shepherd.

OWEN, *Dr. John*, an eminent divine among the independents, of whom he is sometimes called the prince, the oracle, and the metropolitan. He was born 1616, at Hadham, Oxfordshire, and was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, which he left in 1637, as unwilling to submit to the regulations introduced by Laud, the university chancellor. He afterwards became chaplain to lord Lovelace, and at the breaking out of the civil war, embraced the party of the parliament with such warmth, that his uncle discarded and disinherited him. His "*Display of Arminianism*," published in 1642, rendered him very popular among the nonconformists; he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and obtained the friendship of Cromwell, whom he served faithfully, and by whose influ-

ence he was made in 1650, dean of Christ-church. In 1652 he was, by Cromwell, chancellor of the university, nominated vice-chancellor, and the next year took his degree of D. D. On the protector's death he was removed from the office of vice-chancellor, and at the restoration, he was deprived of his deanery, and retired into the country. He lived for some time in London, and then at Kenfington, and died at his house at Ealing, Middlesex, 24th Aug. 1683, aged 67. Though violent as the friend of party and of usurpation, it is said, however, that he possessed moderation and kindness, and frequently exerted his influence in favor of such royalists as were distinguished for virtue and learning. His works were numerous, amounting to 7 vols. folio, 20 in 4to. and 30 in 8vo. the best known of which are, an *Exposition of the Hebrews*, 4 vols. folio — *Discourse on the Holy Spirit*, folio — *treatise on Original Sin*, 8vo. — *sermons and tracts*, folio.

OWEN, *John*, an English epigrammatist, born at Armen, Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He took the degree of L. L. B. 1590, and then taught school at Trylegh, near Monmouth, and at Warwick, on the foundation of Henry VIII. He had such a vein for satire and epigram, that he even wrote in ridicule of a rich uncle on whom he depended, in consequence of which he was excluded from his will. He was afterwards supported by his friend Williams, bishop of Lincoln. He died poor 1622, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His epigrams have been often printed. They are in Latin, and much esteemed, and possess the elegance and humor of Martial's pieces. They have been translated into English, French, and Spanish.

OWEN, *Dr. Henry* was born in Merionethshire, and educated at Ruthyn school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D. He had applied himself to mathematics, and afterwards studied and practised physic, and then took orders and obtained the livings of Edmonton, and St. Olave's, Hartstreet, London. He left by his wife, daughter of Butler, bishop of Ely, one son and five daughters, and died at the close of 1795, aged 80. He was an able and pious divine, and wrote *Observations on the Scripture Miracles* — *Remarks on the four Gospels* — *Inquiry on the Septuagint Version* — *Sermons at Boyle's Lectures*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Introduction to Hebrew Criticism* — *Modes of Quotation by Evangelical writers explained*, &c. — *Posthumous Sermons*, 2 vols. &c.

OWEN, *George*, a physician, born in Worcestershire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and took the degree of M. D. 1527. He was physician to Henry VIII. who left him a legacy of 100l. and afterwards to Edward VI. and to Mary, whom he brought into the world by the Cæsaean operation. He died 10th Oct. 1558, and was buried at St. Stephen's, Walbrook. He published a *meet Diet for the new Age*, folio, 1558.

OWEN, *Charles*, a dissenting divine, born in Montgomeryshire, and educated at Shrewsbury. He was minister of a congregation at Bridgnorth, but was obliged to remove to London by the violence of party,

till the toleration of James II. permitted him to return. He afterwards went to Ellefmere, and died 1712, aged 58. He wrote some controversial tracts in favor of his persuasion.

OWTRAM, *William*, prebendary of Westminster in the reign of Charles II. was eminent as a preacher, and as a scholar in rabbinical learning. He died 1679. He published a learned book, "*de Sacrificiis*," and after his death a volume of sermons was published by bishop Gardner.

OXENSTIERN, *Axel*, grand chancellor of Sweden, and prime minister to Gustavus Adolphus, deserved his elevation by his merit and his abilities. After the unfortunate battle of Lutzen, 1632, in which his master lost his life, he was placed at the head of affairs, and rewarded this confidence of the nation by the most consummate wisdom, and the strictest integrity exerted for the happiness of Sweden. He died universally respected, 28th Aug. 1654, aged 71. The second volume of the History of Sweden in German, is attributed to him. Of his sons, *John* was plenipotentiary at the peace of Munster, where he distinguished himself by his firmness and talents; *Gabriel* was marshal of Sweden, and *Benedict* grand chancellor, and prime minister of the kingdom. His grand nephew *N.* was distinguished as a man of letters. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, and published *Thoughts on different Subjects, with Moral Reflections*, printed 2 vols. 12mo., and died at an advanced age, 1707, governor of the duchy of Deux-ponts.

OXANHAM, *James*, a French mathematician, born at Boligneux in Brescia, 1640. He studied divinity in compliance with the wishes of his father; but after his death, he applied himself to mathematics, in which he was doomed to distinguish himself. He left his country, and taught mathematics at Lyons, and af-

terwards at Paris; where, though occasionally given to gaming and gallantry, he acquired some little property. The Spanish war, however, reduced his income by lessening his scholars, and the death of his wife, by whom he had 12 children, none of whom survived him, embittered with sorrow the last years of life. He died of an apoplexy, 3d April 1717, aged 77. The best known of his works are, a Dictionary of Mathematics, 4to. — a Course of Mathematics, 5 vols. 8vo. — Mathematical Recreations, 4 vols. 8vo. — Use of the Compass of Proportion, 12mo. — Elements of Algebra, 4to. — Practical Geometry.

OZELL, *John*, an indefatigable English writer, educated at Ashby-de-la-Zouch school, and afterwards at Christ's hospital. His friends designed him for a college education, but disdaining the restraints of university discipline, he qualified himself by a most perfect knowledge of arithmetic for a public office, and obtained the appointment of auditor-general of the city and bridge accounts, and auditor of the accounts of St. Paul's cathedral, and of St. Thomas's hospital. He died 15th Oct. 1743, and was buried in St. Mary Aldermanbury parish. Though he wrote nothing original, he yet showed great assiduity and judgment in his translations of foreign authors; and Moliere, by his labors, appears in an English dress far from inelegant and disinteresting. In his conversation and manners, Ozell was agreeable; he had a good knowledge of modern languages, and had improved himself by travelling. He was one of those heroes whom Pope immortalized in his Dunciad; and in consequence of this Ozell published a warm and self-consequential comparison between himself and his antagonist, more deserving ridicule than approbation.

P.

P A A

PAAS, *Crispin*, a native of Cologne, eminent as an engraver, and as the pupil of Cornehard, whose celebrity he equalled. He was patronized by the king of Denmark, and died at Copenhagen in the beginning of the 17th century. His engravings were numerous and highly finished, especially those of the bible, &c. His daughters *Magdalen* and *Barba*, also acquired celebrity as engravers; and there were besides two engravers of the same family, *Simon*, and *Crispin* the younger, who were equally distinguished by their merit.

PAAW, *Peter*, a native of Amsterdam, known as a physician and botanist. He practised with great reputation at Leyden, where he died 1617, aged 53. His works, once much admired, were a Commentary on Vesalius, 4to. — a treatise on the Plague, 4to. —

P A C

Hortus Lugduno-Batavus, 8vo. — and other works, mentioned by Nicéron.

PABO, a British prince in the fifth century. It is said that after a defeat he retired to the court of the king of Powys, and afterwards became a monk and a saint. The church of Mona was founded by him, and there his remains were deposited according to the inscription which still records his adventures.

PACATIANUS, *Titus Julius Marinus*, a Roman general, who revolted in Gaul against the authority of the emperor Philip, and assumed the purple. He was defeated and slain 249.

PACE, *Richard*, a learned Englishman, born 1482. He was patronized by Langton bishop of Winchester, and cardinal Bainbridge, and recommended himself by his great abilities to Henry VIII. who employed him in

in several negociations. He then took orders, and was raised to a prebend of York, and to the deanery of St. Paul's, London, and also that of Exeter. He was afterwards employed in an embassy to Rome to solicit the popedom for Wolsey, and was next sent as ambassador to Venice. In this distant employment he felt all the weight of Wolsey's jealousy and resentment, no directions were sent him for his guidance, and no remittances of money made, and in consequence of this his spirits were so affected that he became delirious. He returned home, but the ill treatment which he had received was not sufficient to open the king's eyes to the cruelties and oppression of his favorite. He resigned his deaneries sometime before his death, and expired at Stepney, where he had retired for his health, 1532, aged 50. He was a man universally beloved, and by his meritorious services deserved, and enjoyed the friendship of cardinal Pole, sir Thomas More, Erasmus, and other learned men. He wrote Epistles — *de Fructu Scientiarum*, 4to. — *de Lapfu Hebraicorum Interpretum*, &c.

PACHECO, *John de*, marquis de Villena, was brought up with Henry IV. of Castille, and became his favorite. He acquired in consequence so much power that all offices of trust and honor were at his disposal; but so venal is the attachment of flatterers, that he was bribed by Lewis XI. of France, and on the peace of 1443, he consented to various articles which betrayed the interests of his master, and were prejudicial to the honor of his crown. The injured monarch expostulated with the guilty subject, but Pacheco full of resentment revolted against him, and placed the prince Alphonso on the throne of his brother. Alphonso, though proclaimed king of Castille, 1465, soon after died, it is said by poison administered by the too powerful favorite who now was reconciled to his lawful sovereign, and continued in the office of prime minister to the end of life. This artful sycophant died of an abscess in the throat, 1473, and it is reported was sincerely lamented by Henry, who forgot his perfidy in the vigor of his measures for the welfare of the kingdom.

PACHYMERUS, *George*, a Greek historian, born at Nice. He was patronized by Michael Palæologus, and his son Andronicus, and obtained honors in church and state. He died 1310. His history of the East, inserted among the Byzantine historians, has been published with a Latin translation at Rome, 1669, folio.

PACIAUDI, *Paul Marie*, a native of Turin, of the order of Theatins. He was correspondent of the Paris academy of belles lettres, and librarian to the duke of Parma. He was an able and learned antiquarian, and wrote *Monumenta Peloponnesiaca*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the order of Jerusalem*, in Italian, 3 vols. 4to. — *Letters between him and count Caylus*, 8vo. He died of an apoplexy, 1785, aged 75.

PACIFICUS, *Maximus*, born of a noble family, at Ascoli 1400, was an elegant Latin poet. His poems called "*Hecatalegium*," were printed at Florence, 1489, 4to. and it is remarkable that in them he makes mention of the venereal disease, supposed not to have

been known before Columbus failed to America. The best edition of his works is that of Parma, 1691, 4to. which is free from all licentious passages.

PACIUS, *Julius*, a native of Vicenza, who travelled over Switzerland, Germany, and Hungary, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on jurisprudence. He was afterwards at Sedan, Montpellier, Aix, &c. and distinguished himself so much that he was offered a professor's chair at Leyden, at Pisa, and Padua. He settled at Padua, and was honored with the collar of St. Mark, and afterwards went to Valence, where he died 1635, aged 85. He is author of a treatise on Arithmetic, written when only 13 years old — *de Contractibus*, fol. 1606. — *de Jure Maris Adriatici*, 8vo. 1669 — in *Decretales Libri quinque*, 8vo. — *Corpus Juris Civilis*, fol. 1580 — *Aristotelis Organum*, 8vo. 1598 — an excellent translation of Aristotle's Logic. Pacius was a firm protestant, though it is said that by the representations of his pupil Peiresc he embraced the catholic tenets a little before his death.

PACORUS, son of Orodes king of Parthia, is known in Roman history for his defeat of Crassus. He afterwards espoused the cause of Pompey, and was slain in battle by Ventidius B. C. 39.

PACUVIUS, *Marcus*, a Latin poet nephew to Ennius. He wrote satires and plays, now lost. He died at Tarentum B. C. 154.

PADARN, a British bishop to whose honor several of the churches of Wales are dedicated. He is one of the three blessed visitors who preached the gospel to the astonished inhabitants. His two companions were Dewi, and Teilo.

PADERNA, *Paul Anthony*, a native of Bologna, eminent as an historical and landscape painter. He died 1708, aged 59.

PADUAN, *Lewis Leo*, surnamed *the*, was a native of Padua who acquired celebrity as a painter, and as an engraver of medals. He died 1615, aged 75. His son *Octavian* excelled as a portrait painter.

PADUANINO, *Francisco*, an historical painter of Padua, who died 1617, aged 65. His best piece, preserved at Venice, is the Deliverance of two malefactors at the earnest solicitation of a saint.

PADILLA, *Mary de*, a Spanish lady who became the favorite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castille. She possessed such influence over him that three days after his marriage with the virtuous and beautiful Blanche, of Bourbon, he abandoned his lawful wife for the company of his guilty mistress. After his divorce from Blanche, and his marriage with Jane de Castro, Peter showed himself an equally capricious lover, and two days after he was again at the feet of the all powerful Padilla, who died soon after, and was buried with all the magnificence due to a crowned head.

PAEZ, *Francis Alvarez*, a Portuguese divine, of the order of the Cordeliers. He was patronized by pope John XXII. who made him bishop of Coron, afterwards of Sylves, and sent him as his legate into Portugal. He died at Seville, 8th May, 1532. He is author of a famous treatise *de Planctu Ecclesie*, in which he boldly supports the temporal powers of the see of Rome, — a Summary of Theology — Apology of John XXII. fol.

PAGAN, Blaise Francis, count de, a French mathematician born at Avignon in Provence, 3d March, 1604. He entered into the army, and early distinguished himself in various actions, but at the siege of Montauban he lost his left eye by a musket shot. At the passage of the Alps, and at the siege of Suza he bravely led on his soldiers to glory, and in the year 1642 he was sent by Lewis XIII. with the rank of field-marshal to gather fresh laurels in the service of Portugal. Here, however, he had the misfortune to lose his eye sight by a distemper, and with the volume of the world thus closed upon him he retired to study and meditation. The mathematics and fortification were his favorite pursuits, and on these sciences he wrote some valuable works consisting of a treatise on Fortification — Geometrical Theorems — Astronomical Tables — Theory of the Planets — Historical Relation of the Amazon River, 8vo. — *Homme Heroique*, &c. This great man beloved by his sovereign, respected by his country, and by all learned and virtuous men, for his genius, his abilities, and his benevolence, died at Paris, 18th Nov. 1665.

PAGAN, Peter, professor of poetry and history at Marburg, died at Wanfrid 1576. He wrote miscellaneous poetry — *Praxis Metrica* — History of the Horatii and Curiatii in elegant Latin verse.

PAGANI, Gregorio, a native of Florence, whose pictures were so highly finished as to be regarded equal to those of Michael Angelo. He died 1560, aged 31.

PAGANO, Paul, a painter of Milan, whose picture representing the Christian attribute of Mercy, in cloathing the naked, is preserved at Venice, and much admired. He died 1716, aged 55.

PAGE, William, an English divine, author of *Animadversions on John Hale's Tracts of Schism — Genuflexionis ad Nomen Jesu Defensio*, Oxon. 1631 — *Thomas à Kempis de Imitatione Christi*, translated into English, &c. He was a native of London, and was in 1619 fellow of All Souls, Oxford. During the civil wars he was exposed to great persecution for his attachment to the royal cause, and he died about 1669.

PAGET, William lord, though but the son of a serjeant at mace, was noticed by Henry VIII, and on account of his abilities was patronized and made successively clerk of the signet, of the council, and afterwards of the privy seal. He afterwards went as ambassador to France, and on his return was knighted by the king in approbation of his conduct. He was soon after made secretary of state, and was one of those who were executors of the monarch's will. His consequence increased, in the next reign he was sent ambassador to Charles V. but his intimacy with Somerset proved injurious to his interests, and he shared his disgrace, and was sent a close prisoner to the tower, and fined 6000l. On the accession of Mary he was restored to favor, and continued in the service of the court under Elizabeth. He died 1564, and the queen in gratitude for his public services ordered his remains to be conveyed to London at the national expence, and to be magnificently buried.

PAGI, John Baptist, a native of Genoa, author of

a treatise on Painting, in Italian, fol. He was eminent not only as a painter, but as an engraver, and died at Genoa 1629, aged 74.

PAGI, Anthony, a Cordelier the ablest critic of his time, was born at Rognan in Provence, 1624. He was provincial of his order, and distinguished himself by his writings. His great work is "a Critique on the Annals of Baronius," a most valuable performance, the first volume of which appeared at Paris 1689, and the rest was completed after his death, containing 4 vols. folio. Geneva, 1705. He wrote besides a Latin Dissertation on the Consular Office, and other things, and died at Aix 1699. His character was that of a learned chronologer and historian, candid and moderate in his expressions, and simple in his style.

PAGI, Francis, nephew to the preceding, was born at Lambesc in Provence, 1654. He followed his uncle's example, and entered among the Cordeliers, and greatly assisted him by his learning in the completion of his Critique on Baronius, of which he published the three last volumes. He wrote besides in Latin "an History of the Popes," 4 vols. 4to. He died Jan. 21st, 1721. His nephew was also a man of letters, and published a History of Cyrus, the younger, 12mo. 1736 — a History of the Revolution in the Low Countries, 1727, 12mo. &c.

PAGNINUS, Sandes, a Dominican, born at Lucca, 1466. He was well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, and particularly Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and for 25 years years he was engaged in examining the Vulgate bible with the originals, and in consequence of these labors published a new translation of it from the Greek and Hebrew, in which he was liberally patronized by pope Leo X. and his two successors. The work, however, is blamed by father Simon, as being too closely and servilely translated, and in language barbarous, obscure, and full of solecisms. He wrote besides a Hebrew Lexicon, and a Hebrew Grammar, much commended by Buxtorf. He died 1536, aged 70.

PAJON, Claude, a protestant divine, born at Romorantin, 1626. His abilities highly recommended him, at the age of 24 he entered into orders, and soon after was made professor of theology at Saumur, and afterwards Calvinistic minister at Orleans. He was engaged in controversy with Jurieu, on the power of grace, and on the conversion of sinners; and his followers, who were numerous and respectable, assumed the name of Pajonites. He died 1685, aged 59. He wrote a Defence of the Calvinists, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Remarks on l'Avertissement Pastoral*, &c. works of merit.

PAJOT, Lewis Leo, count of Osembray, was born at Paris 1678. He enjoyed, in consequence of his learning and abilities, the favor of Lewis XIV. and his cabinet, on account of its curiosities in mechanics and natural history, was visited with attention by the Czar Peter, by prince Charles of Lorraine, and other great men. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member, and left his valuable collection to that learned body for the use of the public. He died universally lamented, 1753.

PAKINGTON, Dorothy, lady, daughter of lord Coventry,

Coventry, and wife of sir Thomas Pakington of Worcestershire, is supposed by Dr. Hickes to be the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, though some ascribe the work to other authors. She was eminently distinguished for her learning, and had among her friends several celebrated divines, such as bishop Fell, Hammond, Sanderfon, Hickes, &c. She died 1679, and was buried in Hampton Lovett church, in Worcestershire.

PALÆMON, Q. Rhenm. a Roman slave, who by his application and ingenuity, acquired celebrity as a rhetorician and grammarian in the age of Tiberius.

PALÆPHATUS, a Greek philosopher, author of a book *de Incredibilibus*. He lived before the christian era.

PALAFOX, John de, a Spaniard of illustrious birth, born in Arragon 1600. He studied at Salamanca, and was patronized by Philip II. and when he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, he was appointed bishop of Los Angeles, in America, with the title of judge of the administration of the three viceroys of the Indies. In his new office he behaved with great humanity, and though he had to encounter the prejudices, and the virulence of the jesuits, he maintained his character of moderation and of benevolence towards the unfortunate natives, and was rewarded by the king with the bishopric of Osma, 1653. He died 30th Sep. 1659, universally respected. He wrote the *History of the Siege of Fontarabia*, 4to. — *History of the Conquest of China by the Tartars*, 8vo. — sermons, homilies, and other religious tracts. His works have been published altogether at Madrid, 1762, in 13 vols. fol.

PALAGE, N. de la Curne, a native of Auxerre, member of the French academy, and that of inscriptions and belles lettres, and author of valuable memoirs of Ancient Chivalry, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Memoir on Glaber's Chronicle*, inserted in the papers of the academy of inscriptions. He died at Paris 1781, aged 84.

PALAPRAT, John, a French writer, born at Toulouse, 1650. He distinguished himself as a lawyer, and as a poet, and in 1684, was made judge of the consistory. He paid his court to queen Christina at Rome in 1686, and afterwards resided at Paris. He wrote eight pieces for the stage, and other things comprised in 5 vols. 12mo. He was employed as a negotiator, and acted with great sagacity, and died at Paris 1721.

PALATI, John, a Venetian historian of the 17th century, whose principal work is *Monarchia Occidentalis*, five *Aquila inter Lilia*, et *Aquila Saxonica*, 2 vols. folio, ornamented with figures of medals, &c.

PALEARIUS, Aonius, an eminent writer, born at Veroli, near Rome. He studied in various parts of Italy, and at last fixed his residence near Sienna where he married, and maintained himself by instructing some pupils in the learned languages. Here he had an unfortunate quarrel with a rival in literature, and afterwards in consequence of the able defence which he made of a certain nobleman, against the accusation of the monks, he became an object of persecution, and retired to Lucca, and next to Milan. In this place where he hoped to pass his days in peace, he found himself exposed to fresh persecution, he was again accused by the

monks of heresy, and being carried to Rome was condemned for saying that Luther's followers were to be commended in some degree, and he was accordingly burnt to death, 1566. The best known of his works is his Latin poem on the Immortality of the Soul, 3 vols. Amsterdam, 1696, 8vo.

PALEY, William, an eminent English divine, born at Peterborough, July 1743. He was educated under his father, who after removing from Peterborough, where he was minor canon of the cathedral, became master of Giggleswick school, Yorkshire, and then entered at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1763. He was for three years after assistant at Greenwich school, till he was elected fellow of his college where he now became an active and popular tutor, and had for his coadjutor Dr. Law, afterwards bishop of Elphin. By the kindness of this friend's father, who was bishop of Carlisle, he obtained a living in Cumberland, and next Appleby, in Westmorland, to which were afterwards added a prebend in Carlisle cathedral, and the living of Dalton. In 1780, he was made chancellor of Carlisle, and in 1785, he proved to the world how well entitled he was to the patronage of the great, by the publication of his *Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*, in 4to. a most valuable work, often reprinted, in 2 vols. 8vo. In 1789, he declined the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, which the bishop of Ely, sensible of his great merit, wished to confer upon him. He was afterwards presented to a prebend at St. Paul's by the bishop of London, to the subdeanry of Lincoln by Dr. Prettyman, and to the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, by the bishop of Durham. He published in 1790, *Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture, History of St. Paul*, &c. 8vo. — *a View of the Evidence of Christianity*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1794, dedicated to the bishop of Ely — *Natural Theology*, 8vo. 1802, besides some single sermons, &c. His *Moral Philosophy* is become a popular book, and its chapters are frequently subjects for disputation in the schools of the universities, yet it did not establish its reputation, without being exposed to the censures of contemporaries, and remarks upon it have been published by Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. Pearson. The preferment which Dr. Paley held was justly due to his merits, as the friend of virtue, and the eloquent advocate of christianity, and he must be ranked among the few whose services to literature, to morality, and to religion, are honorably rewarded by the patronage of the great. This truly illustrious divine and accomplished scholar, died at Sunderland, 25th June, 1805, in his 62d year. His father, who was 54 years master of Giggleswick school, had the happiness of seeing the distinction and the honors which his son had deservedly acquired, and he died 29th Sep. 1779, aged 88.

PALEIN, John, an eminent surgeon, born at Ghent, where he acquired great reputation as reader of anatomy and surgery. He died there advanced in life 1730. He wrote *Osteology*, much esteemed — *Anatomy of the Human Body*, translated into French by himself and with additions, by his friend Davaux, 1713, 2 vols. 12mo.

PALINGENIUS, Marcellus, an Italian poet of the 16th

16th century, born at Stellada, in Ferrara. His real name was Pierre Angelo Manzoli. He wrote and dedicated to his patron Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, his poem in 12 books, called *Zodiacus Vitæ*; but he spoke with such freedom of the popish clergy that not only the book was prohibited, and publicly burnt as heretical, but the body of the author was ordered to be dug up and burnt, which indignity was, however, prevented by the dukes of Ferrara.

PALISSY, *Bernard de*, a native of Agen, eminent as a potter, a chymist, and skilful painter on glass. He was patronized by Henry III. who wished him to embrace the Roman catholic religion, which he as a stern Calvinist refused to do. He was an able philosopher, he first explained the true theory of springs, and made many valuable discoveries in natural history. He wrote books on subjects of agriculture, fire, earth, salts, &c. collected and published at Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. and again in 4to. 1777, with the notes of Faujas de St. Fond. He died about 1590.

PALLADINI, *Arcangela*, a native of Pisa, instructed in the art of painting by her father. She acquired great celebrity as a portrait painter, and died 1622, aged 23.

PALLADINO, *James*, an ecclesiastical writer, called also James of Taramo because born there. He was successively bishop of Monopoli, Tarentum, Florence, and Spoleto, and papal nuncio in Poland. The best known of his works is a pious romance often printed, and possessing some merit, in the midst of many incongruities, called *Compendium per-breve, Consolatio Peccatorum nuncupatum et apud nonnullos Belial vocitatum, id est Processus Luciferi contra Jesum*, Augsburg, 1572, fol.

PALLADIO, *Andrew*, a famous Italian architect, born at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He was early instructed in architecture, his favorite study, by George Trissinus, and by visiting Rome he had an opportunity of viewing, and of studying the venerable relics of ancient times, which had been despoiled by barbarian ignorance. He made very beautiful drawings of these precious monuments of departed genius, and published them with commentaries, and afterwards gave to the world his four books of architecture, in 1570, a work translated into French, and also into English, and commented upon by the excellent remarks of Inigo Jones. The most magnificent monument of his architectural genius is the theatre called *Degli Olimpici* at Vicenza. He died 1580, and after his death appeared his work on the antiquities of ancient Rome.

PALLADIUS, *Rutilius Taurus Æmilian*, a Latin writer, author of a treatise de *Re Rusticâ*, published among the Leipzig collection, 2 vols. 4to.

PALLADIUS, a Cappadocian, who from a hermit became bishop of Helenopolis in Bithynia, 401. He was the friend of Chrysostom, and wrote the *History of Anchorets*, printed, 4to. Paris, 1455.

PALLAJUOLO, *Anthony*, and *Peter*, two Florentine brothers, eminent for their mutual affection, and their reputation as painters. They were among the first who painted successfully in oil. They both died 1498, aged above 70.

PALLAS, a freedman of Claudius. It is said that

he caused the death of his master, at the instigation of Agrippina. He was put to death by Nero. Felix, before whom Paul appeared, was brother to this Pallas.

PALLAVICINI, *Anthony*, a native of Genoa, descended from a noble family. His abilities as well as his birth recommended him to the pope, who employed him in several embassies, and in affairs of importance, and made him bishop of Pampeluna, and a cardinal. He died 1507, aged 66.

PALLAVICINI, *Ferrante*, an eccentric Italian, born at Placentia of a noble family. He was early distinguished by his learning, and mental endowments, and assumed the habit of an Augustine friar; but instead of a regular life, he devoted himself to the amours of courtezans, and the most libidinous gratifications. Rendered poor by his incontinence, he had recourse to his pen for support, and wrote his "*Courier robbed of his Mail*," a periodical work, which for a while was read with avidity, but soon, from its satirical nature, attracted the notice of the inquisition. For a while he avoided the dangers of persecution by travelling into Germany; but upon his return to Venice, he again resumed his courier, and in greater violence vented his satire, not only against the secretary of the republic who had been his enemy, but against the pope Urban VIII. and all the Barberini family. In consequence of this he was seized, but he made his escape by means of one of his mistresses, and he might have avoided the impending storm, had not Morfu, a creature of the pope's nuncio, prevailed on him to go to France, in hopes of meeting there encouragement and protection from Richelieu. Pallavicini was caught in the snare, but instead of being conducted by his perfidious friend to Paris, he was brought to Avignon, where his person and papers were seized. After some severe and inhuman treatment he was brought to trial; but though he made an able defence he was condemned to lose his head, which took place at Avignon 1644. Morfu who was liberally rewarded for his villainy was afterwards murdered by one of Pallavicini's friends. This extraordinary character who debased the best faculties of the mind by a whimsical fondness for low company, and the most abandoned of prostitutes, wrote some books of merit which were printed at Venice, 4 vols. 12mo. 1655, the most curious of which is the *Celestial Divorce*, or separation of Jesus Christ from the Roman church.

PALLAVICINI, *Sforza*, an eminent cardinal, born at Rome 1607. Though eldest son of a noble family he preferred the ecclesiastical state, and he entered into the order of jesuits, among whom he taught philosophy and theology, and by his regular and exemplary life he gained the esteem and respect of the world. He was honored with the confidence of Innocent X. and made a cardinal by Alexander VII. He died 1667, aged 60. He wrote an Italian treatise on *Style*, and on *Dialogue* — some letters — but his best known work is the *History of the Council of Trent*, in opposition to that of father Paul, written in a correct style, but considered as partial. The best edition is that of Rome, 2 vols. folio, 1656.

PALLIOT, *Peter*, a native of Paris, eminently known as a bookseller and a printer. He settled at Dijon, where

where he died 1698, aged 90. He was well skilled in genealogies and in heraldry, and wrote some curious works, *le Parlement de Bourgogne, ses Origines, Qualités, Blazon*, fol. 1649 — *Science des Armoiries de Celliot, avec 6000 Ecuillons*, Paris 1660, folio, with plates engraved by himself. He left in MS. 13 vols. in folio, on the families of Burgundy.

PALLISER, *sir Hugh*, an English admiral who is known for his dispute with admiral Keppel in the battle off Ushant, 27th July, 1778, which unfortunately prevented the total defeat of the enemy's fleet. These circumstances which proved so disagreeable to the nation produced two courts martial. Keppel was tried at the instance of *sir Hugh*, and acquitted, and *sir Hugh*, as second in command, was next brought to trial, and censured by his judges. His bravery, however, was never impeached, and he was rewarded by the ministry with the appointment of governor of Greenwich hospital, where he died 1786, aged 65. In the former part of life *sir Hugh* had served in the Mediterranean under admiral Matthews, and he was also at the storming of Quebec. He was made post 1746, and afterwards was comptroller of the navy, and in 1773, created a baronet.

PALLUEL, *Francis Crette de*, a native of Duguy in France, son of the post master of St. Denis. He was educated at Paris, and as he possessed a strong propensity for agricultural pursuits, he applied his attention to the improvement of this important branch of national prosperity. He was, on the revival of the Paris agricultural society by Malesherbes chosen one of its first members, 1779, and in the revolution he became a member of the national assembly, and directed his labors to the collection of useful papers for the improvement of agricultural knowledge. He was also a justice of peace, in which office he published a dissertation. He died 1799, aged 57. Some of his papers have appeared in the learned memoirs of the Paris academies, and reflect great honor on his abilities. His observations on draining marshes were universally admired.

PALMA, *James*, the elder, a painter, born at Sermaletta in Italy. He was the pupil of Titian, whose style he adopted, and also the manner of Giorgione, though not with equal success. His pictures, though inferior to those of the great masters, are yet esteemed. He died 1588, aged 40.

PALMA, *James*, the younger, was nephew to the preceding, and was born at Venice. He studied under Tintoret, and possessed graces and beauties of his own. The expression of his figures, the boldness and delicacy of his characters are much admired, and his draperies display great taste and judgment. He died 1628, aged 84.

PALMER, *Samuel*, an eminent printer of London, in whose office for some time the celebrated Benjamin Franklin was employed. He wrote an *History of Printing*, 4to. of some merit, and died 1732.

PALMER, *John*, son of the door-keeper of Drury-lane theatre, imbibed from his earliest years a strong partiality for the stage, and despising the meaner occupation of a fruiterer to whom he had been bound, he began his theatrical career in a low character at Norwich; he rose to provincial eminence, and there

married, and instead of fixing himself in some respectable company, he preferred the uncertain profits of an itinerant player and lecturer on heads. He afterwards acquired distinction as a comic actor at the Hay-market and at Drury-lane; but his erection of the Well-cloze square theatre ruined his fortunes, as he was, through the opposition of the other theatres, unable to obtain a licence from the lord chamberlain. Thus reduced from a comfortable situation to indigence, he again engaged in provincial companies, and died suddenly while performing on the Liverpool stage in the *Stranger*, 1798, aged 57. The last remarkable words which he uttered when he dropped down were engraved on his tomb, "there is another and a better world!"

PALMIERI, *Matthew*, a native of Florence, distinguished in the council of his country, where he died 1475, aged 70. He wrote a treatise *Della Vita Civile*, 8vo. 1529 — *Citta Divina*, a poem in three books, in which he maintained that our souls are those angels which in the revolt of Lucifer against God stood neuter, and that in punishment for this they are sent into the world, where their good or evil conduct is to entitle them hereafter to eternal happiness or misery. This work was condemned as dangerous, and was publicly burnt. He wrote besides a continuation of Prosper's Chronicle to 1449, which was afterwards continued still further to 1483, by Matthias Palmieri of Pisa, in that age, who was the translator of Aristeas' History of the Septuagint Version, printed with the bible, 2 vols. folio, Rome, 1471.

PALONINI, *Anthony*, a native of Cordova. Though an ecclesiastic he employed himself sedulously in painting, and many of his pieces which possess great merit, still adorn the churches of Spain, especially Valencia. He wrote the lives of painters — a work on painting, 2 vols. folio, &c.

PALSGRAVE, *John*, an English writer, born in London. He studied at Cambridge and afterwards at Paris, and when Mary of England sister to Henry VIII. was married to Lewis XII. he was nominated her tutor in the French language. He afterwards returned to England, became chaplain to the king and settled at Oxford, where he took the degree of B. D. He was an able French grammarian though an Englishman, and published very useful rules for the pronunciation of that language. He translated also into English the Latin comedy called *Acolastus*, by Fullonius. He died after 1540.

PALUDANUS, *John*, a native of Malines, divinity professor at Louvaine, and minister of St. Peter's church there, died 1630. He was an able divine, and wrote *Vindiciæ Theologicæ adversus Verbi Dei Corruptelas*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1620 — *Apologeticus Marianus*, 4to. — *de S. Ignatio Concilio Sacra*, 8vo. — *Officina Spiritualis Sacris Concionibus adaptata*, 4to.

PALUDANUS, *Bernard*, professor of philosophy at Leyden, travelled over the four quarters of the globe, and wrote valuable notes on Linschot's *Voyages Maritimes*, folio. He died at Leyden 1634.

PAMELIUS, *James*, a learned Fleming, born at Bruges, 1536. He became canon of Bruges, and archdeacon of St. Omer's, and was nominated bishop of St. Omer's, by Philip II. of Spain; but he died at

Mons as he was going to take possession of his see 1587, aged 51. He wrote *Liturgica Latinorum*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Micrologus de Eccles. Observationibus* — *Catalogus Commentariorum in Bibliam* 8vo. — *Conciliorum Paralipomena* — besides editions of Tertullian's and Cyprian's works, and Cassiodorus' treatise de *Divinis Nominibus*, &c.

PAMMACHUS, *St.* a Roman senator converted to christianity. He married Paulina, daughter of St. Paula the friend of Jerome, and by his conduct and writings he displayed great zeal in favor of christianity. He founded an hospital at Porto, and died 410.

PAMPHYLIUS, a Macedonian under Philip the father of Alexander. He was an able painter, and established a school at Sicyon. He had Apelles among his disciples.

PAMPHYLUS, *St.* a priest of Cæsarea in Palestine, who suffered martyrdom under Maximin, 308. His explication of the Acts of the Apostles was published by Montfaucon.

PANAGIOTI, a Greek of Chios, interpreter to the grand signior. He was a zealous opponent of the patriarch Cyril Lucar, and wrote in modern Greek the orthodox confession of the catholic and apostolic eastern church, printed in Holland. He died 1673.

PANARD, *Charles Francis*, a French poet, born at Couville, near Chartres, 1691. He was drawn from obscurity by Le Grand, the player, and was universally beloved for his probity and sweetness of manners. He died at Paris, of an apoplexy, 1765. His works, consisting of comedies, comic operas, epigrams, songs, anacreontic odes, &c. were published in 4 vols. 12mo. 1763.

PANCIROLLUS, *Guy*, a famous lawyer, born of an illustrious family at Reggio, 1523. He studied law under his father, and improved himself further at Ferrara, Pavia, Bologna, and Padua, under the best masters; and in consequence of his great celebrity, was nominated by the republic of Venice, in 1547, second professor of institutes in the university of Padua. He succeeded to the chair of Roman law, but at last, under pretence of ill-treatment, he retired to Turin, 1571, and was there made also professor of the Roman law. He was, however, recalled by his grateful countrymen, and in 1582, he was honorably replaced in his professorial chair at Padua. He died 1599, universally respected. He wrote *De Rebus Inventis & Perditis*, in Italian, translated by H. Salmuth into Latin — *Commentarius in Notitiam Utriusque Imperii, & de Magistratibus*, folio — *De Magistrat. Municipal. & Corporibus Artificum*. — *De XIV. Regionibus Romæ, earumque Ædificiis*, &c.

PANCKOUCKE, *Andrew Joseph*, a bookfeller of Lille, who died at Paris, 1753, aged 53. He was an indefatigable writer; the best known of his works are the *Best Studies for Young Ladies*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Chronological Epitome of the History of the Counts of Flanders*, 8vo. — a *Collection of Bon Mots*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Dictionary of French Proverbs*, 8vo. — *Philosophical Manual*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Elements of Geography and Astronomy*, 12mo. — *Essay on Philosophers*, 12mo.

PANCKOUCKE, *Charles Joseph*, son of the preceding,

was born at Lille, 1736. He followed his father's profession, and as he possessed genius and perseverance, he acquired celebrity in the typographical art at Paris. He wrote *Mathematical Memoirs*, addressed to the academy of sciences — *Translations from Lucretius*, Tasso's *Jerusalem*, Orlando Furioso, &c. 10 vols. 12mo. — *Philosophical Discourse on the Beautiful*, 8vo. — another on *Pleasure and Grief* — *Methodical Encyclopedia*, &c. He died at Paris, 1799.

PANEL, *Alexander Xavier*, a native of Franche Comté, who embraced the order of the jesuits, and then passed into Spain, where he became preceptor to the royal family. He wrote a *Letter on the Medal of Le Bret*, 4to. — *Dissertation on Alexander's Medal* — de *Cistophoris*, 4to. — de *Colonix Tarraconæ Nummo*, 4to. and other treatises on *Coins and Antiquities*. He died in Spain, 1777, aged 82.

PANETIUS, a stoic of Rhodes, who settled at Rome, and had among his pupils Lælius, Scipio, and other illustrious Romans. He exerted his influence at Rome in favor of his countrymen. He flourished about 150.

PANIGAROLA, *Francis*, a native of Milan, who was made by Sixtus V. bishop of Asti in Piedmont, and was sent in 1590 with Gaetan and Bellarmine into France, to support the interests of the league against Henry IV. His eloquence was powerfully exerted in encouraging the Parisians to resist their sovereign, and to submit to every privation, and to all the horrors of famine and pestilence, rather than to yield. On his return to Italy, he was so zealous in reforming the abuses of his clergy and of his diocese, that he was poisoned, as is generally supposed. He died at Asti, 1594, aged 46. His sermons appeared at Rome, 1596, in 4to. but of all his works his *11 Predicatore*, or on the *Eloquence of the Pulpit*, published at Venice, 1609, in 4to. is the best.

PANIN, *Nikita Ivanowitz, count de*, a Russian statesman, one of the lieutenant-generals of the armies of the Czar Peter, originally of Lucca, was born 15th Sept. 1718. From being a horse soldier in the guards of the empress Elizabeth, he became by the friendship and patronage of prince Kourakin, gentleman of the imperial chamber, and rose gradually to offices of trust and dignity. In 1747 he was sent as ambassador to Copenhagen, and two years after to Stockholm, and on his return he was appointed governor of the grand duke Paul, and soon after became the prime minister of the great Catherine. During his residence at Stockholm he was so warm an admirer of the constitution, and of the aristocratical senate of the country, that he formed the plan of introducing it into Russia, which, however, he had not the courage to effect. With great powers of mind, and a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs and political connections of independent states, he was, nevertheless, indolent in business, haughty in his conduct, and in his manners luxurious and intemperate. He died March, 1783; but though long at the head of affairs, so disinterested had been his conduct, that his property was inadequate to pay his debts. His brother distinguished himself as a general against the Prussians and the Turks, and by the taking of Bender. He also established the independence of the Crimea, and crushed the rebellion of Putgatseff, and died soon after, respected as an able general.

PANINI, Paul, a native of Placentia, eminent as a painter. His pieces in architecture are deservedly admired. He died 1758, aged 67.

PANNARTZ, Arnold, a German, who left Mayence with Ulric-Han, to come and establish a printing office in Italy, in the beginning of the pontificate of Paul II. They first published Donatus, and then Lactantius, 1465, and Augustin 1467, and afterwards the Letters of Cicero, &c. issued from their press, which was set up, from the monastery of Sublac, their first residence, in the house of Francis de Maximis, a rich Roman.

PANNONIUS, James or John, a Hungarian bishop, author of some elegant epigrams, elegies, and poems, printed Venice, 8vo. 1553, and among the *Deliciæ Poetarum Hungaror.* 1619. He died 1472, aged 38.

PANOPION, a Roman, saved from death by the fidelity of his servant, who assumed his dress, and suffered himself to be killed for his master.

PANORMITA, Anthony, a Sicilian, secretary to Alphonsus, king of Naples. He possessed great poetical powers, and had such veneration for classical works, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of Livy. He died 1471.

PANSA, C. Vibius, a Roman consul, killed in battle against Antony.

PANTÆNUS, a stoic of Sicily, at the head of the Alexandrian school in the reign of Commodus. He wrote Commentaries on Scripture, and was an able supporter of Christianity.

PANTIN, William, a physician of Bruges, author of a Commentary on Celsus' treatise *De Re Medicâ*, fol. &c. He died 1583. His great nephew *Peter* was born at Thiel, in Flanders, and taught the learned languages with reputation at Louvain, Toledo, &c. and was dean of the church at Brussels, where he died 1611, aged 56. He wrote a treatise *De Dignitatibus & Officiis Regni, & Domus Regiæ Gothorum*, &c. besides translations from Greek authors, &c.

PANVINIUS, Vid. ONUPHRIUS.

PANZACHIA, Maria Helena, a lady of Bologna, of noble birth, born 1668. She possessed great abilities as a painter, and her pieces on subjects of history, and in landscapes, are much and deservedly admired.

PAOLI, Sebastian, an ecclesiastic, born at Lucca. He was well skilled in antiquarian history, and contributed to the Italian journals, various dissertations, full of learning and deep research, on subjects of physic, history, sacred criticism, and antiquity. He wrote besides, the lives of several illustrious Italians, &c. He died of a dropy, 1751, aged 67.

PAOLI, Hyacinth, a native of Corsica, who acquired great weight among his countrymen, and was one of their chief magistrates, 1735. In consequence of the civil dissensions which distracted his country, and the oppression of the Genoese, he left Corsica and retired to Naples, where he died. His son *Pascal* was distinguished by his zeal in the cause of Corsican freedom, but all his struggles against the Genoese and the French were unavailing, and when the island became the conquest of France, he retired in 1769, to England, where he gained an honorable asylum, and where he died in privacy.

PAOLUCCIO, Paul Anafeste, a noble Venetian, elected for his services, first doge of Venice, 697. He died 717. Before his time the government had been administered by annual tribunes for 200 years.

PAPEBROCH, Daniel, a jesuit of Antwerp, born 1628. He was a respectable professor of belles lettres and philosophy, and assisted Bollandus and Henschenius in their collection of the acts of the saints. In these labors he proceeded with great caution and impartiality, and rejected the improbable legends of former ages, but in consequence of this he drew upon himself the violent persecution of the Carmelites, because he had called Berthold, their first general, and refused to ascribe the foundation of their order to the prophet Elijah. Notwithstanding this persecution, which dragged him as a criminal before the pope, and caused the Spanish inquisition to condemn 14 of the volumes of the acts of the saints, in which he was concerned, he continued his literary labors, and died 1714, aged 86, universally respected for his learning and his virtues. He wrote also *Propylæum ad Acta Sanct. Maii*, fol. which gives an account of the popes.

PAPHNUTIUS, bishop of Thebais, treated with great severity under the persecutions of Galerius and Maximinus. He opposed the celibacy of the clergy, and warmly supported the cause of Athanasius at the council of Tyre.

PAPIAS, a bishop of Hierapolis, author of the doctrine of the Millennium, or the reign of Christ on earth, a thousand years before the resurrection. Some suppose him to be the disciple of St. John the Evangelist. A grammarian of that name lived 1053, and wrote *Vocabularium Latinum*, Milan, 1476, fol.

PAPILLON, Thomas, a native of Dijon, celebrated for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and his popularity as a pleader. He was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and died at Paris, 1596, aged 82. He wrote *Libellus de Jure Accrescendi — De Directis Hæredum Substitutionibus*, 8vo. — *Commentarii in quatuor priores Titulos Libri Primi Digestorum*, 12mo. &c.

PAPIN, Isaac, a French divine, born at Blois, 1657. He studied divinity at Geneva, and also at Saumur, under his uncle Pajon, whose opinion he espoused and defended, concerning the doctrine of efficacious grace, in opposition to the reformed church, and also to Jurieu. This measure proved offensive to the protestants, and Papin, to avoid contempt and persecution, came over to England, 1686, and was ordained according to the forms of the Anglican church. He afterwards left England and went to Hamburgh, where the resentment of Jurieu followed him, and from thence he was invited to Dantzic, to fill a chair among the French refugees. His refusal, however, to subscribe to the decrees of the Walloon churches in Holland, brought on him fresh troubles, and at last he, in 1690, embraced the Roman catholic tenets, for which he was accused, not only of inconsistency, but of all disregard for religion. He died at Paris, 19th June, 1709. His theological works were published by his relation Pajon, of the oratory, 1723, in 3 vols. 12mo. His cousin *Isaac* was a physician, and the author of several medical works; and his uncle *Nicholas* was also an eminent physician, whose treatises on the Saltiness of the Sea, its Flux and Reflux,

and on the Origin of Rivers and Fountains, &c. were much admired.

PAPINIAN, a learned lawyer of the third century. He was put to death by Caracalla, for refusing to vindicate that tyrant's murder of his brother Geta, 212. His works on jurisprudence are much esteemed.

PAPIRIUS, *Curfor*, a Roman dictator who triumphed over the Samnites, &c.

PAPIRIUS PRÆTEXTATUS, a Roman youth, who was admitted into the senate, and refused to reveal to his mother, the secrets of that august assembly.

PAPON, *John Peter*, a native of Pujet, near Nice, who was a priest of the oratory, and died at Paris in the winter of 1803, aged 65. He was a man of amiable manners and regardless of the calls of ambition, concealed himself during the storms of the revolution. He wrote an Ode on Death — the Art of the Poet and Orator — and an Essay on Education, five times edited — Funeral Oration on Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, 8vo. — History of Provence, 4 vols. 4to. — Travels in Provence, 2 vols. 12mo. — History of the French Government, from the Assembly of the Notables, 22d Feb. 1787, to the end of 1788, 8vo. — Memorable Epoch of the Plague, &c.

PAPPUS, a philosopher of Alexandria in the fourth century, whose works consist of Commentaries on Ptolemy's *Almagest* — a Description of the Rivers of Libya — Treatise on Military Engines, &c.

PARABOSCO, *Girolamo*, a comic writer, born at Placentia, in the 16th century. He was author of six comedies, which possess merit and originality, and he also wrote some romances in the style of Boccaccio and Bandelli, besides letters, &c. All these were published at Venice, 1558.

PARACELSUS, *Aureolus Philippus Theophrastus Bombast de Hohenheim*, a celebrated physician, born at Einsiedlen, a village near Zurich, 1493. His father, the natural son of a master of the Teutonic order, himself distinguished as a practitioner in medicine, educated him with great attention, and permitted him to pursue his inclination towards alchemical studies. The young student, eager after fame, travelled through the various countries of Europe in pursuit of knowledge, and carefully treasured up the medical information respecting cures, which he could collect from physicians, barbers, old women, chemists, and conjurors. On his return to Switzerland he was honorably received by the magistrates of Basil, who in 1527 made him professor of medicine. He soon became eminent here by the number, respectability, and attachment of his pupils; and by the many extraordinary cures in the leprosy, itch, dropsy, and particularly the venereal disease, which he performed by the prudent use of mercury and of opium, whose powers, till then, were little known, or unskillfully applied. In the midst of his medical celebrity he was called to the bed of a sick caron of Liechtenfels, who had been given over by his physicians, and so successful were his applications, that by the taking of three pills of laudanum, he recovered; but when he demanded the 100 crowns which the patient had promised, he was rejected with contempt. The offended physician brought his cause before a court of judicature; but the judge, regarding more the medicine given than the skill

of the practitioner, awarded him but a small gratuity, and Paracelsus, indignant of the treatment, left the court and the country with the highest disdain. He went to Alsatia, where he led a wandering, unsettled life, accompanied by his friend and follower, Oporinus; but while he pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone, and to have invented an elixir which would prolong his days to the age of Methusalem, he found himself poor, and he fell a sacrifice to a fever at a public inn at Saltzburg. He died Sept. 1541, aged 48, and was buried in St. Sebastian's hospital, Saltzburg. The works of Paracelsus have been frequently edited. The best edition is that of Geneva, 1658, 3 vols. folio. The celebrity of Paracelsus is to be attributed as much to the ignorance and superstition of his contemporaries, as to the successful cures which he performed by the proper use of his empirical art. He pretended that there was a regular agreement between the planets and the various parts of the human body, and considered the seven planets as equally corresponding with the seven metals, or minerals. With such and similar chimerical opinions, the effect of a heated and disordered imagination, which depended more upon revelations from departed or evil spirits, than the results of sound and clear experiment, he thus raised himself to consequence, and obtained a reputation for a while regarded as the fruit of superior intelligence, and of a divine agency.

PARADIN, *William*, a laborious French historian, dean of Beaujeu, who died about 1582, aged 81. He published *Antreas' History of the Septuagint Pentateuch*, 4to. — Latin History of his own Times, 1552 — *Annals of Burgundy*, in French, folio — *De Moribus Galliarum Historia* — *Memoirs of Lyons* — *De Rebus in Belgio* — *Historia Ecclesiæ Gallicanæ* — *Chronicle of Savoy*, &c.

PARAMO, *Lewis de*, a Spanish inquisitor, who published "the Holy Office," at Madrid, in fol. 1598. This work is an account of the inquisition, and is curious and valuable.

PARCELLES, *John*, a native of Leyden, eminent as a painter, born 1597. His sea pieces, his storms and shipwrecks possessed singular merit. His son *Julius* was also an artist of eminence, and in the same walk of science.

PARCIEUX, *Anthony de*, a French mathematician, born at Clotet de Cessoux, in the diocese of Uzès, 1703. He studied at Lyons and Paris, and acquired reputation by his valuable and intelligent publications, as well as by his lectures. He was member of the learned societies of Berlin, Sweden, &c. and died universally regretted, 2d Sept. 1768. His works are a *Treatise of Trigonometry*, 4to. — *Essays on the Probability of the Duration of Human Life*, 4to. — *Memoirs on the Practicability of bringing to Paris the Water of the Yvette*, 4to. His nephew, of the same name, possessed equal abilities. He was brought up at the college of Navarre, at Paris, and at the age of 24 became a public lecturer. He was in 1779, professor of experimental philosophy in the military college of Brienne, and afterwards succeeded to a chair at the Lyceum at Paris. He was author of *Orezo*, a tragedy, written when young, and an elementary book on geometrical

geometrical and astronomical calculations, &c. He died at Paris, 1798.

PARDIES, Ignatius Gaston, a French jesuit, born at Paris, 1636. He for some years devoted his time to polite literature, and afterwards applied himself to the more laborious studies of mathematics and philosophy, in which he became a distinguished professor. He died at Paris, at the early age of 37, in consequence of a contagious distemper. He wrote *Horologium Thaumasticum Duplex*, 4to. — *Dissertatio de Motu & Natura Cometarum*, 8vo. — *Discourse on Local Motion*, 12mo. — *Elements of Geometry*, 12mo. — *the Science of Moving Bodies*, &c.

PARÉ, Ambrose, an eminent surgeon, born at Laval. Though a protestant he was surgeon to Henry II. of France, and to his three successors; and his services were so highly valued, that at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles IX. saved his life by shutting him up in his own closet. He made some useful discoveries in anatomy, and died much respected, Dec. 1590, at an advanced age. His works were translated into Latin by Guillemeau, of which the best edition is that of Paris, 1614, folio.

PARÉ, David, a protestant divine, born 1548, at Francolstein, in Silesia. By the jealous treatment of his step-mother, his studies were checked, and he was placed with an apothecary, and afterwards with a shoemaker; but his father at last recovered to a sense of his duty, and permitted him again to cultivate literature. By the advice of his master Schilling he exchanged his German name of Wangler for the Greek word *Pareus*, which was equally derived from the substantive cheek; and he recommended himself so much by his abilities, that he was patronized by the elector palatine, and made theological professor at Heidelberg. The best part of his life was engaged in controversy, in which he displayed learning, spirit, and moderation. He died June, 1622, in his *Pareanum*, a house which he had in the suburbs of Heidelberg. Besides some tracts against the pope, and Bellarmine, he published a commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which, when translated into English, was, for its anti-monarchical expressions, condemned by the university of Oxford, and burnt publicly, by order of James I. His exegetical works were published, 3 vols. folio, Frankfurt, 1617.

PARÉ, Philip, son to the above, was a celebrated grammarian, born at Hembach, 24th May, 1576. He was early eminent for his abilities, and was received in various universities of Germany with respect. He was rector of the college of Neustadt, and afterwards of Manau, and died 1650. Besides publishing his father's works, and defending them against David Owen, he wrote *Lexicon Criticum*, 8vo. — *Lexicon Plantinum*, or a Vocabulary of Plautus' Comedies — *Calligraphia Romana*, 8vo. — *Anales Plautianæ* — a valuable edition of Plautus — *El Cui Symmachiana*, &c.

PARÉ, Daniel, son of Philip, was equally known as an able classical scholar. He was unfortunately killed by some highwaymen, in his father's life time. He published the *Hero and Leander of M. de S.*, with notes — *Mellicium Atticum*, 4to. — *Medulla Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ* — *Lexicon on Lucretius*, &c.

PEREIRA, Juan de, a native of the West Indies, originally the slave of Diego Velasquez, the painter. With strong natural genius for painting, he copied by stealth, the finished pieces of his master, and he acquired such skill, that he ventured to show one of his performances to Philip IV. of Spain, who often visited the house of Velasquez. The monarch was pleased with the abilities of the slave, and obtained his liberty; but the faithful Pereira would not abandon the service of his master, to whom he owed his own celebrity, and from whom he had received every mark of kindness and protection. He died 1670, aged 60. His pieces are highly finished, and deservedly admired.

PERENNIN, Dominic, a jesuit of Lyons, who went in 1698 as missionary to China. He was kindly treated by the emperor Cam-Hi, for whom he translated into Chinese, some of the most interesting articles on geometry, anatomy, astronomy, &c. from the memoirs of the French academy. His interference was honorably exerted in producing a reconciliation between the courts of Moscow and Peking. He published the *Chart of the Chinese Empire*, and wrote besides, several curious letters on the Chinese, which appeared in 1759, with the letters of Mairan. He died at Peking, 27th Sept. 1741, in a good old age, and the emperor, in respect for his great learning and his many virtues, ordered his funeral expences to be defrayed by the public, and his remains to be honorably attended to the grave by the noblest of the Chinese mandarins.

PARENT, Anthony, a French mathematician, born at Paris, 1666. His propensity to mathematical studies was so great, that even at the age of 13, he filled the margins of his books with notes on the subject. His friends indeed wished him to pursue the law; but though he went through a course in that faculty, he returned to his favorite studies in the college of Dormans, and soon after gave lectures on mathematics and fortification. He was made member of the academy of sciences, to whose memoirs he communicated some valuable papers, and was cut off by the small pox, 1716, aged 50. His works were *Mathematical and Philosophical Researches*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic*, 8vo. — *Elements of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy*, 12mo, &c.

PARFAIT, Francis, the historian of the French drama, was born of an ancient family at Paris, 1693, and died 1753, much respected for his good nature, innocent conviviality, and original fund of anecdotes. He wrote *General History of the French Theatre*, 15 vols. 12mo. — *History of the Ancient Italian Theatre*, 2 vols. — *Theatrical Dictionary*, 7 vols. 12mo. — *Dramatic Pieces*, never represented, &c.

PARIS, Matthew, an English historian, who was a Benedictine of the order of Clugny, in the monastery of St. Alban's, in the 13th century. He was an universal scholar, and confessedly possessed in that dark age, great and astonishing erudition. His abilities, and his well known integrity were usefully employed in visiting and reforming the monasteries, and in re-establishing the ancient unsullied discipline of the church, even against the influence and power of the pope. His great work was "*Historia Major*," in two parts, from the creation of the world to William the Conqueror, and

and from the Conqueror to the year 1250, which he afterwards continued to 1259. The work was afterwards brought down to 1273, by Rishanger, a monk of the same monastery. This valuable work was first published by archbishop Parker, London, 1571, folio, and by Dr. W. Watts, 1640, 2 vols. folio.

PARIS, *Francis*, a native of Chantillon, near Paris. From poverty and servitude in the house of Varet, grand vicar of Sens, he rose to distinction, and by the friendship of his master, he was admitted into orders, and procured the benefice of St. Lambert. He wrote the lives of the saints, and other works, and died at Paris, 1718.

PARIS, *Francis*, an abbé at Paris, of the order of the Jansenists. He was the son of a counsellor of parliament, but he renounced the honors and emoluments which, by means of his family, he might have obtained; and after bestowing all his property on his brother, and rejecting the preferment offered by cardinal Noailles, he devoted himself to the austerities of an ecclesiastical life. He died May 1st, 1727, at the early age of 37, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Medard, where his brother erected a monument to his honor. Those who had admired his sanctity visited his tomb in reverence, and at last pretended that their diseases were cured by the touch of his holy monument. The report no sooner spread, than thousands flocked to the hallowed spot, through superstition or curiosity, till the government, apprehensive of the enthusiastic madness of the people, ordered the church-yard to be shut; and the miracles of Paris ceased. He wrote Annotations on the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Hebrews.

PARISEAU, *N.* a native of Paris, distinguished as a dramatic writer. The seven plays which he produced were received with great approbation by the public, but his popularity was unable to save him from the horrors of the revolution, as he was guillotined among thousands of other victims, 1794.

PARKER, *Matthew*, the second protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich, 1504, and educated at Benet college, or Corpus Christi, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He was not only eminent as a scholar well versed in antiquity, but as a preacher, and he was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, and to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was chosen master of Corpus college by the recommendation of Henry VIII. and under Edward VI. he was elected dean of Lincoln; but under Mary he was stripped of all his ecclesiastical honors, on pretence that he was married. On the accession of Elizabeth, over whose education he had presided, he was recalled from privacy, and made archbishop of Canterbury. His consecration took place in Lambeth chapel, though the malevolence of the Romanists spread the report that his consecration took place at the Nag's head, Cheapside, a wicked falsehood, warmly refuted by some able writers. In his new character he behaved with great spirit and firmness, and zealously promoted the cause of the reformation not only in his own diocese, but over the whole kingdom. This venerable character died May 17th, 1575, aged 72. He published an edition of Matthew Paris, folio — an historical work on the Antiquity of the English Church, besides other

works, and he also improved the translation called the Bishop's Bible.

PARKER, *Samuel*, an English prelate, born at Northampton, Sept. 1640. His father was a practitioner of the law, and by his servility to the parliament and to Cromwell, he obtained a place in the high court of justice, and was made one of the barons of the exchequer, and serjeant at law at the restoration. The son was educated among the puritans, and in 1659 was admitted at Wadham college, Oxford, and became known in the university as a strict and regular student, more given to fasting and prayer, than to the amusements of the age. Soon after, however, interest or conviction induced him to renounce his favorite opinions; he became a zealous anti-puritan, was patronized by archbishop Sheldon, and continued a servile and temporising follower of the court. Under James II. his hypocrisy was rewarded, he was made bishop of Oxford, privy counsellor, and by royal mandamus, appointed president of Magdalen college in the university, against the statutes of the society. Thus elevated in dignity, he sacrificed his religion to his interests, and became contemptible to his clergy. Though thus devoted to the papists, in compliance with the times, it is said that he wrote a letter to James II. to persuade him to return to the protestant faith. He died at Magdalen college, unlamented, 20th March, 1687. He wrote various things, respectable in themselves, in favor of the papists, besides an history of his own times, which has appeared in Latin and English. His descendants have continued to reside in Oxford.

PARKER, *George*, earl of Macclesfield, son of Parker the first earl and lord chancellor of England, is known for his knowledge of mathematics, which he evinced in preparing the bill by which the style in 1752 was to be altered according to the Gregorian calendar. The speech which he spoke on the occasion was published, and shows him in a very respectable light. He was at one time president of the Royal society, and died 1766.

PARKER, *Richard*, a native of Exeter, who served in the navy as midshipman, but was dismissed from the service for ill conduct. He was afterwards as a common sailor on board of the fleet, and with all the mean arts which dissatisfaction could suggest, he obtained universal influence over the sailors during the unfortunate rebellion which distracted and dishonored the fleet at the Nore in 1797. The address, ready elocution, and above all, the deep dissimulation which he possessed, marked him for a desperate leader; but after he had for some days exercised the sovereign power over his associates, in the character of admiral of the fleet, he was delivered up by his penitent associates. When tried by a court martial, he answered to his accusation with great firmness, and when condemned, implored mercy on his accomplices. He was hanged on board the Sandwich, the scene of his short glory, 30th June, 1797.

PARKHURST, *John*, an able divine, born in London, and educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow in 1751. He devoted himself much to classical literature, especially Greek and Hebrew, and published an excellent Greek and English Lexicon, 4to. and also a Hebrew and English Lexicon, 4to. reprint-

ed in 8vo. These works display great learning and deep critical knowledge. He published also a pamphlet against J. Wesley — an answer to Dr. Priestley on the pre-existence of Christ, &c. and he ably defended with bishop Horne, and other celebrated characters of those times, the popular opinions of Hutchinson. He settled at Epsom, in Surrey, and died universally respected, 1797.

PARKINSON, *John*, an eminent botanist, born 1567. He was bred an apothecary in London, and obtained such reputation in his profession and such botanical knowledge, that he was appointed botanist to Charles I. He published *Paradisus in Sole*, *Paradisus Terrestris*, a valuable book, in which he described nearly 1000 plants, and was thus the first who gave figures of the subjects of the flower garden. By the words *Paradisus in Sole*, he quaintly Latinized his own name, *Park-in-sun*. He published besides, *Theatrum Botanicum*, in which he describes above 3800 plants, and in this and in his other work he shews himself, according to Dr. Pulteney, more of an original author than Gerard or Johnson. He died about 1645.

PARMENIDES, a philosopher of Elis, disciple of Xenophanes, B. C. 436. He maintained the rotundity of the earth, &c.

PARMENIO, one of Alexander's generals. His attachment was cruelly rewarded by the conqueror, who ordered him and his son to be put to death.

PARMEGIANO, *Vid. MAZZUOLI*.

PARMENTIER, *James*, a Frenchman, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He came to England, and settled in Yorkshire, where his abilities were exerted and liberally patronized. The altar piece of St. Peter's church by him is much admired. He died 1730, aged 72.

PARMENTIER, *Jean*, or *Jehan*, a native of Dieppe, celebrated as a merchant and a navigator. He was the first who fitted out vessels to the Brasils, and also the first Frenchman who discovered the Indies as far as the island of Sumatra, where he died 1530, aged 36. His knowledge of astronomy and of cosmography was very great, and he constructed maps with much skill.

PARNELL, *Thomas*, an eminent poet, the friend of Pope, was born in Dublin, 1679. He was educated at Dublin university, where he took his degree of M. A. 1700, and was ordained. He came to England in 1706, where his fame had preceded him, and he was introduced among the Scriblerus club, with Gay, Pope, Arbuthnot, Swift, and Jervas. He obtained a prebend in Ireland, and the vicarage of Finglass by the recommendation of his friend Swift, from archbishop King, and might have risen to higher dignities had not the death of his wife rendered the latter part of his life melancholy. He fled to society for relief, but acquired, instead of consolation, habits of intemperance, which proved fatal. He died at Chester, on his way to Ireland, July, 1717, in his 39th year, and was buried in Trinity church there. His poetical pieces were selected by Pope, and published 1721, 8vo. to which a volume was added at Dublin 1758. As a man his character was benevolent, mild, and amiable; as a poet he possessed not the higher powers of the muse, but elegance, delicacy, and grace every

where abound. The moral tendency of his poems be-fides, cannot be sufficiently admired; and if he had written only his *Hermit*, Parnell would have ranked among the most pious and useful poets in the English language. He contributed also to the *Spectator*, *Guardian*, &c. and the *Life of Homer*, prefixed to Pope's version, was written by him. He had by his wife, two daughters, who died before him, and a daughter who survived him. His estates in Ireland were inherited by his nephew sir John.

PARODI, *Dominico*, a painter of Genoa. He was also eminent as a statuary. His portraits possess merit, and his altar pieces are much admired. He died 1740.

PARR, *Catherine*, sixth queen to Henry VIII. was daughter of sir Thomas Parr, and widow of lord Latimer. She was carefully educated in polite literature, in the fashion of those days, and was well skilled in divinity, upon which she frequently conversed with the king. She labored much for the establishment of the reformation, and her interference proved at one time so disagreeable to the capricious monarch, that he permitted Gardiner, and her other catholic enemies to draw articles of impeachment against her, but her prudence restored her to the confidence and affection of the king. After Henry's death she married sir Thomas Seymour, lord admiral of England, who treated her with great harshness, so that she died the next year in child-bed, not without suspicion of poison, 1548. She published her *Lamentations of a Sinner* — prayers and meditations, &c.

PARR, *Thomas*, a peasant of Shropshire, who lived to the great age of 152 years and nine months. It is remarkable that he performed penance in his parish church at the age of 100, for a bastard child, and at the age of 120 he married a second wife, by whom he had a child. He was in 1635 brought to London, and introduced by lord Arundel to Charles I. but the change of situation, and his altered mode of life, and particularly drinking wine, soon proved fatal to a constitution hitherto supported by more temperate and abstemious habits, and he died the same year.

PARRHASIUS, a celebrated painter of Athens, the rival of Zeuxis, B. C. 420. From his great success in his art, he was crowned king of painters.

PARRHASIUS, *James*, an Italian grammarian, born at Cosenza, near Naples, 1470. According to the affectation of the times, he exchanged the name of Parisio for the more learned word Parrhasius, and taught belles lettres and rhetoric at Milan, where he was much admired for his graceful delivery. On a charge of improper converse with his pupils, he retired to Vicenza, and afterwards to Rome, where he was patronized by Leo X. His great application, however, soon rendered him incapable of acting as professor, and upon his return home he fell into a fever, which proved fatal. He wrote some *Fragments of Antiquity* — *Commentaries on Horace's Art of Poetry* — *Ovid's Ibis* — *Claudian*, &c.

PARROCEL, *Joseph*, a native of Brignoles in Provence, eminent as a painter and engraver. He studied at first under one of his brothers, and afterwards under Bourignon, and deserved to be admitted mem-
ber

ber of the French academy of painting. His portraits, and also his historical pieces, and his battles, were executed with great taste and effect. He died 1704, aged 56. His son *Charles*, was also an eminent artist, and member of the academy, and died 1752, aged 53. His conquests of Lewis XV. possess merit. *Peter*, the nephew and pupil of Joseph, was also distinguished as a painter of merit, and died at Avignon, 1739, aged 74.

PARRY, Richard, rector of Wichampton, Dorsetshire, and preacher at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, was a student of Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1747, and that of D. D. 1757. He died at his cure, Leicestershire, very poor, 9th April 1780. He wrote some sermons, besides divinity tracts — a Dissertation on Daniel's seventy Weeks — Remarks on Dr. Kennicott, &c.

PARRY, Richard, an able divine, educated at Oxford, and made master of Ruthyn school, Denbighshire, after which he was raised to the see of St. Asaph, 1604. He revised the first edition of the Welsh bible, which was published 1620.

PARSONS, Robert, or *PERSONS*, an English jesuit, son of a blacksmith of Netherstoway, near Bridgewater, was born 1546, and educated at Baliol college, Oxford, at the expence of the vicar of his parish. He soon distinguished himself as an able disputant, and became fellow and tutor of his college; but being accused by his society of incontinence, and of embezzling the college money, he left the university, and retired to Antwerp, then to Louvain and Padua, and afterwards to Rome, where he renounced the protestant faith, and entered among the jesuits. Here he acquired such reputation, that the pope permitted him to establish an English college at Rome, for the instruction of missionaries to attempt the conversion of the English nation to the catholic religion. He came himself in disguise to London, and in the character of preacher, he strongly and efficaciously recommended the Romish faith to his auditors, and prevailed upon the papists never to frequent or join in the service of the protestant church. This violent attack against the established religion of England, and the doctrine that Elizabeth might safely be deposed, were too daring to be long concealed from the penetrating knowledge of Burleigh, but Parsons escaped his pursuers, though some of his associates were seized. On the preparations of Philip to invade England, the good father was laboriously active in stirring up not only foreigners, but natives abroad against their country; and when the armada was destroyed, he endeavoured by means of lord Derby, to excite a rebellion in the kingdom. This turbulent, insidious, and intriguing jesuit, who proved so virulent an enemy to his country, died on the 18th April, 1610, and was buried with all the honors due to a cardinal, a dignity to which he aspired, but which he did not obtain. His writings were numerous, amounting to 33 tracts, chiefly on divinity and controversial subjects, and in favor and support of his religion and politics.

PARSONS, James, an eminent physician, born at Barnstaple, Devon, March 1705. His father, the

youngest of nine sons, was soon after his birth, appointed barrack-master at Bolton in Ireland, and removing with his family into that kingdom, his son received his education at Dublin college. He studied medicine with great assiduity, and after improving himself in the celebrated schools of Paris, he took his degrees at the university of Rheims, and returned to London 1736. He became physician to the St. Giles' infirmary, and was made member of the Royal society in 1740, licentiate to the college of physicians 1751, and he acquired deserved reputation, especially in the obstetrical art. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Douglas, sir Hans Sloane, Mead, and other celebrated men, and the learned correspondent of Buffon, and other great literary characters on the continent. He died in London, 4th April, 1770, and was buried at Hendon, 17 days after, as he had required that his remains should not be intombed before a visible alteration took place in his corpse. He had by his wife, Elizabeth Reynolds, two sons and a daughter, who died young. He was a man of great and extensive erudition, as Dr. Maty, his successor in the office of secretary to the Royal society, has, in the language of truth and friendship observed; and he has obliged the world with various publications, the best known of which is his "Remains of Japhet, or Historical Inquiry into the Affinity and Origin of European Languages."

PARTHENAY, John de, lord of Soubise, was born 1512. While commanding the French troops in Italy, he imbibed the principles of the protestants, which he afterwards maintained with much firmness and constancy. He was made governor of Lyons 1562, by the prince of Condé, the head of the Huguenots, and he bravely defended it when besieged by the duke de Nevers. He died 1566, aged 54.

PARTHENAY, Catherine, daughter and heiress of the preceding, is eminent for her wit, her beauty, and her writings. In 1568, at the age of 14, she married du Quellence, baron du Pont, a man distinguished in the wars of those times, but accused of impotency by the malice of his mother-in-law. While the suit was pending, the husband was slaughtered among those who fell in the Bartholomew massacre; and his widow, who paid great respect to his memory, took for her second husband, 1575, Renatus, viscount Rohan, who died 1586, leaving her two sons and three daughters. She was at Rochelle when the town was besieged, and she shared with magnanimity all the calamities of that disastrous siege, and refusing to be included in the capitulation, she was, with her surviving daughter Anne, conveyed a prisoner of war to Niort. She died 1631, aged 77. She wrote some poems, printed 1572, besides a tragedy, called *Holofernes*, acted at Rochelle, and the *Precepts of Isocrates*, translated into French, and other works. Her eldest son was the famous duke de Rohan, who supported the cause of the protestants with such intrepidity in the reign of Lewis XII. Her daughter *Catherine*, who married the duke of Deux-ponts, was the celebrated female who so nobly met the amorous addresses of Henry IV. in these words: "I am too poor, fire, to be your wife, and too nobly born to be your mistress."

PARTHENAY, Anne de, a lady of illustrious birth. She married Anthony de Pons, count de Maremmes, and was the most distinguished ornament of the court of Renata, duchess of Ferrara. She was a protestant, and well skilled in Grecian and Roman literature.

PARUTA, Paul, a noble Venetian, who usefully served his country in various embassies, and was afterwards governor of Brescia, and procurator of St. Mark. He died 1598, aged 58. He was the author of notes in Italian on Tacitus — Political Discourses — a History of Venice, from 1513, to 1572, and other works.

PAS, Manasses de, marquis de Feuquierres, was born at Saumur, after the death of his father who was slain at the battle of Ivry. He trode in the steps of his father for valor, and distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle, where he was taken prisoner, but liberated after a month's confinement. His abilities were equally displayed in the cabinet, and he went as ambassador to the courts of Sweden and of Germany. He was placed at the head of the French army with the duke of Saxe Weimar in 1635, and died of the wounds which he received at the siege of Thionville, 14th March 1640. The account of his negotiations in Germany was published 1753, in 3 vols. 12mo.

PAS, Anthony de, marquis of Feuquierres, a famous French officer, whose military merits remained unknown till his 40th year. In 1688, at the head of 1000 men in Germany he so eminently distinguished himself, and afterwards in Italy, that his promotion was very rapid. He was so strict a disciplinarian that the wits said of him he was the boldest man in Europe, since he daily slept in the midst of 100,000 enemies, meaning his soldiers. He died 1711, aged 63. His memoirs, which, as containing the History of the generals of Lewis XIV. are considered very interesting, were published in 4to. and in 4 vols. 12mo.

PASCAL, Blaise, a celebrated French divine, born at Clermont in Auvergne, 19th June, 1623. He was educated by his father, who was president of the court of aids in his province, and possessed great mathematical abilities; but while his father fought for distinction as the friend of Descartes, he forbade his son the use of all books of geometry, that his attention might not be diverted from belles lettres, and classical knowledge. Young Pascal from his infancy displayed extraordinary abilities; he inquired into the reasons and causes of every thing, and never was satisfied but with what appeared most probable and rational. His father who knew he had no opportunity of studying mathematics, accidentally discovered him surrounded with figures in charcoal on the floor of his chamber, and found on inquiry that he was engaged in what makes the 32d proposition of Euclid's first book, which the unassisted powers of his genius, by a connected series of ideas and of demonstrations had pointed out to him. At 16 he wrote his treatise of Conic Sections, and so ably composed that Descartes attributed it to the labors of the father and not of the son. At 19 he contrived an arithmetical machine, much admired for its ingenuity, and at 23 he saw, corrected, and improved the Toricellian experiment, and soon after solved a problem proposed by Merfennus, which had hitherto perplexed the ablest mathematicians of Europe. But

in the midst of this encreasing reputation, Pascal all at once renounced literary and mathematical pursuits for religion, and after being one of the greatest of philosophers, he became the most humble and penitent of devotees. He rejected all the pleasures of life, and frequently wore an iron girdle with sharp points towards his skin that he might thus mortify himself, and by inflicting pain on his body banish the vain or profane thoughts which might intrude on his holy meditations. Though, however, regardless of the world, he embraced the cause of the jansenists against the jesuits, and in his "Provincial Letters," attacked them with all the shafts of genuine wit, yet with the force of truth and conscious virtue. These letters, according to Voltaire, who calls him the first, and Boileau the second, satirist against the jesuits, are a model of eloquence and wit, equal to the finest comedies of Moliere, and possessed of the sublimity of the finest of Bossuet's orations. These celebrated letters have been frequently published, and have appeared in all the languages of Europe. Pascal died at Paris 19th Aug. 1662, aged only 39. He was in the last year of life engaged in a work against atheists and infidels, which, however, he did not complete. After his death were published from among his papers, "Pensées," on religion and other subjects, much admired, and also the "Equilibrium of Fluids," and the weight of "the Mass of the Air." Pascal was undoubtedly a very extraordinary man. If rivalled in talents, says his biographer, no one, however, of equal eminence, can be found who lived with such exemplary innocence. His works were printed Paris, 5 vols. 8vo. 1799.

PASCHAL, I. St. Paschasius, a Roman who succeeded Stephen IV. on the papal throne 817. He was benevolent in his conduct, and received with great humanity the Greeks who had been exiled for their attachment to image worship. He crowned Lothaire emperor at Rome, and died 12th May, 824.

PASCHAL II. Reinier, a Tuscan who succeeded Urban II. on the papal throne 1099. He excommunicated the antipope Gilbert, and claimed with the most unyielding pertinacity the right of investitures, which was opposed by Henry I. of England, and Henry IV. emperor of Germany. Henry visited Italy in hopes of receiving from the sovereign pontiff the imperial crown; but Paschal refused to officiate till he renounced his claims to the investitures. The emperor incensed, seized the person of the pope, and though the Romans immediately took up arms in defence of their sovereign he carried him away captive, and refused to restore him to liberty, till he had renounced his pretensions to the disputed rights. This extorted concession was cancelled by two councils held at Rome, in 1112, and 1116. The pope tired with the dissensions which harassed him wished to resign the sovereignty, but died before, 22d Jan. 1118. Some of his letters are preserved in the councils of P. Labbé. There were two antipopes of that name, one in the age of Sergius II. and the other in the reign of Alexander III.

PASCIUS, George, author of *Tractatus de Novis Inventis quorum accuratiori Cultui Facem prætulit Antiquitas*, 4to. — *de Fictis Rebus Publ.* 4to. — *de Variis*

Modis Moralia Tractandi, 4to. was the son of a merchant of Dantzic, and became professor of moral philosophy at Kiel, and died 1707, aged 56.

PASOR, *George*, a protestant, Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 1637. He wrote *Lexicon Novi Testamenti*, a useful work. — *Manuale Testamenti*, &c. 12mo. — *Collegium Hesiœdæum*, &c.

PASOR, *Matthias*, son of the preceding, was born at Herborne, April 12th, 1599. He studied at Heidelberg and Marburg; but in consequence of the wars which disturbed his countrymen, he left Germany and came to England, and was incorporated A. M. at Oxford 1624. He here resided at Exeter college, and read lectures in oriental languages, and with great reputation and success, but in 1629, he was induced to go to Groningen, where he was presented to some of the professorial chairs. He died there Jan. 1658. He wrote several things but never published them.

PASQUALINO, an Italian painter, whose conversations, and groupes of common people were highly finished, and particularly interesting. He died 1700, aged 59.

PASQUIER, or PAQUIER, *Stephen*, an eminent advocate in the parliament at Paris, rewarded by Henry III. with the office of advocate general to the chamber of accounts, in consequence of his able pleadings against Verforis, the defender of the jesuits. He resigned this honorable place to his eldest son Theodore, and died at Paris, Aug. 31st, 1615, at the great age of 87. As a man his character was mild and benevolent, as a writer acute and sensible, and as a poet graceful and sublime. Of his poems the best known is his "Puce," or flea, in consequence of a flea which he saw on the breast of the learned Catherine de Roches, 1569. His other works consist of epigrams, epitaphs, letters, researches, portraits, &c. He left three sons worthy of him.

PASSEMANT, *Claude Simeon*, a native of Paris, brought up to trade, which he quitted to pursue the bent of his genius in the construction of optical and mathematical instruments. Among his ingenious labors are mentioned an astronomical pendulum with a moving celestial sphere, presented to Lewis XV. a burning mirror, and some globes. He wrote a treatise on the reflecting telescope, and another on the use of telescopes. He died suddenly 6th Nov. 1769, aged 67.

PASSERAT, *John*, professor of eloquence in the Royal college, at Paris, was born at Troyes in Champagne, 1534. He studied law at Bourges under Cujacius, and became professor of eloquence upon the assassination of Ramus, 1572. He acquired great and deserved eminence in this employment, and died of the palsy 1602. His works are numerous, and his poetry is particularly admired: besides some French and Latin poems he published, *Commentaries on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius* — *Orationes et Præfationes — Conjecturarum Liber — de Literarum Cognatione*, &c.

PASSERI, *Giovanni Battista*, a painter, the pupil of Dominichino, and author of the lives of the painters, sculptors, and architects, of his time, died at Rome 1679, aged 70. He wrote also poetry. His nephew *Joseph* studied under him and Maratti, and was much admired for his portrait painting. He died at Rome 1714, aged 60.

PASSERI, *Gio. Battista*, an Italian antiquary, born at Gubio, in the duchy of Urbino, Nov. 1694. He studied the law at Rome for four years, and began to make collections of Etruscan antiquities; but in 1738, the loss of his wife had such influence on his feelings, that he embraced the ecclesiastical state. He became apostolic prothonotary, and vicar general of Pesara, and died Feb. 1780, in consequence of being overturned in his carriage. He wrote *Lucernæ Fictiles Musci Passeris*, 3 vols. — on the History of Fossils — *Pictura Etruscorum in Vasaalis in unum collectæ, Differentiationibus Illustratæ*, 3 vols. — *Theaurus Gemmarum Astrii Ferarum Antiquarum*, tom. 2 and 3. in continuation of Gori's first vol. — *Theaurus Gemmarum Selectissimarum*, and other works mentioned in Saxius' *Onomasticon*.

PASSEROTTI, *Bartholomew*, a painter of Bologna, the disciple of Zuccherò. His portraits were highly finished, and his church pieces were also much admired. He died 1595. His sons *Tiburzio* and *Ventura* were also eminent as painters.

PASSINELLI, *Lorenzo*, a Bolognese painter. Several of his historical pieces of great value are preserved in his native city. He died 1700, aged 71.

PASSIONEI, *Dominico*, an Italian cardinal, born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, 1682. He studied at Rome, where he made a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, and in 1706, he came to Paris where he became acquainted with Mabilion, Montfaucon, and other learned men. In 1708, he went to Holland and continued there, and attended the congress of Utrecht, 1712, as the pope's secret agent. He was afterwards employed by the pope in various negotiations, and every where displayed his zeal, sagacity, and talents. He published an Account of his Embassy in Switzerland, with the title of "*Acta Legationis Helveticæ*," fol. 1738. While nuncio at Vienna, he pronounced the funeral oration of prince Eugene, and for his many services was made archbishop of Ephesus, and raised to the dignity of cardinal by Clement XII. This learned man particularly distinguished as the friend and patron of literature, died 15th July, 1761, aged 79. His nephew Benedict published his collection of Latin and Greek inscriptions, &c. Lucca, 1765, folio.

PATEL, a celebrated French painter, of whose birth and age nothing is known. He is called by his countrymen, the French Claude, as he imitated most successfully that able master. His buildings, scenery, and trees, are particularly admired.

PATER, *Paul*, a native of Menerfdorf in Hungary, who was exiled from his country for his attachment to the protestant faith. He became successively librarian to the duke of Wolfenbuttle, mathematical professor at the college of Thorn, and afterwards at Dantzic, where he died 1724, aged 68. He was an able mathematician, and so ardent in the pursuit of knowledge that he slept only two hours in the summer, and four in the winter. He wrote *Labor Solis*, five de Eclipsi Christo patiente Hierosolym. Vifa. — de Astrologia Perficâ — de Mari Caspio — de Cœlo Empyrio — de Insignibus Turcicis ex Variis Superstitionum Tenebris Orientalium maxime Illustratis, &c.

PATER,

PATER, John Baptist, a painter, born at Valencennes. He studied under Watteau, with whom he unfortunately quarrelled. He excelled in the coloring of his pieces, though his designs were often incorrect. He was more anxious after money and independence than after fame, and therefore his landscapes were often executed with hurry and inelegance. He died at Paris 1736, aged 41.

PATERSON, Samuel, a native of London, chiefly educated in France. He settled as a foreign book-seller in the Strand, but did not succeed in business, in consequence of which he retired to the continent in 1776, and made a valuable collection of books, which on his return to England he recommended to the public in his catalogue called *Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta*. This performance was so much approved by the public that he acquired some celebrity as a bibliographer, and was not only engaged as a librarian by lord Landsdown, but was employed by the London book-sellers in forming their catalogues, several of which, especially of the Beauclerk, Crofts, Pinelli, and other collections he completed in a very satisfactory manner. He was author of *Curfory Remarks on a Journey through the Netherlands by Coriat*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Joineriana, or Scraps*, 2 vols. 8vo. — the *Templar*, a periodical paper — *Speculation on Law and Lawyers*, 8vo. At one time of life he was engaged as an auctioneer, and had the good fortune to save from destruction sir Julius Cæsar's manuscripts, which from mere waste paper were made productive to him of 350l. He died 1802, aged 74.

PATERCULUS, Caius Velleius, a Latin historian, general of cavalry in Germany under Tiberius. He wrote an epitome of Roman history still extant.

PATIN, Guy, an eminent French writer and physician, born at Houdon, near Beauvais in Picardy, 1602. His father intended him for the active life of an advocate, but he soon found medicine more congenial to his feelings, and after studying that science with great application, he became professor of physic in the Royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself by his defence of the ancients against the moderns. He also violently opposed the use of Antimony as a medicine, and wrote a book on it called, "*Martyrology of Antimony, &c.*" His "*Letters*," published in 3 vols. after his death, acquired him great celebrity; they were read, says Voltaire, with avidity, because they contained things which every body loves, and satires liked still more. He died 1682. It is said that his features greatly resembled those of Cicero, as represented in his statues.

PATIN, Charles, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris 23d Feb. 1633. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14 he maintained for five hours a disputation in Greek and Latin, and was admitted M. A. with great applause. He studied the law, but had a stronger inclination for physic, in which faculty he at last took his degrees. He practised with great success, and read lectures to numerous and admiring auditors; but dreading persecution and imprisonment for some unknown causes, he suddenly left France, 1668. After visiting England and the North of Europe he fixed at Basil, and after-

wards removed to Padua, where he became professor of physic, and was honored with the title of knight of St. Mark. He died there 2d Oct. 1693, of a palsy in the heart. His two daughters were distinguished for their learning. They were, with their mother, members of the Ricovrati academy at Padua, of which their father was president, and they wrote some respectable books. His chief works are *Itinerarium Comitibus Brienne* — *Familie Romanæ ex Antiquis Numismat.* fol. — *Introduction to History by Medals*, 12mo. — *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata*, fol. — *Travels in different Parts of Europe* — *Practica della Medaglia* — *Suetonius ex Numismat.* Illustratus, 4to — *de Optimâ Medicorum Sectâ* — *de Avicennâ* — *Lycæum Patavinum, &c.* His works, says Voltaire, are read by men of learning, as his father's are by men of leisure.

PATKUL, John Reginald de, a Livonian gentleman, who resisted the oppressions which his country suffered from the power of Charles XI. and XII. of Sweden. He appeared before Charles XI. 1689, at the head of six other deputies, who were empowered by their country to lay their grievances at the feet of their sovereign, but the circumstance was regarded as treasonable, and he escaped with difficulty into Russia, from his persecutors, who condemned him to death. Though afterwards invested with the sacred office of ambassador of Russia in Saxony, Charles XII. refused to make peace with Augustus of Poland, except Patkul was delivered into his hands, and by this base treachery the unfortunate man was seized, and broken on the wheel, and quartered, at Casimir, 1707. This cruel measure, so outrageous to humanity and to the independence of nations, has deservedly fixed an indelible stigma on the character of the otherwise heroic Charles of Sweden.

PATRICK, St. the apostle and guardian saint of Ireland, was, as is supposed, a native of Wales or of Cornwall, who was seized by pirates, and carried to Ireland, where he converted the inhabitants to Christianity. He was made the spiritual head of Ireland, and fixed his residence at Armagh, which is become the metropolitan see; and further to establish the doctrines which he taught with such eloquence and effect, he built several churches and religious houses. He died about 460, aged 83. Some pieces in Latin, under his name, have been published in London by sir James Ware, 1658, in 8vo.

PATRICK, Peter, a native of Thessalonica in the age of Justinian, whom he served as ambassador to Amalafonte queen of the Goths, and Chosroës king of Persia. For his services he was made master of the palace. He is author of the history of ambassadors in the collection of Byzantine historians, folio, Louvre, 1648.

PATRICK, Samuel, a learned English divine. He was one of the masters of the Charter house, and is known for his edition of Hederic's Greek Lexicon, which has since been improved by Ernesti, Morell, and others.

PATRICK, Simon, a learned prelate, son of a mercer at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he was born 8th Sep. 1626. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and of which

in 1661, he was elected master, against Sparrow, appointed by Royal mandamus. His opponent, supported by power, prevailed, whilst he himself retired from Cambridge, and became rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, where he continued an active parish priest during the whole of the plague. He took his degree of D. D. as a member of Christ-church college, Oxford, 1666, and was made chaplain to the king. In 1672 he was made prebendary of Westminster, and in 1679 dean of Peterborough. During the reign of James II. he showed himself an active advocate for the protestant cause, and though flattered and courted by the king, was steady and sincere in his principles. At the revolution his abilities were employed in settling the affairs of the church, and in reviewing the liturgy. In 1689 he was made bishop of Chichester, two years after translated to Ely, where he died 31st May, 1707, aged 80. This worthy prelate, so highly commended by Burnet, wrote sermons — tracts against Popery — Commentaries on the Scriptures, 3 vols. folio, which with Lowth on the prophets, Arnold on the apocrypha, and Whitby on the New Testament, contain a regularly continued commentary on the bible.

PATRUX, *Peter*, a French poet born at Caen 1585. He became a favorite at the court of Gaston, duke of Orleans, by his wit and his social conversation. His poems are little above mediocrity, some are licentious, and gave much sorrow to the author in his old age, when reflecting on the fatal consequences which his lines might have produced by the corruption of morals. He died at Paris 1672, aged 88. Among his poems, that called the "Dream," though of a serious cast, is known to most English readers by being introduced into our common jest-books. "I dreamt that buried in my fellow clay," &c.

PATRIZI, *Francis*, author of Dialogues in Italian, on the Manner of studying and writing History, 4to. — de Institutione Reipublicæ — de Regno & Regis Institutione, fol. — del Vero Regimento — Poemata de Antiquitate Sinarum, was bishop of Gaeta in Italy, and died there 1494.

PATRIZI, *Francis*, a native of Cherlo in Istria, who became professor of philosophy at Ferrara, Padua and Rome, and distinguished himself by his learning, and his bold opposition to the philosophy of Aristotle. He wrote some poems in Italian — a Parallel of the Military Art, between the Ancients and Moderns, and edited the works of Mercurius Trismegistus. He died at Rome 1597, aged 67.

PATRU, *Oliver*, a polite scholar, born at Paris 1604. He became eminent for his knowledge of literature, and as an advocate, he was the first, says Voltaire, who introduced correctness and purity of language in pleadings. When admitted into the French academy in 1640, he pronounced an animated speech, and from that circumstance the same adulatory address has continued to be expected from every new member. As a critic Patru was well informed and judicious, but rigid, so that he was called the Quintilian of France, and his grammatical decisions were submitted to, as oracles. His abilities were universally respected not only by the learned, but the great, and even by Colbert,

and by the king. He died 16th Jan. 1681. His miscellaneous works were printed at Paris 1670, 4to. of which the third edition appeared 1714, and the whole in 1732, 2 vols. 4to.

PATTEN, *Thomas*, fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and D. D. 1754, died 1790, rector of Childrey, Berks. He wrote the Christian Apology, a sermon — St. Peter's Christian Apology, a sermon against the Objections of Ralph Heathcote, 8vo. — the Sufficiency of the external Evidence of the Gospel against Heathcote — Opposition between the Gospel and the Religion of Nature — David's Character vindicated, 1762, &c.

PATTISON, *William*, an English poet, born at Peasmarsh, Suffex, 1706. He was educated at Appleby school, where his rising talents were noticed and encouraged by Mr. Noble, a neighbouring clergyman, and from thence he went to Sidney college, Cambridge, which, from a spirit impatient of discipline, he left without taking a degree. He came to London, but as he had nothing to support him he soon experienced all the horrors of indigence and distress. An intimate acquaintance with the wits of the time, and repeated solicitations for the cold and tardy patronage of the great were little calculated to dispel the miseries which poverty, intemperance, and imprudence, gathered around him, and therefore we find him describing himself as destitute of friends, of money, a prey to hunger, and passing his nights on a bench in St. James' park. The success of some of his pieces recommended him at last to Curl, who took him into his house, but a month after, the small-pox came to put an end to the sufferings of a dejected and broken heart. He died 1727, in his 21st year, and was buried in St. Clement Danes' church-yard. He possessed great genius, but without the cheering patronage of a friend his blossoms withered under an unpropitious sky. His works appeared, 2 vols. 8vo. 1728.

PATU, *Claude Peter*, a native of Paris, author of some poems, dramatic pieces, and also plays translated from the English. His works possessed merit, and were received with applause by the public. He died 1757, aged 28.

PAUCTON, *Alexis*, a French mathematician born of obscure parents near Laffay in Mayenne. He studied at Nantes where he paid great attention to mathematics and navigation, and afterwards he came to Paris, where with some difficulty he recommended himself and obtained patronage in the military school. He was amiable in his manners, and possessed of great erudition. He died at Paris 1799, aged 67. He is author of Theory of the Force of Archimedes, 12mo. — Metrology, or a treatise on the Weights, Measures, and Monies of all Countries Ancient and Modern — Theory of the Laws of Nature, with Dissertations on the Pyramids of Egypt, 8vo. It is said that he left in MS. a translation of the Hymns of Orpheus.

PAVILLON, *Nicholas*, a French ecclesiastic whose abilities were distinguished at Paris, and became known to cardinal Richelieu, who made him bishop of Alet. In his diocese he labored with zeal for the suppression of vice, and the dispersion of ignorance, but though he founded schools, and in every respect devoted him-

self

self to enlighten the people, his conduct was misrepresented at court, and the king sent commissioners to examine the complaints preferred against him. Though acquitted, a fresh offence, and his unwillingness to submit to the royal mandate incensed the monarch against him, and he was deposed from his see, and died in exile, 8th Dec. 1677, aged above 80. His works are a Ritual for his Diocese — Synodal Statutes, and Ordinances, &c.

PAVILLON, *Stephen*, a French poet, born at Paris 1652. He was advocate general in the parliament of Metz, but the laborious office was too difficult for his weak constitution, and he retired to literary ease. He was a member of both the academies, and received a pension from Lewis XIV. His poems which are after the manner of Voiture, and possess some merit, were published 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. He wrote also in prose, the Portrait of Pure Love, disinterested counsels, and other moral pieces, &c.

PAUL, *Mark*, or MARCO PAULO, a Venetian traveller. He penetrated 1272 as far as the capital of Cublai Chan, the sixth descendant of Genghis Chan, of which he published an interesting account. Some authors imagine that Cambalus which he mentions is the town of Pekin. It is remarkable that he makes no mention of the great wall of China.

PAUL, *St.* originally called SAUL, was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, and educated among the Pharisees of Jerusalem under the care of Gamaliel. He imbibed among this sect a most violent hatred against the Christians, and when Stephen was stoned, he kept the raiment of his murderers, and assented to his death. He afterwards set out for Damascus with authority from the chief priests to imprison the Christians, but in the way a supernatural vision, and a voice from heaven, converted his rancor into zeal for the persecuted faith, and he entered into the city the adherent, and not the foe of the Christian name. From Damascus he went into Arabia, Jerusalem, Tarsus, Cæsarea, and Antioch, and assumed the name of Paul. He preached the gospel with such eloquence and efficacy that he was called the apostle of the Gentiles. When accused by the Jews before Felix, whom in his spirited address he made to tremble, he appealed to the emperor and was conveyed to Rome; but after two years of captivity he was liberated, without any punishment, from his persecutors. He afterwards travelled over various parts of the world, where he founded churches, and increased the number of the saints. He was at last imprisoned at Rome, and put to death by Nero the emperor, 29th June, 66. A magnificent church, still in existence, was built on the spot where his remains were deposited. His 14 epistles are nervous and persuasive. Among his converts were the learned Dionysius the Areopagite, and according to some, king Agrippa and many others.

PAUL I. pope after his brother Stephen II. 757, died 10 years after, respected for his wisdom and learning.

PAUL II. *Peter Barbo*, a Venetian noble, elected pope after Pius II. 1464. He permitted the cardinals to wear a purple habit, and the red cap of silk, and the mitre which hitherto had distinguished the

sovereign pontiff. He died 26th July, 1471, aged 54.

PAUL III. *Alexander Farnese*, bishop of Ostia, was elected pope 1534, after Clement VII. In his time began the famous council of Trent, whose first sitting was in 1545. He made a treaty with the Venetians and the emperor against the Turks, and he established the inquisition, and approved of the institution of the jesuits, but condemned the interim of Charles V. and pursued measures of severity against the defection of Henry VIII. He was a pontiff of high character, respectable in private life, and at all times anxious to procure concord among the Christian princes. He died 10th Nov. 1549, aged 82.

PAUL IV. *John Peter Caraffa*, succeeded Marcellus II. on the papal throne 1555, aged near 80. He behaved with great haughtiness on his elevation; he not only issued a bull against all heretics, but he threatened with his severest displeasure Charles V. because he did not oppose sufficiently vigorous measures against the protestants; and when Elizabeth by her ambassador announced to him her accession, he complained that she had ascended the throne, especially as she was illegitimate, without the concurrence of the holy see, on which all the crowns of Europe were dependent. His reign tended little to advance the true interests of Rome, so that he died unlamented, 18th Aug. 1559. He wrote treatises de Symbolis — de Emendanda Ecclesiâ, &c.

PAUL V. *Camillus Borghese*, a native of Rome, made a cardinal by Clement VIII. and raised to the popedom after Leo XI. 1605. He was engaged in a dispute with the Venetians, and as he had humbled the Genoese, he expected the same success with this powerful republic; but though he excommunicated the doge and the senate, he found his decrees little regarded. He had recourse to arms, but without intimidating the Venetians, till at last by the friendly interference of Henry IV. of France, a reconciliation was effected. Paul deserved the gratitude of the Romans for the various embellishments which he introduced, the collections of paintings, sculpture, &c. which he made, and the erection of public fountains and aqueducts. Greater as a priest than as a politician, Paul acquired the esteem of the learned whom he patronized. He died 28th Jan. 1621, aged 69.

PAUL, *Petrovitch*, emperor of Russia, son of the great Catherine and Peter III. was born 1st Oct. 1754. He married 1774 the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, who died two years after, and for his second wife he took a princess of Wirtemberg, niece to the king of Prussia. He began to travel in Europe in 1780, and during 14 months visited Poland, Austria, Italy, France, and Holland, and every where displayed an amiable character, and a strong desire of understanding the various establishments which guide the destinies of Europe. On the death of his mother in 1796, he ascended the throne, and then began to take an active part in the general confederacy of Europe, against the tyrannical and ambitious conduct of France. He sent the brave Suwarrow into Italy, where victory followed his steps, and he attacked the northern frontiers of France, in

con-

conjunction with the English; but all at once, while the world expected still higher exertions in the cause of the allies, the fickle monarch was reconciled to his enemies. To show more strongly his change of sentiments, he seized the property of the English, and with unparalleled cruelty, banished their unhappy sailors to Siberia, while his own subjects experienced all the misfortunes of distracted councils and of capricious measures. This extravagance was stopped by the sudden death of the unfortunate Paul, who was assassinated in April, 1801, by some of his discontented nobles. The cause of his extraordinary change of politics has been ascribed to the influence of a beautiful French mistress, who was sent by the cabinet of Paris to second the labors of diplomatic intrigue, by the prostitution of her charms to the capricious monarch.

PAUL, a celebrated heresiarch of Samosata, a city on the Euphrates. He was raised to the see of Antioch in 260, and soon after he was invited to the court of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who favored the Jewish religion, but could not comprehend the mysteries of christianity. Paul represented to the queen that the Trinity consisted not of three real persons, but only three attributes; and that the Saviour had appeared on earth not as a god, but as a man endowed with a superior portion of wisdom. This doctrine, which at first was propagated to convert Zenobia, was more fully defended by Paul, and therefore drew upon him the censures of the church. He was deposed from his dignity by a synod at Antioch, 270, and excommunicated. His followers, who were called Paulinists, did not encrease, and few of them remained at the end of the fifth century.

PAUL, of Tyre, a rhetorician, who went as ambassador from his country to Adrian, 120, and obtained the title of metropolitan to his native city.

PAUL, the silentary, a Greek writer, so called from the office which he held in the palace of the emperor Justinian. He wrote in Greek verse a curious History of the Church of St. Sophia, besides epigrams, — a poem on the Pythic Baths, &c.

PAUL, of Sancta Maria, a learned Jew of Burgos, who, it is said, was converted to christianity by reading a work of St. Thomas Aquinas. After the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and by his merits obtained places of honor and trust. He was preceptor to John II. king of Castille, and was afterwards successively archdeacon of Trevigno, bishop of Carthagenia, and then of Burgos, where he died 29th Aug. 1445, aged 82. Some authors report that he was patriarch of Aquileia. He was a learned prelate, and wrote *Scrutinium Scripturarum*, fol. 1474 — *Additions to Nicholas de Lyra's works*, &c. His three sons were baptized at the same time with him, when he became a christian convert, and they all distinguished themselves by their merit. The eldest, *Alphonso*, bishop of Burgos, wrote an Abridgment of Spanish History; the second, *Gonsalvo*, died bishop of Placentia, and the third, *Alvares*, published an History of John II. king of Castille.

PAUL, deacon of Aquileia, was secretary to Didier, the last king of Lombardy. He was afterwards in the service of Charlemagne; but when accused by his ene-

mies, of conspiring against the life of his protector, he was banished to the island of Tremiti, in the Adriatic. He left his exile for the court of the duke of Benevento, after whose death he retired to a monastery. He died 801. He is author of an History of the Lombards, in 6 books, to the death of Luitprand 744 — History of the bishops of Metz, and he contributed much to the composition of the *Historia Miscellanea*, in continuation of the work of Eutropius.

PAUL, an ecclesiastic of Merida, in Estramadura, in the seventh century, author of an History of the Spanish Fathers, edited at Antwerp, 1635, 4to.

PAUL, a physician of Ægina, in the seventh century, author of a treatise de Re Medicâ, an Epitome of Galen's works, and other Greek works.

PAULA, St. a Roman lady of noble birth, and of great learning. She embraced christianity, and when become a widow, she retired to Bethlehem, where she built a monastery, and displayed in the sight of her female associates, all the virtues and mortifications of ascetic life. St. Jerome was the director of her charitable institutions, and he also taught her to understand the Hebrew scriptures. She died 407, aged 60. It is said that she was descended from the illustrious families of the Gracchi and Scipios.

PAULET, William, marquis of Winchester, son of sir John Paulet, of Somersetshire, was one of the courtiers of Henry VIII. and of his three successors. He had the art during those times, when religious opinions and political sentiments were so liable to persecution, to retain his places, and when asked how he had so securely weathered the storm, he replied, by being a willow, and not an oak. He died 1572, aged 97, and transmitted his honors and fortunes to his family, 103 of whom he saw descended from his loins.

PAULI, Simon, author of treatises on Malignant Fevers — against Tobacco and Tea — *Flora Danica*, 4to. and other medical works, was professor of medicine at Copenhagen, and physician to Christian V. who rewarded his services by making him bishop of Arrhus. He died 1680, aged 77.

PAULIAN, Aimé Henry, a jesuit, born at Nîmes, 1722. He was a learned man, and wrote some valuable works, the best known of which are *Dictionnaire de Physique*, 5 vols. 8vo. — *Système General de Philosophie*, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Dictionnaire Philosopho-Theologique*, 4to. &c. He died at the advanced age of 80.

PAULINUS, St. a native of Bourdeaux, whom his learning and virtues recommended to the highest offices of the state. He was made consul in 378, and soon after married Therasia, a Spanish lady of great opulence and high birth. He settled in Spain, and by the persuasion of his wife became a convert to christianity, and he applied his large resources to charitable uses, and the most benevolent munificence. To increase the labors of his christian calling he took orders, 393, and soon after coming to Italy, was chosen bishop of Nola, where he died 431, aged 74. Some authors ascribe to him the invention of church bells. Some of his Latin poems, letters, and other works are extant. There was another who was bishop of Treves, and the defender of Athanasius. He died an exile in Phrygia,

359. Another was bishop of Aquileia, and distinguished himself at the council of Frankfort, in 794. He was author of a Treatise on the Trinity — a book of salutary instructions, &c. and died 804.

PAULMIER DE GRENTMESNIL, *Julien de*, a French physician, educated under Fernel. He was physician to Charles IX. whom he succeeded to restore to health. He was afterwards in the service of the duke of Anjou, and died at Caen, 1588. He wrote treatises de Viro & Pomaceo — De Lue Venerea — De Morbis Contagiosis, &c. His son *James* was also a physician, but educated in the protestant faith. He wrote *Observationes in Optimos Auctores Græcos*, 4to. — a Latin Description of Ancient Greece, 4to. — poems in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, not very valuable. He died at Caen, 1st Oct. 1670, aged 83.

PAULMY, *Marck Anthony René de Voyer, marquis de*, son of the marquis of Argenfon, is known for his valuable library, which he sold to the count of Artois, brother to Lewis XVI. He was also distinguished as a man of letters, and was honored with a seat in the French academy, and raised to the dignity of minister of state. He published *Melanges d'une grande Bibliothèque*, 69 vols. 8vo. and also essays in the style of Montaigne, 9 vols. 8vo. 1778. He died 1787, aged 65.

PAULZE, *N.* a native of Montbriffon, made one of the farmers general of France by the influence of his relation Terray. He was a man of great intelligence and erudition, and he formed a company for the improvement of Guyenne, which was not however fully adopted. He was imprisoned during the revolution, and guillotined, 1794. The commercial details on the Indies in Raynal's History, are attributed to his pen.

PAUSANIAS, governor of the kingdom of Sparta, during his nephew's minority, was brave in war, and intriguing in the cabinet. After serving against the Persians, he grew discontented with his country, and made a secret treaty with the enemy. The measure was discovered, and to escape punishment he took refuge in a temple, where, on account of his perfidy, his mother first brought a stone to ensure his confinement. He was starved to death, B. C. 474.

PAUSANIAS, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, who settled at Rome in the second century. Of his Account of Greece, the best edition is that of Kuhnus, 1696, folio.

PAUSIAS, a painter of Sicyon, about 352 B. C. He first applied colors to wood and ivory, by the power of fire, called encaustic painting. His pictures were purchased by Scæurus, and preserved at Rome.

PAUTRE, *Anthony le*, an architect of Paris, whose abilities were patronized by Lewis XIV. He built the church of the nuns of the Port Royal at Paris, and contributed by other works to the embellishment of Paris. He was made member of the academy of sculpture, 1671, and died a few years after. His works appeared at Paris, 1652, in folio, with 60 engravings. One of his relations, *John*, was also a native of Paris, and eminent as a designer and engraver, especially in architectural ornaments. He was member of the aca-

demy of painting and sculpture, and died 2d Feb. 1682, aged 65. His works appeared in 3 vols. folio, adorned with above 1000 plates. His son *Peter*, who was born at Paris, 4th March, 1659, directed his attention to sculpture, and was made director of the academy of St. Luke. His *Æneas* and *Anchises*, which adorn the Thuilleries, and his *Lucretia* stabbing herself in the presence of her husband, are very valuable specimens of his great genius. He died at Paris, 22d Jan. 1744.

PAUW, *N. de*, a German ecclesiastic, uncle to the famous Anacharis Cloutz. Though bold and singular in his opinions, he was respected for his learning and virtues, and was much noticed by Frederic the Great, of Prussia. He wrote *Enquiries on the Greeks, the Americans, the Chinese, and Egyptians*, 7 vols. 8vo. a work full of curious details, bold conjectures, and energetic description, mixed with occasional weakness of thought and paradoxical sentiments. He died at Xanten, near Aix la Chapelle, in the summer of 1799.

PAUW, *Cornelius*, a native of Utrecht, eminent for his learning. He published some valuable editions of several Greek authors, especially of Anacreon, 1732, 4to. Calaber, *Æschylus*, &c.

PAYNE, *Nevil*, a dramatic author in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the *Fatal Jealousy* — the *Siege of Constantinople*, tragedies — the *Morning Rambles*, or *Town Humors*, a comedy, 1675.

PAYNE, *Roger*, an English book-binder, who ended a life of labor, poverty, and intemperance, in St. Martin's lane, 1797, and was buried at the expence of Mr. Payne the bookseller, his friend, though no relation. His workmanship was in a very superior style, and consequently procured him high prices, so that for the binding of an *Æschylus* for lord Spencer, it is said, that he received not less than 15 guineas. He was very singular in his conduct; he made himself all his tools, and never would work before any person, but always in some dark cellar, and when his necessities called upon him for exertion.

PAYS, *René le*, a French poet, born at Nantes, 1636. He was comptroller of the imposts of Dauphiné and Provence, and rendered himself known at court, and the favorite of the ladies, by his miscellanies, called "*Amitiés, Amours, & Amourettes*," published 1685. He died 30th April, 1690. He wrote besides *Zelotide*, a romance, some colloquies, sonnets, &c.

PAZZI, *James*, a banker of Florence, of illustrious family. He headed the faction which opposed the Medicis, and he conspired with Salviati, archbishop of Pisa, and with cardinal Riario, to cut off the two brothers, Julian and Laurent, and to seize upon the sovereign power. The elevation of the host, 26th April, 1478, was the signal for this murderous action, and at the moment of this solemn ceremony, Julian was stabbed to the heart by a brother of Pazzi; but Laurent escaped with a slight wound. The popularity of the Medicis, and the atrocity of the deed soon armed the people in their favor, and the conspirators were seized, and punished with death, and among them Pazzi suffered. The house of the Pazzis was afterwards reconciled to the Medicis, and became allied to them by marriage

marriage. One of their descendants, Cosmo, was archbishop of Florence, 1508, and would have risen to the dignity of cardinal, if he had not died before the elevation of his uncle Leo X. to the chair of St. Peter. He translated Maximus Tyrius into Latin. His brother *Alexander* wrote some tragedies, and translated the Poetics of Aristotle.

PEACOCK, *Reginald*, an Englishman, made by the interest of his friend Humphry, duke of Gloucester, bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Chichester, from which he was banished in disgrace, for opposing the papal authority, and denying transubstantiation. He was obliged to make a public recantation, and then retired to an abbey, where he died 1486. His books were burnt publicly, as profane and heretical.

PEAPS, *William*, a dramatic writer, educated at Eton, where, it is said, he wrote the only piece mentioned of his composition, *Love in its Extacy*, or the *Large Prerogative*, 1649, in 4to.

PEARCE, *Zachary*, an English prelate, son of a distiller in Holborn, born 1690. He was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, and distinguished himself at the university by some light compositions, and by some entertaining papers in the *Guardian* and the *Spectator*. He was patronized by lord Parker, earl of Macclesfield, to whom he dedicated his edition of Longinus, and from whom he obtained some preferment. He received in 1724, the degree of D. D. from Lambeth; but though noticed after the disgrace of his friend lord Macclesfield, by lord Hardwicke, by Potter, Pulteney, Newton, and even the queen, he was not raised to any ecclesiastical dignity till 1739, when he was made dean of Winchester. In 1748 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1756, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster. These last honors were conferred unsolicited, and the bishop, who longed for the privacy of retired life, was anxious to resign; but as some of the ministry objected to the person thought of for his successor, he was permitted to divest himself only of the deanery of Westminster, in favor of Dr. Thomas. He died June, 1774. Dr. Pearce was eminent as well for his philological learning, as his classical knowledge. He wrote a *Vindication of the Miracles against the attacks of Woolston*, besides an *Account of Trinity college, Cambridge* — *Letters against Conyers Middleton, &c.* — a *Review of Milton's Text* — an *Essay on the Origin of Temples* — sermons, &c. After his death appeared his *Commentary on the Four Evangelists, and the Acts*, 2 vols. 4to. — and 4 vols. of sermons, 8vo.

PEARSON, *John*, an English prelate, born 12th Feb. 1612, at Snoring, Norfolk, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. In 1639 he resigned his fellowship at King's, and afterwards became chaplain to lord keeper Finch, and to lord Goring, and obtained the living of Torrington, Suffolk, and of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, London. In 1661 he became Margaret professor at Cambridge; in 1662 was made master of Trinity college, and in 1673 succeeded Dr. Wilkins in the see of Chester. He died at Chester, 16th July, 1686. He is particularly known for his valuable "*Exposition of the Creed*," which appeared 1659, in 4to. and has often been republished. He wrote besides

"*Vindiciæ Ignatii*," against Daille — *Annales Cypriani*, &c. and some posthumous works.

PECHANTRE, *Nicolas de*, a French poet, born at Toulouse, 1638. He obtained three times the laurel at the academy of Floral games, and acquired great popularity by his tragedy of *Geta*, acted at Paris, 1681. He wrote besides the tragedies of the *Sacrifice of Abraham* — *Joseph sold by his Brethren* — the *Death of Nero* — *Jugurtha*, &c. He died at Paris, 1709.

PECHLIN, *John Nicholas*, a native of Leyden, who studied medicine and became professor of it at Kiel. He was afterwards physician to the duke of Holstein Gottorp, and preceptor to the prince, his son. He wrote treatises *De Purgantium Medicament. Facultatibus* — *De Vulneribus Sclopetorum* — *De Aeris & Alimenti Defectu & Vita sub Aquis* — *De Habitu & Colore Æthiopum* — *Observationum Physico-Medicarum* — a poetical Panegyric on Tea, in Latin, &c. He died at Stockholm, 1706, aged 39.

PECHMEJA, *John de*, professor of eloquence in the college of La Fleche, was born at Villa Franca, in Rouergue, and died April 1785, aged 44. His Eulogium on Colbert merited and received the approbation of the French academy in 1773. His best work is his *Telephus*, in 12 books, in which he draws a beautiful description of true friendship, of which he gave, with his friend Du Breuil, so interesting an example, that the two friends were called the Pylades and the Orestes of France.

PECK, *Francis*, an eminent antiquary, born May 4th, 1692, at Stamford, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and soon after obtained the living of Godeby, near Melton, Leicestershire, where he died 13th Aug. 1743. He published 1727, in folio, "*the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford*," &c. inscribed to the duke of Rutland — *Memoirs of Cromwell and of Milton*, 2 vols. 4to. He published besides "*Desiderata Curiosa*," 2 vols. containing curious pieces of English history, &c. and it is said, that before his death he had in contemplation no less than nine different works on historical and antiquarian subjects.

PECKWELL, *Henry*, an English divine, rector of Bloxham, Lincolnshire, and a popular Calvinistic preacher. He chiefly resided in London, where he studied physic and anatomy for the benefit of poor persons of his persuasion. He died of a mortification, caused by a wound in the dissection of a young woman who had died of a putrid fever, 1787, aged 40. He published some sermons, &c.

PECQUET, *John*, a physician, born at Dieppe. He is distinguished for discovering the receptacle of the chyle, which he perceived to be conveyed by the lacteal vessels to the heart, and thence to the subclavian vein. This ingenious author died at Paris, Feb. 1674. He published his *Discoveries in Anatomy*, 4to. 1654 — *De Thoracis Lacteis*, 1661.

PECQUET, *Anthony*, a French writer, grand master of the water works, and the forests of Rouen. He presided also over the military school there. He wrote *Analysis of the Spirit of Laws and of Political Maxims*, 3 vols. — the *Forest Laws of France*, 2 vols. — *Thoughts on Man*, besides French translations of Guarini's

ini's Pastor Fido, and other Italian works. He died 1762, aged 58.

PEELE, *George*, a native of Devonshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, entered at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and thence was elected student of Christ-church, where he took his master's degree 1579. From Oxford he went to London, where he became the city poet, and had the management of the pageants. He died before 1598. He is mentioned by Wood as no inconsiderable poet, whose tragedies and comedies were acted at Oxford with great applause. His pastorals were also in high esteem. Only five of his plays are known, Edward I. — King David and fair Bethsabe — the Turkish Mahomet and Hyren — the Old Wives' Tale, &c.

PEIRESC, *Nicolas Claude Fabri*, descended from a noble family at Pisa, was born 1580, and studied at Avignon, Aix, and Tournon, under the care of the jesuits. He devoted himself with uncommon assiduity to mathematics, and particularly to antiquities, though he studied the law to please an uncle from whom he expected some considerable property. In 1599 he began to travel in Italy, and after visiting Padua, Venice, Naples, Rome, and all the curiosities of that celebrated country, during a residence of three years, he returned to France, loaded with valuable collections of antiquities, and accompanied by the friendly wishes of men of learning and science. In 1604 he took his degree of doctor of laws at Aix, and succeeded his uncle, who fondly resigned to him his senatorial dignity. In 1606 he visited England, where he was honored with the friendship and attentions of Camden, Cotton, Saville, and other men of celebrity, and even of James I. himself, and then returned through Antwerp, Brussels, and Paris, to his residence at Aix. Though a layman he was made by Lewis XIII. abbot of Santa Maria Aquitrensis. He died at Aix, 24th June 1637, aged 57, of a retention of urine; and as he was a member of the Humorists' academy at Rome, his eulogium was recited by Bouchier, and verses in his praise were publicly repeated, which were afterwards printed in a collection of funeral elegies, in 40 different languages, called Panglossia. This learned man, so deservedly esteemed by Casaubon, by de Thou, by Grotius, by J. Scaliger, and other eminent men, was a most amiable and benevolent character, and not improperly compared by one of his biographers to the Roman Atticus. He wrote *Historia Provinciæ Gallicæ Narbonensis* — *Nobilium ejusdem Provinciæ Familiarum Origines* — *Commentarii Rerum omnium Memoriam dignarum suâ Ætate gestarum* — *Liber de Ludicris Naturæ Operibus* — *Mathematica & Astronomica Varia* — *Nummi Gallici, Saxonici, Britannici, &c.* — *Lingux Orientales, Hebræa, &c.* — *Observationes in Varios Auctores*, and other learned works. His library was very choice and valuable, and from it his friends were at liberty to take whatever pleased their taste or fancy.

PELAGIUS I. a native of Rome, elected pope 555. He was a moderate and pious pontiff, but labored ardently in reforming the manners of his clergy, and in promoting the true spirit of christianity. When

Rome was besieged by the Goths under Totila, and at last plundered, he softened the calamities of war among his subjects, by his interference with the enemy's general, who respected his virtues. He died 2d March 560. He wrote sixteen epistles, still preserved.

PELAGIUS II. a Roman, who succeeded on the papal throne after Benedict I. 578. He maintained with spirit the rights of the church, and opposed the pretensions of John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of Œcumenical bishop. He died 12th Feb. 590, of a pestilential disorder, which proved very fatal at that time, and was so violent in its effects, that the patients expired suddenly, either in sneezing or in gaping, whence arose, as is supposed, the custom still observed of saying, God bless you! to persons who sneeze, and of making the sign of the cross on the mouth of those who gape.

PELAGIUS, an illustrious Spaniard, related to the king of the Visigoths. He was driven from his possessions by the Moors, but after an obscure exile of three years, he attacked his enemies, and defeated them in 716, and assumed the title of king of Leon and the Asturias. He died 737, universally respected for valor, piety, and prudence.

PELAGIUS, a celebrated heresiarch in the fifth century. He was a native of Wales, and as is supposed, a monk of Bangor, and he went to Rome, where he dropped his name of Morgan for the more classical Greek name of Pelagius. In his zeal to make converts, and to rouse those who pleaded temptations and human infirmities for their lukewarm conduct in the cause of practical religion, he became the supporter of new opinions, and rejected the doctrine of original sin, while he maintained free will in its fullest extent, and asserted that man may be saved by his own merits and virtuous exertions. His opinions, which he published in his book against St. Jerome, drew upon him the censures and condemnation of the synod of Carthage, and of several other councils. Pelagius left Rome with Celestius, the ablest of his followers, and retired to Jerusalem, but it is unknown where and when he died. He wrote besides letters, Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, &c. The History of the Pelagian schism has been written in a very able manner by cardinal Noris, and also by Patouillet, 12mo. 1751.

PELETIER, *Claude de*, counsellor of the Chatelet, and of the parliament, president of the chamber of requests, provost of merchants, and builder of the quay which still bears his name at Paris, was born in that city, 1630. He was educated for the law, and was the intimate friend of Boileau, Bignon, Lamoignon, and other great men, and he succeeded in 1683 the famous Colbert, as comptroller-general of the finances. After six years' laborious application, he resigned this office, and exchanged the court for a life of retirement and devotion. He died Aug. 1711, aged 81. Though much engaged in public affairs, he however found time to publish Extracts and Collections from the Fathers, &c. — Comes Senectutis — Comes Rusticus — Pithou's Comes Theologus & Comes Juridicus

cus — the Body of the Canon Law, &c. His brother *Michael* was counsellor of state, and member of the academy of inscriptions, to whose memoirs he contributed. He resigned his offices at the age of 80, and retired to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 1725.

PELL, *John*, an English mathematician, born at Southwyke, Suffex, 1st March, 1610. He was educated at Stenning school, and at 13 entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he applied himself to mathematics with unusual assiduity. After taking his master's degree, he was incorporated at Oxford in 1631, and by his various publications he acquired so much reputation that he was invited in 1639 to fill up a professor's chair at Amsterdam, to which he succeeded 1643. In 1646 he settled at Breda as professor of philosophy and mathematics at the request of the prince of Orange, and in 1652 returned to his native country. In 1654 he was sent by Cromwell as English resident to the protestant cantons of Switzerland, and returned a little while before the protector's death. In 1661 he was ordained by the bishop of Lincoln, and obtained from the crown the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, to which the bishop of London afterwards added the rectory of Lavingdon in that county. Though respectable as a scholar, and a man of science, Dr. Pell was unfortunately very inattentive to the state of his domestic affairs, and consequently became poor in his old age, and was even confined in the king's bench as a debtor. He died Dec. 12th, 1685, and was interred by the charity of Busby, master of Westminster school, and Sharp, rector of St. Giles'. He had by his wife four sons and four daughters. He published *Controversia cum Longomontano de Verâ Circuli Mensurâ*, 4to. — an Idea of Mathematics, 12mo. — Table of 10,000 Square Numbers, folio. — Demonstration of the second and tenth book of Euclid — Description of the Use of the Quadrant — Letter on Logarithms — Astronomical History of the Heavenly Motions and Appearances — Eclipticus Prognostica, &c. and he left various MSS. which by means of Dr. Birch, were obtained for the collection of the Royal society.

PELLEGRIN, *Simon Joseph*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Marseilles, 1663. He was of the society of the Servites, and obtained in 1704 the prize of the French academy, for his poetical "Epistle to the King on the glorious Success of his Arms." This made him known at court, and by means of madame de Maintenon, he was permitted to remove to the ecclesiastical order of Clugny; but as he kept a shop for the sale of poetical pieces, amorous odes and ballads, and even wrote for the stage, he drew upon himself the animadversion of cardinal de Noailles, who insisted upon his relinquishing either his theatrical employments, or the privilege of officiating at the mass. He chose the latter, and subsisted afterwards by his pen. He died 5th Sept. 1745, aged 82. His works consist of dramas from the Old and New Testament — the Psalms of David — besides a translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes, &c.

PELLEGRINI, *Antonio*, a native of Padua, cele-

brated as an historical painter. He visited England through the friendship of the duke of Manchester, and several specimens of his excellent execution are preserved in this country. He died 1741, aged 67.

PELLEGRINO, *Tibaldi*, or PELLEGRIN of Bologna, where he was born 1522, was eminent as an architect and painter. He displayed his abilities at Rome and Pavia, and also at Milan, where he built the cathedral of St. Ambrose, and afterwards he was invited to Spain, to direct the paintings and architecture of the Escorial. His services were liberally rewarded by Philip II. who made him a marquis, and sent him back loaded with presents. He died at Milan 1592, aged 70.

PELLEGRINO of Modena, a painter, born 1511, was bred under Raphael, and employed in adorning the Vatican. He died of some wounds received in relieving his son, who had unfortunately committed a murder in the streets of Modena.

PELLERIN, *Joseph*, commissary-general and chief clerk of the French marine, is famous for his fine and valuable collection of medals, which was purchased by the king in 1776. He published his interesting *Observations on Medals*, in 9 vols. 4to. with plates, a work of great beauty. He died Aug. 1782, aged 99.

PELLETIER, *John le*, a native of Rouen, who studied painting, which he afterwards abandoned for literature. Blessed with strong powers of mind, he made himself completely acquainted with the learned languages, Italian, Spanish, mathematics, chemistry, astronomy, &c. without the assistance of a master; and in the latter part of life, he devoted himself to religious studies. He died 1711, aged 78. He wrote a Dissertation on Noah's Ark — on St. Benedict's hermitage — on the Journal of Trevoux — the Life of Sixtus V. by Leti, translated — Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, or Queen Elizabeth's History translated, &c.

PELLETIER, *Gaspard*, physician and counsellor of Middleburg in Zealand, acquired reputation in his profession, and died in his native town, 1659. He is author of *Plantarum tum Patriarum, tum Exoticarum in Wallachia, Zealand, nascentium Synonyma*, 8vo. 1610.

PELLETIER, *Bertrand*, a native of Bayonne, distinguished for his knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy. He settled at Paris as an apothecary, and deserved to be admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. He wrote various dissertations in the memoirs of the French academies, and had a share in the Journal of Natural History, and wrote besides, *Observations on Arsenic*. He died 1797, aged 36.

PELLETIER, *James*, a French physician, born at Mans, became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mans at Paris, where he died 1582, aged 65. He published Latin Commentaries on Euclid — Description of Savoy — treatise on the Plague — Curious Dialogue on Orthography — Poetic works — a French Art of Poetry, and other works.

PELLICAN, *Conrad*, a native of Rufac in Alsace,

who became a cordelier in 1494, and afterwards presided over the convent of Basle. He embraced the tenets of Luther, and abandoning the religious habit, in 1526, came to Zurich, where he settled and taught Hebrew, and married. He died 1556, aged 78. He was the friend of Erasmus, and published some controversial works, and commentaries illustrative of scripture, in 7 vols. folio, much commended by Richard Simon.

PELLISON-FONTANIER, *Paul*, a French writer, born of an ancient family at Beziers, 1624. He studied the law, which he afterwards abandoned for belles lettres. He settled at Paris, where he became the friend and correspondent of madame Scuderi, and in 1662 was made secretary to the king, and admitted into the French academy, in consequence of his excellent "History" of that society. He was much patronized by Fouquet, superintendent of the finances; but upon the fall of that minister, he shared his disgrace, and was sent for four years to the Bastille. When set at liberty 1666, he was honored with the attention of the learned and the great, and his merits as well as his innocence soon restored him to the favor of Lewis XIV. whom he accompanied in his expedition against the United States, of which he wrote an interesting account. In 1670 he renounced the protestant religion, and embraced the ecclesiastical life, and thus obtained preferment. He died at Versailles, 7th Feb. 1693. His works are very respectable, consisting of the History of Lewis XIV. — the Life of Anne of Austria — History of the Conquest of Franche Comté — poems — Historical Letters — Reflections on Religious Differences — treatise on the Eucharist — Pleadings in favor of his friend Fouquet, &c.

PELLOUTIER, *Simon*, a protestant divine, descended from a Lyonesse family, but born at Leipsic. He was member of the Berlin academy, and became there an active pastor, and distinguished himself also as an able writer. His History of the Celts, particularly of the Gauls and Germans, is a valuable work, edited in 2 vols. 4to. and 8 in 12mo. He died 1757, aged 63.

PELOPIDAS, a celebrated Theban, the friend of Epaminondas. Devoted to the interest of his fellow citizens, Pelopidas, with the assistance of his friend, raised Thebes from a dependent state to glory and victory. He was at last slain in battle, B. C. 364.

PEMBERTON, *Henry*, an English physician of eminence. His treatise on Chemistry, and his View of sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, in 4to. display his abilities as a man of science and erudition, in a very favorable view. He was fellow of the Royal society, and died in an advanced old age, 1771.

PEMBLE, *William*, an English ecclesiastic, tutor and divinity reader at Magdalen hall, Oxford. His abilities as a scholar and a divine, were of a superior rank, but unfortunately he did not live long to display them. His works appeared in 1 vol. folio. He died 1623, aged 32.

PEMBROKE, *Thomas*, an English painter, the pupil and imitator of Larroon. He painted much for the earl of Bath, and excelled chiefly in historical

pieces and portraits. He died at London 1730, aged 28.

PENINGTON, *Isaac*, son of a lord mayor of London, was born 1617. He was well educated, and much given to religious meditation; and by the conversation and preaching of George Fox, he became a zealous and active quaker. Not only as a writer, but as a travelling minister, he spread the tenets which he had embraced, and at last drew the attention of the magistrates so severely upon his conduct, that he was imprisoned not less than six times in the reign of Charles II. After suffering much undeserved persecution, this man, who was of inoffensive manners, and of a meek and quiet spirit, died at Goodnestone court, Suffex, 1679. His publications were numerous, and all in favor of the quakers. They are mostly dated from Aylesbury, where he chiefly lived, and were collected into one folio volume, 1681, and afterwards reprinted in 2 vols. 4to. and 4 in 8vo. The persecution exercised against the son arose, it is said by some, from the conduct of *Isaac Penington*, the father, who was an alderman, violent against Charles I. and who headed some of the riots against the court. He sat also as one of the king's judges, and at the restoration, was tried and condemned, but respited, and kept a prisoner in the Tower, where he died.

PENN, *William*, a native of Bristol, distinguished in the British navy as an able admiral. He was commander of the fleet in the reduction of Jamaica in 1655 by Venables, but he lost for a time the good opinion of the protector who confined him in the Tower for absenting himself from the American station without leave. He was member for Weymouth, and after the restoration he obtained a high command under the duke of York, and greatly contributed to the defeat of the Dutch fleet 1664. He was knighted by Charles II. for his services, and died at his house, Wanstead, Essex, 1670, aged 49.

PENN, *William*, a celebrated quaker, son of the above, was born in London 1644. From a private school at Chigwell, Essex, he entered in 1660 as a gentleman commoner at Christ-church, Oxford; but as he withdrew from the national forms of worship with other students, who like himself had listened to the preaching of Thomas Loe, a quaker of eminence, he was fined for non-conformity, and the next year, as he pertinaciously adhered to his opinions he was expelled from the college. This disgrace did not promote his comfort, his father considered his singularly sober and serious conduct as tending to impede his elevation to the favors of the licentious court, and therefore after being, as he says, whipped and beaten he was turned out of doors 1662. His father, however, sent him to France, and on his return he entered at Lincoln's inn as a law student. In 1666 he was sent to manage an estate in Ireland, and during his residence there he renewed his acquaintance with Loe, and showed such partiality to the quakers, that he was in those days of persecution, taken up at a meeting at Cork, and imprisoned by the mayor, who at last restored him to liberty at the request of lord Orrery. His return to England produced a violent altercation with his father, who wished him to abandon those singular habits so offen-

five to decorum and established forms, and when he refused to appear uncovered before him and before the king, he a second time dismissed him from his protection and favor. In 1668, he first appeared as a preacher and as an author among the quakers, and in consequence of some controversial dispute he was sent to the Tower, where he remained in confinement for seven months. The passing of the conventicle act soon after again sent him to prison in Newgate, from which he was released by the interest of his father, who about this time was reconciled to him, and left him on his decease some time after a valuable estate of about 1500*l.* per ann. In 1672, he married Gulielma Maria Springett, a lady of principles similar to his own, and then fixed his residence at Rickmanfworth, where he employed himself zealously in promoting the cause of the Friends by his preaching, as well as by his writings. In 1677, he went with George Fox, and Robert Barclay to the continent on a religious excursion; and after visiting Amsterdam, and the other chief towns of Holland, they proceeded to the court of princess Elizabeth, the grand-daughter of James I. at Herwerden or Herford, where they were received with great kindness and hospitality. Soon after his return to England, Charles II. granted him in consideration of the services of his father, and for a debt due to him from the crown, a province of North America, called the New Netherlands, but now denominated Pennsylvania. In consequence of this acquisition he invited, under the Royal patent, settlers from all parts of the kingdom, and drew up in 24 articles the fundamental constitution of his new province, in which he held out a greater degree of religious liberty, than had at that time appeared in the christian world. A colony of people, chiefly of his persuasion, soon flocked to share his fortunes; the lands of the country were cleared and improved, and a town was built, which, on the principle of brotherly love, received the name of Philadelphia. In 1682, Penn visited the province and confirmed that good understanding which he had recommended with the natives, and after two years' residence, and with the satisfaction of witnessing and promoting the prosperity of the colonists, he returned to England. Soon after Charles died, and the acquaintance which Penn had with the new monarch, was honorably used to protect the people of his persuasion. At the revolution, however, he was suspected of treasonable correspondence with the exiled prince, and therefore exposed to molestation and persecution. In 1694, he lost his wife, but though severely afflicted by the event, he in about two years married again, and afterwards employed himself in travelling in Ireland, and over England in disseminating as a preacher the doctrines of his sect. He visited in 1699, his province with his wife and family, and returned to England in 1701. The suspicion with which he had been regarded under William's government, ceased at the accession of queen Anne, and the unyielding advocate of quakerism was permitted to live with greater freedom, and to fear persecution less. In 1710, he removed to Rushcomb near Twyford, Berks, where he spent the rest of life. Three repeated attacks of an apoplexy at last came to weaken his faculties and his constitution, and after nearly losing all recollection of his for-

mer friends and associates, he expired 30th July, 1718, and was buried at Jordan near Beaconsfield, Bucks. The character of Penn is truly amiable, benevolent and humane; his labors were exerted for the good of mankind, and with the strictest consistency of moral conduct and religious opinion, he endured persecution and malice with resignation, and guided by the approbation of a pure conscience, he showed himself indefatigable in the fulfilling of what he considered as the law of God, and the clear demonstration of the truth of the gospel. He published various works to advance and support his religious opinions, which were widely disseminated among the friends of his persuasion. The best known of these are No Cross, No Crown, to show that the denying of self and daily bearing the Cross of Christ is the only way to the kingdom of God—a Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers—Primitive Christianity revived—Innocency with her Open Face, written in his vindication when confined in the Tower.

PENNANT, *Thomas*, an able naturalist and antiquary, born at Downing, his family estate in Flintshire, 1726, and educated at Wrexham school, and Oxford. He early distinguished himself by his application to natural philosophy, and after examining with judicious attention whatever was curious and valuable in England, he travelled on the continent, and was introduced to the wits and learned men of Europe, especially, Buffon, Voltaire, Linnæus, &c. Soon after his return to England he commenced author, and from the year 1750, when his British Zoology appeared, to the time of his death, he was usefully employed in elucidating the history, geography, and natural curiosities of his country. This truly amiable and virtuous man, whose learning was equalled by his goodness of heart, died at Downing 1793. His works are numerous and very respectable, the best known of which are Tour in Scotland, 1771, often edited—Tours in Wales, from Chester to London—Account of London—Literary Memoirs of himself—A Geographical Account of India, of which only the first volume appeared before his death, and other publications.

PENNI, *John Francis*, surnamed Il Fattore, as the prudent steward of his master Raphael's affairs, was a painter, born at Florence. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1528, aged 40. His brother *Lucas* was also eminent as a painter, and was patronized by Henry VIII. in England, and also by Francis I. at Fontainebleau.

PENNICUIK, *Alexander*, a Scotch physician, born at New Hall, Edinburghshire. His father who was of a very respectable and ancient family, had been surgeon under general Bannier in the Swedish army, and the son after travelling abroad settled in his native country, where he published a topographical account of Tweedale, some poems, descriptive of the manners of his countrymen, &c. He died 1722, aged 70. It is said that he communicated to Allen Ramsay the incidents which he hath clothed in such interesting beauty of language in his Gentle Shepherd.

PENNY, *Thomas*, an English naturalist of celebrity. He travelled over England and other various countries in search of botanical knowledge, and brought from

from Majorca the curious plant called *Hypericum Valerianicum*, which Clusius in honor of him names *Myrto Cistus Pennæi*. He was very communicative of his information to his friends, especially to Lobel, Gerard, Gesner, and other botanists. He wrote letters on insects, inserted in Trew's collection. He was fellow of the college of physicians London.

PENRUDDOCK, *John*, son of sir John of Wiltshire, was zealous in the cause of his sovereign during the civil wars, and obtained the rank of colonel in the royal army. He was defeated by colonel Croke, who, after he had solemnly promised him pardon, caused him to beheaded in 1655. He was a man of great piety, and equally distinguished for the virtues of private life. The letters which passed between him and his wife after his condemnation, have been published by Steele, and display him in the most affecting language, in the amiable light of the good christian and the loyal subject.

PENRY, *John*, or APHENRY, a native of Brecknock, who studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took his master's degree. In consequence of some offence he altered his religious principles, and became an anabaptist or Brownist, and not only preached, but wrote with great virulence against the episcopacy. His writings under the assumed name of Martin Mar-Prelate, gave great offence to the ministry; and in consequence of their seditious tendency he was arrested, and condemned and executed in 1593. His publications were numerous and all on divinity subjects.

PENS, *George*, a native of Nuremberg in the 16th century. He greatly distinguished himself as a painter and engraver.

PEPIN, the Short, son of Charles Martel, was the first monarch of the second French dynasty, and was elected at Soissons 752. Though small of stature he commanded the respect of his people, by the valor and heroic firmness of his conduct. He listened to the complaints of the pope Stephen II. and marched to attack Astolphus king of the Lombards who besieged Rome, and after he had routed him, he turned his victorious arms against the dukes of Saxony, and of Aquitaine, whom he defeated and made tributary to his power. He died at St. Denys, 23d Sep. 768, aged 54, and divided his possessions among his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman.

PEPIN, the Fat, mayor of the palace, governed Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy, and maintained his power by firmness, vigor, and wisdom. He died 16th Dec. 714, after governing more as a master than as a minister 27 years.

PEPUSCH, *John Christopher*, an eminent musician, born at Berlin 1667. His abilities were so early displayed, that at the age of 14 he was employed at the Prussian court to teach music to the prince royal. In 1700, he came over to England, and was engaged at Drury lane, and acquired some celebrity and more fortune as a teacher. In 1713, he was admitted doctor of music at Oxford, and about 1725, he married Margarita de l'Epine, an Italian singer, of light character, but who had by her engagements on the stage amassed a fortune of 10,000 guineas. This woman, whose figure and complexion entitled her to the appellation

of Hecate, by which her husband distinguished her, brought him one son, who died before his parents. Pepusch lost his wife in 1740, and died himself 20th July, 1752, aged 85, at the Charter-house, of which he was organist.

PEPYS, *Samuel*, a learned Englishman, known as the indefatigable secretary of the admiralty under the reign of Charles II. and his brother. He introduced order, regularity, and method in his department, and devoted much of his time to the collecting of memoirs of the navy, and other valuable documents, which have been preserved, together with his library, at Magdalen college, Cambridge. To his great exertions, his patriotic conduct, and his judicious arrangements the navy of Britain is much indebted for the superiority in naval affairs which it began to acquire after the fatal effects of the civil wars. This respectable man died 1703. He was related to the great earl of Sandwich, who fell gloriously while fighting against the Dutch fleet, and he was descended from an ancient family settled at Impington, Cambridgeshire.

PERANDA, *Santa*, a native of Venice, eminent as an historical painter. He imitated very successfully the style of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese, and died 1738, aged 72.

PERAU, *Gabriel Lewis Calabre*, a French ecclesiastic of the Sorbonne, who continued d'Auvigné's lives of illustrious Frenchmen, and wrote the life of Jerome Bigno, besides an edition of Bossuet's works, &c. He died March, 1767, aged 67.

PERCIVAL, *Thomas*, an English physician, born and educated at Warrington, Lancashire. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and afterwards visited the continent and took his degrees at Leyden, 1765. He settled in 1767, at Manchester where he continued to practise with increasing reputation till his death in 1804. In private life Dr. Percival was a most amiable man, and to his zeal in the cause of philosophy Manchester is chiefly indebted for the establishment of its literary society, to whose memoirs he made many valuable contributions. He published besides moral and literary dissertations — medical ethics, &c. besides a Father's Instructions to his Children, &c. In his principles Dr. Percival was a dissenter, and it is remarkable that one of his sons, after receiving all the instruction which so able and so learned a father could communicate, became a convert to the principles of the church of England, and was made one of its most active ministers.

PERCY, *William*, the progenitor of the illustrious house of the Percys, was one of the courtiers of William the Conqueror, and attended him from Normandy on his invasion of England, and was rewarded for his services and attachment by the grant of lands in the counties of York and Lincoln. The Percys, distinguished by their zeal in the cause of their sovereigns, were raised in 1377, to the rank of earl of Northumberland by Richard II. The most celebrated of the Percys was Henry, surnamed Hotspur, who after being the firmest support of the throne of Henry IV. took up arms against him, and after various encounters was at last defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. His father who had instigated him to hostilities made peace with the conqueror, but

but again abandoned his allegiance, and at last three years after fell in the field of battle, fighting against the forces of his sovereign in Yorkshire.

PERDICCAS, one of Alexander's generals. He engaged after his master's death in the wars which were kindled among the ambitious generals, and was killed in Egypt, B. C. 322.

PEREFIXE, *Hardouin de Beaumont de*, author of an excellent History of Henry IV. of France, was patronised by Richelieu, made a doctor of the Sorbonne, preceptor to Lewis XIV. and in 1664, raised to the see of Paris. He died 1670, much respected. He wrote besides *Institutio Principis*, 1647.

PEREIRA-GOMEZ, *George*, author of *Nova Veraque Medicina, Experimentis & Rationibus Evidentibus Comprobata*, fol. 1558 — and a now scarce treatise, to prove the Brute Creation to be mere Machines, 1554, was a physician of eminence, born at Medina del Campo in Spain.

PEREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO, *Anthony*, a Portuguese divine, born at Macao, 14th Feb. 1725, died at Lisbon 14th Aug. 1797. In the dispute between the courts of Rome and Lisbon, he published various tracts to prove the independence of kings in ecclesiastical affairs, and received the applause of his countrymen for his learning, and spirited conduct. He wrote also a New Method of Latin Grammar, edited ten times — a Portuguese Translation of the Bible, 23 vols. 8vo. — *Tentativa Theologica*, 1769 — *Elements of Ecclesiastical History in the form of dialogues*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1765; left unfinished.

PEREZ, *Anthony*, a Spanish writer, nephew to the secretary of Charles V. When disgraced in Spain he retired to Paris, where he died 1611. He published "letters," which are well written and interesting. His works appeared at Paris 1598. There was also a Spanish lawyer of eminence of that name, who died at Louvain 1672, aged 89. Also another who was surgeon to Philip II. and wrote a treatise on the plague.

PERGOLESI, *John Baptist*, an Italian musician, born at Casoria, and educated under Gætano Greco at Naples. He was afterwards patronised by prince Stigliano, and his operas, when introduced on the theatre, were attended with extraordinary success. His *Olympiad* appeared at Rome, but by some accident did not meet the applause which its merits deserved. He died of a consumption at Naples, at the early age of 33, 1737. In compliment to his abilities he is called by the Italians the Dominichino of music. His chief works are "Stabat Mater," *Dixit et Laudate*, "Salve Regina," *la Serva Padrona* — *Orfeo & Eurydice*. Dr. Burney thinks very highly of his genius and of his compositions.

PERIANDER, tyrant of Corinth, is placed among the seven wise men of Greece, though he oppressed his country, murdered his wife Melissa, and banished his son Lycophron. He died B. C. 585.

PERIANDER, *Giles*, a native of Brussels, 1540, who became professor of belles lettres at Mentz, and published *Germania, in qua Doctiff. Virorum Elogia et Judicia continentur*, 12mo. 1567 — *Nobilitas Moguntiaæ Diæcesis, Metropolitanæque Ecclesiæ*, 8vo. 1568.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian, known as a general, orator, and statesman. By his arts and influence

he gained an extraordinary ascendancy over his countrymen, and prevailed upon them to begin the famous and fatal Peloponnesian war. He was cut off by the plague, B. C. 429.

PERINGSKIOLL, *John*, a native of Stregni in Sudermania, who became professor of antiquities at Upsal, secretary to the king, and counsellor. He wrote an History of the Kings of the North, 8vo. 1720 — of the Kings of Norway, 2 vols. fol. 1697 — *Historical and Chronological tables from Adam to Christ*, 1713, folio, besides an edition of J. Meffenius' treatises on the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 14 vols. fol. 1700. He died 24th March, 1720, aged 66.

PERIZONIUS, *James*, a learned German, born at Dam in Holland, 26th Oct. 1651. He studied at Deventer, and afterwards at Utrecht under the learned Grævius, and in 1674, he removed to Leyden. He was afterwards made rector of the Latin school at Delft, and then professor of eloquence and history at Franeker. He went in 1693 to Leyden, to fill the chair of eloquence, history, and Greek, and died there 6th April, 1717. He was a man of extensive erudition, great application, and sound judgment. He published various works in Latin on history, classical literature, and antiquities, the chief of which are *Animadversiones Historicæ*, 8vo. — *Dissertationes on various Points of Antiquity*, &c. — orations — *Origines Babilonicæ et Ægyptiacæ*, 2 vols. 8vo. — an edition of *Ælian*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Historical Commentaries* — an edition of Q. Curtius — notes on *Sanctius' Minerva*, &c.

PERKINS, *William*, a native of Marston, Warwickshire, educated at Christ-college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was in his principles a strict Calvinist, and his writings when translated into Dutch, drew upon him the attack of Arminius, and other polemics, and this occasioned the calling of the Synod of Dordt for the settlement of theological disputes. His works are comprised in 3 vols. fol. He died 1602, aged 46.

PERNETY, *James*, a native of Forez, historiographer of Lyons, and member of the academy there. He was an able writer, and assumed the pompous title of Miles Ecclesiæ Lugdunensis. He wrote *History of Cyrus*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Counsels of Friendships* — *Letters on Phyllognomy*, 3 vols. — *Abuses of Education*, 12mo. — *Picture of Lyons* — *Lyonesse worthy to be recorded*, 2 vols. 8vo. He died 1777, aged 81.

PERNETY, *Anthony Joseph*, a relation of the preceding, born at Roanne en Forez, 13th Feb. 1716. He became librarian to the king of Prussia, and after residing for several years at Berlin, he returned to France, and died in the bosom of his family. He wrote a *Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving*, 12mo. — *Dissertation on America against Pauw*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *History of a Voyage to the Maldives*, 8vo. &c.

PEROUSE, *John Francis Galoup de la*, an illustrious navigator, descended from a noble family at Toulouse, and born at Albi 1741. He early entered into the French navy, and distinguished himself by his services for 17 years in the Indian seas, and in 1778, was employed in America under d'Estaing. He was present

at the taking of Grenada, and in 1782, he destroyed the English factories which were established in Hudson's bay. At the peace he was selected by Lewis XVI. to command the *Astrolabe* and the *Bouffole*, on a voyage of discovery, and the expedition was so popular that the monarch himself traced out the places which he wished the bold adventurer to examine. After following the tract of Cook, visiting the North West coast of America, and advancing to Beechring's streights, Perouse came down the eastern coast of Asia along Japan, and in Feb. 1788, visited Botany bay in New Holland, where he was received with merited distinction by the English settlers. After leaving Botany bay no intelligence whatever has been received of this unfortunate navigator, but it is imagined that he perished with his valiant crew on some unknown shoals, or fell a sacrifice to the fury of some inhuman savages. In 1791, the national assembly ordered two ships under *Entrecasteaux*, and *Petit-Thomas*, to go in pursuit of him; but after exploring those seas which he had lately visited, they returned without being able to satisfy their countrymen and the friends of humanity with respect to the fate of these unhappy adventurers. His voyages, as far as he sent a report of them to Europe, have been published in 4 vols. 4to.

PERRAULT, Claude, an eminent author, born at Paris, 1613. He was bred up a physician, but he practised only in his own family, and for the poor, and abandoned the profession for the more pleasing pursuits of literature and the fine arts. In architecture he was particularly great, and the entrance into the Louvre, as Voltaire observes, is one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world. At the request of Colbert he translated Vitruvius, and adorned the work with plates. He also contributed some valuable papers to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was member. He was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with Boileau, against whom he maintained the superiority of the moderns against the ancients; but though the poet ridiculed the artist, and was consequently abused in his turn, they were afterwards happily reconciled. Perrault died 9th Oct. 1688, aged 75. He wrote besides, *Abridgment of Vitruvius*, 12mo. — *Description of Machines of his own Invention* — *Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals*, folio — on the Ancient Columns of Architecture and their Ornaments, &c. Though he never practised physic, the faculty of Paris placed his picture by the side of those of Fernelius, Riolanus, and others, in respect not only for his knowledge of medicine, but for his superior acquirements in physics, and in the fine arts.

PERRAULT, Charles, brother of Claude, was born at Paris, 1626. His abilities early recommended him to Colbert, by whom he was made clerk of the buildings, and afterwards comptroller general of the finances. This high situation enabled him to gratify the wishes of his heart. He patronized learned men, and encouraged the arts and the sciences, and to his honorable influence the establishment of the academies of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was owing. The death of Colbert, however, in 1683, produced his disgrace, and he retired from an ungrateful court, to a life of solitude and study. He wrote various works in verse

and prose, and his poem called *La Peinture*, was received in 1668 with great applause. *Le Siecle de Louis le Grand*, which appeared in 1688, was a declaration of war against the opinions of learned men, and by elevating the moderns to a rank superior to the ancients in every species of composition, he brought on a controversy, in which he had to oppose the powerful abilities of Boileau, Menage, and other respectable writers. The opposition of Boileau was guided by interest as well as pride, and when the prince of Conti threatened to write on his seat in the academy, "tu dors, Brutus," thou sleepest, Brutus, the poet considered himself seriously called upon to combat Perrault, which he did most ably, in his work annexed to *Critical Reflections on Longinus*. These two great antagonists were reconciled in 1699, and Perrault some time after published his *Historical Eulogiums on the Great Men of the 17th Century*, 2 vols. folio. Perrault died 1703, aged 77. He was a man of great respectability, since madam Dacier, who has censured him with severity as an author, describes him as a pious, sincere, virtuous, polite, and modest character, employing his influence not to serve himself, but his friends. He wrote besides *Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns* — the *Cabinet of the Fine Arts*, folio — *Reflections on Longinus*, 8vo. — poems — *Taernus's Fables*, &c. He had two other brothers, *Nicolas* and *Peter*, also distinguished in literature.

PERRIER, Francis, a French painter, born at Magon, 1590. He was dissipated in his youth, and ran away from his parents, and then joined himself to a blind beggar, whom he accompanied to Rome, and with whom he shared the alms obtained on the road from the hands of charity. In the midst of his distress at Rome he applied himself to his pencil, and soon was enabled to live independently. He then returned to France through Lyons, and after a second residence of 10 years in Italy, he came again to Paris, in high favor with the great. He painted the gallery of the Hotel de la Vrilliere, and died professor of the academy, 1650. He etched some of Raphael's works, and other pieces, and also engraved in the chiaro oscuro, some antiquities in an admired style, of which he was said by some to be the inventor. In his manner he chiefly imitated Lanfranc, and in his landscapes was little inferior to Carracci.

PERRIER, Charles, a French poet, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aix in Provence. As a Latin poet he possessed such excellence, that Menage, who had the settlement of a political dispute between him and his pupil Santeuil, honored him with the title of prince of lyric poets. He afterwards applied himself to French poetry, and with such success that he obtained twice the prize of the French academy. He died 1692. Though respectable as a writer, he was, as a man, very affected, self-conceited, and disagreeably proud of his poetical name.

PERRON, James Davy du, a cardinal, celebrated for his learning and his political knowledge. He was born of noble parents, 25th Nov. 1556, and educated in the protestant faith; and he displayed so much attention to his studies, that he was early distinguished as a scholar, and in 1576 he was introduced by Desportes, abbot

abbot of Trion, to Henry III. at Blois, as a prodigy of great learning. As a theological disputant he acquired much celebrity at Paris; but he soon after abjured the tenets of the protestants, and labored with great assiduity to convert others to the catholic faith. Henry IV. was in the number of those on whom his eloquence and subtilty prevailed, and so highly valued were his services, that he was made by the grateful monarch, at first bishop of Evreux, and afterwards grand almoner of France, archbishop of Sens, and at last raised to the dignity of cardinal, 1604. His abilities as a negociator were repeatedly employed by the king with the see of Rome; and with the most persuasive eloquence and inviolate integrity he served his master without injuring the interests of the church. The last years of his life were devoted to retirement and the revision of his works. He died at Paris, 5th Sept. 1618, aged 63. Du Perron was universally acknowledged to be a man of deep erudition, well versed in profane and ecclesiastical history, artful and penetrating, capable of painting his plans as plausible and reasonable, and so powerful and argumentative in disputes, that the ablest scholars were afraid of him, and even Du Plessis Mornay, himself so celebrated, appeared against him in the presence of Henry with almost inferior abilities. He wrote a treatise on the Eucharist — another against king James I. of England — letters — dissertations — Acts of Conference with Du Plessis Mornay, &c. all of which have been collected in 3 vols. folio, with an account of his life. The "*Perroniana*," published after his death, are unworthy of his fame, and probably were impositions on the credulity of the world.

PERRON, *Anquetil du*, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and of the national institute. He undertook a voyage to the East, and became acquainted with the original works of Zoroaster, and also the language of the ancient Persians; and after surmounting many difficulties he returned to Europe, loaded with the literary spoils of India, which were deposited in the king's library at Paris. An account of this journey, so interesting to science, was published in 1771, 3 vols. 4to.; but it is to be lamented, that he speaks with virulence and disrespect of the English, from whom he had received every mark of attention and courtesy. This learned man died at Paris, Nov. 1805, aged 73. He published several historical works besides, and left some valuable MSS.

PERRONET, *John Rodolphus*, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the learned societies of London, Stockholm, &c. rose by his merit to the respectable office of director general of bridges and roads in France. He was a pupil of Beaufre, and for his services was rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and became inspector, and afterwards director of the school of engineers at Paris. The bridges of Neuilly, Nantes, Orleans, &c. were constructed under his direction, and the public roads of the kingdom were improved by his judicious plans. This worthy man, as respectable in private life, as he was esteemed for his public services, died 1794, aged 86. He published a Description of the Bridges which he had erected, 2 vols. folio — Memoirs on the Method of constructing

Grand Arches of Stone from 200 to 500 feet; over Vallies, 4to. &c.

PERROT, *Nicholas*, a native of Sassoferrato, who became archbishop of Siponto, and died 1480. He was author of a Commentary on Martial — of a treatise on Hippocrates — and of a translation of Polybius into Latin, &c.

PERROT, *for John*, was born of a respectable Pembrokehire family, about 1527. Educated for the services of the court in the house of the marquis of Winchester, he quickly became one of the favorites of Edward VI. and was made a knight of the Bath at his coronation. Under Mary he was disgraced, and with difficulty escaped with his life, for extending his protection to some suspected protestants; but in the next reign he was recalled to court, and sent in 1572, as president of Munster, to quell a dangerous rebellion in Ireland. He also distinguished himself as admiral of the fleet, against the meditated invasion of Ireland by the Spaniards; but when appointed lord lieutenant of that kingdom, in 1583, he rendered himself very unpopular by the severity of his measures. His enemies had in consequence sufficient influence to procure his recall, and in 1588 he returned to England, and was sent to the Tower, and four years after tried for high treason, and condemned. His services pleaded so strongly in his favor with Elizabeth, that she acknowledged his innocence, and respited him. He died the same year in his confinement.

PERROT, *Nicolas*, fleur d'Ablancourt, a learned Frenchman, born at Chalons sur Marne, April 5th, 1606. He studied at Sedan and at Paris, and applied himself to the law, and was admitted advocate of the parliament. He soon after abandoned that profession, abjured the protestant faith, and devoted himself to literature. His preface to the "*Honnête Femme*," of du Bose procured him high reputation, and soon after he again was reconciled to the protestant tenets, and then visited Holland and England, till the clamor, excited by his religious inconsistency, had been hushed. In 1637 he was admitted into the French academy, and afterwards undertook a translation of Tacitus. He spent his last years in retirement, and died on his estate of Ablancourt, of the gravel, Nov. 17th, 1664. He translated into French Tacitus, Minutius Felix, Lucian, Cæsar, Arrian, Thucydides, and others. He wrote besides, a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul, — and an History of Africa, 3 vols. 4to.

PERRY, *John*, an Englishman, captain in the navy, and celebrated as an engineer. He was employed by Peter the Great, of Russia, to form a communication between the Wolga and the Don, and in making the Veronise navigable; but though thus useful to the kingdom, and though laboriously engaged in improving the Russian navy, he was unhandsonely treated by the government, and when unable to obtain any remuneration for his services, he quitted the place, 1712, under the protection of the English envoy Mr. Whitworth. His abilities were next successively engaged in 1721, in stopping the breach at Dagenham, in Essex, of which he published an account. He wrote also the State of Russia, 1716, 8vo. and died 11th Feb. 1733.

PERSEUS, son of Philip of Macedonia, was defeated at Pydna, and his kingdom destroyed by Paulus Æmilius, B. C. 168. He was carried a captive to Rome.

PERSIUS, *Aulus Flaccus*, a celebrated Roman satirist in the age of Nero. Cornutus the stoic was his master. He died A. D. 62. His satires are very severe and obscure.

PERTINAX, *Publius Helvius*, a Roman emperor of obscure origin. From an instructor of youth he became a soldier, and on the death of Commodus, 193, he was raised to the imperial purple. His virtues promised a happy reign for Rome, but the state was too deeply sunk into vice and debauchery, to suffer the rule of a magnanimous prince. He was assassinated by his soldiers a few months after his elevation.

PERUGINO, *Pietro*, an Italian painter, born 1446, at Perugia. He was the disciple of Verocchio, at Florence, and chiefly excelled in the natural and elegant expression of his female figures. He was the master of Raphael, and was patronized by Sixtus IV. for whose chapel at Rome he painted some beautiful pieces. He was remarkably fond of money, and the loss of his treasure, which he always carried about him, and of which he was robbed, caused his death, 1524, in his 78th year. His best piece is an altar-piece, in St. Peter's church, Perugia.

PERUZZI, *Balthazar*, eminent as a painter and architect, was born at Volterra, or Siena, 1481. He was patronized by the popes Alexander VI., Julius II., and Leo X.; and under the last he finished some designs and models for the ornamenting of St. Peter's, under the architect Bramante. He was taken prisoner at Rome, when that city was sacked by Charles V.; but he was restored to liberty by painting a portrait of the constable Bourbon. His execution of the perspective, and of the chiaro oscuro was so perfect as to excite the astonishment of Titian. He died poor, 1556.

PESELLI, *Pesello*, a painter of Florence, who died 1517, aged 77. He was the pupil of Andrea del Castagno, and his historical pieces, his animals, &c. were finished in such correct and elegant style, as to command universal approbation.

PESSÉLIER, *Charles Stephen*, member of the academies of Nancy, of Amiens, Rouen, and Angers, was born at Paris, 9th July, 1712. His parents wished to educate him for the law, but such was his partiality for literature and poetry that his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to the muses. He was united with Lallemand in the management of the finances of the kingdom, and the plans he proposed were applauded by the French ministry. His extreme application to financial affairs proved too powerful for his delicate constitution, and he fell a victim to excessive mental fatigue 24th April, 1763. He wrote "*Ecole du Temps*," a comedy — *Esope au Parnasse*, a comedy — *la Mascarade du Parnasse*, a comedy in one act, — *Letters on education*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *General Idea of the Finances*, folio. 1759 — *Doubts addressed to the Author of Theory of Taxation*, 12mo. — *Fables after la Fontaine's manner*, &c.

PETAVIUS, *Diouysius*, or **DENIS PETAU**, a French jesuit born at Orleans 21st Aug. 1583. His abilities were early observed and encouraged by his father, and after acquiring the most perfect knowledge of belles lettres, the classics, mathematics and philosophy, he was at the age of 19 made professor of philosophy at Bourges. He was admitted among the jesuits in 1605, and his great and extensive erudition was employed in the defence of the catholic religion against the protestants, and his criticisms were particularly directed against Scaliger, and even against his friend Casaubon. He died after a laborious life spent in the service of science and literature, 11th Dec. 1652, at Paris in the college of Clermont. He was according to Gassendus the most consummate scholar the jesuits ever had, and so high was his reputation that Urban VIII. and Philip IV. of Spain invited him with the most liberal promises to settle in their respective territories, which his attachment to his native country, and the precarious state of his health obliged him to decline. As a chronologist he was particularly eminent, and his *Latina* is universally acknowledged as elegant and refined. He wrote *de Doctrina Temporum*, 2 vols. fol. — *Urano-logia*, 3 vols. — *Rationarium Temporum*, fol. and Leyden, 2 vols. 8vo. a valuable work abridged by Le Clerc — *Dogmata Theologica*, 5 vols. fol. — the *Psalms* translated into Greek verse, 12mo. — *de Ecclesia Hierarchia*, folio, besides controversial pamphlets, and some valuable editions of some of the fathers.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, *Jerome*, a native of Chartres, who quitted the profession of the law to become a member of the constituent assembly. His conduct as a legislator was violent and factious, and as he possessed some powers as a speaker, he contributed much in extinguishing the splendor which surrounded the monarch. His popularity raised him to the dangerous office of mayor of Paris, and on the 20th of June he proved to the people how little he respected the unhappy Louis. His hatred against the king hastened the horrors of the 10th of August, and of the first days of September; but when he, as first magistrate of the city, might have checked or arrested the 30 assassins who murdered in cold blood the most innocent victims, he affected to permit the people to punish their enemies. The abolition of royalty and the fall of Louis completed the gratification of his guilty ambition, but while he aspired to the difficult office of guiding the destinies of a tumultuous republic, he found a powerful rival in Robespierre, and in the struggle was defeated by his antagonist. Outlawed by his victorious opponents, 31st May, 1793, he fled from the capital in disguise, and was some time after found lifeless in a corn field near St. Emilion in the Gironde, a victim to hunger and misery, and with his corpse disfigured and partly devoured by birds of prey. His friends and supporters have represented him as a man of obliging manners, and of strict undeviating integrity; but posterity must view him as an ambitious hypocrite, whose sole aim was to gain popularity, and to ascend to the sovereignty on the ruins of the throne. With a pleasing figure, and captivating manners he possessed deep dissimulation, and while he affected the justice

and the sobriety of Aristides, his conduct betrayed the dark designs of the murderer and incendiary. His works, containing some Political Tracts, speeches, &c. have appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1793.

PETER, chief of the apostles was son of John and brother of Andrew, and of the city of Bethsaida. He was fishing on the borders of the lake Gennefareth when called by Christ to become an apostle, and he not only obeyed the benign invitation, but ever after showed his strong and decided attachment to the person of his master. He was one of the three apostles who were present at the transfiguration, and it was to him particularly that the Saviour recommended the care of his sheep. When Jesus was betrayed Peter displayed great courage, and drawing his sword cut off the ear of the high priest's servant; but when he saw that his master was detained as a malefactor, his courage failed him, and he followed with pusillanimous curiosity, and when questioned who he was, denied three times his blessed master, that the words of Jesus might be fulfilled, "before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice." After the ascension of Christ, Peter evinced great boldness in the cause of the gospel; by his preaching he converted to the faith 3000 souls at once, and manifested the truth of his doctrines by signs and miracles. When imprisoned by Herod Agrippa, he was set at liberty by an angel, and sent forth to preach the gospel out of Judæa. Under the persecutions of Nero, Peter was seized and put to death at Rome, by being crucified with his head downwards, A. D. 66. He wrote two epistles which are among the canonical books, but the gospel, the Acts, &c. said to have been written by him are pious inventions of the monks.

PETER, *Sr.* a bishop of Alexandria, 300, who suffered martyrdom 311. He was a learned prelate, and formed the penitential canons, and made some wholesome regulations for the suppression of vice in his diocese. Some of his letters are extant in Theodoret.

PETER CHRYSOLOGUS, *Sr.* archbishop of Ravenna 433, died about 458. His works, consisting of 176 sermons, &c. have been edited, Venice, 1750, fol. and Augsbourg 1758.

PETER III, king of Arragon, succeeded to his father James I, 1276. He laid claim to the dominions of Navarre; but was unable to establish his pretensions by force of arms. As he had married Constance, daughter of Mainfroy king of Sicily, he formed the plan of seizing the kingdom against the claims of Charles of Anjou, and to support the success of his designs he determined to assassinate at one blow all the French in the island. This horrid massacre, which was perpetrated on Easter day, 1282, and which was therefore called Sicilian Vespers, made him easily master of the kingdom; but the indignation of the people rendered his possession precarious. Martin IV. excommunicated him, together with all the Sicilians, and also placed his Spanish dominions under the same interdict. Peter attempted to ward off the public odium by challenging his rival of Anjou; but though the day was appointed he had not the courage to appear against him in the field. He died at Villefranche, 28th Nov. 1285, leaving Sicily to his second son James, and Arragon to his other son Alphonso.

PETER, the Cruel, king of Castille, succeeded at the age of 16 his father Alphonso XI. 1350. He was wanton and tyrannical, and three days after he had married Blanche, daughter of the duke of Bourbon, he repudiated her with every mark of disgrace, to renew his infamous connection with Maria de Pradilla his mistress. Another queen was treated with equal indignity, and Peter at last so irritated his subjects by his inhumanity that they rose up against him, 1366, headed by his natural brother Henry count of Transmare. Though for a while he withstood his enemies, by the assistance of the English, he soon found the general odium too great to be conquered, and in a battle which was fought 14th March, 1369, he was defeated and killed by his brother, who ascended the throne.

PETER ALEXIOWITZ I. surnamed the Great, son of Alexis Michaelowitz, Czar of Muscovy, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother Theodore, to the exclusion of his elder brother Iwan, whose health and intellects were too feeble to support the cares and fatigues of government. This gave offence to the princess Sophia, his half sister, who roused into rebellion the Strelitzes a formidable body of militia, nearly resembling the Janissaries of the Ottoman Porte; but Peter was too wise to foment a civil war, and he consented to share the throne with his brother Iwan. Without education, yet endowed with the strongest powers of nature, Peter felt that much was still to be acquired before he could realize the vast projects which he had formed in his mind. To counteract the formidable power of the Strelitzes, who were not only devoted to the interests of the intriguing Sophia, but more inclined to dispute than to obey the commands of their superior, he determined to become the favorite of the army, and enlisting as a private soldier in a company which were dressed and disciplined in the German manner he gradually rose to command by his services, and by sharing the toils and the privations of the military life. The sight of some Dutch and English ships roused his attention to naval affairs, and while he meditated the aggrandizement of Russia he never abandoned his favorite scheme of erecting a navy. By the death of his brother, in 1696, he became sole emperor, and then increased his dominions by the conquest of Azoph from the Turks. Still, however, feeling his inferiority as a naval power, he sent in 1698 an embassy to Holland, and went in a disguised character in the ambassador's suite; and that he might personally be acquainted with the process of ship building, he enrolled himself at Amsterdam among the ship carpenters, and worked with unusual assiduity, under the name of master Peter. The next year he passed over to England, where in four months he acquired the complete knowledge of ship building, and after receiving every mark of respect from William III. he left the country, accompanied by several English ship builders, and artificers; whom he employed with great liberality and kindness in his naval yards. From England he went to Vienna; but the intelligence that Sophia had again intrigued with the Strelitzes, and roused them to rebellion, hastened his return to Moscow. The ringleaders were punished with severity; but the princess, who was the most guilty,

was only confined with greater severity in the solitude of a monastery. Improved by the view of foreign countries, the forms of their government, and the knowledge of their commercial resources, Peter now displayed to the world the enlightened plans of his capacious mind. He not only sent his nobles to foreign countries, to improve and adorn their minds, but he liberally invited the wisest and the most learned among distant nations to come and seek an honorable residence in Russia, and to instruct his uncivilized subjects in the various arts which humanize and sweeten life. The hitherto barbarous coasts of Russia were therefore visited by sailors, artists, mechanics, mathematicians, and adventurers of every degree and profession; and though his subjects viewed these new settlers with jealousy, the policy of Peter soon mingled and united them by the strong ties of mutual dependance and social union. In 1700 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and though frequently defeated by the superior tactics and heroic valor of his enemy, he nevertheless persevered with undaunted courage, observing, "though I know I must be overcome for a great while, my armies will at last be taught to conquer." In the midst of his disasters in Poland, he formed the vast project of erecting a new metropolis on the Baltic sea, for his immense territories; and after he had added to his dominions the best part of Livonia and Ingria, he in 1703 laid the foundations of Petersburg, which he destined for the northern capital of his empire. Though often defeated, at last the battle of Pultowa, in 1709, came to crown his earnest wishes, and he saw the long victorious Swedes conquered, and their heroic leader Charles obliged to fly for safety into the Turkish dominions. Peter used this great victory like a wise man; the Swedish prisoners were induced, by liberal offers, to settle among their conquerors, and not less than 3000 officers were prevailed upon, by the kind treatment of the Czar, to fix their residence and spread civilization, improvement, and the arts of polished life, in various parts of his extensive empire. In consequence of the victory of Pultowa, Peter was enabled to secure the possession of Livonia and Ingria, to which he afterwards added part of Pomerania and Finland; but the intrigues of Charles XII. at the Turkish court, at last prevailed upon the Ottomans to break the truce, and in 1712 Peter was suddenly surrounded on the banks of the Pruth, and his army devoted to destruction. While he considered every thing lost, his wife Catherine had recourse to stratagem, and by offering a large bribe to the grand vizier, she saved her husband's honor, and his army, and in consequence of this meritorious action, the grateful Czar established the order of St. Catherine, into which only women are admitted. The defeat of the Swedish fleet near Holstein in 1714, and the subsequent treaty of peace with Charles XII. now enabled Peter to visit again foreign countries in pursuit of improvement and better knowledge. In 1716 he was in Denmark, and after visiting the schools, public places, and curiosities, he passed to Hamburgh, Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, and Holland, and the next year proceeded to Paris. In the capital of France

he was received with great ceremony, and admitted member of the academy of sciences; but despising the pomp and pageantry of greatness, he preferred the conversation of the learned and the intelligent, and returned home better pleased with the information which he had received, than with the unmeaning marks of homage which flattery had paid to his imperial rank. When at Paris he visited the tomb of Richelieu, exclaiming, "great minister, would it might have happened you had lived in my age, I would have granted you half of my dominions to learn from you how to govern the rest." Returned to Russia, Peter labored earnestly to reform and improve the character of his country. After breaking gradually to pieces the dangerous establishment of the Strelitzes, he established a regular body of 100,000 troops; he built a navy of 40 ships of the line; he established colleges and schools of medicine, botany, belles lettres, &c. in the chief cities of his dominions, and by purchasing pictures of value and celebrity from Italy, he introduced a taste for painting and the fine arts among his subjects; and to supply resources for their gradual improvement, he made the largest possible collections of books and manuscripts in various languages, which were wisely distributed where they could prove most useful. In other respects he was equally attentive to the happiness and morality of his people. Religion, pure and uncorrupt, was made, as far as his zealous endeavours could, to supersede superstition and ignorance; the patriarchate, which had once been formidable even to the sovereign, was abolished, and while canons the most salutary were made for ecclesiastical affairs, it was ordered that the people should be instructed in religious knowledge by their priests in their own, and not in a foreign language. The laws also were rendered more simple and less arbitrary, and the decisions of all law-suits, were to be announced before the expiration of 11 days; and in short every measure which could tend to meliorate the situation of the people, to increase their knowledge, to enlarge their understanding, and to contribute to their comfort, was, with the wisest and most liberal policy, adopted and enforced. This truly great and worthy prince died of a strangury, caused by an imposthume in the neck of his bladder, 28th Jan. 1725, in his 53d year. Peter had a son, *Alexis*, who lived to the age of manhood; but he unfortunately engaged in a conspiracy in 1717 against his father, and was condemned to die; and though the sentence was suspended, he died some short time after, not without suspicion of being cut off privately by the resentment of the Czar, as several of his accomplices suffered the severest punishment of the law. At his death, Peter appointed for his successor his widow the Czarina, Catherine, whom, from a soldier's wife, he had raised, in consequence of her great merits and heroic character, to share his bed and his throne. Peter is one of the few sovereigns who have been authors. He wrote several pieces on naval affairs; and as he was member of the Paris academy, he sent to that learned body a chart of the Caspian, which had been taken by his directions, and he always received with pleasure the volumes of

their memoirs, which were regularly transmitted to him.

PETER II. emperor of Russia, son of Alexis Petrowitz, was declared grand duke of Russia 1726, and the next year succeeded the empress Catherine, at the age of 13. The prominent feature of his reign is the banishment into Siberia, of the great favorite and minister, Menzikoff. The emperor died of the small-pox, 1738, aged 15.

PETER III. emperor of Russia, son of Anne Petrowna, the eldest daughter of Peter the Great, and Charles Frederic, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, was born 1728, and declared grand duke of Russia 1742, by his aunt, the empress Elizabeth, after whom he ascended the throne, 25th Dec. 1761. The beginning of his reign was auspicious; he disregarded the measures of severity which his predecessors had practised, and sought for popularity in the mildness and justice of his government. He was a strong admirer of the character of the heroic king of Prussia, but unfortunately wanted the vigor and decision which marked that great man. His attempts therefore to reform his people proved abortive, and rendered him contemptible; so that his wife Catherine took advantage of his timidity, and dethroned him, 6th July, 1762, and assumed the reins of government under the name of Catherine II. Peter died seven days after this degradation; but though his death is attributed by some to an hemorrhoidal flux, it is too evident that violence terminated his existence. Little respect has been shown to his memory, and probably because he meditated the subversion of the religion of his country, and the introduction of the simpler worship of the protestants, in the stead of the more ceremonious and corrupt forms of the Greek church.

PETER NOLASQUE, a native of Languedoc, in the service of James, king of Arragon, under whose patronage he established, in 1223, the order of Mercy, whose sole business was the redeeming of Christian slaves from the power of the infidels. This worthy ecclesiastic, who so successfully and honorably contributed to soften the horrors of warfare and of captivity, died 1256, aged 67.

PETER of Sicily, was author, in the eighth century, of a curious and interesting History of the Manichees, published at Ingolstadt, by Mr. Raderus, in Greek and Latin, 1604.

PETER of Cluni, or the Venerable, was born in Auvergne, of a noble family, and embracing the ecclesiastical state, was made in 1121, general of the order of Cluni. He received with becoming magnificence at his abbey, pope Innocent II. in 1130, and he afterwards granted a kind and friendly asylum to the unfortunate Abelard. He died 24th Dec. 1156, aged 65. He was a man of great learning, and exemplary piety. He wrote among other things, treatises on the Divinity of Christ — against the Jews — on Infant Baptism — the Authority of the Church — the Sacrifice of Mass, &c.

PETER, an ecclesiastic of Blois, who studied at Paris and Bologna, and was preceptor and then secretary to William II. king of Sicily. He was afterwards

invited by Henry II. to England, where he obtained the archdeaconry of Bath, and afterwards that of London. He was a strict disciplinarian in the church, and a man of great piety. He died in England, 1200. Of his writings, 183 letters, 65 sermons, &c. have been preserved, best edited by Goussainville, in folio, 1667.

PETER the Hermit, a gentleman of Amiens in Picardy, who quitted the military profession to become a hermit and pilgrim. He was actuated by the sentiments which pervaded the Christian world at the close of the 11th century; and under the expectation of the immediate dissolution of the world, he, with many other deluded men, hastened to the Holy Land in 1093, that there he might terminate his days in a spot which had given birth to the Saviour of the world. On his return he spoke in so affecting a manner of the cruel treatment which the Christian pilgrims experienced in Palestine, that pope Urban II. sent him over Europe to preach a general crusade to deliver the Holy Land from the oppression of the infidels. The eloquence of Peter, and the spirit of the times prevailed; a numerous concourse of people flocked together for the pious labor, and the holy hermit began his march at the head of above 40,000 men, all animated with the zeal of devotion, and the hopes of celestial protection. In crossing Hungary this religious army committed the most horrid excesses, and so provoked the inhabitants to revenge, that in skirmishes with them and with the Turks, many lost their lives, and only 3000 reached the gates of Constantinople. In advancing through Asia, the siege of Antioch delayed their progress, and Peter would have abandoned the hopeless enterprise had he not been bound by an oath by Tancred to share the dangers of the crusade. At the conquest of the Holy Land, and in the siege of Jerusalem 1099, Peter behaved with great valor, and for his services was appointed vicar-general of Palestine. He afterwards returned to Europe, and died at the abbey of New-Montier, of which he was the founder.

PETER the wild boy, a youth found in a savage state in the woods near Hameln in Hanover, 1726, where he had lived for some time on berries and roots. He was about 12 years old, but it is unknown how long he had been in that wild state; though from the remains of a shirt collar found about his neck, it is probable he had not been many years exposed. He came to England in 1727, by the direction of queen Caroline, and was placed at a farm-house at North Church, Herts; but neither care nor imitation could ever make him articulate words, and he died in 1785, a melancholy spectacle of savage idiotism, and uncivilized nature. He was in his conduct very tractable. The government very handsomely allowed a pension of 35l. a-year for his support.

PETER LOMBARD, *Vid.* LOMBARD.

PETER MARTYR, *Vid.* MARTYR.

PETER D'OSMA, an ecclesiastic of the 15th century, at Salamanca, who may be said to be the forerunner of the reformation, as he preached and wrote against the doctrines and the infallibility of the church of Rome.

Rome. The archbishop of Toledo ordered his writings to be burnt, and the pope confirmed the sentence in 1479.

PETERS, *Gerard*, a native of Amsterdam, 1580, who distinguished himself as a painter. His conversations, landscapes, &c. possess merit.

PETERS, *Bonaventure*, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His sea storms, and other marine pieces, are highly admired. He died 1652, aged 38. His brother *John* also excelled as an artist, in his representation of sea fights, landscapes, &c.

PETERS, *Francis Lucas*, a painter, born at Mechlin. He was the pupil of Gerard Segers, and deserved the patronage of the archduke Leopold. His landscapes are highly admired. He died 1654, aged 48.

PETERS, *Hugh*, a native of Fowey in Cornwall, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for irregularity. He next became an actor on the stage, and acquired some celebrity in low and buffoon characters, and afterwards was ordained by bishop Mountaine, and obtained the lectureship of St. Sepulchre's church in London. An intrigue with a married woman, drove him from England, and after joining the independents at Rotterdam, he passed to North America; but on the breaking out of the civil wars, he returned to England. His turbulent spirit quickly engaged him in the cause of the parliament, whose interests he greatly and powerfully promoted in the pulpit, by his vehement eloquence and vulgar buffoonery. He was so inveterate against the king, and so instrumental to his condemnation, that at the restoration, he was excepted from the act of pardon, and therefore was hanged and quartered 1660. He was then 61.

PETERS, *Hugh*, an English jesuit, known in history as the friend and confessor of James II. His advice contributed much to the rash measures which rendered the monarch so unpopular, and which at last hastened his ruin.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, *Francis*, interpreter of oriental languages to the French king, visited Turkey and Persia to perfect himself in the languages of those countries. He wrote the History of Gengis Khan, and other works on oriental history. He died at Paris, 1713.

PETIT, *John Lewis*, a celebrated surgeon, born at Paris, 1674. Under the kind directions of Littre, the anatomist, and Castel and Mareschal, the surgeons, he made such progress in anatomical and surgical knowledge, that he acquired a respectable practice in 1700. In 1726 he was invited to Poland, to cure the king, and he was equally successful in his attendance, in 1734, on Ferdinand, afterwards king of Spain. Though solicited to settle abroad on the most liberal terms, he preferred his native country, where he was noticed, and where he was honored with a seat in the academy of sciences, and with the rank of rector of the royal school of surgery. He died at Paris 20th April 1750, aged 77. He invented some valuable surgical instruments, and wrote also, *Surgery*, published in 3 vols. 8vo. by Lesne, 1774 — *treatise on the Diseases of the Bones*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Dissertations*

in the memoirs of the academy — besides Consultations on Venereal Complaints.

PETIT, *Anthony*, an eminent physician of Orleans. He wrote *Chirurgical Anatomy*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Discourse on Surgery* — *Report in favor of Inoculation* — *Medical Consultations* — *Project of a Reformation in Medicine*, &c. He was member of the academy of sciences, and after practising with great celebrity at Paris, he retired to Olivet, near Orleans, where he died 21st Oct. 1794, aged 72.

PETIT, *Samuel*, an eminent scholar, born at Nîmes, and educated at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, of Greek and Hebrew. He was a man of extensive learning, and very amiable manners, and died at Geneva, Dec. 1645, aged 51. He wrote *Miscellanea* — *Eclogæ Chronologicae*, 4to. — *Variae Lectiones* — *Leges Atticæ*, folio, a valuable work.

PETIT, *Peter*, a French mathematician, born at Montlucon in the diocese of Bourges, 1598. He came to Paris 1633, and was employed as engineer by Richelieu, and visited the sea ports to examine their state, and suggest improvements. These public employments did not prevent him from applying to philosophical experiments; he was the friend of Pascal, of Merfennus, and of Descartes, whose opinions he at first opposed, but afterwards warmly adopted. He died 1677. He was author of treatises on the Compass of Proportion — on the Construction and Use of the Calibre of Artillery — on Sight — on Eclipses — on preventing the Inundations of the Seine — on Comets, &c.

PETIT, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1617. He studied medicine, and took his degrees at Montpellier; but he neglected the profession when he came to Paris, and was tutor to Lamoignon's sons, and other great men. He was an excellent scholar, and wrote with great facility. He died 1687. His works are various. He wrote a treatise on the Motion of Animals — *Homeri Nepenthes*, 8vo. — a Latin treatise on the Amazons, 8vo. and in French, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Miscellaneous Observations* — a treatise on the Sibyl — *de Novâ curandorum Morborum Ratione per Transfusionem Sanguinis* — *de Naturâ & Moribus Anthropophagorum*, 8vo. — besides some poems, one of which, *Codrus*, in Latin, is mentioned with great applause.

PETITOT, *John*, a celebrated painter born at Geneva 1607. From a jeweller, and the trade of enamelling, he acquired a great taste in painting; and with Bordier his friend and afterwards his brother-in-law, he travelled into Italy, and by studying chemistry obtained a perfect knowledge of the useful preparation and management of colors. They afterwards came to England, and Petitot, whose pieces were now in universal esteem, was introduced by Mayerne the physician to Charles I.; and he had the honor to take portraits of the whole family. The unfortunate death of his royal patron, to whom he was particularly attached, obliged him to fly to Paris, where he was treated with kindness by the second Charles, and particularly noticed by Lewis XIV. who granted him a pension, and a lodging in the Louvre palace. The revocation of the edict of Nantes terrified the painter, who was a zealous

lous protestant, and after 36 years of residence he quitted France for Geneva. He died at Vevay in the canton of Berne, where he had retired, 1691, aged 84. In his private character he was very amiable, and of the meekest disposition. He lived in the greatest harmony with his brother-in-law for 50 years, and separated from him only when their respective families became too numerous for the comforts and privacy of one house. Petitot had 17 children by his wife, but only one of his sons followed his profession. In the completion of his pictures he painted the heads and hands with astonishing effect of coloring, and his friend Bordier painted the hair, the draperies and the ground. He is deservedly regarded as the inventor of painting in enamel, in which he greatly excelled.

PETIVER, *James*, an English botanist, apothecary to the Charter house, and fellow of the Royal society, was distinguished as a judicious collector of natural curiosities. Sir Hans Sloane offered him 4000*l.* for his valuable museum, and he afterwards obtained it when disposed of after his death. He died 20th April, 1718, and was honorably attended to his grave by the most eminent men of the age. He published *Musæi Petiveriani Centuriæ decem*, 8vo. — *Gazophylacii Naturæ & Artis Decades decem*, folio — a Catalogue of the Plants on the Mountains near Geneva — *Pterigraphia Americana*, folio — *Plantæ rariores Chineses*, &c. — besides communications to the philosophical transactions, and assistance to Mr. Ray. His works altogether appeared 2 vols. folio, and one 8vo. 1764.

PETRARCH, *Francis*, a celebrated Italian poet, deservedly called the father of modern poetry, as his genius and great learning tended to revive ancient literature in Europe. His father, who was of noble birth, was driven from Florence by the superior influence of the party of the Neri, and retired to Arezzo, where the poet was born, 1304. Afterwards the father settled at Avignon, and sent his son to the school of Carpentras; and there, and then at Montpellier and Bologna he completed his education. The future bard was intended by his father for the law, but poetry, eloquence, and history, had more charms for him than all the writers on jurisprudence. Losing his mother in 1324, and his father the next year, he was left to his own independent choice, and soon fixed his residence at Vacluse, five miles from Avignon, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. This spot became more and more endeared to him from his love for the beautiful Laura de Noves, whom he first saw and passionately admired in 1627; but though the warm feelings of his heart were conveyed in the most rapturous language of elegant poetry, he could, it is said, make no impression on the heart of the unkind fair. Perhaps, to divert his affections, he now began to think of travelling, and after visiting Paris, Flanders, Germany, and Rome, he was at last persuaded to enter into the service of pope John XXII. The love of Vacluse and of Laura, however, prevailed over the temptations of greatness, and the favor of the powerful; and Petrarch, once more restored to his favorite seat, again devoted his hours to studious pursuits, and to the praises of his beloved mistress. The sweetness of his poetry,

and the graces of his muse spread in the mean time his celebrity beyond the confines of Avignon, and at the same moment he was solicited by the senate of Rome, by the university of Paris, and by the king of Naples, to come and receive the poetical crown. The offers of Rome, once the mistress of the world, and the cradle of poets, historians, and orators, were too flattering to be withstood, and the modest bard appeared in the capitol, where the poetic crown was fixed on his head with the most solemn ceremony by the Roman senator Orso count d'Anguillara, on Easter-day, 1341, and he was declared a citizen of Rome. From Rome he visited Parma, and in 1343 was drawn from his favorite Vacluse by pope Clement VI., who sent him to compliment Joan on her accession to the Neapolitan crown. While at Verona, in 1348, he was informed of the death of his favorite Laura, a melancholy event which deeply affected him, and which he immortalized by all the powers of poetry. In 1352 he bid adieu forever to his beloved retreat of Vacluse, which the death of Laura had converted from a scene of pleasure and enjoyment, to corroding care and melancholy reflection; and he entered afterwards in the service of the Visconti at Milan, and was engaged in negotiations and political affairs. Though informed that his patrimony was restored by the Florentines, he preferred to these new honors from the city of Florence, the peaceful retreat of Arquà, near Padua, given him by his friend and patron, Francis de Carrara, and there he died July 1374, aged 70. Petrarch was an ecclesiastic, though he never took priests' orders, and he obtained an archdeaconry and two canonries. He was in private life a very amiable and respectable character; he neither coveted nor despised riches; but was guided by moderation, though flattered by the great, and honored by the powerful. His passion for Laura was of the purest kind, though some have ventured to assert, that it was not unmixed with the most licentious concessions. He had a natural daughter by a lady of respectable family. Petrarch as a poet is deservedly celebrated as one of the restorers of classical learning, and he displayed all the powers of genius and poetical inspiration, not only in his own native language, but in Latin. His sonnets are esteemed as the sweetest, the most elegant, and most highly finished verses ever written in Italian, and his songs possess equal beauty and grace. His Latin poems are not entitled to similar praise. His *Africa*, or the Punic War, is censured as faulty, incorrect, and unclassical. His other works are *De Remediis utriusque Fortunæ*, 4to. translated into French — *De Otio Religiosorum* — *De Verâ Sapientiâ* — *De Vitâ Solitariâ* — *De Contemptu Mundi* — *Rerum Memorabilium Libri Sex* — *De Republicâ optime administrandâ* — *Itinerarium Syriacum* — *Epistolæ* — *Orationes*. His works have been edited in 4 vols. folio. Of his poems the best editions are that of Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1756. His life has been written by 26 different authors, and of these the most valuable are those by Muratori, by De Sade, and by Dodson.

PETRE, *fr William*, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1523, elected fellow of All-Souls. He applied himself to the study of the law, and took his degree of LL.D. and was appointed

pointed principal of Peckwater Inn. His abilities recommended him to lord Cromwell, who employed him in visiting the monasteries, and in the midst of the plunder of ecclesiastical property under Henry VIII. he received a considerable share. He had the art to continue in power under Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, though the politics of the three reigns were very dissimilar; and under Elizabeth he added to his other employments, the office of secretary of state. Though dishonorably enriched by the plunder of the church, sir William was a man of great talents, and he evinced his respect for learning and piety by some munificent donations to Exeter college, and other charitable institutions. His large property in Essex has devolved to his descendants, who were ennobled by James I. 1603. He died 1571.

PETRONIUS MAXIMUS, a Roman senator, who assassinated Valentinian III. and seized the throne, 455. He married the widow, who, ignorant of his crime, soon after called to avenge the death of her husband, Genseric, king of the Vandals. Petronius was put to death, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, *Titus*, a Latin poet, who enjoyed the favor of Nero. He was accused of a conspiracy against the tyrant, and destroyed himself by opening his veins, A. D. 65. His poems are very elegant, though licentious.

PETTUS, *sir John*, a native of Suffolk, who obtained the rank of deputy governor of the Royal mines, and was member of parliament for Dunwich, in the reign of Charles II. He wrote the History, Laws, and Places of the Chief Mines and Mineral Works in England and Wales, fol. 1670 — Volatiles from the History of Adam and Eve, 8vo. — England's Independency of the Papal Power, 4to. — Fleta Minor, or the Laws of Art and Nature in knowing, assaying, &c. of Metals, fol. 1683, from the German, and translated while the author was in the Fleet prison. This intelligent man died about 1690.

PETTY, *sir William*, an eminent writer born 16th May, 1623, at Rumsey in Hampshire, where his father was a clothier. In his native town at the grammar school by strong application he acquired a competent knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, besides arithmetic, geometry, dialing, and navigation, and at the age of 15 he went over to Normandy to improve himself further in the university of Caen. On his return home he was preferred in the navy, and at the age of 20, being master, as he says himself, of three score pounds he determined to travel abroad to augment his stock of knowledge. He visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris; where he studied medicine, and so managed his little property that at his return to Rumsey in 1646, he was richer by 10l. than when he set out three years before. In 1647 he obtained from the parliament a patent for 17 years for his invention of a machine for double writing; but though the scheme did not succeed, it yet recommended him to the notice of the learned, and procured him a settlement at Oxford, where he acquired some reputation as assistant to the anatomical professor. By the influence of the parliament he obtained a fellowship at Brazen-nose, and was created M. D. in 1649, and two

years after appointed professor of anatomy, and soon after music professor at Gresham college. In 1652 he went as physician to the army in Ireland, under Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell; and in 1654 he obtained the permission of the government to measure the various estates of the island, so that by his perseverance and ingenuity, there was no estate worth 60l. per annum, but was accurately marked, and all its boundaries ascertained. He was in 1655 made secretary to Henry Cromwell, and three years after was elected member of parliament for West Looe; but he was at that time accused of some misdemeanors, and though he could have vindicated his innocence, and proved the malice and persecution of his enemies, he was dismissed from his employments. At the restoration he was treated with great attention by the king, and knighted, and by patent created surveyor general of Ireland. About 1663 he invented his double bottomed ship, which could sail against wind and tide, of which he gave a model to the Royal society, a learned body, of which he was one of the first members, and the most active promoter of its establishment. Sir William, whose mind was perpetually engaged in promoting the honor of his country, by useful projects and ingenious inventions, paid at the same time particular attention to his own interests, and acquired honorable opulence by being concerned in iron works, in a pilchard fishery, in lead mines, and in the timber trade. Though he was a considerable sufferer by the great fire of London, in 1666, he yet died very rich, and left to his family, estates of the value of not less than 15,000l. a-year, at 6 per cent. interest. He died of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the gout, in Westminster, 16th Dec. 1687, and was buried at Rumsey, in his family vault. His son was created lord Shelburne, by king William. Sir William was a most correct and intelligent writer, and his various pamphlets on subjects of political economy, national and commercial pursuits, and financial affairs, all amounting to nearly 30, display his abilities as a man of superior knowledge, extensive information, and the most consummate judgment, to which were united, the purest benevolence, and all the amiable virtues of private life.

PETYT, *William*, a native of Skipton, Yorkshire, eminent for his knowledge of law antiquities. He studied the law, and was bencher and treasurer of the Inner Temple, and keeper of the records in the Tower. He wrote the Ancient Rights of the Commons Asserted, 8vo. — a Summary Review of the Kings and Government of England, and of the Jus Parliamentarium, or Rights of Parliament, folio. He died at Chelsea, 1707. His valuable Collection of Parliamentary Tracts is preserved in the library of the Inner Temple.

PEUCER, *Gaspard*, an eminent physician and mathematician, born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, 1525. He was professor of medicine at Wittenberg, and married Melancthon's daughter, whose works he edited, 5 vols. folio; but his opinions brought him into trouble. He was for 10 years imprisoned, and during that time he committed his thoughts on the margins of old books by means of ink, which he made with
burnt

burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died 25th Sept. 1602. He wrote *De Præcipuis Divinationum Generibus* — *Methodus curandi Morbos Internos* — *de Febribus* — *Hypotheses Astronomicæ* — *Vita Illustrium Medicorum* — the Names of Monies, Weights, and Measures.

PEUTEMAN, *Peter*, a painter, born at Rotterdam. It is said that he was roused by an earthquake from sleep, in the dissecting room of an anatomical school, which he had entered to become more familiarized with the appearances of dead bodies, in the representation of some scenes of mortality in which he was engaged; and when he saw, during the violent concussion, the skeletons all in motion from the ceiling, and the skulls rolling around him, he fled with terror and precipitation, and never recovered from the sudden shock, but died soon after, 1692, aged 42.

PEUTINGER, *Conrad*, a learned German, born at Augsburg, 1465. He studied in some of the Italian universities; and at his return home was appointed secretary to the senate of Augsburg. He was also useful to his country as an able negotiator in some of the European courts. He died 1547. He published *Convivial Discourses*, 8vo. — *De Inclinatione Romani Imperii & Gentium Commigrationibus* — *De Rebus Gothorum*, fol. — *Romanæ Vetusitatis Fragmenta in Augusta Vindellicorum*, fol. besides a Chart formed in the reign of Theodosius the Great, containing the roads of the Roman armies in the Western empire, edited at Vienna, 1753, with dissertations and notes by Scheib.

PEYER, *John Conrad*, a physician of Schaffhausen, in the 17th century, famous for giving first an account of the intestinal glands, and of the fluid which lubricates the intestines. He published *Exercitatio Anatomico-medica*, &c. 1677 — *Methodus Historiarum*, &c. — *Experimenta circa Pancreas*, &c.

PEYRERE, *Isaac*, a protestant writer, born at Bourdeaux. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man; but he was set at liberty by means of the prince of Condé his patron, and then went to Rome where he abjured his opinions and Calvinism before pope Alexander VII. He died 1676, aged 84. He wrote a *Relation of Greenland*, 8vo. — of *Iceland*, 8vo. — and a book on the *Restoration of the Jews*, and other things.

PEYROUSE, *Vid. PEROUSE*.

PEYSSONNEL, *Charles*, a French writer, born at Marseilles 17th Dec. 1700. He went as secretary to Villerneuve the ambassador to Constantinople, and travelled over Asia Minor, with the judicious observations of the philosopher and antiquary, and not only accurately marked the situation of some of the most famous cities of ancient times, but made the most valuable collection of medals, coins, and curiosities. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna, and with equal zeal advanced the interests of his country, and the progress of science. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, whose memoirs he enriched by several valuable dissertations. He wrote besides an *Eulogy on Marshal Villars* — a *Dissertation on Coral*, and other pieces on *Commerce*, &c. He died 1757, aged 69. His son was also consul at Smyrna, and a man of science and general infor-

mation. He wrote *Historical Observations on the Barbarians who once inhabited the shores of the Euxine and the Danube*, 4to. — *Observations on Baron de Tott's Memoirs*, 8vo. — *Les Numeros*, 4 vols. 12mo. often edited — treatise on the *Commerce of the Black Sea*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Political Situation of France*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Discourse on the Alliance of France with the Swifs and the Grifons*, 8vo. — *Examen of the Considerations on the Turkish War by Volney*. This able and indefatigable author died 1790, at the age of 80.

PEZAY, *Maffon, Marquis of*, captain of dragoons, born at Blois. He instructed Lewis XVI. in military tactics, and was rewarded with the place of inspector general of the coasts. He behaved with haughtiness in this employment, and in consequence of complaints made against him was disgraced and banished to his estate, where he died soon after 1778. He wrote poetry with great success. His *Zelis au Bain*, in six cantos, *Les Soirees Helvetiennes*, &c. — and the *Campaigns of Maillebois*, 3 vols. are admired. He also translated *Catullus* and *Tibullus* in French verse, but not elegantly.

PEZENAS, *Esprit*, a learned jesuit, born at Avignon, where he also died 4th Feb. 1776, aged 84. He was professor of philosophy and hydrography at Marseilles, and published various things, the most known of which are a treatise on *Pilotage*, 8vo. — *Theory of Gauging*, 8vo. — *Memoirs of Mathematics and Philosophy*, &c. — besides translations of *Maclaurin's Algebra* and *Fluxions* — *Defagulier's experimental Philosophy* — *Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide* — *Baker on the Microscope* — *Smith's Optics* — *Dyche's Dictionary of Arts*, &c.

PEZRON, *Paul*, a learned Frenchman, born at Hennebion, in Bretagne, 1639. He devoted himself to the study of Greek and Latin historians, and employed much time in tracing the origin of the language of the Goths, and set up a new system of chronology, in which he supposed that the world was far more ancient than 4000 years; but nearer 6000 before the birth of Christ. He was of the order of Cîteaux, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1697, abbot of Charmoye. He died 10th Oct. 1706. His works were *l'Antiquité des Temps retable*, 4to. in which he ingeniously defends the chronology of the septuagint against that of the Hebrew text — a *Vindication of that work against Martianay et le Quien* — *Evangelical History confirmed by Jewish and Roman Histories* — on the *Antiquity of the Nation and Language of the Celts*, 8vo. &c.

PFANNER, *Tobias*, called from his extensive knowledge, the living Archives of the house of Saxony, was secretary of the Archives to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He was born at Augsburg, and died at Gotha 1717, aged 76. He wrote the *History of the Peace of Westphalia*, 8vo. — the *History of the Assemblies of 1652-4* — *Theology of the Pagans* — treatise on the *Principle of Historic Faith*, &c. all in Latin.

PFEFFERCORN, *John*, a famous converted Jew, who wished to persuade the emperor Maximilian to burn all Hebrew books except the bible, because they contained magic blasphemies and other dangerous things. This artful scheme would have been adopted, had not Caprio and Ulric de Hutten exerted themselves successfully

PHA

fully against it. He wrote *Narratio de Ratione celebrandi Pascha apud Judæos — de abolendis Judæorum Scriptis, &c.* and died about 1520.

PFEIFFER, Augustus, a learned orientalist, born at Lawenbourg 1640. He was professor of oriental languages at Wittenberg, Leipzig, and other places, and became superintendent of the churches of Lubec, where he died Jan. 1698. He wrote *Pan sophia Mosaicæ — Critica Sacra — de Masora — de Trihæresi Judæorum — Sciagraphia Systematica Antiquit. Hebræorum*, and his philosophical works were collected at Utrecht in 4to. 2 vols.

PFEIFFER, Lewis, a native of Lucerne, distinguished as a famous general in the service of Charles IX. of France. At the retreat of Meaux, he preserved that monarch's life against the artful manœuvres of Condé, and by his valor contributed much to the victory of Montcontour in 1569. He influenced the Swiss to favor the cause of the duke of Guise, and afterwards retired to his native country, where he died 1594, aged 64, chief magistrate of Lucerne.

PHÆDON, a native of Elis, the disciple of Socrates. After his master's death he returned to Elis, where he formed the sect of Elean philosophers.

PHÆDRUS, a Thracian, the freedman of Augustus. He was an excellent poet, and his fables possess great merit, beauty and correctness. He was persecuted by Sejanus, in the reign of Tiberius.

PHÆDRUS, Thomas, professor of eloquence at Rome, and keeper of the Vatican library in the 16th century, obtained that name in consequence of performing the part of Phædra in Seneca's *Hippolytus*. He had prepared some learned works for the press; but he was unfortunately run over by a cart, and though not wounded died in consequence of the fright.

PHAER, Thomas, a physician born in Pembroke-shire, and educated at Oxford. He studied the law for some time at Lincoln's Inn, but afterwards took his medical degrees 1559, and published various works, chiefly compiled from the French. He also translated the nine first books, and part of the 10th of Virgil's *Æneid*, in Alexandrines of seven feet. The other books, together with Maphæus' 13th book, were afterwards finished by Thomas Twyne, a young physician, but with some carelessness, as he prints, "they whistled all," *conticuere omnes*, in the opening of the second book "they whistled all," a ludicrous mistake. He died soon after, the 12th Aug. 1560.

PHALARIS, a tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily. He was particularly cruel towards his enemies, and the bull in which he tormented those who had incurred his displeasure is well known. He was at last put to death by his subjects, in his brazen bull, B. C. 561. The letters extant under his name are supposed to be spurious.

PHARAMOND, first king of France, and author of the famous Salique law, which forbade the succession of females on the throne, reigned at Treves about 420. Some consider him only as a general of the combined forces of the Franks.

PHARNACÉS, son of Mithridates king of Pontus, cruelly revolted against his father. He was defeated by Cæsar with such facility, that he expressed the rapidity of the conquest by these words, *veni, vidi, vici*.

PHI

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet in the age of Aristophanes and Plato. His plays have perished.

PHERECYDES, a philosopher of Syros, B. C. 560, known as the master of the great Pythagoras. The invention of prosody is attributed to him by Diogenes. There was another of that name 456 B. C. author of an history of Athens.

PHIDIAS, a celebrated sculptor of Athens. He formed for his country the famous statue of Minerva, and when banished in disgrace, he determined to outdo himself in making for the people of Elis the beautiful statue of Jupiter Olympius, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. He died about 432 B. C.

PHILANDER, William, a native of Chatillon, secretary to cardinal d'Armagnac, and archdeacon of St. Antoninus. He wrote a commentary on Vitruvius, fol. 1552, and a commentary on part of Quintilian, and died at Toulouse 1565.

PHILELPHUS, Francis, a learned Italian, born at Zolentino in the march of Ancona, 1398. He was, after studying at Padua, made professor of eloquence at Venice, and went as secretary to an embassy to Constantinople, where he married the daughter of the learned Emanuel Chrysoloras, 1419. He was afterwards noticed by the emperor John Palæologus who sent him to Sigismund of Germany, to implore assistance against the Turks. He afterwards taught at Venice, Bologna, and other Italian universities with great popularity; but he was so sensible of his eminence in literature that he wished to tyrannize over the rest of the learned, and therefore he quarrelled not only with literary men, but with Cosmo de Medicis his patron and friend. He died at Florence 31st July, 1481, aged 83. He wrote treatises de Morali Disciplinâ — de Exilio — de Joci & Seris Conviviorum — dialogues, odes, and poems, &c. which were all collected and published, Basle, 1739, folio. His eldest son *Marius*, a man also of learning, died at Milan 1480.

PHILEMON, a comic poet of Greece, whose plays were it is said imitated by Plautus. He died B. C. 274, aged 97, in consequence of laughing at the sight of an ass eating figs.

PHILETAS, a Greek poet and grammarian of Cos, preceptor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, and author of epigrams and elegies now lost.

PHILIDOR, N. a French musician of great eminence. He wrote several operas for the Parisian theatres, which were received with great applause, and still are repeated with increasing popularity. He also set to music the *Carmen Seculare* of Horace, which was much admired both at Paris and in London. As a calculator he had strong powers, and as a chess player he was superior to every other living person, so that a little before his death he, though blind, and aged 80, laid a wager against two skilful players, and beat them both at the same time. He died in London 30th Aug. 1795.

PHILIP, St. a native of Bethsaida on the borders of the lake of Gennefareth, was the first whom Jesus called to become his disciple. He was a fisherman, and was also a married man and had several daughters. He preached the gospel in Phrygia, and died there at Hierapolis, though some suppose that he suffered martyrdom.

tyrdom. The person who converted Candace's eunuch to the faith was also of that name, and was deacon in the church.

PHILIP II. king of Macedonia, was son of Amyntas, and ascended the throne 360 B. C. He had in his youth been educated at Thebes, and to the information and precepts which he received from the wisdom of Epaminondas he added the most heroic valor and the most ardent ambition. After defeating the Illyrians and other barbarians, he made war against Athens, and aspired to the sovereignty of Greece. His gold proved as powerful as his arms, and neither the eloquence of Demosthenes, nor the desperate courage of the Athenians could oppose the torrent of his victories. He was assassinated by Pausanias B. C. 336, whilst meditating the conquest of Persia, at the head of the Grecian forces, of which he had artfully been declared the general, and he left his projects to be pursued, to his son and successor Alexander the Great.

PHILIP V. king of Macedonia, succeeded B. C. 220. His jealousy of the Roman power, and his alliance with Hannibal proved the source of his misfortunes. His dominions were invaded by the consul Lævinus, and he was conquered. He is deservedly censured for putting his eldest son Demetrius to death, at the base instigation of his other son Perseus. He died B. C. 178.

PHILIP, Marcus Julius, the Arabian, from an obscure origin, and the low rank of a common soldier, ascended the imperial throne of Rome, by the assassination of the younger Gordian 244. Though guilty of murder he acquired popularity at Rome, by his conduct, and the magnificent manner in which he celebrated the secular games. He was assassinated by his soldiers near Verona 249.

PHILIP I. king of France, succeeded his father Henry I. 1060, at the age of eight. His minority was under the care of Baldwin V. count of Flanders, but he lost this virtuous guardian in 1067, and gave way to mad schemes of ambition. He was defeated by the Flemings at Mont Cassel, and opposed with success by William the Conqueror of England; but he forgot his misfortunes in intoxication and voluptuous pleasures. Dissatisfied with his queen Bertha, he carried away Bertrade the wife of the count of Anjou, and married her, for which flagitious conduct he was condemned by pope Urban II. and excommunicated by the council of Poitiers. He was afterwards, however, reconciled to the church, and his marriage with Bertrade declared valid. He died at Melun, 29th July, 1108, after a reign of 48 years.

PHILIP II. king of France, surnamed Augustus, succeeded his father Lewis VII. 1180, when 15 years old. His youth promised success to the machinations of his enemies, and therefore the king of England invaded his dominions; but Philip bravely met him, and obliged him to renounce his pretensions, and to renew the former treaties which existed between the two kingdoms. In the moments of peace he devoted himself wisely to improve the character of his subjects, and to meliorate their situation. Public robberies were repressed with severity, the respect for religion was enforced, the streets of Paris were rendered more commo-

dious, and were paved, and the whole city was surrounded and fortified with walls and battlements. His conduct towards the Jews, however, tarnished the glory of his reign, and all their extortions could not justify his cruelty, nor permit that their just and lawful debtors should be discharged from their bonds. His disputes with the count of Flanders, and afterwards with Henry II. of England, were forgotten in his wishes to accompany the crusaders to the Holy Land. With the new king of England, Richard I. he laid siege to Acre, at the head of 300,000 men; but though victorious, he returned to Europe with little glory, and with no solid advantage. Jealousy between him and the king of England had produced a rupture, but though, on a mutual reconciliation, Philip had sworn on the gospels, not to make any attempt against his rival's dominions, in his absence, he had the cowardice to invade Normandy, and to take Evreux, and other places. A defeat at Rouen was followed by a truce, and the French monarch soon after married Engelburge, princess of Denmark, who was afterwards dishonorably divorced for Agnes, the daughter of the duke of Merania. This conduct roused the resentment of the pope, and for fear of excommunication, the monarch resigned his new bride, and was reconciled to his insulted queen. In 1199 Philip supported the pretensions of Arthur to the crown of England, against his uncle, the usurper, John, and on the base murder of the young prince, the guilty monarch was summoned before the peers of France, to answer for his unnatural conduct. Condemned for the atrocious murder, he was deprived of his dominions on the continent, and Philip, pleased to strip so powerful a vassal, was still further animated in his hostility by the pope, whom John had offended. The French monarch was empowered by Innocent II. to seize England; but while he prepared to execute this pleasing command, the cowardly John resigned his dominions into the hands of the holy see, and Philip was required to desist from attempts against the chief of the church. The numerous armaments which had been prepared for the conquest of England, alarmed the neighbouring princes, and Philip had a war to maintain against Germany; but the famous battle of Bouvines in 1214, restored peace to France. Still ambitious to possess England, the French king prevailed upon the English barons, who offered him the crown, to call to their assistance his son Lewis, who, consequently, with his support, invaded the British dominions, and was crowned king at London. The death of John, however, frustrated all the plans of Philip; the English renounced their allegiance to their foreign master, for their lawful prince, and Lewis returned a private man to France. Philip died soon after at Nantes, 14th July, 1223, aged 59. He was a wise and politic prince, intrepid as a warrior, enlightened as a legislator, and impartial as a judge. He was the most powerful of the French kings of the third race, and more than any other, enlarged his dominions by the acquisition of new provinces.

PHILIP III. or the Hardy, was proclaimed king, 1270, in Africa, on the death of his father Lewis IX. whom he had accompanied against the infidels. After defeating the Saracens, and making a truce for 10 years with

with the king of Tunis, he returned to France. The murder of the French at Palermo, at the Sicilian vespers, roused his indignation, and as Peter, king of Aragon was the cause of this dreadful massacre, Philip marched against him with an army. He took the towns of Elna and of Gironne, and might have enlarged his conquests, had he not been seized by a violent fever, which proved fatal at Perpignan, 6th Oct. 1285, in his 41st year.

PHILIP IV. or the Fair, succeeded his father Philip III. at the age of 17. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Edward I. of England, and had, in consequence, to maintain a war against him, the count of Flanders, and the emperor of Germany. Philip proved victorious in Guienne and at Furnes, 1296, but six years after lost the battle of Courtrai, in which the count of Artois and 10,000 of the chosen troops of France lost their lives. Two years after the French army recovered their honor at Mont-en-Puelle, where 25,000 Flemings were slain, and to celebrate this important victory, the highly finished equestrian statue of the monarch was erected in the church of Notre Dame. The peace with the Flemings was followed by a new dispute with the pope Boniface VIII. and by opposing the claims of the holy see, in the collation of benefices, Philip saw himself excommunicated, and his kingdom under an interdict. The monarch, undismayed, ordered the pope's bull to be burned with every mark of indignity; but the differences were at last settled by the death of the pontiff; and the two next successors, Boniface IX. and Clement V., more peaceful and moderate, annulled the proceedings of their more violent predecessor, and a reconciliation was effected with France. More fully to please Philip, the pope assented to the abolition of the order of the knights templars, and these innocent victims to royal prejudice, were in consequence, treated with great cruelty and the most wanton persecution. Philip died by a fall from his horse, 29th Nov. 1314, aged 46. He had married Jane, the heiress of the kingdom of Navarre, by whom he had Lewis X. whose only daughter Jane brought the dominions of Navarre to the house of Evreux.

PHILIP V. king of France, surnamed the Long, was the younger son of Philip the Fair, and succeeded to the throne after his brother Lewis Hutin, 1316, to the exclusion of his niece, agreeable to the provisions of the Salique law. He made war against the Flemings, renewed the alliance with Scotland, and banished the Jews from his kingdom. He formed the plan of equalizing weights and measures all over his dominions, but could never effect it. During his reign leprosy was very prevalent, and as those afflicted with that terrible disorder were exonerated from certain taxes, and enjoyed peculiar immunities; instead of being lessened, the evil seemed to increase, till the general indignation was excited, and the wretched sufferers, accused of flagitious crimes, were either put to death, or confined in prisons. The king died 3d Jan. 1328, aged 28.

PHILIP DE VALOIS, first king of France, of the collateral branch of the Valois, was son of Charles count de Valois, the brother of Philip the Fair, and he ascended the throne on the death of his cousin Charles the

Fair, 1328. His elevation was disputed by Edward III. of England, the maternal grandson of Philip the Fair, though he had lately done homage to the new monarch for the territories of Guienne, and in consequence of this a terrible war was kindled between the two nations. Assuming the title of king of France, Edward invaded the country, supported by the arms of the Flemings, and victory marked his steps. His fleet defeated the French ships in 1340, and in 1346 the celebrated battle of Cressy was fought, in which France lost nearly 30,000 men, among whom were the flower of the French nobility, and the gallant blind king of Bohemia. The loss of Calais, and other important places, were the rewards of this signal victory; but though Philip refused to accept the challenge of his rival to single combat, a short cessation of arms was agreed upon. Philip died soon after, 23d Aug. 1350, aged 57, leaving an impoverished kingdom, and a disputed succession.

PHILIP I. son of the emperor Maximilian, by his marriage in 1490, with Jane, queen of Spain, the heiress of Ferdinand of Arragon, and Isabella of Castille, obtained the Spanish crown. He was a man of very moderate abilities, but regarded as the fairest man of his age. He died at Burgos, 25th Sept. 1506, aged 28, in consequence of exerting himself too much in playing at tennis.

PHILIP II. son of Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, was made king of Naples and Sicily in 1554, on his father's abdication, and also king of England by his marriage with queen Mary, and two years after he ascended the Spanish throne by the extraordinary resignation of his father. He made war against the French, and obtained a famous victory at the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557, during which, it is said, he was so terrified, that he made two vows; the one, never again to appear in a fight, and the next, to erect a monastery in honor of St. Lawrence, to whose powerful influence he ascribed the success of his arms. This celebrated victory, which might have made him master of France, was followed by the capture of only a few neighbouring little towns; so that Charles, his father, on hearing of the battle, asked if his son were at Paris, and being answered in the negative, turned his back with contempt on the messenger. Another victory at Gravelines was equally abused, till the treaty of Cateau Cambresis re-established peace between the two monarchies in 1559. On his return to Spain, Philip gratified himself with the exhibition of an auto-da-fe, when the inquisition condemned to the flames 40 wretches who were accused of heresy. Sanguinary in his conduct, and violent in his measures, he soon alienated the affections of his subjects; and the Flemings, harassed by his oppressions, threw off the yoke. In vain the duke of Alva, by valor as much as by severity, attempted to restore subordination; seven provinces were severed from the Spanish yoke, and under the name of United Provinces, established their rank and independence among nations. Though unsuccessful in the Low Countries, Philip had the good fortune to subdue Portugal to his power, and in the madness of his ambition he now formed plans for the subjection of England, which the death of Mary had placed under the administration

administration of the heroic Elizabeth. In 1588 the Invincible Armada failed from Lisbon, for the conquest of England; but the storms and the valor of the English were enemies which the ambitious monarch was not prepared to encounter. The fleet was dispersed and cut to pieces, and when Philip heard of the loss of his 100 ships, and of 20,000 of his men, he replied with great resignation, I had sent my fleet against the English, and not against the winds; the Lord's will be done. Ever restless, Philip still fowed dissension among his neighbours, by encouraging the league in France against their lawful sovereign, and by assuming the title of protector of these rebels; but death, at last, came to terminate his ambition and his life. He died 13th Sept. 1598, aged 72. Though represented by some, ferocious and unprincipled as Tiberius, and by others, wife and discreet as Solomon, Philip may be considered as a man of great abilities, too much, indeed, guided by superstition, and too strongly attached to family pride, and the love of universal dominion, yet, endowed with sagacity, able and eager to distinguish merit, and during a long reign, if not the first man, yet the chief personage in Europe who could decide and regulate the interests of states, and command respect among all nations.

PHILIP III. son of Philip II. and Anne of Austria, succeeded his father on the Spanish throne at the age of 20. The war of the Netherlands was continued with increased virulence, and he made himself master of Ostend by his general Spinola, after a siege of three years, and the loss of 80,000 men; but vigor was wanted to guide his counsels, and by making peace with his enemies, he firmly established the house of Nassau in the possession of the rebellious provinces of Holland. Dissatisfied with the conduct of his Moorish subjects, who were accused of being Mussulmans at heart, though their general behaviour was peaceful, and their industry was the support of the kingdom, Philip, in an unlucky hour, issued a decree for their banishment in 30 days, and thus robbed his kingdom of the arts, the knowledge, and the laborious services of above a million of his subjects. This severe blow on the population and the industry of the country could never be recovered, though the monarch granted the most liberal privileges for the encouragement of agriculture and of the arts. He died soon after, a victim to court etiquette. While in the council with his ministers, he complained of the disagreeable smell of the brazier which warmed the room; but as the officer who took care of the fire was absent, no one ventured to remove the offensive utensil, and in consequence the king was taken ill, and soon after died, 31st March, 1621, aged 43.

PHILIP IV. son of Philip III. and Margaret of Austria, was king of Spain after his father, 1621. On his accession the war with Holland was renewed, as the truce was expired; but though the Spaniards were successful while commanded by Spinola, they were defeated at sea by the Dutch, near Lima. In 1635 Philip increased the number of his enemies by declaring war against France; but though at first victorious, his troops were defeated at Avenas and Casal, and Artois was taken. The Catalonians also

rebelled against their sovereign, under the patronage of France, and Portugal shook off her foreign yoke, and re-established her monarch under the auspicious government of the house of Braganza, 1640. These severe losses, occasioned by the incapacity of the monarch, and the negligence of his minister Olivares, instead of rousing the nation to active exertions, were received with indifference. Olivares was indeed disgraced; but the war, instead of being prosecuted with vigor, was concluded with France by a dishonorable treaty, which separated Roussillon, Artois, and Alsace from the Spanish crown, 1659. The war with Portugal was still continued, but two unfortunate battles soon obliged Philip to acknowledge the independence of his rebellious subjects. This weak and effeminate monarch died 17th Sept. 1665, aged 60, and was succeeded by his son Charles II.

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, second son of Lewis the dauphin of France, and Maria Anne of Bavaria, ascended the Spanish throne 1700, agreeable to the will of the last monarch Charles II. Though received with acclamations at Madrid, his elevation was opposed by the archduke Charles of Austria, supported by his father, the emperor, by England, Holland, Savoy, Prussia, and Portugal. The first events of the war were disadvantageous to the new king, he lost Arragon, Gibraltar, the Balears, Sardinia, and Naples, and was obliged to quit his capital; but while he thought of relinquishing his European dominions, and of passing to America, there to establish a new kingdom, he received powerful assistance from France, under the duke of Vendome, and in the battle of Villa Viciosa, in 1710, he recovered his losses, and was more firmly fixed on his throne by the conquests of Villars, in Flanders, and by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Devoted to the improvement of his people, under the administration of Alberoni, Philip still sought the recovery of his lost dominions, and by degrees made himself master of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, and Palermo. The measures which he pursued, and the jealousy of his neighbours again kindled a new war in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated with great loss in the Mediterranean, by admiral Byng. These and other disasters made the monarch anxious for peace, and the four allied courts of France, Germany, England, and Holland, insisted, as a preliminary, on the expulsion of the intriguing Alberoni, from the counsels of his master. Though peace was re-established in 1720, Philip no longer found happiness in the attachment of his people, but he became a prey to superstitious fears, and melancholy suspicions. Under this terrible mental calamity he resigned his crown, in 1724, in favor of his son Louis, and retired to a monastery; but the sudden death of the new monarch, a few months after, of the small pox, left the kingdom without a master. Roused from his retirement, Philip again resumed the reins of government; and leaving all his superstitious apprehensions behind, he became the watchful, attentive, and affectionate father of his people. In 1733 he joined France, against the emperor, in the war which was rekindled in Europe, by the nomination of Stanislaus to the Polish throne, and he had the good success to see his son Don Carlos, with an army of 30,000 men, conquer

quer Sicily and Naples, and establish himself on the throne. These happy events from without were counterbalanced from within, by the dreadful conflagration which reduced the royal palace of Madrid, the archives of the kingdom, and the most valuable paintings, to ashes. Peace was restored in 1736, and Carlos confirmed in the possession of his Italian kingdoms. A new war was again kindled in 1739, but Philip died before its conclusion. He died 9th July, 1746, aged 63, after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ferdinand VI.

PHILIP, the Good, duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Luxemburg, succeeded on the death of his father John, who was killed at Montereau, 1419. To avenge the fate of his father he warmly embraced the party of the English against Charles VI. of France and his successor Charles VII. He defeated the dauphin at the battle of Mons-en-Vimeu, 1421, and attacked with success, Jacqueline, countess of Hainault, and obliged her to acknowledge him as the successor to her dominions. In 1435 he abandoned the English interest, and was reconciled to Charles VII.; but afterwards he embraced the party of Charles, duke of Berri, against his brother Lewis XI. and engaged in all the tumults of war. He entrusted the command of his troops to his son, the count de Charolois, who treated with unparalleled cruelty, the town of Dinan, near Liege, of which he burned the walls to the ground, and put the inhabitants to the sword; and instead of condemning such barbarity, the aged father caused himself to be carried from his bed of sickness to view with delight, the mournful spectacle. Philip, who by this lost all title to the appellation of Good, died at Bruges, 15th June, 1467, aged 71.

PHILIP DE DREUX, son of Robert of France, count of Dreux, was made bishop of Beauvais. Possessing, however, a strong inclination for military affairs, he joined the crusaders, and behaved with great valor at the siege of Acre, 1191. He afterwards joined Philip Augustus in his war against the English, and being taken prisoner, was treated with more harshness than was due to his rank. Philip complained of the severity of his confinement to pope Innocent III. who claimed him as his own son from Richard II. of England. The monarch in answer, sent to the pope the bishop's coat of mail all covered with blood, and asked the pontiff, in the words of Joseph's brethren, to Jacob, is this thy son's coat, upon which Innocent declined further to intercede. He was set at liberty, 1202, and afterwards fought at the battle of Bouvines, in 1214, and again distinguished himself against the Albigenes, in Languedoc. He died at Beauvais, 2d Nov. 1217.

PHILIP, duke of Swabia, and son of Frederic Barbarossa, was elected emperor after the death of his brother Henry VI. 1198; but a more powerful party placed the imperial crown on the head of Otho, duke of Saxony. This unfortunate division kindled a war in Germany; but at last the pope threw the weight of his authority on the side of Otho, and excommunicated Philip. Philip, however, made so respectful a submission to the sovereign pontiff, that he withdrew his anathema, and labored earnestly to effect a reconciliation between the two rivals. Arms, nevertheless, would

have decided their different claims, had not Philip been basely assassinated at Bamberg, 25th June, 1208, after a reign of 11 years. He was a prince of great wisdom and strong powers of mind, and his memory is still respected in Germany.

PHILIP the Bold, fourth son of John, king of France, is celebrated for the valor with which he fought at the battle of Poitiers against the English, though only 16 years old, whilst his other timid brothers fled from the scene of slaughter. He was created duke of Burgundy, and during the confusion which prevailed in France, under his nephew Charles VI. he was called upon by the general voice of the nation to support the tottering power of the government. This elevation, and his marriage with the queen excited against him the jealousy of the duke of Orleans, and laid the foundation of that enmity which proved so fatal to those two illustrious houses, and to the kingdom. This brave and virtuous prince unfortunately was profuse in his liberalities beyond example, so that at his death his body was seized by his creditors, and with difficulty redeemed by his dukes. He died at Hall, in Hainault, 27th April, 1404, aged 63.

PHILIP of Orleans, *Vid.* ORLEANS.

PHILIP, infant of Spain, was placed by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in possession of the duchies of Parma and Placentia; and after signaling himself in war, he devoted himself to the happiness of his new subjects, and to the prosperity of the nation. He died 1765, aged 45, universally regretted.

PHILIP, a Phrygian, made by Antiochus Epiphanes, governor of Jerusalem. He behaved with great cruelty, and compelled the Jews to change their religion. He was appointed by Antiochus, on his death-bed, guardian of the minority of his son; but Lyfias seized upon the authority, and obliged him to fly. Philip returned and took Antioch, but was afterwards defeated and put to death by his rival.

PHILIP, the Solitary, a Greek author about 1105. He wrote Dioptra, or the Rule for a Christian.

PHILIP, of the Holy Trinity, a French ecclesiastic, who travelled into the Levant, Persia, and India, and afterwards visited all the convents of Europe. He died at Naples, 1671. He wrote *Itinerarium Orientale*, 8vo. — *Summa Theologiæ*, &c.

PHILIPS, Thomas, a native of Ickford, Bucks, educated at St. Omer's, among the jesuits, whose order he soon quitted. He was promoted to a prebend in Tongres cathedral, by the influence of the Pretender, and he died at Liege, 1774, aged 66. He published a Letter to a Student in Divinity, 8vo. 1756, a performance of merit, and three times edited — the Life of Cardinal Pole, 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1767, a work of great celebrity, in which he supported the principles of the Romish church, and attacked the tenets of the protestants, and thus drew against himself a host of able and judicious opponents. He had a sister of the same persuasion, who died abbess of a convent of Benedictine nuns in the town of Ghent.

PHILIPS, Fabian, a learned antiquary born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, 28th Sep. 1601. He studied in the

the inns of court in London, and was a zealous supporter of the king's prerogative, which he ably defended with all the information he could collect as filazer of the records of London, Middlesex, &c. from those rich depositaries of ancient customs. He strongly protested against the beheading of Charles I. and posted up his sentiments in the most public places of the city. He wrote various pamphlets, and died 17th Nov. 1690.

PHILIPS, *Catherin*, a lady of great accomplishments, daughter of Mr. Fowler, a London merchant, born 1631. She married at the age of 16, James Philips of Cardigan, esq. and died much regretted, of the small-pox in London, 22d June, 1664. She translated Corneille's Pompey — and also the four first acts of his Horace, besides various poems which she published under the assumed name of Orinda, of which a second edition appeared, 1678. Her poetical talents were very respectable, and she deserved to be celebrated by the learned men of her age, by lords Orrery, Roscommon, and by Cowley and others. Her elegant correspondence with sir Charles Cotterel appeared in 1705, under the title of Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.

PHILIPS, *John*, an English poet, born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, 30th Dec. 1676. He was educated at Winchester school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where extraordinary application marked his progress in literature. His first poem was the "Splendid Shilling," an excellent composition which describes the most trivial things in the lofty language of Milton. "Blenheim" was the next effusion of his muse, and the "Cyder" a happy imitation of Virgil's Georgics, appeared 1705. He wrote besides a Latin "Ode" to his patron St. John, and it has been remarked by one of his biographers, that such was his addiction to tobacco that he has introduced the praises of the fragrant fume in all his pieces except Blenheim. This excellent poet, whose character in private life was amiable and benevolent, died of a consumption and asthma at Hereford, 15th Feb. 1708, aged 32. A monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey by his friend chancellor Harcourt, with an inscription written by Atterbury, or as some say Dr. Friend.

PHILIPS, *Ambrose*, an English poet, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. While at college he wrote his "Pastorals," a species of poetry in which he is said to have excelled, though Pope ridiculed them, and to render his satire more poignant introduced into the Guardian a paper which in a delicate strain of irony compared the pastorals of the two rivals, and gave in an affected manner the superiority to Philips. Philips resented the attacks of the satirist, and unable to revenge himself by his pen, he stuck up a rod at Button's coffee-house which was frequented by all the wits and literati of the age, and threatened to chastise his antagonist wherever he saw him. In his circumstances he was very independent, as connected with persons high in the state, and as the friend of the Hanoverian succession he was made a justice of the peace, and in 1717 appointed one of the lottery commissioners. He was in 1734 made registrar of Dublin prerogative court by his friend Boulter the primate, and he sat in the

parliament of Ireland for Armagh. He returned in 1748 to England to live on an annuity of 400l. which he had purchased; but a stroke of the palsy carried him off, 18th June, 1749, aged 78, at his lodgings near Vauxhall. He wrote three dramatic pieces of some merit, the Distressed Mother — the Briton — and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester — besides the Life of archbishop Williams, and a little poem called "a Winter Piece," which Pope condescended to commend, though he ridiculed all his other works. Dr. Johnson says he was eminent for bravery, and in conversation solemn and pompous.

PHILO, a Jew of Alexandria, sent by his countrymen to complain of the Greeks, before Caligula, A. D. 40. He wrote several things, and was called the Jewish Plato, as he was a platonist in principles.

PHILO, a grammarian of Byblos, who translated Sanchoniathon from the Phœnician into Greek.

PHILO, an architect of Byzantium, 300 B. C. He is author of a treatise on Military Machines, &c.

PHILOLAUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, who asserted the rotundity of the earth, &c. B. C. 392.

PHILOPOEMEN, a native of Megalopolis, celebrated as a general in the Achæan league against the Spartans and Ætolians. He was inhumanly poisoned by Dinocrates, the enemy's general, B. C. 183.

PHILOPONUS, *John*, an Alexandrian, author of a Commentary on the Creation, &c. and head of the tri-theists in the seventh century.

PHILOSTORGIUS, an Arian of Cappadocia in the fifth century, author of an Ecclesiastical History of his own time, &c.

PHILOSTRATUS, *Flavius*, a Greek sophist at the court of Julia, the wife of the emperor Severus. He is author of the Life of Apollonius Thyaneus, and other works.

PHILOXENUS, a dithyrambic poet, at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, who died at Ephesus, 380 B. C.

PHILPOT, *John*, a native of Hampshire, educated at Winchester and New college. He was a strong friend of the reformation, and was made under Edward VI. archdeacon of Winchester, but in the next reign he was convicted of heresy before Gardiner, and burnt in Smithfield, 1555.

PHINEAS, son of Eleazar, the son of Aaron, the priest, was commended for his zeal in the cause of God, for killing the Israelite, and the Midianitish woman, who committed fornication in the camp of Israel, B. C. 1455.

PHIPPS, *Constantine, lord Mulgrave*, eldest son of lord Mulgrave, was born 1746. He early embraced the naval profession, and by the influence of friends was made post captain in 1765. In 1768 he was elected member for Lincoln, and distinguished himself in parliament by his bold and manly conduct in the several popular questions which then agitated the house, especially the Westminster election, and the libel laws. His abilities as a sailor were employed in a voyage

a voyage of observation and discovery towards the north pole in 1773, and he set sail with captain Lutwidge in two ships, and at his return published an interesting narrative of his remarks and observations in 4to. He was also author of a Letter of a Member of Parliament to his Constituents on the Proceedings of the House of Commons in the Westminster Election. He succeeded to the Irish honors of his father in 1775, and in 1790 was created an English peer, and died 1792.

PHLEGON, a native of Tralles in Lydia, author of some historical tracts under Adrian. It is said that he mentioned the darkness which took place at the crucifixion of our Saviour.

PHOCAS, a Chalcedonian noble, who seized on the empire of the East, by the murder of the emperor Maurice, and of his children, 602. To maintain his power, he dispersed his spies all over the empire, and devoted to destruction those who presumed to speak against his tyranny. But though absolute, he dreaded the attacks of foreign enemies, and afraid to meet the Persians in the field, he had the art to bribe their general Narfes, and to draw him to Constantinople, where in reward for his treachery, he burned him alive. A conduct so flagitious at last roused the general indignation, and Heraclius, governor of Africa, boldly conspired against the monster, and cut off his head and his right hand, 5th Oct. 610.

PHOCAS, *John*, a monk of the 12th century, born in Crete, or according to others in Calabria. He for some time was in the military service of Emmanuel Comnenus, but quitted it for the monastic life; and after visiting the Holy Land, he built a small church on mount Carmel, where he fixed his residence, with other monks. He wrote a Description of the Holy Land, of Syria, Phœnicia, &c.

PHOCION, an Athenian general, who bravely fought against Philip and Alexander. Though 45 times placed at the head of affairs, he was accused at last of treachery, and cruelly put to death by his ungrateful countrymen, 318 B. C. His death was avenged by his son Phocus.

PHOCYLIDES, a Greek poet of Miletus, about 540 B. C.

PHORMIO, a peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus. He had once Annibal among his auditors, when ignorantly lecturing on the art of war.

PHORMIO, an Athenian general, who displayed great bravery during the Peloponnesian war. He sold his property to supply the pay of his army, but refused the rank of commander in chief.

PHOTINUS, bishop of Sirmium, was deposed for supporting that Christ was only a man. Though recalled by Julian, he was afterwards exiled by Valentinian, and died 376.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, for 10 years during which he was exposed to turbulent opposition and cabal. He was at last deposed, and died in a monastery, 891. He is author of a Commentary on Ancient writers, folio — a Collection of the Canons of the Church, folio — Letters, folio.

PHRAATES III. king of Parthia after Pacorus, was murdered by his two sons Orodes and Mithridates, B. C. 36.

PHRAATES IV. was raised to the Parthian throne by Orodes his father, whom he soon after murdered. His conduct was so tyrannical that his subjects revolted, but he was restored to his throne by the assistance of the Scythians, and at last perished by the hands of his own son.

PHRANZA, *George*, a Greek author, master of the wardrobe to the emperor of Constantinople. When the city was sacked by the Turks he fled to Corfu where he wrote an History or Chronicle of his own Times, to 1461.

PHREAS, or FREAS, *John*, an English writer, born in London about the close of the 14th century, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Baliol college. He settled at Bristol, but afterwards travelled to Italy, where learning was beginning to revive, and meeting with his countryman Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, he dedicated to him some of his performances. He translated into Latin, Diodorus Siculus, and Synesius, &c. He took his doctor's degree at Padua, where he read medical lectures, as well as at Florence, and Ferrara. He was presented by Paul II. to whom he dedicated his Diodorus, to the see of Bath, but survived the appointment only one month, being poisoned, it is said, by a competitor. It is said he acquired some fortune by practising physic in Italy. He died about 1456.

PHRYNE, a celebrated courtesan of Athens, the mistress of Praxiteles, B. C. 328. She wished to rebuild Thebes, provided her name was inscribed on the walls, which was refused.

PHRYNICUS, a Greek orator of Bithynia under Commodus, author of some treatises, &c.

PHRYNIS, a musician of Mitylene, who is said to have added two strings to the lyre, which before had only seven. B. C. 438.

PIA, *Philip Nicholas*, an eminent chemist, born at Paris 15th Sept. 1721. He was for some years chief surgeon of the hospital at Strasburg, and on his return to Paris, was named sheriff of the city in 1770. In this last place he exerted all his influence, and the knowledge which he derived from experience to establish a society for the recovery of drowned or suffocated persons. He furnished the establishment with the necessary apparatus, and the first year not less than 24 persons were saved and restored from the waters of the Seine; but the revolution unfortunately ruined his humane projects, and reduced him to extreme poverty. This benevolent and amiable man died 11th May, 1799. He wrote an account of his humane projects in several vols. 8vo. and 12mo. published 1770, and 1773.

PIAZZI, *Jerome Bartholomew*, an Italian born at Alexandria. He turned protestant from Dominican friar and came to England, where he published a curious account of the inquisition in Italy, with which he was well acquainted, as he had been one of its delegate judges. He maintained himself by teaching French and Italian at Cambridge, and died there 1745.

PIAZETTA, *John Baptist*, a painter of Venice, whose pieces possess great merit in the elegance, expression and grace of his figures. He studied much the

the style of Michael Angelo; but in the midst of his great abilities he was intemperate and prodigal, and died so poor that his body was conveyed to the grave at the common expence of his friends. He died 1754, aged 72.

PIBRAC, *Vid.* FAUR.

PICARD, *John*, a French ecclesiastic, born at La Fleche. He was prior of Rille in Anjou, and member of the academy of sciences, and acquired great celebrity as an astronomer. By order of the French king, he visited in 1671, Uraniburg, and there assisted Tycho Brahe in his celestial observations, and after his return he was employed with Cassini in measuring an arc of the meridian in France. He died 1683. He wrote treatises on Levelling — on Measures — on Dioptrics — on the Measurement of the Earth — an Account of his Observations at Uraniburg, &c. — besides communications to the memoirs of the French academies. He was also the first who applied a telescope to a quadrant.

PICART, *Bernard*, a famous engraver, born at Paris 1673. He studied design under his father, and perspective and architecture under Sebastian le Clerc. As he was a protestant he settled in Holland, where he produced the best part of his admired pieces. He died at Amsterdam, 1733, 12 years after his father, who was then 90. His engravings were published, folio, Amsterdam, 1784. His best performance is an illustration of the various religious ceremonies of all nations, and his plates for the temple of the muses are also much admired.

PICART, *Michael*, a native of Nuremberg, who was professor of philosophy and poetry at Altorf, where he died 1620, aged 46. He was the friend of Isaac Casaubon, and published Commentaries on some of Aristotle's works — Disputes — Harangues — Critical Essays — a Latin translation of Appian, 1604. — His *Liber Singularis Periculorum Criticorum*, was published at Nuremberg by John Saubert, 37 years after his death.

PICCINI, *Nicholas*, a celebrated musician, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the church by his father, but his fondness for music prevailed, and he had for his masters the famous Leo, and afterwards Durante, who saw and foretold his future celebrity. In 1754 he began to display his great abilities, and soon acquired the highest reputation in the cities of Italy. From Italy he came to Paris, and for a while divided the applauses of the public with Gluck; but the climate of France was too severe for his weak constitution, and he returned to Naples. Instead, however, of being received with kindness, he was treated as a revolutionist, and accused before the government as a jacobin, mischievous and violent. Without the possibility of vindicating himself, he escaped from Italy and returned to France, and died at Passy, overpowered by age and misfortunes, 7th May 1800, aged 72. In private life he was an amiable man, distinguished by benevolence, kindness, and affability. His operas, which he composed in Italy, are above 100 in number, besides those performed in France, the best known of which are, *Roland* — *Atys* — *Iphigenia in Tauris* — *Dido*, &c.

An account of his life and works has been published by his friend Ginguené at Paris.

PICCOLOMINI, *James*, an Italian ecclesiastic, born near Lucca. He became successively bishop of Massa, of Fiescati, was made a cardinal 1461, and exchanged his name of Ammati for that of Piccolomini, out of respect for Pius II. his patron. He died 1479, aged 57, of an indigestion. Sixtus IV. claimed the property which he had left at his death in the hands of his bankers, and appropriated part of it in the endowment of the hospital of the holy ghost. Piccolomini wrote Commentaries, or History of his own Times, from 1464 to 1469 — besides Letters, &c.

PICCOLOMINI, *Alexander*, author of several dramatic pieces, was born at Sienna, where he was coadjutor, and also archbishop of Patras. He died at Sienna, 12th March 1578. He was the first who used the Italian language in philosophical subjects. His works are numerous, the best known of which are a treatise on the Sphere — Moral Institutes — a Theory of the Planets — the Morality of Nobles, &c. The work called, "*Della Bella Creanza della Donne*," is attributed to him.

PICCOLOMINI, *Francis*, of the same family, was born 1520, and taught for 22 years philosophy in the Italian universities. He died at Sienna, 1604, and his death was mourned by the whole city. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, 4to. — *Universa Philosophia de Moribus*, folio.

PICHEGRU, *Charles*, a French general, born at Arbois in Franche Comté, 1761. Though of obscure birth, he received a good education among the monks of his native place, and then entering into the army, he rose from the ranks by gradual steps to command, and at the revolution obtained the office of general. His abilities were well known to his superiors, and therefore were usefully employed; and by the victory at Hagenau over the combined forces, he procured promotion, and was named commander in chief of the army of the north. The relief of Landau, the discomfiture of the Austrians under marshal Cobourg, and the able and rapid manœuvres by which he completed the conquest of Holland, tended strongly to recommend him to the national gratitude, and therefore he was elected in 1797 a member of the legislature. In this new office his conduct was firm and manly; but his opposition to the measures of the directory, drew upon him unpopularity, and he was one of those unfortunate victims who were accused of intentions to destroy the republic and restore royalty, and who were, without trial, and in the most arbitrary manner, sent with every mark of ignominy prisoners to Cayenne. He had the good fortune to escape from this climate which proved so fatal to several of his fellow sufferers, and came to England. Here he remained an honorable exile till 1804, when he ventured to visit Paris in disguise; but so vigilant is an arbitrary government, he could not escape the eyes of the police, and as rumors of plots against the ruler of France were industriously circulated, he was seized with others on suspicion of machinations against the safety of the country, and immured in the Temple. A little time after, 6th April 1804, he was discovered in his apartment,

ment, strangled by means of a black silk handkerchief, twisted round his neck with a short stick, taken from the faggot which was to light his fire. The position of his body was such that no struggle seemed to have been made in the agonies of expiring nature; but though it could easily be concluded that he had been assassinated, and that he could not possibly have been himself the cause of his own suffocation, the corpse was examined before a select number of medical men, and a prolix report was drawn up to prove that he had destroyed himself. So improbable an imputation against a man who had braved death in a thousand dangers, could not be believed even in the streets of Paris.

PICHON, *John*, a native of Lyons, eminent among the jesuits. He was employed in Lorraine by king Stanislaus; but his zeal gave offence to his superiors, and his book called the Spirit of Jesus Christ and of the Church, &c. not only was condemned at Rome, but received afterwards the severe censures of the author himself. He died 5th May 1751, aged 68.

PICHOT, *Peter*, a physician of eminence at Bourdeaux, in the 16th century. He published treatises on the Plague — de Morbis Animi — de Rheumatismo, &c.

PICHOU, *N.* a French poet of Dijon, who was assassinated in 1631, in the flower of his age. He was author of some dramatic pieces of no great merit; *l'Aminte*, a pastoral — a poetical translation of the pastoral of la Filis de Scire.

PICTET, *Benedict*, a native of Geneva, who after studying in his native city with great reputation, and travelling over Holland, England, and other parts of the continent, was honorably solicited to fill the chair of theology at Leyden. He declined the liberal offer, and preferred the divinity chair of his native town, which he filled with great ability. He died at Geneva 9th June, 1724, aged 69. He was a most benevolent man, and a most pious and vigilant pastor. He was author of *Christian Theology*, 3 vols. 4to. in Latin — *Christian Morality*, 8 vols. 12mo. — *History of the 11th and 12th centuries*, 2 vols. 4to. — treatise against Religious Indifference — sermons — letters — and other religious tracts.

PICUS, *Vid.* MIRANDULA.

PIDOU, *Francis*, lord of St. Olan, a native of Touraine, became gentleman in ordinary to Lewis XIV. who discovered his abilities, and employed him as his ambassador to Madrid, Genoa, and Morocco. He acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of his master, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He died at Paris 1720, aged 80. He wrote the present State of Morocco, 1694, 12mo. — the most remarkable Events in the Reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo.

PIERCE, *Edward*, an English painter in the reign of Charles I. and II. He excelled in drawings of architecture, perspective, altar pieces, &c.; but unfortunately the best part of his works was destroyed in the fire of London. He died in London about 1715, leaving three sons.

PIERCE, *James*, a native of Exeter, eminent as a presbyterian divine. He was at the head of a dissenting congregation in his native town; but in 1725 his

preaching in favor of Arianism produced a violent dispute, in consequence of which he was expelled from his meeting, and opened another in conjunction with his friend Hallet. He also published a vindication of his conduct, and of his principles, in a pamphlet called *Western Inquisition*, which occasioned a tedious paper war. He wrote also a Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, 4to. — sermons — a Vindication of the Protestant Dissenters, English and Latin, &c. He died 1730.

PIERINO, or PIRINO DEL VAGA, a native of Tuscany, son of a soldier, and nursed by a she goat. He was taught painting by Vaga, and exchanged the name of Buonacorsi for that of his teacher. By great application he acquired extensive reputation, and was engaged by Raphael in the completion of his designs at Rome in the Vatican, and afterwards he embellished Doria's palace at Genoa, and adorned other cities of Italy with the extraordinary labors of his pencil. His passage of the Jordan, the fall of the walls of Jericho, the sun standing still at Joshua's command, are among his best pieces. He died of an apoplexy 1547, in his 47th year.

PIERQUIN, *John*, son of a lawyer at Charleville, studied at Rheims, where he took his divinity degrees. He was for 40 years minister of Chatel in the diocese of Rheims, and died there 1742, aged 70. He wrote on the Color of Negroes — on Raising Spirits — on the Sabbath of Witches — Magical Transformations — Proof of Innocence by Immersion — Amphibious Animals — on the Conception of Jesus Christ, a dissertation — Life of St. Juvin, &c.

PIERSON, *Christopher*, an historical and portrait painter, born at the Hague. His hunting pieces were particularly admired. He died 1714, aged 83.

PIETRO DI PETRI, an historical painter. He was a native of Rome, and the pupil and imitator of Carlo Maratti. He died 1716, aged 51.

PIETRO DE LA FRANCISCA, a native of Florence, distinguished as a painter, and as a popular writer on arithmetic and geometry. He was patronized by Nicolas V. and employed in adorning the Vatican. He died 1443.

PICALLE, *John Baptist*, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris 1714. By the liberality of the elder Conflon he was enabled to go to Italy, where with assiduous zeal he studied the works of the best masters. On his return to France he was patronized by Lewis, who made him knight of the order of St. Michael, and chancellor of the academy of painting. His best works are a Mercury and Venus, for the king, and presented by him to the king of Prussia — Saxe's Monument — the Statue of Lewis XV. — Voltaire — a Boy holding a Cage — a Girl extracting a Thorn from her Foot, &c. He died at Paris, 20th Aug. 1785.

PIGANIOL DE LA FORCE, *John Aymar de*, a native of Auvergne, who acquired some eminence as a writer on geography and history. He is author of a Description, Historical and Geographical, of France, 15 vols. 12mo. a work of merit, — a Description of Paris, 10 vols. 12mo. afterwards abridged in 2 vols. 12mo. — Description of Versailles and Marly, 2 vols. 12mo. — Voyage de France, 2 vols. &c. This re-

respectable man, amiable in private life, died at Paris, Feb. 1753, aged 80.

PIGHIUS, Albert, a native of Kampen in Overijssel, who studied at Cologne, and Louvaine, and was provost of St. John's church at Utrecht, where he died 1542, aged 52. He was author of *Affertio Hierarchiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, fol. and controversial works against Luther, Melancthon, and the other great reformers.

PIGHIUS, Stephen Vinand, a learned German, nephew to Albert was born at Kampen in Overijssel 1520. He was well versed in Roman antiquities, and was patronized by Cardinal de Granvelle, and by the prince of Juliers and Cleves, to whose son he was tutor. He died at Santen, where he was canon, in his 85th year. He published an edition of Valerius Maximus — *Latin Annals of Rome*, 3 vols. fol. — *Hercules Prodicus*, a panegyric on the premature death of his illustrious pupil, and other works.

PIGNONI, Simon, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. His pieces are on religious subjects, and are few, but very valuable. He died 1612.

PIGNORIUS, Laurentius, a learned Italian, born at Padua, 1571. He was canon of Treviso, and died of the plague at Padua, 1631. He wrote *Menfa Ifiaca*, to illustrate the Egyptian antiquities — poems — a treatise *De Servis & eorum apud Veteres Ministeriis* — *Origini de Padoua*, and other works.

PIGRAY, Peter, an eminent surgeon at Paris, employed in the armies of Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He was the disciple and rival, and yet the friend, of the celebrated Ambrose Paré, and published *Chirurgica cum aliis Medicinæ Partibus, &c.* — *Epitome Præceptorum Medicinæ, &c.* He died 1613.

PILATE, Pontius, a Roman, governor of Judæa. It was before him that our Saviour was brought, and by him he was ignominiously condemned to death, through the fear of the Jews, though he asserted himself, from the tribunal, his innocence. Pilate was removed from Judæa by Tiberius for his cruelty and oppression, and sent an exile to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A. D. 37. The letter, said to be written by him, to Tiberius, giving an account of our Saviour and his miracles, is spurious.

PILATRE DU ROSIER, Francis, a native of Metz, who learned the business of an apothecary in his native town, and then came to Paris, where he established a museum, and studied chemistry. The discovery of balloons by Montgolfier, roused all his attention, and he was one of the first who ventured to ascend the air in those frail and dangerous vehicles. After various successful experiments in the presence of the learned of Paris, and also of the Royal family, Pilatre formed the bold plan of passing over to England. He came to Boulogne, and on the 15th June, 1785, he, accompanied by his friend Romain, rose in a beautiful balloon before thousands of spectators, with the hopes of crossing the channel. Half an hour after, however, the machine caught fire, and the two unfortunate aeronauts were precipitated from a height of above 1500 feet to the ground, and dashed to pieces. Pilatre was taken up dead; but his companion shewed signs of life for a few minutes. They were buried in the village of Wi-

mille, where a monument records their merits and their misfortune.

PILES, Roger de, an ingenious painter, born at Clamecy, 1635. He studied at Nevers and Auxerre, and afterwards at Paris. He was tutor to Amelot, son of the president of that name, whom he attended when sent as ambassador to Venice, and other European courts, and thus had the opportunity of viewing the finest executions of art. After thus visiting Lisbon and Switzerland, he was in 1692, sent to Holland as a secret negotiator, but in the character of a picture virtuoso. His intrigues, however, were discovered, and he was thrown into prison, from which the peace of Ryfwick liberated him. In his confinement he wrote the lives of painters, and on his return to France received a pension. He died 1709, aged 74. He published besides a Translation of Dufresnoy — an Abridgment of Anatomy accommodated to Painting and Sculpture — Dissertation on the Works of Famous Painters — Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting, &c.

PILKINGTON, Letitia, a lady of great wit and literary celebrity, daughter of Dr. Van Lewen, of Dutch extraction, was born in Dublin, 1712. She became early known for her poetical talents, and out of her many admirers she selected the Rev. Matt. Pilkington, author of some miscellanies, for her husband; but her union was attended with unhappiness. The husband grew jealous, and the wife rendered the quarrel more inveterate by her levity of conduct. They separated, but afterwards she followed her husband to London, and lived with him; but at last, the apprehension of a gentleman in her bed room, at two o'clock in the morning, rendered the breach between them incurable. She attempted to vindicate herself by saying, that this nocturnal intruder was waiting for her reading a book, which he refused to lend; but the apology is as improbable as it is indelicate. She afterwards lived on the generosity of the great and the learned, and especially of Cibber, and at one time set up with a stock of five guineas, a small shop for books, in St. James's street. She died soon after at Dublin, 29th Aug. 1750, aged 39. She wrote the Turkish Court, or London Apprentice, a comedy — the Roman Father, a tragedy — Memoirs of herself, &c. besides light poems of considerable merit.

PILON, Germain, a native of Maine, known as an able sculptor and architect. The ingenious productions of his chisel adorn the churches and the palaces of Paris. He died 1590.

PILON, Frederic, a native of Cork, in Ireland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, under Dr. Cullen, but quitted it for the stage. Nature had not, however, formed him for eminence as an actor, and he had recourse to his pen, and commenced author, by the publication of an Essay on the Character of Hamlet, as performed by Henderson. He afterwards wrote the Invasion, or a Trip to Brighton, well received in 1778. He wrote besides the Humors of an Election, a farce, 1780. — He would be a Soldier, a comedy, represented with applause at Covent Garden, 1786. This author, whose merit began to be liberally patronized by the town, and whose company was courted by the witty and the fashionable of the times, unfortunately

PIN

fortunately gave way to debauched habits, and died of intemperance, 1788, aged 38.

PILPAY, an ancient Bramin fabulist, whose fables, written above 2000 years ago, were translated into French from the Greek or Persian, by Galland, 1755. It is supposed that he was governor of Indostan, and counsellor to an Indian king. The "Shipwreck of the Floating Islands", is also attributed to him.

PINÆUS, *Sewerinus*, or PINEAU, an eminent surgeon, born at Chartres, 1550. He became surgeon to the king, and acquired reputation in cutting for the stone, an operation then little understood. He published a Latin Treatise on the Marks of Virginity, much read, besides a French Account of Stones extracted from the bladder. He died at Paris, 1619.

PINAS, *John*, a native of Haerlem, 1596, who studied painting in Italy. His beauties, and particularly his mode of coloring, were imitated with great success by Rembrandt. His brother *James* also acquired reputation as an eminent painter.

PINDAR, prince of lyric poets, was born at Thebes, in Boeotia. He was particularly happy in celebrating the conquerors at the public games of Greece, and his fame was so highly honored that when Alexander sacked Thebes, he spared the house where the poet was born. He died about B. C. 440.

PINEAU, *Gabriel du*, a native of Angers, who was called to the bar, and came to Paris, where he acquired great celebrity by his genius and eloquence. His abilities were so respectable, and his opinions so disinterested, that he was confidentially consulted in all affairs of moment, so that he was made master of requests by Mary de Medicis, and by her son Lewis XIII. mayor and captain general of the town of Angers. He was so universally respected, that he acquired the extraordinary appellation of father of the people. He died 15th Oct. 1644, aged 71. He was author of Latin Notes on the Canon Law in opposition to Du Moulin — Commentaries, Observations, and Consultations on various Questions on Custom and Law, with Dissertations, &c. 2 vols. fol.

PINEDA, *John*, a learned jesuit, born at Seville. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and taught philosophy and theology in several colleges. He died 1637, much regretted. He wrote Commentaries on Job, 2 vols. fol. — and also on Ecclesiastes — a learned work De Rebus Solomonis, fol. — an Universal History of the Church, in Spanish, 4 vols. fol. — a History of Ferdinand II. in Spanish, &c.

PINELLI, *John Vincent*, an Italian, son of a noble Genoese, was born at Naples, 1533. He settled at Padua, where he showed his taste, and the fruit of his excellent education by holding a learned correspondence with the most scientific men of Europe, and by making a noble collection of books, which, to his honor, was freely opened to the perusal of the curious. He died 1601, and his excellent library enriched with the most valuable MSS. and the most curious specimens of antiquity, medal, and botany, was removed from Padua to Naples, where his descendants preserved it. In 1785, on the death of Maphæus, his descendant, who had been a learned printer at Venice, this noble

PIN

collection passed into the hands of an English book-feller, and was sold in London by public auction in 1790.

PINET, *Anthony du*, a native of Befançon, who defended, in the 16th century, the protestant tenets, which he had embraced. He also translated Pliny's Natural History into French, Lyons, 2 vols. fol. 1566, and Paris 1608, a work of great merit, on account of his learned notes.

PINET, *N.* a merchant of Paris, to whose intrigues the scarcity of grain, during the year 1789, was attributed. He was summoned to Marly, to discover to the king's ministers, the cause of this supposed monopoly; but a few days after the conference, he was found murdered in a wood near Passy, 29th July, 1789.

PINGERON, *J. C.* a native of Lyons, author of some works of merit, on commercial and political subjects. He also translated several works from the Italian and the English. He died at Versailles, 1795, aged 60.

PINGRE, *Alexander Guy*, librarian of St. Genevieve, was born at Paris, 14th Sept. 1711. His great abilities, and his partiality for astronomy soon recommended him, and he was sent by the French government, in 1760, to the South seas, to observe the passage of Venus over the sun's disc. He afterwards went with Courtanvaux, to Holland, to ascertain the accuracy of the sea-time pieces of Le Roy, and then embarked as historian on board of the Isis and Flora, on a voyage of discovery. He was, for his services to science, made marine astronomer, and admitted member of the academy of sciences, and afterwards of the Institute. This venerable philosopher died at Paris, 1796, aged 84. His works are State of the Heavens from 1755 to 1757 — Memoir on the Discoveries in the South Seas, 4to. — an Historical and Theoretical Treatise on Comets, 2 vols. 4to. — a translation of Manilius' Astronomy, 8vo. — History of Astronomy in the 17th Century — Memoirs of the Abbé Arnaud, &c.

PINON, *James*, a native of Paris, distinguished at the bar for his eloquence, his integrity, and extensive information. He was also a good Latin poet, and wrote De Anno Romano, a poem, dedicated to Lewis XIII. &c. His poetical pieces were published at Paris, 1615, and 1630, 8vo. He died 1641.

PINSON, *Richard*, a native of Normandy, in the service of Caxton. It is said, that like his master, he excelled as a printer, as he was honored by the patronage of Henry VII. and VIII. He printed the Magna Charta, and various books, which are now very scarce, but objects of great curiosity. He died 1530.

PINTOR, *Peter*, a native of Valentia, in Spain; physician to pope Alexander VI. He was an able writer, and died at Rome, 1503, aged 83. His works, now scarce, are Aggregator Sententiarum Doctorum de Curat. Pestilentia, fol. 1499 — De Morbo Fædo & Occulto, &c. 1550, 4to. a work in which he asserts that the venereal disease was known in Europe before 1496.

PINTURICCIO, *Bernardino*, an Italian painter, who

was patronized by pope Innocent VIII. and Alexander VI. His historical pieces and portraits were much admired. He died 1513, aged 59.

PIPER, *Francis le*, an English painter, descended from a Walloon family, settled in Kent. He was early fond of designing, and took particular delight in drawing ugly faces. He was so happy in delineating the features, that he could draw from memory, so that he was said to steal a face, and every person either deformed, or averse to be exhibited on canvas, was afraid in his company, of having his imperfections made the subject of his pencil. His fortune was independent, therefore he never took any thing for what he drew; so that by frequenting the Mitre tavern, in Stock's market, he contributed to the celebrity of the house, by his humor and vivacity, and to its ornament by giving it many of his pieces. In the last part of his life he brought on a fever upon himself by free living, and upon being bled, the surgeon unfortunately pricked an artery, which accident proved mortal 1740.

PIPER, *Count*, counsellor of state and first minister to Charles XII. of Sweden, was taken prisoner by the Russians, at the fatal battle of Pultowa, and conveyed to Petersburg. His captivity was rendered more dreadful, as the Czar Peter suspected him to be the cause of the war which Charles had undertaken against Russia. He died in the fortrefs of Schlusfelburg 1716, aged 70, and his remains were delivered to the Swedish monarch, who by a magnificent funeral atoned for the hardships which his minister had endured.

PIRANESI, *John Baptist*, an eminent architect and engraver, born at Venice. He settled at Rome where he acquired great celebrity. His style of etching was so free that he generally drew all at once upon the plate without a previous sketch, so that his plates were very numerous and equally well finished. His engravings have been collected in several vols. folio, containing a very great number of most interesting and valuable plates. He was intimate with some of the English artists, especially Mylne the architect of Blackfriar's bridge, and promised to dedicate one of his works to lord Charlemont, but erased, in consequence of a quarrel, the name of his patron from his plates. He died about 1778. His daughter *Laura*, was also famous as an engraver after the manner of her father, and died 1785. One of his sons was employed in a diplomatic line.

PIROMALLI, *Paul*, a Dominican of Calabria, sent as a missionary into the East. During his residence in Armenia he converted to the catholic faith several Eutycheans and other heretics, and after visiting Persia and Georgia he returned to Europe to represent Urban VIII. as his nuncio in Poland. On his return to Italy he was seized by pirates and carried to Tunis, and when set at liberty he was received by the pope with every mark of kindness and esteem. After revising an Armenian bible, he was again sent into the East and appointed bishop of Nasilvan. After a residence of nine years there he returned to Italy, and died three years after, at Bisignano 1667. He was a zealous and most learned ecclesiastic. He was author of Controversial and Theological Tracts — two Dictionaries, the one Latin-Persian, and the other Armenian-Latin — an Armenian Grammar — and a Directory.

PIRON, *Alexis*, author of *Metromanie*, a comedy, and of other works, plays, poems, tales, &c. collected in 7 vols. 8vo. was born at Dijon 1689. His vivacity and the wit and agreeable manner of his conversation, rendered him the friend and favorite of the great at Paris. He died 1778. His comedies are said to be far superior to his tragedies, and the best of his works.

PISAN, *Thomas*, an astrologer of Bologna. He went to Venice at the solicitation of Forli, counsellor of the republic, whose daughter he married, and afterwards when invited by Charles V. of France he settled in Paris, and died there 1380, the very day it is said which he had foretold.

PISAN, *Christina de*, daughter of the above, was born at Venice 1363, and went with her father to Paris, where at the age of 15 her beauty and wit procured an excellent husband whom she lost 10 years after. She was patronised and pensioned by Charles V. whose history she wrote. She died about 1420. She wrote besides, an hundred stories of Troy in rhyme — a collection of poems — *Treasure of the City of Ladies*.

PISANI, *Vidior*, a Venetian general who distinguished himself against the Genoese and the Dalmatians. An unfortunate expedition turned his popularity into public odium, but the sentence of death was changed into imprisonment for five years. At the expiration of his confinement the sailors of Venice loudly demanded him to conduct them against the Genoese who threatened their country with a dreadful war, and he was received with acclamations, and led his countrymen to victory. He died in the midst of his successes 1380.

PISCATOR, *John Fischer*, professor of theology at Strasburg, was obliged to fly to Herborn, on embracing the tenets of the Calvinists. He was author of valuable Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments — *Amica Collatio de Religione cum C. Vorstio*, 4to. and died 1546.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian general, who by artifice seized upon the sovereign power of his country. Though absolute he paid respect to the laws and privileges of his fellow citizens, and he died B. C. 528, in possession of the supreme power which was inherited by his sons, but soon after lost.

PISO CNEIUS, a Roman consul, accused of poisoning Germanicus in Syria, upon which he destroyed himself A. D. 20. A senator of that family assumed the imperial purple on Valerian's death, but was defeated by Valens, and put to death 261.

PISSELEV, *Anne de*, a woman of great beauty, born in Picardy. She was one of the maids of honor to Louisa the mother of Francis I. and she captivated the heart of the young prince. More freely to enjoy her company he married her to John de Brosles, who in thus assenting to a disgraceful union recovered some lands which his family had lost, and rose to the rank of duke of Etampes, that his guilty wife might shine with greater splendor in a corrupt court. Though the new duchess had a polished mind, and deserved to be called the fairest of the learned, and the most learned of the fair, yet she used her powerful influence to crush her enemies; and to enrich herself she hesitated not to betray the secrets of the state to the emissaries of Charles V. After the death of Francis she retired.

to one of her estates in the country, by order of the next king, Henry II. and there she died neglected and despised 1576. In the last years of her life she became a convert to the principles of the protestants.

PISTORIUS, John, a native of Nidda, who studied medicine and afterwards the law, and became counsellor to the margrave of Baden Durlach. Some time after he again changed his profession, and abandoning the protestant tenets embraced the catholic faith, and became a doctor of divinity, counsellor to the emperor, and provost of the cathedral of Breslaw, and prelate to the abbot of Fulda. He was author of treatises against the Lutherans — *Artis Cabalisticæ Scriptores*, a curious collection — *Scriptores Rerum Polonicarum* — *Scriptores de Rebus Germanicis*, 3 vols. fol. a valuable collection, &c. He died 1608, aged 52.

PITAU, Nicolas, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter and engraver. His portraits, especially that of St. Francis de Sales, and his engraving of the Holy family after Raphael were deservedly admired. He died 1671, aged 38.

PITCAIRNE, Archibald, an able physician, of an ancient family, born at Edinburgh, 25th Dec. 1652. From Dalkeith school he was removed to Edinburgh, and applied himself to divinity, and afterwards to civil law; but at last adopted physic and mathematics as his favorite profession. He studied for some time at Paris, and on his return to Scotland, excited the public attention by a small publication in which he disputed the right of Harvey to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which he asserted was fully known to Hippocrates. In 1692, he was invited to Leyden where he accepted a chair as professor of medicine; but the next year he returned to Scotland and married. He acquired here greater reputation by his pen than by his profession. His *Dissertationes Medicæ*, appeared 1701, and were again edited 1713. He wrote besides some obscure Latin satirical poems, chiefly levelled against the friends of the revolution, which he by no means approved. He died 1713. His Leyden lectures were published after his death. His only daughter married the earl of Kelly.

PITHOU, Peter, a learned Frenchman, born at Troyes 1539. He studied at Paris under Turnebus, and at Bourges under Cujacius, and soon became distinguished at the bar as a learned and eloquent civilian. He escaped with difficulty the slaughter of St. Bartholomew, and as if the catastrophe influenced his opinions he immediately embraced the Romish faith. He visited England in the retinue of the duke of Montmorency, and so great was his character for learning and integrity that Ferdinand, duke of Tuscany, referred some intricate points to his impartial decision, and the third and fourth Henries employed his abilities, not only to oppose the league, but to support the Gallican church against the usurpations of the Roman pontiff. Pithou died on his birth day 1596. He published some valuable works on law, history, and classical literature, and to his indefatigable industry we are indebted for the discovery of Phædrus, of the Novella of Justinian, and other ancient books buried in obscurity. The best known of his works are treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church,

4 vols. fol. — *Commentary on the Customs of Troyes*, 4to. — notes on authors, &c.

PITHOU, Francis, brother of Peter, was born at Troyes 1544, and became procureur general of the chamber of justice under Henry IV. against the financiers, and afterwards was admitted into the king's council. He discovered the fables of Phædrus, which he published conjointly with his brother. He was a learned and amiable man, and published of his own a comparison of the laws of the Romans with those of Moles, 12mo. — an edition of the Salique Law with notes — treatise on the Greatness and the Rights of the French Monarchy, 8vo. — an edition of *Comes Theologus* — *Observationes ad Codicem*, fol. — *Antiqui Rhetores Latini*, Rutilius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, &c. He died universally respected 7th Feb. 1621.

PITISCU, Samuel, a learned man, born at Zutphen 1637. He studied at Deventer and Groningen, and was elected master of the school at Zutphen, and afterwards obtained the direction of the college of Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1717. He was author of several learned works, *Lexicon Latino Belgicum*, 4to. — *Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum*, fol. — besides an edition of Rufinus' *Rom. Antiquities* — and editions of Suetonius, Q. Curtius, Aurelius Victor, &c.

PITISCUS, Bartholomew, the learned author of *Theaurus Mathematicus*, fol. and of a treatise on Trigonometry, died 1613.

PITOR, Henry, a French mathematician, who was born at Aramont in the diocese of Usès, 29th May, 1695, and died there 27th Dec. 1771. He was self-taught in mathematical knowledge, but so respectable that he gained the friendship of the great Reaumur, and in 1724, was admitted into the academy of sciences. He was in 1740, appointed by the states of Languedoc, their chief engineer, and he embellished the province with various monuments of his genius and abilities. He also conveyed water to Montpellier from a distance of nine miles, by canals which must ever excite the admiration of travellers. He was, in 1754, honored with the order of St. Michael, and he had been long before elected member of the Royal society of London, in consequence of his treatise on the Theory of the Management of Vessels, 1731, which was translated into English and much applauded. He enriched the memoirs of the French academies with valuable communications.

PITS or PITSEUS, John, an English biographer, born at Alton, Hants, 1560, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. After two years residence at Oxford he went to Douay, and thence to Rheims, and next to Rome, where he studied seven years and became a priest. The civil wars of France drove him from the country to Lorraine, and afterwards to Germany. By the patronage of cardinal Lorraine he obtained a canonry at Verdun, and afterwards was confessor to the dukes of Cleves for 12 years. He next was promoted to the deanery of Verdun, where he died 1616. He wrote an useful work collected from English history, containing the lives of the kings, bishops, apostolical men, and writers of England, in four large volumes; but of these only part was

was published under the title of "*de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*," and some other works.

PITT, *Christopher*, an English poet, born at Blandford 1699, and educated at Winchester school, where he distinguished himself so much, that when chosen to college he presented to his electors a poetical translation of Lucan's *Pharſalia*, which unfortunately is not now extant. In 1722 he obtained from his relation Mr. Pitt of Stratfieldſea, the living of Pimpern, Dorsetshire, and after taking his master's degree in 1724, he went to reside in his native county. He closed a life of benevolence and virtue 1748, and was buried at Blandford, where a stone records the candor and simplicity of his manners, and asserts that he lived innocent and died beloved. He is chiefly known as the author of an eloquent translation of the *Æneid*, which rivals Dryden's, but of which it may be said, that while Pitt pleases the critic, Dryden charms the people, and that Pitt is quoted while Dryden is read; each indeed possesses peculiar beauties, but if Dryden is admired for his vigor, Pitt is entitled to the highest commendation for the excellence of his lines, and the correctness of his versification. He also translated Vida's *Art of Poetry*, and wrote besides some poems published in an 8vo. vol.

PITT, *William*, earl of Chatham, an illustrious statesman, born 15th Nov. 1708. His father was Robert Pitt of Boconnock in Cornwall, esq. and his grandfather Thomas, was the governor of Madras, who acquired some property in the East Indies, and purchased for 20,400l. a celebrated diamond, weighing 127 carats, which received the name of Regent, because sold by him to the duke of Orleans the regent of France for 135,000l. The young statesman was educated at Eton, and in 1726, he entered at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left for the military profession, and the rank of cornet. A different field of action, however, was destined for the exhibition of his powers, and in 1735, he was elected into parliament for Old Sarum, and soon began to distinguish himself as an eloquent and well informed speaker. He enlisted early in the ranks of opposition against Walpole, and in his speeches against the Spanish convention, and against the bill for registering seamen, displayed such acuteness, vehemence, and depth of argumentation as astonished the house, and marked him as worthy of the highest offices of the state. The duchess of Marlborough also the inveterate enemy of Walpole, applauded the patriotism of the young orator, and in her will left him an honorable legacy of 10,000l. for defending as she said, the laws of his country, and preventing its ruin. In 1746, his abilities were solicited to support the administration which had succeeded to Walpole, and he became joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after treasurer, and pay-master of the army, and privy counsellor. In 1755, he resigned; but though the next year he received the seals of secretary of state for the Southern department, his continuance in office was of short duration, the public voice of applause, however, accompanied him in his retirement, and had such effect on the government, that in June, 1757, he was reinstated in his office of secretary. The restoration of this favorite of the people to power, was the beginning

of a new era of splendid conquests, and of national glory. The arms of England proved every where successful in consequence of the judicious plans of the new minister; Quebec was conquered, the French were defeated in Africa, and in the East, and the shores of Europe too witnessed the bravery and the victories of the British by sea and land. The death of George II. in the midst of these brilliant achievements, and the accession of George III. was soon followed by the resignation of the popular minister, who refused to co-operate with an administration, which by the influence of lord Bute, as it is supposed, thwarted his vigorous measures. His retirement was accompanied not only by the regrets of the nation, but by the honorable grant of a peerage to his lady, and a pension of 3000l. The peace of 1763, was censured by this sagacious patriot, who declared that England from the extent of her victories was entitled to more solid advantages; yet whilst he blamed the minister, he did not continue a petulant and capricious opposition, but remained silent till the question of general warrants in 1764, called forth all his eloquence, and the keenness of his satire against the illegality, and oppression of those unpopular engines of arbitrary power. In 1766, he was prevailed upon to accept the privy seal in the administration; and with it an earldom; but he resigned the office Nov. 1768, and ever after refused to be connected with the government. His health indeed declined, and a hereditary gout helped to undermine his constitution, without, however, diminishing the energetic powers of his mind. When the subject of the American war engaged the attention of the public, lord Chatham burst forth from his retirement, and, in his place in the house of lords, vindicated the honors of his country, and deprecated severe measures against the discontented colonists. On one of these occasions, after the duke of Richmond had replied to his powerful and convincing arguments in favor of conciliation, the venerable peer rose up to answer the speech of his opponent, but his debilitated constitution sunk under the attempt, and he fell in a fit into the arms of those who were near him. This extraordinary event which exhibited a favorite statesman breathing his last, whilst he uttered the most animated sentiments for the honor, the glory, and the independence of his country, happened 8th April, 1778, and he died on the ensuing 11th May. All ranks and all parties now united to pay due respect to the memory of the departed patriot; the unpopularity which for a while had obscured his career, because he had accepted a pension and a peerage, had now disappeared in his unshaken character of the statesman, and the sagacious defender of the liberties of his country. A public funeral and a monument in Westminster abbey, at the expence of the nation were immediately voted by parliament, as a testimony, as the inscription records, to the virtues and abilities of a man, during whose administration divine providence had exalted Great Britain, to a height of prosperity and glory unknown to any former age. As a statesman, says one of his biographers, lord Chatham was born with all the graces of the orator, and possessed every requisite to bespeak respect and even awe. A manly figure and penetrating look fixed

attention and commanded reverence, and the keen lighting of his eye spoke the high spirit of his soul, even before the lips had begun utterance. The most fluent and ready orators have shrunk back appalled from his all-powerful eloquence. He had not indeed the correctness of language so striking in the great Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*, the bold glowing words, which darted with such irresistible efficacy, that Walpole, surrounded with power and the unshaken support of a decided majority, never heard his voice in the house of commons without being alarmed and thunderstruck. Lord Chatham had by his wife, daughter of Richard Grenville, five children, John the inheritor of his titles, William the subject of the next article, Charles who died young, Hester who married lord Stanhope, and is since dead, and Harriot who married Mr. Elliot, and is also dead. His lady died in 1803, at Burton Pynfent in Somersetshire, an estate which was left to him in 1766, in consequence of the exertion of his great talents in the service of his country, by sir William Pynfent, who in thus showing his admiration for the character of the great statesman disinherited his own relations. Some letters from lord Chatham to his relation, the first lord Camelford, when resident at Cambridge, were published in 1804, by lord Grenville. The life of lord Chatham has been published in 3 vols. 8vo.

PITT, *William*, a celebrated statesman, second son of the preceding, was born at Hayes, 28th May, 1759. From his earliest years he was instructed by his father, who foresaw the future greatness of his son, and taught him to argue with logical precision, and to speak with elegance, correctness, and force. He was afterwards under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and at the proper age he was admitted member of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he had for his tutors Dr. Turner, since dean of Norwich, and Dr. Pretymann, bishop of Lincoln. Under the guidance of these able men, he rapidly matured his knowledge of classical literature, and of mathematics, and he left the university with the degree of M. A. and a high character for application, for abilities, and for correctness and propriety of deportment. He next entered as student at Lincoln's inn, and was called to the bar, and afterwards went once or twice on the western circuit, where he was occasionally employed as junior counsel. A higher situation, however, awaited him. At the general election, he was proposed as member for Cambridge university, but few seconded his pretensions, and the next year he obtained a seat for Appleby, on the interest of sir J. Lowther. In the house he enlisted on the side of opposition against lord North and the American war; and his first speech in support of Mr. Burke's bill, displayed that commanding eloquence which many of the members had before so warmly applauded in his illustrious father. The first motion which he offered to parliament was for the more equal representation of the people in parliament; and though it was lost by a small majority, it rendered him a popular and a leading member in the Commons. On the death of lord Rockingham, he accepted, at the age of 22, the office of chancellor of the exchequer; and under the administration of which he formed a part, the Ameri-

can war was concluded. Though he ably defended the conduct of his colleagues, the terms of the peace were regarded by the majority of the nation as unpopular, and the ministry was dissolved. Restored to privacy, Mr. Pitt passed some months on the continent; and after visiting Italy, and several of the German courts, he returned to England, and on the dismissal of the coalition administration of Mr. Fox and lord North, he was selected for the arduous office of first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, 18th Dec. 1783. Thus seated at the head of affairs, he bent the great powers of his mind to the framing of a bill for the regulation of India affairs, which might be more palatable to the nation, and less objectionable than that of Mr. Fox. His attempts, however, were at first unavailing, as his predecessors, though dismissed from office, still retained their influence in the Commons; and in consequence of this struggle between the house and the king's prerogative, an appeal was made to the sense of the nation in a new parliament. The people warmly seconded the measures of the youthful premier, and the new parliament not only approved of his India bill, but adopted his financial system for the reduction of the national debt by a sinking fund, and cemented the commercial treaty which, under his auspices, had been concluded with France, on a basis advantageous to the interests and the prosperity of England. During the unfortunate illness with which the king was afflicted in 1788, Mr. Pitt was supported by the unanimous concurrence of the nation in boldly resisting the right of the prince of Wales to assume the reins of government, which Mr. Fox, with more warmth than constitutional knowledge, had hastily asserted. Hitherto popular, and successful as a peace minister, Mr. Pitt had now to contend with a new and formidable hydra in the French revolution. The murder of the French king, and the ambitious views of the rulers of France, were productive of disputes with England, and war was declared in 1793. During the continuance of hostilities for eight years, in situations where all precedents were unavailing, and all the political principles of former times disregarded, the premier conducted the affairs of the nation with that vigor and manly energy which future historians will celebrate to his honor and glory. Amidst the political cares of the continent, his mighty mind planned in 1800, the union with Ireland, which, though at first opposed upon national and constitutional grounds, was completed under his auspices, and promises to add strength, solidity, and effect to the power and prosperity of the sister islands. He soon after retired from the head of affairs, in consequence of disputes with respect to the catholic emancipation; but more probably to make room for an administration which might, with more propriety, and greater probability of success, negotiate a peace with France. The insidious peace of Amiens, effected under the administration of Mr. Addington, met with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, as the most advantageous which the situation of the continent, and the gigantic power of France could allow, and in 1804 he was again replaced at the head of affairs. Difficulties, however, surrounded him on all sides; many of his old colleagues had joined the ranks

ranks of opposition, and not a few condemned the method by which he had regained his ascendancy in the king's councils; and it may be asserted that all the complicated machine of government was to be directed, in all its minute parts, by him alone. Unappalled by the dangers which threatened his country, and actively awake to resist all the attacks of parliamentary opposition, he formed that powerful confederacy with Russia and Austria, which, had it been better conducted by the generals of the belligerent powers, might have checked, if not totally crushed the colossal influence of France. In the mean time, while public affairs assumed the most threatening aspect, a hereditary gout weakened the delicate constitution of the minister, and the seeds of the illness under which he labored, in 1802, and which had never been completely eradicated, produced the most alarming debility in the nervous system. Excessive anxiety, application to business, and besides, a constant privation of rest, thus contributed to the general breaking up of his constitution, and the intelligence of the fatal disasters at Austerlitz, and the failure of his favorite plan for the deliverance of Europe from French tyranny, hastened his end. He expired at his house at Putney, Surrey, on the 23d Jan. 1806, and the last words which quivered on the dying lips of this most extraordinary and patriotic man, were, Oh, my country! By a vote of the commons, in which it is painful to observe the names of several of his former friends among the 89 who opposed the manly and dignified motion of Mr. Lascelles, his remains were buried in Westminster abbey, by the side of his father, at the public expence, and with becoming funeral pomp; and the heart of every lover of virtue and patriotism must assent to the truth of the emphatical words which the herald pronounced after the corpse had descended to the tomb; non sibi sed patriæ vixit. By the same vote of the commons, the debts of the departed premier were discharged by the public, and it is not a small proof of his great disinterestedness and undeviating integrity, that, during a long administration of above 20 years, he not only did not accumulate riches, but died insolvent. To appreciate the character of so mighty a mind is no easy task. His history is the history of civilized nations; as his counsels directed or influenced every measure which was carried into execution in every corner of the habitable globe. To him particularly belonged constancy and steadiness of purpose and principle, a pride of superiority, arising from the consciousness of great talents, and firm integrity; and when, therefore, he had fixed upon an end, he maintained his opinion against all obstacles. This firm adherence to principles which eventually might be erroneous, was indeed a foible; but it was the foible of a great genius, and of a lofty mind. His eloquence, if it did not possess the vehemence of Fox, nor the brilliant splendor of Burke, was always correct, powerful, and convincing; he had a perfect command of language, and in the arrangement of his matter, he was natural and luminous; without art, without affectation. Thus elevated above the rest of the world, in situation, in talents, and in character, it is not a matter of surprize, that he had not only political, but private detractors,

and that at a period when obloquy is hurled against whatever is most dignified and sacred among mankind, his conduct was attributed to motives of pride, of ambition, and of tyranny. Envy, indeed, as one of his biographers observes, may revile, and self-interest may seek to blacken; but his fame, in spite of every effort to blast it, in spite of all the assaults of little and low minds, will flourish while this kingdom, or its language shall last. No state chicanery, no narrow system of vicious politics sunk him to the level of the guilty great. He was noble, elevated, magnanimous in his plans; his object was England, his ambition was fame; an ambition that would have raised his country above all the world, and himself along with her glory. The penetration of his mind was sagacious, was infinite, and his schemes of government and policy were formed to affect not only his country, not the present age only, but Europe and the world, and to transmit the fruits of his administration, the labors of his mighty genius, to the admiration, and to the blessings of distant posterity.

PITTACUS, a native of Mitylene, one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was at the head of the government of his country, and displayed great moderation. He died 579 B. C.

PIUS I. Succeeded Hyginus as pope 142, and suffered martyrdom 157. It is said, but not well supported, that he ordered the celebration of Easter to take place the Sunday after the 14th day of the March moon.

PIUS II. *Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini*, *Vid. AENEAS SYLVIUS*.

PIUS III. *Francis Thodeschini*, son of a sister of Pius II. was made archbishop of Vienna, and a cardinal by his uncle. He succeeded Alexander VI. in the papal chair; but when his virtues promised a happy reign he was suddenly snatched away, 21 days after his election, 13th Oct. 1503.

PIUS IV. *John Angelo, cardinal de Medicis*, brother of the famous marquis de Marignan, and not of the Florence family, was born at Milan 1499. He was early distinguished by his merit, and employed by Clement VII. and his successors in several honorable embassies, and in 1549, he was created a cardinal by Julius III. He succeeded to the popedom on the death of Paul IV. 1559, and evinced his zeal for the church by his enmity against the Turks and against heretics. He re-established the council of Trent, and when it separated in 1563, he affirmed its decrees by a bull. A conspiracy formed against him by Benedict Accolti and others, in 1565, was discovered, and the conspirators punished. He died 9th Dec. 1565, aged 66.

PIUS V. *Michael Ghisleri*, was born at Bosco in Tortona, 17th Jan. 1504, and embraced the Dominican order. He was made archbishop of Sutri by Paul IV. and afterwards appointed inquisitor general in the Milanese and in Lombardy, where his proceedings were often marked by cruelty and oppression. He was elected pope after Pius IV. 1566; but though in this new dignity he attempted to reform the morals of Rome and of his church, and to correct abuses, his measures frequently degenerated into severity, and rendered him unpopular among his subjects. His publication of the bull called *In Cena Domini*, by which he at-

tempted

tempted to enforce the power and superior jurisdiction of the papal see in temporal affairs, raised him many enemies. He joined his forces to those of the Spaniards and Venetians against the Turks, and under his auspices the famous battle of Lepanto was fought 1571, in which the infidels were so dreadfully defeated. He died of the stone 30th April, 1572, aged 68, and he was regarded as so formidable that the Sultan Selim noticed his death by three days of public rejoicings. Some of his letters have been published.

PIUS VI. *John Angelo Braschi*, was born at Cesena 27th Dec. 1717. He was patronized by Benedict XIV. who made him treasurer of the apostolical chamber, and he was raised to the rank of cardinal by Ganganelli, whom he succeeded on the papal throne 1775. His reign was one of the longest, and likewise one of the most unfortunate in the Roman history, and some assert, that in his pontificate was fully verified the Latin adage :

Semper sub Sextis perdita Roma fuit.

His government was marked by popular and useful measures; he repressed abuses, punished the peculation of his officers, and labored successfully in completing the noble museum of the Vatican, begun by his predecessor, by the collection of vases, medals, statues and monuments, which were dispersed through the ecclesiastical states. Of this valuable treasure a magnificent account with engravings has appeared in 6 vols. fol. From the arts Pius turned his attention to commerce, the port of Ancona was repaired and embellished, and the Pontine marshes were drained of their pestilential waters. This labor which had engaged the attention of the ancient Romans, and had been attempted by Augustus and some of his successors, and by several popes, was regarded as an object of great public utility. To convert to purposes of agriculture and commerce, the vast marshes which extend from the Apennines to the sea, and from Astura to Terracina and the Neapolitan frontiers, and to remove those noxious vapors which render the neighbouring lands unhealthy and dangerous to the inhabitants, was reserved in some degree for the perseverance of Pius. By yearly visiting the spot he gave vigor and encouragement to the work; canals were constructed to drain the superabundant marshes, the Appian way was repaired, or rather a new road was built 40 miles in length, overshadowed with rows of poplars, and houses were erected for the convenience of travellers. At Rome Pius adorned the city with a new church and some hospitals, and in the provinces his magnificence was equally displayed. In his character he was mild, and in his conduct hospitable, and Joseph II. of Germany, Paul of Russia, and other princes were witnesses of his kindness and of his virtues. In ecclesiastical affairs, though he was successful against the innovations of Leopold in Tuscany in 1775, he found himself unable to stop the reforming hand of the German emperor. The suppression of monasteries, and the rejection of the papal superiority in Germany alarmed the Roman see, and Pius repaired in person to Vienna; but though treated with deference and respect, the innovations of the imperial reformer could not be checked. Pius had fresh troubles to meet in Italy, and the court of Naples disputed his right of nomination to the sees

of Naples and Potenza. The payment of a tribute on the accession of the Neapolitan monarch to the throne, at last settled the dispute; but new quarrels arose with the Venetians and the court of Modena, when the French revolution began to engage the attention of Europe, and in its rapid vortex to drown all inferior considerations. Pius naturally disapproved of the conduct of the French reformers, who levelled their impious hands against all ecclesiastical establishments, and he embraced the cause of the allies. He received with kindness the banished priests, and this particularly drew upon him the vengeance of the French rulers. Bonaparte was directed to attack the Roman states, and after taking Urbino, Bologna, Ancona, &c. he checked his conquests, and offered peace to the sovereign pontiff, on condition of his paying a large sum of money, and of sending to Paris the choicest pieces in painting and sculpture preserved at Rome. A reconciliation thus tyrannically effected proved not of long duration. Basseville the new French ambassador behaved with such haughtiness, that the indignant Romans assassinated him 1793; and though the pope was incapable of preventing this horrid deed, yet his enemies easily persuaded themselves that he was privy to it. The subsequent death of Duphot, who in the midst of Rome, while he attempted to restore order and tranquillity was stabbed fatally, called on the French government for severe measures. Rome was therefore taken by the orders of Bonaparte, and the captive pope dragged a prisoner from his palace, and conveyed amidst the insults of the French soldiery, first to Sienna, and afterwards across the Alps into France. At Briancon his presence converted the tumults and the ferocity of his oppressors into admiration and reverence, and at a moment when he expected to be murdered by them, he saw the enraged multitude suddenly moved with compassion and fall down at his feet. From Briancon he passed on to Gap, Grenoble, Voiron, and to Valence, where he was permitted to rest. Here his sufferings were completed, after an illness of 11 days from fatigue and old age he died 29th Aug. 1798, aged 82. His remains were buried at Valence by order of Bonaparte; but afterwards they were removed to Rome in 1802, and entombed with great funeral pomp. This prelate so well known by his misfortunes, was possessed of many virtues, and the humility, patience, and meekness with which he endured the indignities of his barbarous persecutors entitled him to universal veneration.

PIVATI, *John Francis*, a Venetian lawyer, known for his laborious compilation of a general dictionary of arts and sciences, which appeared at Venice in 10 vols. fol. 1746.

PIX, *Mary*, daughter of Mr. Griffith a clergyman, was born at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, and married Mr. Pix. She wrote 10 plays, which possess little merit, and she died about 1720.

PIZARRO, *Francis*, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman by a woman of low condition, and born at Truxillo. Though thus obscurely born and obliged to keep hogs for his support, he possessed an undaunted courage, and embarked for America with other adventurers. In 1524, fired with the

love of glory he united with Almagro and Lucque to go in quest of new undiscovered countries. After incredible hardships and unceasing perseverance he was enabled to penetrate into Peru, 1531, where he seized perfidiously the monarch Atahualpa, and afterwards cruelly and inhumanly put him to death. The possession of an opulent kingdom, and the servile submission of the inhabitants, did not inspire the Spaniards with the love of ease and tranquillity, but produced quarrels, and Almagro and Pizarro met in arms 1538, to decide their superiority. Almagro was defeated and put to death; but the son and the friends of the fallen chief united against their oppressor, and Pizarro was assassinated in his palace after making an obstinate resistance, 26th June, 1541. This bold adventurer who knew not even how to read, was fully formed for command. He laid the foundations of the city of Lima, and might deserve the name of a hero, were not perfidy and cruelty indelible stains on his character.

PIZZI, *Joachim*, a native of Rome, educated among the jesuits, and made, in 1759, director of the academy of Arcades. He possessed genius as a poet, and vigor and correctness as a writer. His works are the Vision of Eden, a poem in four cantos — the Triumph of Poetry, a poem — Discourse on Tragic and Comic Poetry — Dissertation on an Antique Cameo, &c. He died 1790, aged 74.

PLACCIUS, *Vincent*, an able philologer, born at Hamburgh 1642. He studied at Helmstadt and Leipzig, and after travelling over France and Italy, he was made professor of eloquence and morals in his native city, where he died 1699, much respected and beloved. He published *Theatrum Anonymorum, et Pseudonymorum*, 2 vols. fol. — *Liber de Juris Consulto Perito*, 8vo. — *de Arte Excerpendi*, &c. 8vo. — *Carmina Juvenilia*, 8vo.

PLACE, *Francis*, a Yorkshire gentleman, eminent as a painter and engraver. As he worked only for his amusement his pieces are scarce, but possess merit. His etchings and his mezzotinto prints were in great estimation, especially those of archbishop Stern, and of Henry Gyles a glass painter in his neighbourhood. He died 1728.

PLACENTINUS, *Peter*, a German Dominican, author of "*Pugna Porcorum*," a poem of 360 verses, in which every word begins with a P. Antwerp 1530. He wrote also a Latin History of the bishops of Tongres and Liege, and died at Maastricht 1548.

PLACETTE, *John de la*, a protestant minister, born at Pontac in Bearn 1639. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Denmark, and then to Holland, and settled at the Hague, and lastly at Utrecht, where he died 1718. He wrote *Moral Essays*, 6 vols. 12mo. — treatise on Pride, 8vo. — on Conscience, translated into English by Basil Kennett — on Good Works — on Restitution — Christian Reflections, &c. and a treatise against Bayle on the Origin of Evil, and the Trinity.

PLANTIN, *Christopher*, an eminent printer, born near Tours. He settled at Antwerp, and though not a man of learning, he published the most correct and elegant editions of various authors. He acquired riches as well as fame by his profession, and was extremely libe-

ral and humane. He died 1589, aged 65. His chief work is said to be a Polyglott bible.

PLANODES, *Maximus*, a monk of Constantinople in the 4th century. He was in the train of the imperial ambassador to Venice, and on his return was imprisoned in consequence of his strong partiality for the Latin church. He wrote a curious, but improbable life of Æsop, and also a Greek Anthologia.

PLATINA, *Bartholomew Sacchi*, a learned Italian, born at Piadena near Cremona 1421. He abandoned the military life for the church, and going to Rome, by the friendship and protection of cardinal Bessarion, he obtained some preferment, and was appointed apostolical abbreviator. He was deprived of this office, which was abolished by the succeeding pope Paul II. but when he respectfully complained of the treatment, as he had purchased the place, he was indignantly rejected by the sovereign pontiff, and even imprisoned and put to the rack. The next pope Sixtus IV. made amends for his sufferings, and appointed him to be librarian to the Vatican. He died of the plague 1481. He wrote the Lives of the Popes, printed first Venice, 1479, folio — History of Mantua — the Life of Nerio Capponi, and some other works all in Latin, and collected in fol. 1572.

PLATO, a celebrated philosopher of Athens. He was the pupil of Socrates, after whose death he travelled into various countries, and then settled at Athens, where his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable auditors. After a life devoted to virtue and philosophy, he died at Athens, 348 B. C. aged 81. His writings are very valuable, as not only his language is very beautiful and correct, but his philosophy sublime, so that some writers have imagined he drew many of his opinions concerning the supreme being, from the writings of Moses, while he resided among the Egyptian priests.

PLAUTUS, *Marcus Accius*, a Roman comic poet of great celebrity. Only 19 of his plays are extant, which abound in humor and interest, though often expressed in coarse language. He died about 184 B. C.

PLAYFORD, *John*, a stationer and seller of music books, &c. in Fleet street, London, was distinguished as a writer. He published an introduction to the skill of music, 1655, several times reprinted, and by other books he contributed much to the improvement of the printing of music. He also edited the psalms and hymns in metre, with their appropriate tunes, 8vo. airs and songs for the bass-viol, &c. He died 1693, aged 80, and was honored with an elegy by Tate the poet laureate.

PLEMPIUS, *Vopiscus Fortunatus*, a native of Amsterdam, who took his medical degrees at Bologna, and practised in Holland. He was made professor of medicine at Louvain, where he died 12th Dec. 1671, aged 70. He was author of *Ophthalmographia*, or *de Oculi Fabricâ*, 4to. — *de Togatorum Valetudine tuendâ* — *de Affectibus Capillorum et Unguium Naturâ* — *Tractatus de Peste* — *Antymus Coningius Peruvianus Pulveris Defensor* repulsi a Melippo Protymo, a refutation of the utility of the bark, which was introduced by Coningius, the assumed name of the Jesuit Fabri, and thus attacked by Plempius under the appellation of Protymus.

PLESSIS RICHELIEU, *Vid.* RICHELIEU.

PLINY, *Gaius Secundus*, the Elder, was a celebrated philosopher, born at Verona. He perished during an eruption of Vesuvius, while he approached too near to make observations on the awful phenomenon, A. D. 79. Of his works, which were numerous, only his Natural History remains, which is a valuable compilation of facts and observations, by the hand of a judicious master.

PLINY, *Cacilius Secundus*, the Younger, was the nephew of the preceding. He studied under Quintilian, and enjoyed the friendship of Trajan, who made him consul. He was for some time governor of Bithynia, where he checked the persecution excited against the christians. He died A. D. 113, universally respected. His letters, &c. are fine specimens of correct writing.

PLOT, *Robert*, an English philosopher and antiquary, born at Sutton Barn, Kent, 1641, and educated at Wye school in that county. In 1658, he entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree, and afterwards removed to University college, where he took the degree of LL. D. 1671. He was elected member of the Royal society, and appointed one of its secretaries, and as such published the Philosophical Transactions from No. 143, to 166, inclusive. In 1683, he was nominated by Ashmole first keeper to his newly erected museum, and made also professor of chemistry, and in 1688, historiographer to the king. He was made in 1695, by the duke of Norfolk, Mowbray herald extraordinary. He died of the stone 30th April, 1696, at Borden, leaving two sons. Dr. Plot whose chief delight was the advancement of natural history and antiquities, published the Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire, both in fol. as essays towards a Natural History of England — de Origine Fontium, &c. — an Account of Eldon Hole — several valuable papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He left behind him several MSS. for the Histories of Kent, Middlesex, and London, which he intended to publish.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Nicopolis in Egypt. He settled at Rome, and died in Campania 270, aged 66. His works were collected by his pupil Porphyry.

FLOWDEN, *Edmund*, an eminent lawyer, born in Shropshire 1517. He was educated at Cambridge, but afterwards removed to Oxford, where he took his degrees in physic, and practised as a physician. He soon after abandoned physic for the law, entered at the Middle Temple, and was made a serjeant. As he was a Roman catholic his preferments ceased on the accession of Elizabeth. He died 1584. His "Reports" are held in great esteem, and show great learning, judgment, and sagacity.

PLUCHE, *Antony*, a French writer, born at Rheims 1668. He distinguished himself by his application, and at the recommendation of Rollin, was made tutor to the son of the intendant of Rouen, after which he went to Paris, and gave lectures on history and geography. He was presented in 1749, to the abbey of Valence St. Maur, and died of an apoplexy 1761. His works are Spectacle de la Nature, 7 vols. 12mo. an excellent work, twice translated into English, and also into most European languages — Histoire du Ciel,

2 vols. 12mo. containing a Mythological History of the Heavens, also translated into English — la Mécanique des Langues, 12mo. — Harmonie des Pleines et de l'Evangile, 12mo.

PLUKENET, *Leonard*, a well known English botanist, born 1642, and educated as is conjectured at Cambridge. He took his degrees in physic, but as he was without a patron he had to struggle with numerous difficulties, till in his old age he was appointed by the queen superintendant of Hampton-court garden, and honored with the title of Royal professor of botany. His great work is his "Phytographia," to the completion of which he devoted much of his time and of his money. He had correspondents for his botanical researches all over the world; but though he assisted Ray with liberal contributions, he suffered much from Sloane and Petiver, and censured their labors with some asperity. He died about 1705. His Phytographia appeared in four parts 1691-1696, containing 328 plates, 4to. He published besides Almagestum Botanicum, 4to. 1696, containing 6000 species — Almagesti Botanici Mantissa, 4to. 1700, with 25 new plates — Amalthæum Botanicum, 1705, 4to. &c. His Herbarium contained 8000 plants, and is now in the British museum. His works were reprinted 1769, 4 vols. and in 1779, by Dr. Giseke of Hamburg with a Linnean index.

PLUMIER, *Charles*, a famous French botanist, born at Marseilles 1646. He was of the order of Minims, and studied mathematics at Toulouse under Maignan, but afterwards applied himself to botany and natural history. His reputation was now such that he was employed by Lewis XIV. to go to the West Indies in search of curious and medicinal plants. He performed three voyages for this laborious and useful object, and explored not only St. Domingo, but the neighbouring islands, and part of the continent. His zeal was honorably rewarded by a pension from the king, and the appointment of royal botanist. While, at the request of M. Fagon, the king's physician, he meditated a fourth voyage in the cause of natural history, he was attacked by a pleurisy, as he waited for the ship near Cadiz, and died there, 1706. His works are valuable, Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, 4to. — Description of the Plants of America, folio — Treatise on American Ferns, fol. — the Art of Turning, fol. with plates — Dissertations on Cochineal, in the Journal des Sçavans. Besides these he left 1400 drawings, which might make 10 volumes more.

PLUQUET, *Francis Andrew*, a native of Bayeux, who exchanged his canonry for the professorship of history in the university of Paris. He was an able lecturer and a diligent and elegant writer, and died of an apoplexy 1790, aged 74. He wrote an Examination of Fatalism, 3 vols. 12mo. — a Dictionary of Heresies, 2 vols. 8vo. — the Classical Books of the Chinese, 7 vols. 12mo. — treatise on Luxury, 2 vols. 12mo. — a treatise on Sociability, 2 vols. in which he establishes the natural propensity of man to kindness and religion, against the opinions of Hobbes.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated philosopher and historian of Chersonæa in Bœotia. He travelled over various countries to improve himself, and was honorably re-

ceived by the emperor Trajan, who raised him to the office of consul. He died in his native town at an advanced age A. D. 140. The best known and most valuable of his many works, is the *Lives of Illustrious Men*, a composition of great merit and singular interest.

PLUVINEL, *Antony*, grand equerry and chamberlain to Henry IV. of France, and his ambassador to Holland, was born in Dauphiny, and died at Paris, 1620. He was the first who opened a riding school in France. He wrote "*l'Art de monter à Cheval*," the Art of Riding, with plates, folio.

Pococke, *Edward*, a celebrated orientalist, born at Oxford, Nov. 8th, 1604. He was educated at Thame school, and at 14 entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which, two years after, he removed to a scholarship at Corpus, and afterwards became a fellow of the college. He soon distinguished himself by his great knowledge of classical and oriental literature, and by the friendship of G. Vossius, and other learned men; and by the interest of Selden, he obtained, when in orders, the place of chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo. He reached Aleppo in 1630, and devoted himself with unusual assiduity to the further acquisition of the oriental languages. He was in 1631 employed by Laud to make a collection of such valuable and curious MSS. and of such coins as might enrich an university library; and in 1636 he was informed by that liberal patron that he was nominated by him to fill his newly founded Arabic professorship in Oxford. He returned in consequence to England, but afterwards he went to Constantinople, in company with Greaves, who was going to explore the antiquities of Egypt. He was invited by Laud in 1640 to return, and in his way through Paris, he became acquainted with Grotius, to whom he communicated his intention of translating his book, *de Veritate Christi. Religionis*, into Arabic, which the pious author heartily approved. When he reached England, he found his learned patron in the Tower, and his death, and the consequent confusion of the nation, tended little to ensure him tranquillity in the prosecution of his studies. In 1643 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Childrey, Berkshire, where he retired to perform his ecclesiastical duties; but he was deprived of his professorship by the republican plunderers. His great merit, however, pleaded in his favor, he was in 1647 restored to his salary, and the next year nominated by the king, then a prisoner, professor of Hebrew and canon of Christ-church, an appointment approved by the parliament, but rescinded when he refused to subscribe to the engagement. Though deprived of his canonry, he yet read lectures, and in 1652 assisted in preparing the edition of the Polyglott bible. The restoration reinstated him in all his offices, and he soon after took his degree of D. D. but he was neglected among those who had by their services contributed most to the advancement of religion and learning in the kingdom. He died at Oxford, 10th Sept. 1691, aged 87, and was buried in the cathedral, where a monument records his merits. As a scholar and orientalist his abilities were most eminently displayed. His sole ambition was the

advancement of oriental literature, to which he devoted himself with the most assiduous care. His works are *Specimen Historiæ Arabum*, 1648, much commended by Prideaux, Ockley, Selden, Reland, and others — *Porta Mosi*, or six prefatory Discourses of Moses Maimonides — *Eutychius' Annals* — *Abul Feraji Historia Dynastiarum*, 4to. — *Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel*, folio — *St. Peter's second Epistle*, the second and third of John, and that of Jude, translated into Syriac — *Letters with several learned men*, published by Twells, 2 vols. folio, 1740. Dr. Pococke was father of nine children. His eldest son *Edward*, rector of Minal, Wilts, published under his father's direction, an Arabic work, called *Philosophus Autodidactus*, five Epistola Jaafar Ebn Tophail, &c. translated afterwards by Simon Ockley.

Pococke, *Richard*, a learned divine, related distantly to the celebrated orientalist. He was born 1704, at Southampton, where his father was master of the free school, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1733. He travelled into the East in 1737, and returned in 1742, and in 1744 was made precentor of Waterford. He accompanied as chaplain lord Chesterfield to Ireland, and was appointed by him archdeacon of Dublin, and under another viceroy, the duke of Devonshire, he was made bishop of Ossory, 1756. In 1765 he was translated to Elphin and Meath, and died the September of that same year, of a fit of apoplexy during his visitation. He published a most valuable and interesting account of his travels, under the title of "*Observations on Egypt, Palestine, the Holy Land, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus*," &c. 3 vols. folio. He enriched also the British museum by the gift of various volumes of MSS. from 4811—4827.

POERSON, *Charles Francis*, a native of Paris, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He was made director of the French academy of painting at Rome, and died 1725, aged 72. His father, who was a native of Lorraine, was also a good painter, and died 1660.

POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, *John Francis*, a learned and illustrious character, born of a respectable family at Terranuova in Florence, 1380. He studied at Florence, where he learnt Latin under John of Ravenna, and Greek under Emanuel Chrysoloras, and applied also to the Hebrew, though some commentators assert that that language was not cultivated in Italy before the fifteenth century. He was for some time at Rome, where he held the place of writer of the apostolic letters for 10 years, and afterwards became secretary to the pope. In 1414 he attended the council of Constance, and directed all his attention to the recovery of classical authors from the wrecks of time; and to his indefatigable researches posterity is indebted for the preservation of Quintilian, Silius Italicus, Ammian. Marcellinus, Lucretius, Tertullian, and other authors. He next extended his researches to England, and from London passed into Germany and Hungary, and on his return to Rome, married a lady of great beauty, and young, though he himself

himself was 54. After continuing apostolic secretary under seven popes, during 40 years, he was prevailed upon in 1453, to become secretary to the republic of Florence, and died in the neighbourhood, at an elegant villa, which he had built for his summer retreat, 1459, aged 79, leaving a widow and six children, five of whom were boys, distinguished afterwards for their abilities. The works of Poggio were a Latin History of Florence from 1350 to 1455, 4to. — Epistles — de Varietate Fortunæ — Funeral Orations — Facetiæ, or Witticisms, certainly unworthy of the author — a translation of Diodorus Siculus — of Xenophon's Cyropædia, &c. To Poggio literature is much indebted. He not only cultivated letters himself, but promoted their advancement. Erasmus has censured his private character, which certainly was not always free from blame; but Machiavel and others speak in the highest praise of his learning, and the disinterestedness of his conduct; and his unavailing interference in favor of the unfortunate Jerome of Prague at Constance, must be recorded with every mark of approbation. His son James, translated his Florentine history into Italian, and also Xenophon's Cyrus; and after maintaining a character worthy of his father, was put to death, as concerned in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, in 1478.

POILLY, Francis, a French engraver, born at Abbeville, 1622. He studied under Duret, and at Rome, and was made engraver to the French king, 1664. After enjoying great reputation as an excellent engraver, and a fair character, he died at Paris, 1693. His brother Nicolas, who died three years after him, possessed also merit as an engraver.

POINSINET, Anthony Alexander Henry, a dramatic writer, born at Fontainebleau. His pieces were acted, but have little to recommend them. He was fond of travelling, and unfortunately lost his life in the Guadalquivir, where he was drowned during an excursion in Spain, 1769, aged 34.

POIRET, Peter, a mystic enthusiast, born at Metz, 1646, and educated at Basil. He became minister at Heidelberg and Anwell, and by reading the works of madame Bourignon, and other mystical writers, he became an infatuated enthusiast. He afterwards retired to Holland, and died at Reinsberg, May, 1719. He wrote the Divine Œconomy, 7 vols. 8vo. translated into English — Cogitationes Rationales de Deo, Animâ & Malo — Solid Principles of Christian Religion — Peace of good Souls, 12mo. — Theology of the Heart, 2 vols. 12mo. — de Eruditione Triplici, 2 vols. 4to. — Life of Madame Bourignon.

POIRIER, Germain, a native of Paris, who was of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur, which he quitted in 1769. He was engaged as a coadjutor in the art of verifying dates; and he continued with Precieux the 11th volume of the historians of Gaul and France, begun by Bouquet. He was afterwards member of the national institute, and died at the beginning of 1803, aged 80.

POIS, Anthony le, physician to Charles III. duke of Lorraine, was well skilled in the knowledge of antiquities. He wrote a valuable Discourse on Medals

and Ancient Engravings, 4to. and died in his native town, Nancy, 1578.

POIS, Nicolas le, brother to the preceding, was eminent as a physician. His son Charles, was also a physician in the household of the duke Henry II. and the father and the son, assuming in Latin the name of Pifontes, published some medical tracts, which were considered as so valuable, that Boerhaave republished them at Leyden, 1736, in 2 vols. 4to.

POISLE, John, a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, who acquired riches by means of bribery and corruption, which procured his disgrace, 1582. His son James, who died 1623, was author of some poetry.

POISSON, Nicolas Joseph, a priest of the oratory, admired for his eloquence, and made superior of the abbey of Vendome. He died at Lyons, 5th May 1710, very old. He was the friend of Descartes, and was eminent as a philosopher. He wrote Delectus Auctorum Ecclesiæ Universalis, seu Gemma Conciliorum, 2 vols. folio — Remarks on Descartes' Discourses on Method, Mechanics, and Music — a treatise on Benefices — Account of his Travels in Italy — treatise on the Rights and Ceremonies of the Church, &c.

POISSON, Raymond, son of a mathematician at Paris, was patronized, after the early death of his father, by the duke of Crequi; but he quitted the profession of a courtier for the stage. He was afterwards noticed by Lewis XIV. and died at Paris, 1690, respected as one of the first comedians of the French stage. He wrote the Baron de la Crasse — the Good Soldier, comedies of one act — Lubin — the Fool of Quality, &c. published together at Paris, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1743.

POISSON, Paul, son of the preceding, was eminent also as a comedian. He died at St. Germain-en-Laie, 1735, aged 77. His son Philip was likewise a comedian of celebrity, who died at Paris, 1743, aged 60. He was author of six comedies, published in 2 vols. 12mo.

POISSONNIER, Peter Isaac, a French physician, born at Dijon, 5th July, 1720. He was one of the first who read chemical lectures at Paris; and he acquired such reputation as a medical man, that he was sent by the court, at the request of Elizabeth, empress of Russia, who wished for the advice of an eminent physician. On his return he was admitted into the academy of sciences, made first physician to the army, &c. and obtained a pension of 12,000 livres. The revolution not only stripped him of his independence, but sent him with all his family into confinement; but he was restored to liberty after the fall of Robespierre, and died 1797, aged 79. He wrote treatises on the Means of rendering Sea Water potable — on the Fevers of St. Domingo — on the Diseases of Seamen, 2 vols. 8vo. — Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo. — Course of Surgery, volume 5th and 6th, &c.

POITIERS, Diana de, duchess of Valentinois, was born 31st March, 1500. When her father, the count of St. Vallier, was condemned to lose his head for favoring

favoring the escape of the constable Bourbon, Diana obtained his pardon by throwing herself at the feet of Francis I. and, according to some, by yielding her person to the wishes of the monarch. After the death of her husband de Breze, grand sénéchal of Normandy, she was seen and admired by Henry II. and though aged 40, she so captivated the heart of the young monarch, who was only 18, that till his death in 1559, she remained sole mistress not only of his affections, but of the kingdom. She died in retirement, 26th April 1566, aged 66. To great personal charms, she united unusual powers of mind, and commanding dignity of manners.

POIVRE, N. a native of Lyons, who embraced the ecclesiastical order, and went as missionary to China, where he travelled with the sagacity of a philosopher and a naturalist. On his return to Europe, the ship in which he was embarked, was attacked by Barnett, the English admiral, and during the fight he lost his right arm, which was shot off by a cannon ball, in consequence of which he renounced the ecclesiastical state. He was afterwards employed by the French East India company in 1743, to open an intercourse with Cochin-China, and in 1766 he was sent by the duke de Choiseul to the isles of France and Bourbon, with full powers to improve their commerce and agriculture. He there introduced the cultivation of various trees, especially the bread-fruit tree, the muscadine grape, the clove, &c. He returned to France, and died at Lyons, 6th Jan. 1786. He is author of the *Voyage of a Philosopher*, 12mo. — on the *Dying of Silks* — on the *History and Manners of China* — *Orations*, &c.

POLAN, *Amand*, a native of Oppaw in Silesia, professor of theology at Basil, where he died 17th July 1610, aged 49. He wrote *Commentaries on Ezekiel and Daniel* — *Dissertations*, &c. and was distinguished as an able and learned protestant.

POLE, *Reginald*, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, was of royal descent as being the son of lord Montague, the cousin of Henry VII. by Margaret the daughter of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stoverton castle, Worcestershire, 1500, and after receiving instruction from the Carthusians, he entered, at the age of 12, at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he had Linacre and Latimer for his tutors. He took his first degree at 15, and when admitted into orders he was made prebendary of Salisbury; and soon after dean of Exeter. Thus liberally patronized by the favor of his relation Henry VIII. he was, with a splendid allowance, permitted to go to Italy to finish his education, and in the universities of Padua, Venice, and Rome, he acquired distinction by the extent of his learning, his engaging manners, and exemplary piety. He returned in 1525 to England, and was received with great kindness by Henry; but the agitation of the divorce from Catherine soon after disturbed the harmony which subsisted between him and the court. Henry wished to add to the favorable opinion of foreign universities the assent of his respectable kinsman. Pole, however, refused to approve what his conscience condemned, and

after withdrawing from the presence of the king, who at one time was so enraged that he seized his poinard to stab him, he obtained permission to travel. In Italy the English ecclesiastic found retirement and tranquillity in the bosom of his friends, and in his intercourse with learned societies; but Henry incensed against the pope, not only divorced his queen to marry Ann Boleyn, but determined to shake off the Roman yoke, and relying on the affection of his subjects, declared himself supreme head of the church. To reconcile this to the feelings of the people, a book was written in its favor by Sampson, bishop of Chichester, and sent over to Italy for the approbation of Pole. Without immediately answering the king's request, Pole expressed soon after his sentiments in a little book called *Pro Unitate Ecclesiasticâ*, which, in maintaining the papal supremacy, highly offended Henry, and procured not only the withdrawing of all his pensions and his ecclesiastical revenues, but the passing of a bill of attainder against him. Stripped of his honors in England, Pole found protection and favor at Rome; he was created a cardinal, and sent as legate to France, and Flanders, where, however, the intrigues of Henry were so powerful, and his influence so great, that he returned to Rome for safety. He next went as legate to the council of Trent, and maintained by his eloquence, as well as by his pen, the cause of the papal see. On the death of Paul III. 1549, Pole was twice elected by the cardinals to succeed to St. Peter's chair, but he rejected the proffered honor, and soon after retired to a monastery in Verona, where he continued till the death of Edward VI. On the accession of Mary, Pole was selected as the fittest legate to reconcile England to the holy see; and after he was informed that the bill of attainder which condemned him and set a price on his head was repealed, he returned to his native country. He appeared before the parliament, and easily prevailed upon them to be reconciled to the ceremonies of Rome, after the example of their queen; and after he had granted them absolution, he made his public entry into London, with all the solemnity of Italian pomp. But though invested with great authority as the legate of the pope, and the favorite of the queen, Pole did not assent at first to those violent measures which bigotry and persecution wished to follow. Mild by nature, and humane in his disposition, he preferred the arms of persuasion to the violence of authority; but his opposition was at last overpowered, and by the influence of the queen, some severe measures were adopted against the protestants, which reflect disgrace, not so much upon the heart as upon the accommodating conduct of the legate. His forbearance, indeed, had been such that he was accused to the pope as a heretic, and for a while his legatine powers were withdrawn from him; but the respectability of his character, and the good opinion of the queen, prevailed at Rome, and restored him to his office. On the death of Gardiner whose violent measures he reprobated, he was confirmed by the pope in the see of Canterbury, to which he had before, on the expulsion of Cranmer, been elected; and to his other dignities was added the honor of being chancellor

cellor to both universities. He was attacked by a quartan ague which proved fatal, Nov. 18th 1558, 16 hours after the death of his royal mistress, whose demise is said to have hastened his own. From Lambeth he was removed to Canterbury, where he was buried. If his attachment to the see of Rome had not been so bigoted and violent, Pole might have shone a very perfect character, as in learning, piety, eloquence, humility, and all the amiable virtues of private and of public life, no man was superior to him. Besides the tract already mentioned, he wrote two defences of it; one addressed to Henry, and the other to Edward VI. and several other pieces.

POLEMBERG, *Cornelius*, an eminent Dutch painter, born at Utrecht 1586. He went to Rome where he studied with great success the manner and beauties of Raphael, and surpassed his contemporaries in the delicacy of his touches, and the elegance of his figures. His landscapes were also much esteemed. He was invited to England by Charles I. and painted here some valuable pieces; but he returned, during the civil troubles, to his native country, and died at Utrecht 1660, in great affluence and reputation.

POLEMON, a Greek philosopher, the disciple of Xenocrates. By the representation of his master, whose school he once entered in a state of intoxication, he was persuaded to reform his conduct, and he became a most temperate man, and a very intelligent instructor. He died B. C. 270.

POLENI, *John Marquis*, a native of Padua, eminent as a professor of astronomy and mathematics. He was in 1739 admitted into the academy of sciences at Paris, after obtaining three prizes from that respectable body, and he was also honored with a seat in the London Royal society, the Berlin and other learned societies. His knowledge of hydraulics was such, that he was consulted by several states, and was appointed surveyor of the water works of the Venetian territories. He was also an able architect and his opinion was solicited by pope Benedict XIV. about St. Peter's church at Rome. He was the friend and correspondent of all the great men of Europe, of Newton, Leibnitz, Cassini, the Bernouillis, &c. He was also well skilled in antiquarian knowledge, and published a supplement to the collections of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols. fol. 1737, Venice. He died at Padua 1761, aged 78.

POLI, *Martin*, a native of Lucca, who studied and professed chemistry at Rome. It is said that he discovered some powerful agent of destructive effect in military affairs, which he communicated to Lewis XIV. The monarch commended his ingenuity, and rewarded him liberally with a pension, and the title of engineer; but insisted that the secret should die with him, observing that the methods of destroying life, and increasing human miseries are already sufficiently numerous. This able man who had been admitted associate in the academy of sciences, and was invited by the French king to settle at Paris, died there of a violent fever soon after his arrival, 29th July, 1714, aged 52. He published *Il Triomfo degli Acidi*, an Apology for Acids, &c. 1706.

POLIDORO, *Da Caravaggio*, a painter so called from the village of Caravaggio near Milan, where he was born 1495. He was originally a day laborer to carry the stones and mortar for the masons in the buildings of the Vatican; but while he supplied materials for the fresco, his genius incited him to observe with accuracy, and to copy with success the figures described upon it. The first exertions of his pencil were so remarkably spirited, that Raphael, astonished at his powers, encouraged him and employed him among the other artists in the decorations of the Vatican; and not only that noble building, but many other edifices were ornamented by the labors of his genius. When Rome was besieged by the Spaniards, he fled to Naples, and afterwards to Messina, where he was murdered, by his servant who had observed the great sums of money which he had drawn from the bank, with the intention of returning to Italy. He died 1543, aged 48. The murderer was discovered, and torn to pieces between four horses.

POLIER, *Charles de*, a native of Lausanne, educated at Gottingen. He was lieutenant in a Swiss regiment in France, but soon left the profession of arms for literature, and became tutor to lord Tyrone's children. He died at his patron's seat near Waterford, 1782, aged 29. He made some ingenious communications to the Manchester society, of which he was a member, and memoirs of him by Dr. Percival have appeared in their transactions.

POLIGNAC, *Melchior de*, a French cardinal, born of a noble family 1662. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of Aristotle, and afterwards embraced the doctrines of Descartes, both of which he ably defended. He accompanied cardinal de Bouillon to Rome, and was afterwards sent by Lewis XIV. as ambassador extraordinary to procure the succession to the crown of Poland in favor of the prince de Conti, upon John Sobieski's death. His ill success on this business produced his disgrace at court; but he was afterwards restored to favor, and sent to Rome, and in 1709 employed as one of the plenipotentiaries at the conferences at Gertruydenburg; and five years after he assisted at the settling the peace of Utrecht. Clement XI. raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and he resided at Rome under Lewis XV. as minister of France. In 1726 he was raised to the see of Auch, and 1732 made commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died at Paris 1741, aged 81. He was member of the French academies, and evinced his abilities by his Latin poem called *Anti-Lucretius*, seu de Deo & Naturâ, in nine books, inculcating doctrines exactly contrary to those of Lucretius.

POLINIÈRE, *Peter*, a native of Couloune near Vire, who studied philosophy at the Harcourt college, Paris, where he took his degree of doctor in medicine. He was so well versed in philosophy, mathematics, and chemistry, that he was the first who read lectures on those abstruse sciences at Paris, where he had the king frequently among his auditors. He died suddenly at his house at Couloune, 9th Feb. 1734, aged 63. He was a man of great learning, but little acquainted with the world, and more fond of his books and of

retire-

retirement than of public life. He wrote *Elements of Mathematics* — treatise on Experimental Philosophy, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741.

POLITI, Alexander, professor of rhetoric philosophy and divinity at Genoa, was born at Florence 1679. In 1733 he became professor of eloquence and Greek at Pisa, and died there July 23, 1752, of an apoplexy. He is known for his edition of Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, with a Latin translation and notes, 5 vols. fol. — the Roman Martyrology, corrected in fol. — Orations in the Academy of Pisa, &c.

POLITIANO, Angelo, an ingenious Italian, born July 1454, at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany. His real name was Baffo, or according to others Ambrogini. He learnt Greek under Andronicus of Thessalonica, and studied philosophy under Ficinus, and Argyropylus. He was noticed by the Medicean family, and was for some time preceptor to Lorenzo's children, and afterwards professor of Greek and Latin at Florence. He was the intimate friend of the learned men of the times, and especially of Picus of Mirandula. He died 1494 and some have attributed his death to his great grief for the misfortunes of the Medicean family, who had been cruelly expelled from their country. Politiano was a man of great erudition, vast application, and a most sound judgment. As a poet his lines on the tournament of Julian de Medicis are much admired. He wrote besides the History of the Pazzi conspiracy — Miscellanea — some other poems, and a Latin translation of Herodian, so elegant and so spirited that it is doubted which is the more valuable, the original or the version — a treatise on Anger, &c. His works altogether were printed in 1550, 3 vols. 8vo. and 1553 folio. Basil. Though admired for his learning, wit, and vivacity by Erasmus, and others, Paul Jovius has described him as a malevolent satirist, who viewed the literary labors of others with mean jealousy, and with ferocious virulence resisted every criticism upon his own productions.

POLLIO, Caius Asinius, a Roman of great celebrity under Augustus. He was the friend of Mæcenas, of Virgil, and of Horace, and himself a man of learning. He died A. D. 4, aged 80.

POLLUX, Julius, a native of Naucrates in Egypt in the reign of Commodus, author of *Onomasticon*, or Greek Vocabulary of great merit.

POLYENUS, a Macedonian, author of *Stratagems in War*, in the age of Antoninus and Verus, to whom the work is inscribed.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, of Megalopolis. He was the friend of the great Philopœmen, and distinguished himself as a soldier against the Romans in the Macedonian war. After the ruin of Macedonia, Polybius became the friend of the Romans and of Scipio, and wrote a valuable and interesting Universal History, of which only part remains. He died B. C. 121.

POLYCARP, St. a bishop of Smyrna, who suffered martyrdom 166, aged 95. An epistle from him to the Philippians is preserved.

POLYCLETUS, a sculptor of Sicyon, of great

celebrity. He was regarded as the first artist, and Phidias as the second, in Greece. He flourished B. C. 232.

POLYDORE VIRGIL, a native of Urbino, who came to England in the suite of Corneto the papal legate. He so pleased Henry VIII. by his manners and his learning that he detained him in England by giving him the archdeaconry of Wells, and prevailed upon him to employ his talents in an history of the country. He afterwards left England in consequence of the tyrannical conduct of Wolsey, who had imprisoned him for one year for revenge, because his patron Corneto had solicited the see of York, and he retired to Italy, where he died 1555. His works are the History of England to the end of the seventh Henry's reign, dedicated to Henry VIII. a work written in elegant Latin, but not very accurate as an history, edited at Basil 1534, fol. — *de Inventoribus Rerum*, 12mo. — treatise on Prodigies, fol. — Corrections on Gildas — Collection of Proverbs.

POLYGNOTUS, a Greek painter of Rhodes. His painting of the battle of Marathon was very celebrated.

POMBAL, Sebastian Joseph Carvalho, marquis of, a famous Portuguese minister, born at Soure near Coimbra, 1699. He studied at Coimbra, and afterwards embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and an union with Donna Almada, a rich and noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess of Daun, related to the marshal of that name, and by means of this lady who became a great favorite with the queen of Portugal, he rose to eminence in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and he displayed his abilities by the wisdom of his administration, and the excellent regulations which he introduced for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. A haughtiness in his conduct, however, displeased some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was secretly formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace and death on the accomplices, and the jesuits, who were concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and the most liberal patriotism, and by his means the city rose from her ruins, with new splendor and increased magnificence. On Joseph's death 1777, Pombal fell into disgrace and was banished to one of his estates, where he died May 1782, aged 85. Though accused of avarice and pride, he possessed undoubtedly great talents. His memoirs appeared at Paris, 1783, in 4 vols. 12mo.

POMET, Peter, a wholesale druggist at Paris, superintendent of the materia medica, in the king's gardens, of which he drew up an account. He acquired opulence, and also literary reputation by his works, especially his *General History of Drugs*, 1694, folio, republished by his son 1735, 2 vols 4to. He died 1699, aged 41.

POMEY, Francis, a jesuit of Lyons, known by his *Pantheum Mysticum*, translated into English by Andrew Tooke,

as his own performance. He wrote besides a French and Latin Dictionary, 4to. — *Flos Latinitatis* — *Libitina*, or on the Funerals of the Ancients — *Novus Rhetoricæ Candidatus*, and died at Lyons, 1673, aged 55.

POMFRET, *John*, an English poet, born about 1667, at Luton, Bedfordshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Cambridge, and when in orders, obtained the living of Maldon, in Bedfordshire. In 1703 he came to London, for institution to a larger living, but found bishop Compton strongly prejudiced against him, for four lines in his poem called *Choice*, in which it was falsely said, that he preferred a mistress to a wife, and before the prelate's scruples could be removed, the unfortunate candidate for his favor, caught the small pox, and died of it, aged 35. In his "*Cruelty and Lust*," he has introduced the character and conduct of Kirk, with great effect and pathos. No poem, says Johnson, has been oftener perused, than his *Choice*. He pleases many, and he who pleases must have merit. A volume of his poems appeared 1699, and two other pieces were published after his death by Philaethes.

POMPADOUR, *Jane Antoinette Poisson, marchioness* of, the mistress of Lewis XV.; was daughter of a financier, and married D'Etiole, nephew of Normand Tournem. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senar, and from that time he made her his favorite, and raised her, in 1745, to the rank of a marchioness. She enjoyed great influence at court, till her death, 1764, at the age of 44. The liberal manner with which she patronized the arts and literature, has in some degree blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. Her memoirs have been published, 2 vols. 8vo. and also her letters, 3 vols. in which she is represented as having great influence in the politics of France, and especially in the war of 1756.

POMPEY, *Cneius*, the Great, a celebrated Roman, who after bearing the highest honors of the state, and distinguishing himself in war, formed the first triumvirate with J. Cæsar and Crassus. An union ill cemented, was quickly broken, and war was declared between him and Cæsar. The battle of Pharsalia proved fatal to the cause of Pompey and of Rome, and the great fugitive flying from his enemy, was basely murdered in Egypt by order of king Ptolemy, whom he had formerly established on the throne, B. C. 49.

POMPIGNAN, *John James le Franc, marquis* of, a French writer, born at Montauban, 1709. He was educated for the magistracy; but his genius led him to the cultivation of the muses, and his tragedy of *Dido* raised him to the rank of an able poet, little inferior to Racine. He became a member of the French academy in 1760, and he had the courage to pronounce, at his admission, a discourse in favor of christianity, by proving that the man of religion and virtue is the only true philosopher, an oration which drew upon him the ridicule and satire of the profligate philosophers of the times; of Voltaire, Helvetius, and their infidel associates. This illiberal treatment drove him from Paris to his estate, where he spent the rest

of his days in the labor of true philosophy and active religion, and died there, of an apoplexy, 1784, highly and deservedly respected. His works, consisting of dramatic pieces — moral discourses — sacred odes — an Imitation of the Georgics — *Voyage de Languedoc* — *Eulogium* on the duke of Burgundy, &c. were published in 6 vols. 8vo.

POMPIGNAN, *John George le Franc de*, a learned French prelate, brother to the preceding, born at Montauban, 22d Feb. 1715. He was, at the age of 29, made bishop of Puy, and afterwards translated to the see of Vienne. At the revolution he was deputy from Dauphiné to the constituent assembly, and became one of the ministry. The pope wrote to him, and called upon him to exert his authority and influence to prevent all the meditated innovations in the church. He died at Paris, 29th Dec. 1790. He was author of 16 different works, the best known of which are *Critical Essay on the Present State of the Republic of Letters* — on the *Secular Authority in Matters of Religion* — *Religion avenged on Incredulity by Incredulity itself* — *Scepticism convicted by the Prophecies* — *Letters from a Bishop*, 2 vols. — *Pastoral Letters* — *Defence of the Clergy of France in Religion*, &c.

POMPONATIUS, *Peter*, an Italian philosopher, born at Mantua, 1462. He was of a dwarfish stature, but possessed great genius, and taught philosophy with uncommon success at Padua and Bologna. His book "*De Immortalitate Animæ*," in 1516, occasioned a violent controversy, but while he maintained the immortality of the soul as a matter of faith, and not by the support of philosophical reasoning; he was, though patronized by Bembo, universally branded with the name of an atheist. His work, therefore, was condemned and publicly burnt. His philosophical works were printed at Venice, folio, 1525. He was three times married, and had only one daughter. He died 1525.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, *Julius*, an eminent scholar, whose real name was Julio Sanseverino, born at Amendolara, in Calabria, 1425. He was well acquainted with Latin, though totally ignorant of Greek, but rather inclined to heathenism, since he is said to have dedicated altars to Romulus, and to have refused to read the bible, for fear of acquiring a bad and corrupted taste. He was accused of conspiring against pope Paul II. and in consequence fled to Venice, but returned to Rome after that pontiff's death. It is said that before his death he became a sincere and penitent christian. He died 1495. He wrote *Abridgment of the Lives of the Cæsars*, fol. — *de Romanæ Urbis Vetusitate*, 4to. — *De Mahumedis Exortu*, fol. — *De Sacerdotiis, Legibus, &c.* 4to. — *De Arte Grammaticâ* — *Vita Statii & Patris ejus* — *Editions of Sallust, Pliny, and Cicero* — *Commentaries on Virgil, Quintilian, Columella*, though some consider these, from their Greek quotations, with which he was unacquainted, as the work of some other person.

PONA, *John Baptist*, author of *Diatrise de Rebus Philosophicis*, Venice, 1590 — *Latin poems* — *Il Tirreno*, a pastoral, &c.; was a native of Verona, who

who died there, very young, 1588. His brother *John* was an eminent botanist at Verona, and wrote *Plantæ quæ in Baldo Monte reperiuntur*, 4to. reprinted in *De l'Ecluse's Historia Rariorum Stirpium*, — *Del Vero Balsamo degli Antichi*, 4to. Venice, 1623.

PONA, Francis, a physician of Verona, who died there, 1652, aged 58. He is author of *Medicina Animæ*, 4to. — *Lucerna di Eureka Misofcolo*, 4to. — *Saturnalia*, 8vo. — *L'Ormondo*, a romance, 4to. — *Messalina*, a romance — *Galeria delle Donne Celebri*, 12mo. — *L'Adamo*, a poem — tragedies and comedies — *Della Contraria Forza di due Bellicocchi*, 4to.

PONS, John Francis de, a French ecclesiastic, of an illustrious family, born at Marly. He studied at Paris, and obtained a canonry at Chaumont, which he resigned to settle at Paris, to indulge his literary pursuits. He ably defended *La Mothe* against *Mad. Dacier*. He was a learned man, deformed in his person, but of the best character. He died at Chaumont, 1732, aged 49. He was author of a *System of Education* — *Four Dissertations on Languages*, &c. printed together, 12mo. 1738.

PONT, Lewis du, a jesuit of Valladolid, whose meditations, written in Spanish, have been twice translated into French. He died 1624, aged 70.

PONT DE VESLE, Antony de Ferriol, count de, a comic writer, who loved retirement, but was drawn into public life by his uncle cardinal de Tencin. He was made governor of Pont de Vesse, and intendant general of marine, and died at Paris, 3d Sept. 1774, aged 77. He was author of the *Complaisant*, a comedy — the *Coxcomb Punished*, a comedy — *Sleep Walker*, a farce — songs, and many other fugitive pieces. His uncle *Ferriol*, ambassador at Constantinople, published 100 engravings in folio, 1715, explanatory of the dress and manners of the Eastern nations, &c.

PONTANUS, John Jovian, a learned Italian, born at Cerreto, 1426. He was preceptor, and afterwards secretary to Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom by his influence he reconciled to his father Ferdinand. These services ought to have been rewarded, but Pontanus, finding himself neglected, inveighed in his *Dialogue on Ingratitude*, against the conduct of the prince, who nobly disregarded the satirical attack. He died 1503, aged 77. He wrote "the History of the wars of Ferdinand I. and John, of Anjou," 4 vols. 8vo. Basil, 1556. His other works, which are miscellaneous, and contain some licentious and indelicate poetry, appeared at Venice, 3 vols. 4to. His epitaph on himself has been imitated by Dr. Forster.

PONTANUS, or DUPONT, Peter, a grammarian of Bruges. Though he lost his sight at the age of three, he acquired great reputation as a teacher of belles lettres at Paris. He died at the end of the 16th century. He is author of a *Treatise on Rhetoric*, and on the art of making verses.

PONTANUS, James, a jesuit of Brugg, in Bohemia, who taught belles lettres in Germany with great reputation, and died at Augsburg, 1626, aged 84. He

wrote *Institutiones Poeticæ*, 8vo. — *Commentaries on Ovid's Tristia & Epist. de Ponto* — on Virgil — translations from Greek authors, and other works in prose and verse.

PONTANUS, John Isaac, an author, born in Denmark, of Dutch parents. He became historiographer to the king of Denmark, and died at Harderwyck, where he had for some time taught medicine and mathematics, 1640, aged 69. He was author of *Historia Urbis & Rerum Amstelodam.* fol. — *Itinerarium Galliarum Narbonens.* 12mo. — *Rerum Danicarum Historiæ cum Chorographicâ Regni Urbiumque Descriptione*, fol. a valuable work — *Disceptiones Chorographicæ de Rhæni Divortii & Ostiis, et Accolis Populis adversus P. Cluverum*, 8vo. — *Observationes in Tractatum de Globis Cælesti & Terr.* 8vo. — *Discussiones Historicæ*, 8vo. against Selden's Treatise on the Sea — *Historia Geldricæ*, fol. translated afterwards into Flemish — *Origines Francicæ*, 4to. a learned book — *Historia Ulrica*, fol. — the Life of Frederic II. of Denmark, &c.

PONTAS, John, a learned French ecclesiastic, who died at Paris, 27th April, 1728, aged 90. He was author of *Scriptura Sacra ubique sibi constans* — *Dictionnaire des cas de Conscience*, 3 vols. fol. and other spiritual works.

PONTCHASTEAU, Sebastian Joseph du Cambout, baron de, a French author, nearly related to Richelieu. He was born in 1634, and after travelling over Italy and Germany, he bid adieu to the world, and passed several years of his life, engaged as the gardener of the Port Royal congregation. He afterwards retired to Rome, and then to Orval, and died at Paris, 27th June, 1699, aged 57. His acts of charity and devotion were very numerous and singular. He was author of *Treatises on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees*, 12mo. — on the Moral Practice of the Jesuits — *Letter to Perefice*, &c.

PONTEDERA, Julian, a native of Pisa, professor of botany at Padua, and superintendent of the botanic garden there. He was member of the learned societies of Paris, and died 1757, aged 69, universally respected for his extensive knowledge of botany. He wrote *Compendium Tabularum Botanicarum in quo Plantæ 272, in Italiâ nuper detectæ recensentur*, Patavii, 1718, 4to. — *de Florum Naturâ*, 4to. — *Antiquitat. Latin. Græc. Enarrationes*, &c.

PONTHIEU, Adelaide, a French lady, whose adventures during the crusades under St. Louis, have furnished a subject to Vignancourt for a romance, and to La Place for a tragedy, and to St. Marc for an opera.

PONTOPPIDAN, Eric, bishop of Bergen in Norway, was author of a valuable History of the Reformation in Denmark, folio, and another of Norway, translated into English. He died about 1750. His uncle of the same name, was a native of the island of Funen, and became bishop of Drontheim, where he died 1678, aged 62. He wrote a Danish grammar, much esteemed, and other learned works.

PONTORMO, James, a painter, who was born at Florence, and died there 1556, aged 63. His early pieces

pieces displayed genius, and were admired by Raphael, and Michael Angelo; but he afterwards abandoned the vigor and chaste style of his genius by imitating the cold taste of the German school. His last pieces are not so highly valued as the first.

POOL, *Rachel Van*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter of flowers, fruits, &c. She died 1750, aged 86. Her husband, *Jurian Pool*, was also an eminent artist in portraits, who died five years before her, aged 79.

POOLE, *Matthew*, an eminent nonconformist, born at York, 1624. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, and when ordained according to the tenets of the presbyterians, he was made minister of St. Michael le Quern in London, from which he was ejected in 1662 for nonconformity. Among his other works he wrote with great zeal against the papists, and according to Titus Oates' deposition in 1679, he was on the list of those who were to be cut off. In consequence of this meditated violence, he retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, Oct. 1679. He possessed great learning, and was indefatigable in his studious pursuits. Besides English Annotations on the Bible, completed after his death, in 2 vols. folio, and other things, he compiled that useful work, "Synopsis Criticorum Biblicorum," or Elucidations of Scripture by various hands, 5 vols. folio, 1669.

POPE, *for Thomas*, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire, educated at Eton, after which he studied the law. In 1536 he was appointed treasurer of the court of augmentations, and afterwards visitor of religious houses, and in 1540 he was knighted, and made master of the jewel office in the Tower. He has rendered himself celebrated as the munificent founder of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1554. He died in London four years after, aged 46, and his remains with those of his wife were interred in the chapel of his college. He was a man of high respectability, and the friend of the learned and the great. He was ordered by Henry VIII. to communicate to his friend *for Thomas More* the mournful intelligence of his approaching execution.

POPE, *Alexander*, an illustrious English poet, born 8th June 1688, in the Strand, where his father was a hatter. He learned writing by imitating printed books, and at eight years of age he was placed under the care of a priest named Taverner, under whom he learned the rudiments of Latin and Greek. He next was sent to a popish school near Winchester, and then removed to a seminary near Hyde-park corner. At the age of 12 he went to live with his parents at Binfield in Windsor forest, and first discovered his taste for poetry by reading Ogilby's Virgil and Sandys' Ovid; but the writings of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden, now became his favorite employment. He early began to try his strength in poetry, and it is said that at the age of 10 he converted some of the stories of Homer into a play, which his school-fellows acted with the assistance of his master's gardener, who undertook the part of Ajax. His first regular composition was his Ode on Solitude; but his pastorals, begun in 1704, introduced him soon as a promising bard

to the wits of the age, especially Wycherley and Walfsh, who applauded the labors of the youth, and strongly recommended to him to study correctness. In 1704 he also wrote his first part of Windsor Forest, which was completed not till six years after, and inscribed to lord Lansdown. The Essay on Criticism appeared in 1708, and in this most incomparable performance, though not yet 20 years old, he evinced all the taste, the genius, and judgment of the most mature reflection, and the most consummate knowledge of human nature. The fame of the essay was soon surpassed by the Rape of the Lock, which was published in 1712. The poet chose for his subject the sportive conduct of lord Petre in cutting off a lock of Mrs. Fermor's hair; and he had the happiness, by the elegant and delicate effusions of his muse, and the creative powers of his imagination, to effect a reconciliation between the offended parties. The Temple of Fame next engaged the public attention, and in 1713 he published Proposals for a translation of Homer's Iliad by subscription. This was generously supported by the public, and the poet received from his subscribers 6000l. besides 1200l. which the bookseller Lintot gave him for the copy. Thus raised to independence by the efforts of his genius, Pope purchased a house at Twickenham, where he removed with his father and mother, 1715. In 1717 he published a collection of his poems; but in his edition of Shakespeare, which appeared in 1721, he proved to the world that he had consulted his private emolument more than his fame. The success with which the Iliad had been received, encouraged him to attempt the Odyssey with the assistance of Broome and Fenton, whose labors he rewarded with 500l. and he received the same honorable subscription as before, but only 600l. from the bookseller. In 1725 he joined Swift and Arbuthnot in writing some miscellanies, and in 1727 he published his Dunciad, with notes by Swift, under the name of Scriblerus. This singular poem owed its origin to the severe and illiberal remarks to which the poet had been exposed from the inferior scriblers of the day, and after long exhibiting patience, he revenged the attack by the keenest of satires. As a composition, the Dunciad is a work of great merit; and Cibber himself, the hero of the piece, bears the most manly testimony to the talents of his persecutor, by declaring that nothing was ever more perfect and finished in its kind than this poem. The principles, however, of the poet must be condemned; if it was justice to retort abuse on those who had offended him, it was the most illiberal and profligate conduct to hang up to immortal ignominy the characters of men of genius, talents, and respectability, who instead of censuring him had been loud in his praise. Lord Bolingbroke in 1729 entreated him to turn his thoughts to moral subjects, and this produced his Essay on Man, a work of acknowledged merit, containing a system of ethics in the Horatian way. In his ethic epistles, it is supposed that he reflected, in the character of Timon, on the duke of Chandos; and this propensity was unfortunately indulged in his satires, which he continued till 1739, and in which he censures in the severest language, persons of the highest rank

and birth. A collection of his letters appeared in 1737, and the following year a translation of his *Essay on Man*, was published in France by Refnel, and at the same time a severe animadversion on it by Cronfatz, a German professor, who declared it nothing but a system of materialism. This publication was answered by Warburton, and appeared as a commentary on the republication of the poem in 1740. In 1742, the poet gave to the world a fourth book of his *Dunciad*, and prepared a more perfect and comprehensive edition of his works; but death stopped his hand. His constitutional attack of the head-ach was now increased by a dropsy in the breast, which baffled all relief, and he expired 30th May 1744, aged 56. He made, by his will, Miss Blount heiress to his property during her life, and he bequeathed the property of all his works to his friend Warburton, who accordingly in 1751, published a complete edition of the whole, in 9 vols. 8vo. A very interesting *Essay* on his writings and genius appeared in 1756, and in 1782, by Dr. Warton, and it was again reprinted with a new edition of his works by the learned author in 1797. Though a catholic in religion, it is generally supposed that Pope was little more than a deist, as his *Essay on Man* fully justifies; yet in the latter part of his life, he attended the service of the English church. In his person he was little and somewhat crooked; but the powers of the mind compensated for all the defects of the body. He was capricious in his friendships; and though he was courted by men of rank and fashion, by lords Harcourt, Bolingbroke, and others, distinguished for opulence, as well as celebrity and wit, yet he never forgot the homage which should be paid to the man of poetical eminence, and of acknowledged literary fame. His manners, as lord Orrery has observed, were delicate, easy, and engaging; he treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honor. Every guest was made happy within his doors; pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table.

PORPHAM, *sir John*, an eminent English lawyer, born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, and afterwards went to the Middle Temple, and rose to high honors in the law. He was solicitor and attorney-general, and in 1592 was made chief justice of the King's Bench. He was considered as a severe judge against robbers; but his strictness proved of service to the kingdom, and reduced the number of depredators. He died 1607, aged 76, and was buried at Wellington. He published *Reports and Cases in Elizabeth's Reign*, folio — *Resolutions and Judgments*, &c. 4to.

PORDAGE, *John*, an English enthusiast, during the civil wars. He was for some time vicar of St. Laurence's, Reading, but deprived by the Berkshire commissioners on an accusation of magic. He afterwards practised medicine, and acquired celebrity as an astrologer, well versed in the abstruse science of alchymy. He was author of *Manifest Innocence*, in answer to Fowler's *Dæmonium Meridianum*, and of some other mystical treatises of little merit. He died about 1670.

PORDENONE, *John Anthony Licinio*, a painter, born in the village of Pordenone, near Udino, 1484. He studied attentively the works of Giorgione, and by his abilities deserved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for some time at Genoa, under the patronage of Doria, and then went to Venice, and to Ferrara, where he died 1540, it is said by the effect of poison, administered by some painters jealous of his fame. He was knighted for his services by Charles V. His nephew, called the younger *Pordenone*, born at Venice, studied under him, and became also eminent. He died at Augsburg, 1570.

POREE, *Charles*, a French jesuit, born near Caen in Normandy, 1675. He acquired reputation as professor of belles lettres, rhetoric, and theology at Caen, and afterwards in the college of Louis the Great at Paris. He died 1741, at Paris. He wrote comedies and tragedies in Latin — *Orations*, 3 vols. — poems, &c. — His brother *Charles Gabriel*, was of the society of the oratory, and canon of Bayeux cathedral, and died at his cure of Louvigny, near Caen, 1770, aged 85. He was author of *la Mandarinade*, or *Histoire du Mandarinat de l'Abbé de St. Martin*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Letters on Burying in Churches*, &c.

PORPHYRY, a platonick philosopher of Tyre, who wrote a violent book against the scriptures, which was publicly burnt by order of Theodosius the Great. He wrote besides various treatises, and died at the end of Dioclesian's reign. — There was a poet of that name in the reign of Constantine.

PORSENNA, king of Etruria, supported the cause of the exiled Tarquin against the Romans, and laid siege to Rome. His measures proved unsuccessful against the valor of Rome.

PORTA, *Joseph*, a native of Castel Nuovo, known as a painter. He took the name of his master Salviati, and acquired celebrity by his pieces in oil and in fresco. He wrote also some mathematical treatises, which, it is said, he afterwards destroyed. He died at Venice, 1585, aged 50.

PORTA, *John Baptist*, a Neapolitan, eminent for his learning, and his knowledge of mathematics, medicine, and natural history. As he admitted a society of learned friends into his house, he was accused of magical incantations, and exposed to the censures of the court of Rome. He died 1515, aged 70. He invented the Camera Obscura, improved afterwards by Grævesande, and formed the plan of an Encyclopedia. He wrote a Latin treatise on Natural Magic, 8vo. — another on Physiognomy, mixed with Astrology, &c. — *de Occultis Literarum Notis* — *Physiognomica*, seu *Methodus cognoscendi ex Inspectione vires Abditas cujusque Rei*, folio — *de Distillationibus*, 4to. &c.

PORTA, *Simon*, or PORTIUS, a Neapolitan, the disciple of Pomponatius. He distinguished himself by his learning, and became professor of philosophy at Pisa, and then retired to Naples, where he died, 1554, aged 57. He is author of treatises *de Mente Humana* — *de Voluptate & Dolor* — *de Coloribus Oculorum*, 4to. — *de Rerum Naturalium Principiis Libri Duo* — *Opus Physiologicum*, 4to. — *de Conflagratione Agri Puteolani*, 4to.

PORTE, Joseph de la, a native of Befort, who died at Paris, Dec. 1779, aged 61. He was for some time among the jesuits, but quitted their society for a literary residence at Paris. He published the *Antiquary*, a comedy of no great merit, and afterwards was engaged in a periodical work, called *Observations on Modern Literature*, which ended in the ninth volume. Afterwards he assisted Freron in the 40 first volumes of the *Literary Year*, and then published separately the *Literary Observer*. He next was engaged in the publication of the *School of Literature*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Dramatic Anecdotes*, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Literary History of French Ladies*, 5 vols. 8vo. — the *French Traveller*, 24 vols. 12mo. — *Pensées de Maffillon*, &c.

PORTE, Peter de la, a domestic, in the service of Ann of Austria, and of Lewis XIV. He was concerned in the intrigues of the French court, and fell under the displeasure of cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to the bastille. He died at Paris, 13th Sept. 1680, aged 77. His memoirs were published at Geneva, 1756, in 12mo.

PORTER, Francis, a native of Meath in Ireland, who was educated in France, and was admitted into the order of the Recollets, and was afterwards divinity professor in the convent of Ildorus at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his historiographer. He published *Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis Radices posita* — *Palinodia Religionis prætense Reformatæ* — *Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum regni Hiberniæ*, 4to. — *Systema Decretorum Dogmatic. ab initio nascentis Eccles. per summ. Pontific. Concil. Generalia & Particul. huc usque editorum* 1698. He died at Rome, 7th April, 1702.

PORTES, Philip des, a French poet, born at Chartres 1546. He greatly improved the French language, and was liberally rewarded for his poetical works. Henry III. bestowed on him 10,000 crowns, Charles IX. gave him 800 crowns of gold for a poem, and admiral de Joyeuse conferred on him an abbey for a sonnet. Though in high favor with the court, and promoted to various benefices, he yet refused a bishopric. He was an eminent friend to learned men. He obtained latterly the friendship of Henry IV. and died 1606. He wrote a translation of the *Psalms* — *Imitations of Ariosto* — *Christian poems* — the *Amours of Hippolytus and Diana* — *Sonnets* — *Elegies*, &c.

PORTUS, Francis, a native of Candia, educated at the court of Hercules II. of Ferrara, after whose death he retired to Geneva. He taught at Ferrara, and afterwards at Geneva the Greek language, and at Geneva embraced the protestant tenets. He died 1581, aged 70. He wrote *Additions to Constantine's Greek Lexicon*, folio — *Commentaries on Pindar, Thucydides, Longinus, Xenophon*, and other Greek authors — His son *Æmilius* was also an able Grecian, and published *Dictionarium Ionicum & Doricum, Græco-Latinum*, 2 vols. 8vo. — a translation of *Suidas*, and other learned works. He was professor of Greek at Lausanne and Heidelberg.

PORUS, king of India, is celebrated in history for the bold resistance which he opposed to the invasion of

Alexander the Great, and the noble answer he made when asked how he wished to be treated.

POSIDIPPUS, a Greek poet, B. C. 280. His dramatic pieces have perished.

POSIDONIUS, an astronomer of Alexandria, who called the circumference of the earth 30,000 furlongs. — A stoic philosopher of Rhodes, B. C. 30.

POSSEVIN, Antony, a jesuit, born at Mantua, 1533. He distinguished himself as a preacher, and was employed by pope Gregory XIII. in embassies to Poland, Sweden, Germany, and other courts. He died at Ferrara, 26th Feb. 1611, aged 78. He wrote *Bibliotheca Selecta de Ratione Studiorum*, 2 vols. folio — a *Latin Description of Muscovy*, folio — *Miles Christianus* — *Apparatus Acer*, 2 vols. folio — *Confutatio Ministrorum Transilvaniæ & Fr. Davidis de Trinitate*, &c. — He had a nephew of his name, physician at Mantua, who wrote *Gonzagaram Mantuæ & Montis Serrati Ducum Historia*, 1628, 4to.

POST, Francis, an eminent painter, born at Haarlem, where he also died 1680. He was in 1647 in the West Indies, and employed his pencil most successfully in delineating the beauties and the scenery of that quarter of the globe.

POSTEL, William, a French visionary, born at Dolerie in Normandy, 1510. At the age of eight he lost both his parents by the plague, and had now to struggle with poverty, and a supercilious world. By persevering assiduity, however, he not only gained his livelihood, but improved his mind by study, and going to Paris, he became the assistant and the companion of some students in the college of St. Barbe. His merits at last became known to Francis I. who sent him to the East to collect curious MSS. At his return, he was rewarded with the place of professor royal of mathematics and languages, with a good salary; but his strong attachment to the chancellor Poyet proved fatal to his happiness, and by the influence of the queen of Navarre, he was deprived of his literary honors, and banished from France. Now a fugitive, he wandered from Vienna to Rome, where he became a jesuit, and afterwards retired to Venice, where he was imprisoned. When liberated, he again came to Paris, and then to Vienna, where he obtained a professorship; but afterwards he made his peace with his French persecutors, and was restored to his chair for a while, till another fit of madness and eccentricity drove him away to die a penitent fanatic in a monastery, where he expired, 6th Sept. 1581, aged 71. Though wild and extravagant in his conduct, he was a man of deep erudition, and of extensive information, so that his lectures were attended by the most numerous and respectable audiences. His opinions were at times as extravagant as his conduct. It was not only at Rome that he exposed himself to persecution, for asserting that general councils were superior to the pope, but at Venice he formed a ridiculous attachment to Joan, an old maid, in whom he pretended that the redemption of women, hitherto imperfect, was now accomplished. His works are 26 in number, on curious and strange subjects, the best known of which are, *Clavis Abconditorum à Constitutione Mundi*, 12mo. 1547 — *History of the Gauls* — *Description*

tion of the Holy Land — de Phœnicum Literis — de Originibus Gentium — Alcorani & Evangelii Concordia, 8vo. — de Linguae Hebraicæ Excellentia — De Ultimo Judicio, &c. — de Tribus Impostoribus, &c. attributed by some to him.

POSTHUMUS, *Mar. Cass. Latienus*, a Roman general made emperor after Valerian's death, 261. His valor and virtues, promised happiness to Rome, when he was murdered with his son by his rebellious soldiers 267.

POSTLETHWAYTE, *Malachi*, the learned author of the English Commercial Dictionary, 2 vols. fol. a work of great merit and utility, was a London merchant, and died 1767.

POTAMON, a philosopher of Alexandria in the age of Augustus, was chief of the Eclectic sect.

POTAMON, an orator of Lesbos, whose panegyric on Tiberius was much admired, though too full of flattery.

POTE, *Joseph*, an English bookseller and printer settled at Eton, where he died 1787. He published an interesting History of Windsor castle, and of its antiquities, and of St. George's college and Chapel, 4to.

POTEMKIN, *Gregory Alexander*, a Russian prince descended from a Polish family and born at Smolensko in 1736. He was an ensign in the horse-guards when his person first attracted the notice of Catherine, and he rapidly rose to the envied situation of favorite, and of war minister. He suggested to his imperial mistress the necessity of seizing upon the Crimea, and by his advice the foundations of Cherson were laid in 1778 on the banks of the Nieper, and a new city suddenly arose, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above 40,000 inhabitants. In the enjoyment of the favors of the empress, Potemkin fought for new distinctions, and to obtain the ribband of St. George, which was bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and he took the field in person at the head of 150,000 men. In the midst of the winter he laid siege to Oczackow, which he took by assault and delivered up to the plunder of his licentious troops, who sacrificed to their fury upwards of 25,000 men. Thus victorious he was received by Catherine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him, and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for luxury and debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties, and the rarest fruits at the most extravagant expence. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi, which was to cement a reconciliation between the Russians and the Turks; but his intemperance here brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicolaëff his distemper grew so violent that he alighted from his carriage by the way and expired suddenly under a tree, 14th Oct. 1791, aged 55. His remains were conveyed to Cherson, and buried by order of the empress under a magnificent mausoleum. Potemkin in his character was violent, haughty, and tyrannical; not only the courtiers of Catherine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favorite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain and ce-

remorious superiority. His intemperance at table has been mentioned as so extraordinary, that it is said he generally devoured a whole goose, or a ham for his breakfast with a copious draught of wine, and feasted the rest of the day with equal voracity. It is reported that not satisfied with the pompous title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland, and in the midst of his elevation there were not some wanting who expected that at the head of the Russian armies he would declare himself independent, or presume to dethrone his benefactors.

POTENGER, *John*, son of the master of Winchester school, was born at Winchester, July 21st, 1647. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar. He married the daughter of sir John Ernle, chancellor of the exchequer, and died comptroller of the pipe office. He died Dec. 18th, 1733, and was buried in the parish of Highworth, Wilts. He wrote a Pastoral Reflection on Death, a poem — the Life of Agricola, from Tacitus — poems, epistles, discourses, &c.

POTER, *Paul*, a native of Enckuyfen, in Holland; eminent as a painter. His landscapes, farms, cattle, &c. are much admired, and it is said that he was superior to all other artists, in throwing, with effect, the rays of the meridian sun upon the various rural objects of his pieces. He died at Amsterdam, 1654, aged 29.

POTT, *Percival*, a very able surgeon, born in Thread-needle street, London, Dec. 1713. Though he might have obtained preferment in the church, by means of his patron, bishop Wilcox, he chose the profession of a surgeon, and under the judicious directions of Mr. Nourse, soon distinguished himself. In 1745 he was elected surgeon of Bartholomew hospital, and by sound judgment, attention, and experience, he was enabled to introduce a mild and rational mode of practice in the treatment of his patients. In 1764 he was made fellow of the Royal society, and the next year he attracted the public attention by his lectures, and then removed from Watling street to Lincoln's Inn, and in 1777, to Hanover square. After a long life, devoted to the service of mankind, universally respected and admired, he died, Dec. 1788, in consequence of a cold which he caught in visiting a country patient. This worthy man advanced the science of surgery, not only by the result of long experience, but by the invention of several surgical instruments, and by the publication of some valuable treatises. The chief of his works are, a Treatise on the Hernia — on the Wounds of the Head — Observations on the Fistula Lacrymalis — Remarks on the Hydrocele — on the Cataract, &c. all of which have been collected and published 1790, in 3 vols. 8vo. by his son-in-law Mr. Earle.

POTT, *John Henry*, a learned German chemist, author of a treatise De Sulphuribus Metallorum, 1738, 4to. — Observationes circa Sal, 1741, 2 vols. 4to. and other works, in high reputation.

POTTER, *Christopher*, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1591. He was educated at Queen's college,

college, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and became fellow, and also succeeded his uncle, Dr. Barnaby Potter, 1626, as provost. He published a sermon, preached at his uncle's consecration as bishop of Carlisle, 1628, and he himself was made dean of Worcester, 1635, and in 1640, vice-chancellor of Oxford. He signalized himself by his loyalty during the civil wars, and sent his plate to the king, saying that he wished rather to drink like Diogenes in the palm of his hand, than that his majesty should want. In Jan. 1646 he was nominated to the deanery of Durham; but he died in his college the following March, and before he was installed. He was a learned and exemplary character. He wrote besides some tracts on predestination against the Calvinists.

POTTER, *Paul*, or POTER, a Dutch painter, *Vid.* POTER.

POTTER, *John*, primate of England, was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1674. He was educated at University college, Oxford, and at the age of 19, began to distinguish himself as an able Grecian, and acute critic, by his publication of *Variantes Lectiones ad Plutarchi Librum de audiendis*, &c. He was in 1694, chosen fellow of Lincoln college, where he became an eminent and popular tutor. He was in 1704, made chaplain to archbishop Tenison, and went in consequence to reside at Lambeth. In 1708 he was appointed canon of Christ-church, and regius divinity professor, and in 1715, was raised to the see of Oxford. In 1737 he succeeded Wake, at Canterbury, and after supporting this high office with becoming dignity, died 1747. In his private character it is said, that he was haughty, and to prove this, it is mentioned that he disinherited his son for marrying below his rank. He published *Antiquities of Greece*, 2 vols. 8vo. which have passed through several editions — an Edition of *Lycophron*, folio, much valued — *Discourse on Church Government* — Edition of *Clemens Alexandrinus*, &c. His theological works, charges, &c. were edited, 3 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1753.

POTTER, *Francis*, an English divine born in Wiltshire and educated at Oxford. He succeeded his father as minister of Kilminster 1637, and was admitted member of the Royal society in consequence of his presenting a curious hydraulic machine to that learned body. He was equally eminent as a painter; but his Explication of the Number 666, in the Apocalypse, 4to. Oxford, 1642, does not reflect much on his sense or genius as a commentator. He died blind, 1678.

POTTER, *Robert*, an English divine, known in classical literature for an excellent and spirited translation of the plays of *Æschylus*, *Euripides*, and *Sophocles*. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1768, and he afterwards obtained the living of Lowestoff, in Suffolk, and a prebend in Norwich cathedral. Besides his translations, he vindicated the character of Gray, the poet, against Johnson's censures. This respectable man died 1804.

POUCHARD, *Julian*, a native of Lower Normandy,

who was engaged in the direction of the *Journal des Sçavans*, and was also professor of Greek in the royal college at Paris. He wrote a *Discourse on the Antiquity of the Egyptians* — another on the Liberalities of the Romans, &c. and died 1705, aged 49.

POUGET, *Francis Amé*, a French divine, born at Montpellier, 1666. He was priest of the oratory, doctor of the Sorbonne, regent of an ecclesiastical school at Montpellier, vicar of St. Roche, Paris, and died at the convent of St. Magloire, 1723. He was an able theologian, and is said to have proved his powers by the penitence and conversion of La Fontaine. He wrote a "Catechism of Montpellier, or a Body of Divinity," 5 vols. 12mo. afterwards translated into Latin, in 2 vols. fol. — *Christian Instructions on the Duties of the Knights of Malta*, 12mo. &c.

POULLE, *Lewis*, preacher to the king, and abbot of Nogent, died at Avignon, his native place, 8th Nov. 1781, aged 79. Besides eloquence, which he possessed in the highest degree, he was also eminently known as a poet, and he obtained the poetical prize at Toulouse in 1732 and 1733. His sermons were very popular, and it is remarkable, that he never committed them to paper, but retained them in his memory, and at last, after the lapse of 40 years, he was with difficulty prevailed upon by his friends, to favor the public with discourses, which had charmed and consoled the most numerous audiences. They appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1778.

POUPART, *Francis*, a native of Mans, who studied anatomy and philosophy at Paris, and took his degree of M. D. at Rheims. He wrote a *Dissertation on the Leech*, in the *Journal des Sçavans* — a *Memoir on Hermaphrodite Insects* — *History of the Formica-Leo*, and *Formica-Pulex*, besides other valuable tracts, inserted in the memoirs of the academy of sciences, of which he was a member. Though in narrow circumstances, he maintained his character of gaiety, good humor, and modesty. He died Oct. 1709, aged 48.

POURBUS, *Peter and Francis*, father and son, two eminent Flemish painters. The father was born at Gonde, and died at Antwerp, 1583. The son was born at Bruges, and died at Paris, 1622. The landscapes and animals of the father were much admired; but the son was superior in his portraits and historical pieces.

POURCHOT, *Edme*, a native of Pouilly, near Auxerre, who became professor of philosophy in the college of the Grassins, and then of that of Mazarin, at Paris. He was a man of great information, and intimate with Racine, Despreaux, Mabillon, Montfaucon, and the other learned men of his time. He wrote *Institutiones Philosophicæ*, edited a fourth time in 4to. 1744, and 5 vols. 12mo. and also other works, and died at Paris, 22d June, 1734, aged 83.

POURFOUR, *Francis*, a physician, who died at Paris, his native place, 1741, aged 67. He is author of three letters on a New System of the Brain, 4to. — *Dissertation on the New Method of operating for the Cataract*, 12mo. — on the Diseases of the Eyes, 4to. in three letters, &c. He was also a most skilful herb-

alift,

alist, and after his death, which happened at Paris, 18th June, 1741, in his 77th year, there was found among his papers a valuable MS. herbal, of 30 folio vols. of which the plants had been carefully prepared by himself.

POUSSIN, *Nicolas*, an eminent French painter, born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and in his 30th year, passed to Rome; but scarce able to maintain himself by his pencil, till his genius burst through the clouds of prejudice, and established his character, as a great and sublime artist. He devoted much of his time to the contemplation of the sculptured heroes of ancient Rome, and her various relics of antiquity; and thence arose that exactness in the manners and customs, the times and places, which he every where mingles with elegance of form, correctness and variety of proportions, and interesting air, and boldness of feature. His fame was so great, that Lewis XIII. sent him an invitation which he could not refuse; but though he was flattered, and lodged in the Thuilleries, he sighed for the classic retreats of his favorite Rome, and at last returned there, and died there, of a paralytic stroke, 1665. His chief works in France, were the Lord's Supper — the Labors of Hercules, for the Louvre, which he did not complete, in consequence of the satirical remarks made by Vouet and his pupils, upon him.

POUSSIN, *Gaspard*, a painter. His real name was Dughet, but he assumed that of Poussin, when that celebrated artist married his sister. His landscapes are much admired, and as he studied with unusual attention, the various views of nature, it is to his highest credit, that he has been enabled to convey his observations into his pieces. His land storms have particular expression; but his figures are said to want dignity. He is mentioned by Mafon, as uniting in his pieces, the style of his brother-in-law, and of Claude Lorraine. He died 1675, though some place his death in 1663, at the age of about 63.

POWELL, *David*, a learned Welchman, born in Denbighshire, 1552. He was educated at Oxford, and on the foundation of Jesus college there, he became D. D. in 1583. He was vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, and had some other preferment in the church of St. Asaph. He died 1590, and was buried in his own church. He published Caradoc's History of Cambria, with annotations, 4to. 1584 — Annotationes in Itinerarium Cambriae per Sylv. Geraldum, 1585 — Annotationes in Cambriae Descript. per Gerald. — De Britannica Historia recte Intelligenda — Pont. Virunni Historia Britannica.

POWELL, *William Samuel*, an able divine, born at Colchester, 27th Sept. 1717. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1740, and master, 1765, after promoting its interests as an active tutor. He was also archdeacon of Colchester, and rector of Fresh-water, in the Isle of Wight, and died Jan. 10th, 1775. He published a well-known sermon on subscribing to the 39 articles, and other excellent discourses.

POWELL, *George*, an actor, considered for some time as the successful rival of Betterton, till his irregulari-

ties, and his propensity to drinking ruined him in the public opinion. Colley Cibber compares him to Wilks. He died 1714. He wrote *Alphonso*, a tragedy, and other dramatic pieces. His great character was Alexander.

POWELL, *Foster*, a famous pedestrian, who frequently walked from London to York in a short period of time, with great ease. Though high wagers depended upon his exertions, and though he betted much upon himself, yet he died poor, in 1793, aged 59. He was then an under clerk in an attorney's office.

POWNALL, *Thomas*, an English writer, born in Lincolnshire. He went early to America, and obtained the government of New Jersey, and afterwards that of Massachusetts, which he exchanged in 1760 for that of South Carolina. During the American war he returned to England, and was made comptroller general of the expenditure &c. of the army in Germany, and was also elected member of the commons in three parliaments. He afterwards retired from public business for the pursuit of literary labors, and died at Bath much respected 1795, aged 73. He was a man of great information and well skilled in antiquities, and contributed much to the memoirs of the Antiquarian society, of which he was a member. He wrote *Memoirs on Drainage and Navigation* — *Letter to Adam Smith on his Wealth of Nations* — *treatise on Antiquities* — *Memorials to the sovereigns of Europe* — *Memorial to the Sovereigns of America* — *the Right, Interest, &c. of Government concerning East India Affairs* — *Topographical Description of Part of North America* — *Description of Antiquities in the Provincia Romana of Gaul* — *Intellectual Physics* — *Essay on the Nature of Being* — *treatise on Old Age, &c.*

POYET, *William*, a native of Angers, who was patronized by Louisa the mother of Francis I. and became at last chancellor of France 1538. He for a while maintained his power by flattery, but the displeasure of the queen of Navarre and of the dukes d'Etampes, the king's mistress hastened his disgrace, and he was in 1545, deprived of all his honors by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and confined in the tower of Bourges. He died 1548, aged 74.

POYNINGS, *fr Edward*, a gentleman of Kent, who recommended himself to the favor of Henry VII. by whom he was sent to Ireland. In this new government he displayed great courage, firmness, and wisdom, the rebellions of lord Desmond and Kildare were overpowered, a parliament was called, and salutary laws were enacted. In the next reign Poyning was made a privy counsellor, and appointed governor of Tournay in Flanders.

POZZO, *Andrew*, a native of Trent, eminent as a painter and architect. Some of his pictures adorned the church of St. Ignatius at Rome. He wrote 2 vols. on perspective, with little judgment. He died 1709, aged 67.

POZZO, *Modesta*, *Vid. FONTE MODERATA.*

PRADON, *Nicolas*, a French poet who affected to be the rival of Racine. Through prejudice and party his Hippolytus and Phædra, for a time balanced the merits

merits and the popularity of that great poet, but his presumption and ignorance have been severely censured by Boileau. He was born at Rouen, and died at Paris 1698. His works were printed 1744, in 2 vols. 12mo.

PRATT, *Charles, earl of Camden*, third son of sir John Pratt, chief justice of the king's bench, was born 1713. From Eton and from King's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he entered at the Inner Temple, and studied assiduously the law. His merits, however, remained buried in obscurity, till called forth by the protection of Henley and of Mr. Pitt, and when the former was made chancellor in 1757, he obtained the office of attorney general for his friend. In 1762, he was raised to the dignity of chief justice of the common pleas, and it was in this office that he gained such deserved popularity, when after a patient hearing of arguments on both sides he pronounced the detention of Mr. Wilkes illegal, against the opinion and the wishes of government. This impartial conduct procured for him the thanks and the freedom of the city of London in a gold box; his picture was placed in Guildhall as an honorable testimony of his virtues, and various cities in the kingdom re-echoed the sentiments of the capital. In 1765, he was raised to the peerage, and in 1766, advanced to the seals; but his opinion on the Middlesex election was so opposite to the views of the ministry that he was stripped of his honors, though he had the satisfaction to see some of his colleagues proud to share his disgrace. In the American war he reprobated the violent measures pursued by lord North, and in the case of the libel laws he wished to give greater power to the deliberation of jurymen. In 1782, he was appointed president of the council, and though the next year he resigned for a little time, he continued in the honorable office till his death. This venerable character died 18th April, 1794.

PRAXAGORAS, a Greek historian of Athens. He wrote an History of Athens — of Constantine — and of Alexander, about 345 A. D.

PRAXEAS, author of a heresy in the second century, maintained that there is but one person in the trinity, the same which suffered on the cross.

PRAXITELES, a Grecian sculptor, B. C. 364. His statues of Venus and of Phryne were much admired.

PREMONTVAL, *Peter le Guay de*, member of the academy of sciences at Berlin, was born at Charenton 1716. He wrote *Monogamia*, or a Tract on Single Marriage, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Preservative against the Corruption of French Language in Germany*, 8vo. — *the Mind of Fontenelle*, 12mo. — *Thoughts on Liberty* — *Memoirs on the Berlin Academy*. He inclined to the doctrines of Socinus and Epicurus, and of fortuitous creation. He died at Berlin 1767.

PRESTON, *Thomas*, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, was doctor of civil law, and master of Trinity hall in Elizabeth's reign. When the queen visited the university 1564, he played with such success in the Latin tragedy of Dido, that her majesty settled a pension of 20l. on him. He wrote some dramatic pieces.

PRESTON, *John*, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was an able writer in favor of the puritans. He died 1628.

PRESTRE LE, *Vid. VAUBAN*.

PRETI, *Jerome*, a native of Tuscany, distinguished as a poet. He died at Barcelona 1626. His elegant poems were published 1666, in 12mo.

PREVILLE, *Peter Lewis Dubus de*, an eminent French actor. He was intended by his parents for the ecclesiastical profession; but for some childish misconduct he left his father's house, and after working for a little time with some masons he joined himself to a company of strolling players. From Lyons, where he first gained popularity, he came to Paris, and in his exhibition before the Royal family he so much pleased the king, Lewis XV. that he was made one of the comedians of the court. He withdrew from the stage in 1785, but again re-appeared in 1792, in support of his profession which had suffered by the revolution. He afterwards retired to the house of his daughter at Beauvais, where he died blind in 1800. As an actor he possessed great powers, he could adopt the manners and expressions of every age and profession, and after exciting the loudest laughter, he has been known to rouse the deepest compassion and to draw tears from his auditors.

PREVOT D'EXILES, *Antony Francis*, a French writer, born at Hesdin in the province of Artois 1697. He was educated among the jesuits, but relinquished their society for the army, and afterwards retired among the Benedictines of St. Maur. The love of pleasure and of the world, however, prevailed upon him again to violate his vows and fly from the monastery. He went to Holland where he formed a connection with a woman of some merit and beauty, and with her visited England 1733, and the following year returned to France. Under the patronage of Conti he promised himself a peaceful old age; but a fatal accident terminated his days. On the 23d Nov. 1763, he was found in an apoplectic fit in the forest of Chantilly, and a surgeon supposing him dead, opened his body. The beginning of the operation restored the fallen man to his senses, but too late, as the vital parts had been lacerated. He is known as the author of translations of *Clarissa Harlowe*, and of sir Charles Grandison into French, besides which he wrote *Memoirs of a Man of Quality*, in 6 vols. a romance of some merit — *History of Cleveland*, natural son of Cromwell, 6 vols. — *Pro and Con* a periodical journal, continued in 20 vols. in which he censured with too much freedom the works of his cotemporaries — the *Dean of Coleraine*, a novel — a *General History of Voyages* — *History of Margaret of Anjou*, 2 vols 12mo. and other works.

PRICE, or PRICE, *John*, an Englishman who resided in Paris, but returned to England in 1646, which he left in consequence of the civil wars. He afterwards settled at Florence where he became a Roman catholic, and was made keeper of the medals to the grand duke, and Greek professor. He died at Rome 1676, aged 76. He wrote notes on the *Psalms* — on *St. Matthew* — on the *Acts* — on *Apuleius*, 1650, &c. in which he evinced extensive erudition and great taste.

PRICE, *sir John*, a gentleman of Brecknockshire, who was employed in surveying the monasteries which

were doomed to dissolution at the reformation. He was well skilled in antiquities, and wrote a defence of British history in an answer to Polydore Virgil, published by his son Richard 1573. He died about 1553.

PRICE, *Richard*, an eminent dissenting minister and able political writer, born about 1723, in Glamorgan-shire. He was educated for the ministry among the dissenters, and began early to preach at Newington, Middlesex, and afterwards removed to Hackney. In 1764, he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and some years after obtained the degree of D. D. from a Scotch university. In 1772, he commenced author by his appeal to the public on the national debt, and in 1776, during the party disputes which attended the beginning of the American war, he published his famous observations on the nature of civil government. This work which did not pass without censure from various writers, acquired great popularity, and procured for its author the thanks of the common council of London that year. As preacher at the meeting house in the Old Jewry, he delivered a discourse in 1789, which was afterwards made public. In this sermon "on the Love of Our Country," he enlarged on the French revolution with party prejudices, and with democratic zeal, and asserted the right of the people to cashier their governors for misconduct; but whatever may be the opinions of politicians on popular subjects, it must reflect disgrace on the man who, assuming the character of christian minister, rejoices at the misfortunes of fallen greatness and triumphs on the ruins of a throne. These allusions to the fate of the French monarch were read and commented upon by Mr. Burke with the noble indignation of offended virtue; but the pamphlets which have appeared in consequence of this controversy though numerous, deserve now little the notice of the world, only so far as they recommend the cultivation of benevolence and charity among men, and loyal attachment to that government which protects equally the person and the property of all its subjects. Dr. Price died 19th March, 1791. As a political writer he carried his ideas of equality and liberty much farther than the vices and passions of men will with safety allow. As a calculator on political questions he was eminently distinguished. His works are four dissertations on providence and prayer, on the evidences of a future state, on the importance of christianity — a Review of the Principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals, 8vo. — Observations on Reverfional Payments, Annuities, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. — Discussion of the Doctrines of Materialism and Necessity, in a Correspondence with Dr. Priestley, 8vo. — Essay on the Population of England and Wales, 8vo. — a volume of sermons on various occasional subjects. Mrs. Chapone has described him in her miscellanies, as a very amiable man in private life.

PRICHARD, *Rees*, a native of Llanymodyfri, in Carmarthenshire, educated at St. John's college, Oxford. He wrote some poetical pieces, which are still read with fond partiality by the Welsh, and died 1644, vicar of his native village, rector of Llamedy, chancellor of St. David's, and prebendary of Brecon.

PRIDEAUX, *John*, an English prelate, born at

Stowford, Devonshire, 1578. His parents were very poor, and when disappointed as candidate for the clerkship of Ugborough church, near Harford, he travelled on foot to Oxford, and from the mean occupation of a helper in the kitchen of Exeter college, he rose to be one of its most respectable fellows, and in 1612, was elected the rector of the society. In 1615 he was made regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-church, and afterwards served the office of vice chancellor, and in 1641, was raised to the see of Worcester. The troubles of the state exposed him to great persecution for his loyalty, so that he died poor, of a fever, at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. H. Sutton, at Bredon, Worcestershire, 1650. He wrote various works in Latin, besides orations, lectures, and *Falsculus Controversiar. Theologicarum.*

PRIDEAUX, *Humphrey*, an eminent divine, born at Padstow, Cornwall, 3d May, 1648. He was educated under Busby, at Westminster, and entered at Christ-church, Oxford, 1668; and in 1676, when he took his master's degree, he published his *Marmora Oxoniensia*, &c. in folio, a work of some merit, which explained more fully than Selden's account, the Arundelian marbles. This publication recommended him to the patronage of Finch, lord Nottingham, the chancellor, who gave him the living of St. Clement's in Oxford, and afterwards added a prebend in the church of Norwich, in 1681. He refused, in 1691, the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, of which he afterwards repented; but in 1702 he was promoted to the deanery of Norwich. He was unfortunately afflicted with the stone, for which he was cut in 1712; but so unskillfully was the operation performed that he was afterwards obliged to void his urine through the orifice by which the stone had been extracted. This disagreeable accident disabled him from appearing in the pulpit; but his hours were devoted to the public service, and he then wrote his connections of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols. fol. and 4 vols. 8vo. a work of great merit and utility, which has been translated into various languages, and often edited. This worthy character, amiable in private life, and respectable as an intelligent and learned author, died 11th Nov. 1724. He wrote besides, the Right of Tithes — Directions for Church-wardens — some pamphlets — sermons, and a life of Mahomet, of which three editions were sold in one year, as part of a larger work on the History of the Saracen Empire, a design which he abandoned.

PRIE, *N. de Bertelot, marchioness de*, an intriguing female, who on her return from Turin, where her husband the marquis de Prie was ambassador from France, became the favorite of Bourbon the prime minister. After dispensing for some time the favors of the court in the most capricious manner, she was exiled to a country seat by the cardinal de Fleury; and the disgrace had such effect upon her mind that she soon after died of a broken heart 1727, aged 29.

PRIESTLEY, *Joseph*, an English philosopher and dissenting divine, born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, 1733. He was educated at Daventry under Dr. Ashworth, for the ministry among the dissenters, and at the proper age he took care of a congregation at Needham market,

market, Suffolk, and afterwards at Nantwich, Cheshire. He became in 1761, professor of belles lettres in the Warrington academy, and after seven years' residence there he removed to Leeds, and two years after accepted the office of librarian and philosophical companion to the earl of Shelburne. In this retreat the philosopher devoted himself laboriously to metaphysical and theological studies, and published various works, and when at last he separated from his noble patron he retired with an annual pension of 150*l.* to settle at Birmingham as pastor to an unitarian congregation in 1780. While here usefully employed in advancing the cause of philosophy, and too often engaged in theological disputes, he became the victim of popular fury, and the conduct of some of his neighbours in celebrating the anniversary of the French revolution in 1791, with more intemperance than became Englishmen and loyal subjects, excited a dreadful riot. Not only the meeting houses were destroyed on this melancholy occasion; but among others Dr. Priestley's house, library, manuscripts and philosophical apparatus, were totally consumed, and though he recovered a compensation by suing the county, he quitted this scene of prejudice and unpopularity. After residing some time at London and Hackney, where he preached to the congregation over which his friend Price once presided, he determined to quit his native country, and seek a more peaceful retreat in America, where some of his family were already settled. He left England in 1794, and fixed his residence at Northumberland in Pennsylvania, where he died in 1804. His writings were very numerous, and he long attracted the public notice not only by discoveries in philosophy, but by the boldness of his theological opinions. Had he confined his studies merely to philosophical pursuits his name would have descended to posterity with greater lustre; but he who attempts innovations in government and religion, for singularity, and to excite popular prejudices, must be little entitled to the applauses of the world. His chief publications are, an Examination of Dr. Reid's Work on the Human Mind, Dr. Beattie's on Truth, and Dr. Osborne's on Common Sense, 1775 — Disquisition on Matter and Spirit, in which he denied the soul's immateriality, 1777 — Experiments and Observations on various Kinds of Air, 2 vols. 8vo. and other learned and valuable communications to the philosophical transactions — Letters to Bishop Newcome on the Duration of Christ's Ministry — History of the Corruptions of Christianity, 2 vols. 8vo. a work of singular character, which brought on a controversy with Dr. Horsley, and also excited the animadversion of the monthly reviewers and other writers — History of Early Opinions concerning the Person of Christ, &c. He also published charts of History and Biography — History of Electricity — History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colors — Lectures on the Theory and History of Language, and on the principles of oratory and criticism, &c. He at one time adopted the doctrine of philosophical necessity, in which Dr. Price ably opposed him; and in America he defended his Socinian principles with great warmth in a controversy with Dr. Linn of Philadelphia. His discoveries and improvements in

the knowledge of chemistry were very great and important; but he lived to see the general explosion of the doctrine of phlogiston, which he had so zealously established, and so pertinaciously defended. From his extensive information as a philosopher he had correspondents in every part of the world, and was member not only of the London society, but of other learned bodies in the two continents.

PRIEUR, *Philip*, a native of Normandy, professor of belles lettres in Paris university, and author of *Dissertatio de Literis Canonicis*, 8vo. &c. He also edited Cyprian, Arnobius, Minutius Felix, &c. fol. and died 1680.

PRIMATICCIO, *Francesco*, a noble Bolognese, known as a painter and architect. He was patronized by Francis I. king of France, and as commissary general of the Royal buildings, he improved the taste of the nation in the arts. He died at Paris much respected 1570, aged 80.

PRIMEROSE, *Gilbert*, a Scotch divine, minister of the French church in London, chaplain to James I. and canon of Windfor. He was made D. D. at Oxford by royal mandamus, and died 1642. He is author of Jacob's Vow in opposition to the vows of monks and friars, in French, 4 vols. 4to. — the Trumpet of Sion in 18 sermons, and other theological works. His son *James* was a physician, who for some time practised at Paris, and afterwards settled in Yorkshire. He wrote several treatises de Mulierum Morbis, 4to. — de Circulatione Sanguinis — Enchiridion Medico-Practicum — Ars Pharmaceutica — de Vulgi Erroribus in Medicina, 8vo. translated into French by Rostagny, and into English by Dr. Wittie, 1651, 8vo. — *Academia Montpelienfis Descripta*, &c.

PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, *Mad. le*, a French lady, born at Rouen. She was long engaged in education in England, and by her various popular publications rendered instruction pleasing and delightful to her youthful readers. Her pieces are le Magasin des Enfants — des Adolescentes — l'Education complete — and other works, all of which are highly interesting, and promote the cause of morality and virtue. She died 1780.

PRINCE, *John*, a native of Axminster, Devon, educated at Brazen Nose, Oxford. He became curate of Bideford, and afterwards obtained St. Martin's, Exeter, the vicarage of Totness, and then Berry Pomeroy, where he died 1720. He is author of the Worthies of Devon, fol. a work of merit, now scarce — Humble Defence of the Exeter bill, &c. — Letters to a Young Divine — sermons and tracts, &c.

PRINGLE, *sir John*, an eminent physician, born in Roxburghshire 10th April, 1707. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards completed his education under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his medical degrees. He was in 1742, appointed physician to the army in Flanders, and he attended the forces of the duke of Cumberland to the battle of Culloden, after which he settled in London, and was made physician to the queen in 1761. His practice was great, and his reputation such that he was created a baronet in 1766, and elected president of the Royal society, from 1772 to 1778, and physician to the king. This

respectable man died in London, 18th Jan. 1782. He is author of *Observations on the Diseases of the Army*, 8vo. — *Memoirs on Septic and Anti-septic Substances*, 8vo. for which he received the gold medal of the Royal society — *Observations on the Treatment of Fevers in Hospitals and Prisons* — *Anniversary Discourses before the Royal society*.

PRIOLO, *Benjamin*, author of a good Latin History of France, from the death of Lewis XIII. 1643, to 1664, was born of a noble family at Venice, 1602. After studying at Orthez, Montauban, and at Leyden, under Heinsius and Vossius, he visited Paris, and afterwards Padua, and at last became the friend and the associate of the duke de Rohan. After his patron's death, 1638, he retired to Geneva, and afterwards was engaged in various negotiations in favor of the French court. He died of an apoplexy at Lyons, 1667, as he was going on a secret embassy to Venice. The best edition of his history is that of Leipzig, 1686, 8vo.

PRIOR, *Matthew*, an English poet of celebrity. He was born 21st July, 1664, in London, where his father was a joiner. After his father's death, his uncle, a vintner near Charing-croft, took care of him, and sent him to Westminster school, with the intention of bringing him up to his business; but while he pursued occasionally his studies, he was fortunately called to settle a dispute on a passage in Horace, by some company in his uncle's house, and lord Dorset was so pleased with his abilities and ingenuity, that he liberally patronized him. He was therefore sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he soon became fellow; and the application which he bestowed to learning, advanced him still more in the good opinion of his patron and of his friends. In 1686 he joined his friend Mr. Montague, afterwards lord Halifax, in ridiculing the Hind and Panther of Dryden, in the story of the country and city mouse, and at the revolution, when his poetical merits became publicly known, he was introduced by lord Dorset to king William, and employed about the court. In 1690 he was secretary to the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, and the king, sensible of his merits, kept him about his person as gentleman of his bedchamber. He was afterwards secretary of the negotiations at Ryfwick in 1697, and also principal secretary of state in Ireland, and the next year he went as secretary to the embassy in France. In 1700 he was one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, and obtaining a seat in parliament for East Grinstead, he voted for the impeachment of the lords who had advised the partition treaty. Though he celebrated the illustrious deeds of the English at the battle of Blenheim, yet he was an advocate for peace, and in 1711 he was sent by queen Anne to France as ambassador plenipotentiary. He continued in that character even after the accession of George I. but he was accused by the parliament, and committed to close custody; yet, though exempted from the act of grace passed in 1707, he was liberated from confinement, and no charge laid against him. He retired from public life to his seat, Down-hall, Essex, engaged solely in literary pursuits. He was employed for some time on

a history of his own time, but he was suddenly carried off by a fever, Sept. 18, 1721, in his 58th year, at Wimple, the seat of lord Oxford. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and a monument, for which he laid apart 500l. was erected over him, with an elegant inscription by Freind, the master of Westminster school. The History of his own Time appeared after his death; but though said to be published from his papers, was evidently a spurious composition. The poems of Prior are chiefly on light subjects, but written with elegance, ease, and spirit. His Solomon on the Vanity of the World, was inscribed to his early patron lord Dorset. His works have appeared in various editions. He continued to his death fellow of St. John's college, and when censured by his friends for keeping so small an income, when he was the favorite of the court, he replied, that what he had besides was precarious, but that his fellowship would always be bread and cheese to him. When shown with great pomp and parade the apartments and curiosities of Versailles, in which the victories of Lewis XIV. were described, and asked whether king William's victories were so represented in his palaces, he nobly answered, "no, the monuments of my master's actions are to be seen every where but in his own house."

PRISCIANUS, a famous grammarian of Cæsarea, A. D. 525.

PRISCILLIAN, a Spaniard who became the chief of a sect in the fourth century. He was beheaded 384. He favored the errors of the Gnostics and the Manichees.

PRITZ OR PRITIUS, *John George*, a protestant divine born at Leipzig 1662. He was professor of divinity at Gripfwalde, and died much beloved, as one of the ministers of Frankfort, 24th Aug. 1732. He published an Introduction to the New Testament, 8vo. — *de Immortalitate Hominis* — an edition of Macarius' works — Milton's Letters — an edition of the Greek Testament, &c.

PROBUS, *M. Aurel. Valer.* a general made emperor of Rome at the death of Tacitus 276. He was successful against the Goths and other barbarians; but at last was murdered by his own soldiers, 282. He was a prince of great worth, and deservedly beloved by his subjects.

PROCACCINI, *Camillo*, a painter of Bologna. In his last supper preserved in Genoa cathedral, the figures are represented larger than life, and with the most striking effect. He died 1626, aged 80. His brother *Julius*, who also died in 1626, was an artist of great genius and superior celebrity. This family produced several men of eminence in painting.

PROCLUS, a platonic philosopher of Lycia, who attacked the Christian religion with great acrimony. He died about 485.

PROCLUS, *St.* the disciple of Chrysostom, and patriarch of Constantinople, died 447, author of some theological works.

PROCOPIUS, a Cilician, the relation of Julian. After the death of the next emperor Jovian, he retired among the barbarians, but afterwards returned to Constantinople during the absence of Valens and proclaimed himself

himself emperor 365. He was defeated and beheaded the next year.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek historian patronized by Belisarius and by Justinian. He was author of an History of the Wars of the Goths, Persians and Gauls, &c.

PROCOPIUS, a Greek sophist of Gaza, A. D. 560. author of Commentaries on the books of Kings, the Chronicles, Isaiah, &c.

PRODICUS, a sophist of Cos, about 396 B. C. He taught at Athens, where Socrates, Euripides, &c. attended his lectures.

PRONAPIDES, a Greek poet, said to have been the master of the great Homer, and to have taught his countrymen to write from the left to the right.

PROPERTIUS, *Sextus Aurelius*, a Roman poet of merit, contemporary with Tibullus, Ovid, and Mæcenas. He died about 19 B. C.

PROSPER, St. a Christian writer of the fifth century, the disciple of Augustine. Though dissipated in the beginning of life, he reformed his manners, and became an able advocate of the faith, and died about 463.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera. He was banished from Athens for supporting atheism. He died in Sicily about 400 B. C.

PROTOGENES, a painter of Rhodes, spared and patronized by Demetrius at the siege of the place about 300 B. C.

PROVENZALE, *Marcello*, an Italian, eminent as a painter in mosaics. His pieces were much admired. He died 1639, aged 64.

PRUDENTIUS, *Aur. Clement*, a native of Saragossa in Spain. He was distinguished as an advocate, a soldier, a magistrate, and a poet. His Latin poems were edited by Elzevir with Heinsius' notes, 1667.

PRUSIAS, a king of Bithynia, at whose court Annibal took refuge. When he seemed inclined to betray the illustrious fugitive, Annibal destroyed himself. Prusias was put to death by his subjects B. C. 149.

PRYNNE, *William*, an English lawyer, distinguished during the civil wars. He was born at Swanwick, Somersetshire, 1600, and educated at Bath grammar school, and Oriel college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's inn, 1620. His *Histriomastix*, or Discourse on Stage Plays, in 1632, was noticed by the court, as it was supposed to throw reflections on the queen, and the author was condemned by the star chamber to be pilloried, to pay a fine of 5000l. and to lose his ears. This severity did not check his pen; he wrote other books which satirically reflected on the conduct of Laud, and for this offence he was in 1637, again brought before the star chamber, and condemned to be pilloried, fined 5000l. to lose the remainder of his ears, to have S. L. schismatical leweller, branded on both his cheeks, and to be imprisoned for life. He was, pursuant to the sentence, confined in Mount Orgueil castle in Jersey; but in 1640 he was set at liberty by the Commons, and he returned to London in triumph. He was member for New-

port in Cornwall, in the long parliament, and was one of the visitors at Oxford in 1647. He was a violent enemy to Laud, and was the chief manager of his trial; but he attacked with equal violence the independents, and did not spare their leader Cromwell, by whom he was imprisoned in Dunster castle, Somersetshire. He was restored to his seat in parliament when the recall of Charles II. took place, and sat afterwards for Bath. At the restoration he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, with a salary of 500l. per annum, and died at Lincoln's inn, 24th Oct. 1669. He wrote a great number of books, chiefly on politics and religion, the best known of which are, his History of Laud, folio — the Lives of John — Henry III. — and Edward I. — Records, 3 vols. folio, &c.

PRZIPCOWIUS, *Samuel*, a Socinian writer, expelled, 1658, from Poland with his partizans on account of his opinions. He retired to Prussia, and died there 1670, aged 80. His works, which are all on theological subjects, appeared in 1 vol. folio, 1692.

PSALMANAZAR, *George*, an extraordinary character, whose real name and birth place are unknown, though he is supposed to be a native of France. With an excellent education, obtained in some of the colleges of the jesuits, he began at an early age to impose upon the world, first in the habit of a pilgrim, and afterwards in the character of a native of Formosa. He travelled from Germany to Liege, pretending to be a Japanese converted to christianity; but afterwards he professed himself to be a heathen, and by the assiduity and zeal of the chaplain of brigadier Lauder's regiment, stationed at Sluys, he was admitted into the pale of the Christian church, and baptized. The conversion of so able and so extraordinary a man, procured an easy introduction to Compton, the bishop of London, and Psalmanazar was taken into his house, and patronized as a deserving character. He was prevailed on to translate the church catechism into the Formosan language, and he also composed a grammar of that language; and though there were some who suspected the imposition, yet he was generally considered by the learned as a man of superior abilities, and a great prodigy. He afterwards published his History of Formosa, which quickly passed through two editions; and that greater confidence might be placed in his narrations, he accustomed himself to feed on raw flesh, roots, and herbs. Some absurdities, however, were discovered in his history, and at last, after living some years on the credulity of the public, he confessed himself an impostor, and declared his sorrow for the impropriety of his conduct. Though thus disgraced and abandoned by his former patrons, yet he found sufficient means to subsist by his pen; he undertook a share in the Universal History, and displayed in the execution great abilities. He lived many years after in an exemplary manner, and died 1763, fully sensible, and sorry for the vile imposition which he had practised.

PSAMMETIUS, a king of Egypt after Amasis, B. C. 525. He was defeated by Cambyfes, and put to death six months after.

PSAMMETICUS, a king of Egypt, who shared the sovereignty

sovereign power with 11 other princes. When exiled by his royal associates, he returned, and with the assistance of the Greeks defeated them, and made himself sole monarch. He died 616 B. C.

PSSELLUS, *Michael Constantinus*, a Greek writer, who flourished about 1105, and was tutor to Michael, son of the emperor Constantine Dumas. He was a good scholar, and wrote comments on 24 of Menander's plays extant in his time. He wrote besides, *de quatuor Mathematicis Scientiis*, 1556, 8vo. — *de Lapidum Virtutibus*, 8vo. — *de Operatione Dæmonum*, 8vo. — *de Victus Ratione*, 8vo. — *Synopsis Legum, Verbis Græcis edita*.

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or SOTER, was the son of Arsinoë, the mistress of Philip of Macedon, and he became one of the generals and favorites of Alexander the Great. On the hero's death he obtained Egypt as his share of the spoils, and founded there a kingdom, and made Alexandria his capital. He patronized learning and the arts, and died B. C. 285.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, son of the preceding, was like his father a zealous patron of learned men, and of commerce among his subject. He died B. C. 246.

PTOLEMY EVERGETES, son and successor of Philadelphus, was a mild and benevolent prince. He conquered Syria and Cilicia, and died B. C. 221.

PTOLEMY PHILOPATER, son of Evergetes, was cruel in his behaviour to the Jews, whom afterwards he favored. He died B. C. 204.

PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, succeeded his father Philopater, and was poisoned by his successor Philometor, 180 B. C.

PTOLEMY PHILOMETOR, the murderer of the preceding, was slain in a battle against Alexander Bala of Syria, B. C. 146.

PTOLEMY PHYSCON, succeeded Philometor his brother, and proved tyrannical towards his subjects. He died 116 B. C.

PTOLEMY LATHYRUS, succeeded his father Physcon, but was banished to Cyprus by his mother, who placed his brother Alexander on the throne. He regained his power after his brother's death, and died B. C. 81.

PTOLEMY AULETES, illegitimate son and successor of Lathyrus, maintained his power by an alliance with the Romans. He died B. C. 51.

PTOLEMY DIONYSIUS, son of Auletes, married his sister Cleopatra, and became the murderer of his benefactor Pompey. He was drowned in the Nile, B. C. 46.

PTOLEMY, *Claudius*, a mathematician, born at Pelusium, 138. His geography, in which he places the earth in the centre of the universe, is a valuable work.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, a Syrian slave, who was set at liberty by his master, and distinguished himself at Rome as a poet, 44 B. C. His moral sentences are excellent.

PUCCI, *Francis*, a noble Florentine, who left the popish tenets for the protestant, but afterwards returned at Prague to his ancient principles. He travelled through Poland, and with new inconsistency

again embraced the protestant faith, for which he was seized at Strasburg, and hurried to Rome, and burnt as a heretic. 1600. In a book inscribed to pope Clement VIII. 1592, he supported the opinion that Christ by his death had made sufficient atonement for the sins of mankind.

PUFFENDORF, *Samuel de*, a famous civilian and historian, born 1631, at Flet, near Chemnitz, in Upper Saxony, where his father was minister. He studied at Grim and Leipzig, and Jena, and by his great application qualified himself to become an active and distinguished counsellor in some German court. He was advised by his brother to seek for preferment and honor out of his country, and in consequence he accepted the place of tutor to the son of M. Coyet, a noble Swede, who was ambassador at the court of Denmark. War between the two countries, however, obscured his pleasing prospects; he was seized with all the retinue of the Swedish ambassador, and imprisoned, and during the tedious hours of his confinement for eight long months, he digested in his mind observations on what he had read in Grotius' book, *de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and Hobbes' work, and afterwards published it at the Hague, 1660, by the title of *Elementorum Jurisprudentiæ Universalis Libri duo*, and this gave rise to his excellent treatise *de Jure Naturæ & Gentium*. His literary reputation now procured him the appointment of professor of the law of nature and of nations at Heidelberg, on the presentation of the elector palatine, and in 1670 he was honorably invited by Charles XI. of Sweden, to be professor in the newly founded university of Lund. His fame continued to increase as a writer, and as a professor, and he was nominated historiographer and counsellor to the king, and raised to the dignity of a Swedish baron. He was afterwards in 1688 invited to Berlin in the most liberal manner, with the distinction of historiographer and counsellor, by the elector of Brandenburg, to write the life of the elector William the Great, and he died there 1694, of a mortification in one of his toes, in consequence of cutting the nail. This most enlightened philosopher wrote various works, the most known of which are *History of Sweden from 1628 to 1654* — *History of Charles Gustavus*, 2 vols. folio — *History of the elector William*, 2 vols. folio — *An Historical and Political Description of the Papal State* — *Introduction to the History of the principal European States*, 8vo. — *treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations*, 2 vols 4to. — *Opuscula Juvenilia*, &c.

PUGATSCHOFF, *Temelka*, a Cossack, who, after serving against the Prussians and the Turks, deserted from the army, and after spending some time among some Polish hermits, appeared in Russia, and laid claim to the crown as the real Peter III. He met at first some success, and might have seized Moscow; but at last the cruelties which he exercised upon the inhabitants of the places where he passed, revolted even his own followers against him, and he was delivered up to the officers of Catherine. He was conveyed in an iron cage to Moscow, where he was beheaded, 21st Jan. 1775, and in his last moments he showed as much weakness as he had displayed

played vigor and intrepidity at the head of his desperate adherents.

PUGET, Peter, a French painter born at Marfeilles 1623. His talents were equally eminent as a sculptor, and an architect, and his Milo of Crotona, and Perseus and Andromeda, in the park at Versailles are pleasing proofs of the power of his chisel. Several of his paintings are preserved at Aix, Toulon, Marfeilles and in the south of France. He died 1694.

PULCHERIA, St. daughter of Arcadius, ascended the throne with her brother Theodosius the younger, and at his death in 450, she married Marcianus. She was a great patroness of learned men, and in her conduct very devout and exemplary. She assembled the council of Chalcedon, 451, and died three years after.

PULCI, Lewis, an Italian poet of merit, born of a noble family at Florence, Dec. 3d 1431. He was the friend of Lorenzo de Medici. His chief works is *Morgante Maggiore*, an epic romance, which though compared by some to the compositions of Tasso and Ariosto, has been rightly considered by others as a vulgar and profane work, which unites the most solemn and serious subjects with the burlesque and comic. He wrote besides a poem on a tournament at Florence, 1468 called *Giostra di Lorenzo de Medici*, and some sonnets. He died about 1487. His brothers *Luke* and *Bernard* were also known as the successful votaries of the muses.

PULIGO, or PUGLIO, Dominico, a native of Florence, distinguished as a portrait painter. He died 1527, aged 52.

PULMANNUS, Theodore, properly **POELMAN**, a Dutch commentator, born at Cranenburgh in the duchy of Cleves, 1510. From a fuller he became a scholar, and an able critic, and at the press of Plantin superintended the publication of some valuable editions of Virgil, Lucan, Horace, Juvenal, Terence, Aufonius, and other authors. He died at Salamanca about 1580.

PULTENEY, William, earl of Bath, was born of an ancient and opulent family, 1682. He was early elected into the House of Commons, and was an able and eloquent opposer of the ministry in queen Anne's reign. At the accession of George I. he was made secretary at war; but after some years of co-operation with sir Robert Walpole, he disagreed with him, and warmly opposed his measures for advancing the interests of Hanover at the expence of England. Difference of opinion produced altercation, and altercation hatred, so that Walpole's measures were opposed with personal virulence, and the king at last struck off the name of Pulteney from the list of privy counsellors, and put him out of the commission for the peace. These violent steps increased the opposition, and the popularity of Pulteney, and his sarcasms and his attacks were pointed with the most powerful effect against the minister, who often declared that he dreaded his tongue more than another man's sword. At last opposition prevailed, Walpole was disgraced in 1741, and Pulteney rose in his seat, and was restored to the privy council, and made earl of Bath; but

when he got into place, he lost his popularity, and afterwards despised that good public opinion which he could not procure. He died 8th June, 1764, and without issue. He was concerned in the "Craftsman," and wrote some political pamphlets.

PULTENEY, Richard, a native of Loughborough, Leicestershire, who after practising as an apothecary at Leicester, took his medical degrees at Edinburgh 1764. He was patronized by his relation the earl of Bath, and settled at Blandford, Dorsetshire, where he acquired great reputation in his profession. He was fellow of the Royal society, and other learned bodies, and died 1801, aged 71. He is author of a *General View of the Life and Writings of Linnæus*, 1781 — *Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*, 2 vols. 8vo. and he made besides valuable communications to the History of Leicestershire by Mr. Nichols, and to that of Dorsetshire by Hutchins, newly edited by Gough; but he particularly contributed to the pages of the *Gentleman's magazine*, which he enriched by various dissertations and papers on antiquities, and especially on history, a science to which he was very partial, and which he had studied with great skill and attention. An Account of his Life has been published by Dr. Maton in 4to.

PUNTORMO, Giacomo, an Italian painter, the pupil of Leonard de Vinci, and Andrea del Sarto. His pieces, which are much admired, are generally on sacred subjects. He died 1558, aged 61.

PURBACH, George, a learned German, born at Purbach. He was eminent as a divine and philosopher, and particularly applied himself to astronomy, in which science he made several observations, and for the improvement of which he invented some instruments, and calculated useful tables. He translated Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and died at Vienna, 1462, aged 39.

PURCELL, Henry, a celebrated musical composer, born in 1658. His abilities were early displayed, so that at the age of 18 he was appointed organist of Westminster, and in 1682 he was made one of the organists of the chapel royal. He soon distinguished himself by the publication of some sonatas, and anthems, and divided equally his services between the church and the theatre. Dryden, some of whose poetry he set to music, has highly complimented his powers, and from the superior style of his church music, he deserved the greatest encomiums. He died of a consumptive disorder, 21st Nov. 1695, leaving a wife and children not amply provided for. He was buried in Westminster abbey, and his early death was seriously lamented. His works were published by subscription, under the title of *Orpheus Britannicus*, 1698, and dedicated to his patroness lady Howard. His brother *Daniel*, a famous punster, was organist of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

PURCHAS, Samuel, an able divine, born at Thaxstead, Essex, 1577, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained in 1604 the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex, which he entrusted to the care of his brother to prosecute with greater facility his studies in London. He obtained afterwards the living of St. Martin's Ludgate,

gate, London, and was also chaplain to archbishop Abbot. He died about 1628. His great work was "his Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all ages, &c." 5 vols. fol. These are a valuable compilation.

PURVER, *Antony*, an extraordinary character, born at Up-Hurst, Hants, 1702. His parents were quakers; but though he was taught only to read and write, he applied himself with such assiduity that he was well versed in the most difficult parts of arithmetic, and had such a retentive memory, that, when young, in 12 hours he could repeat 12 of the longest and most difficult chapters in the bible. He was apprenticed to a shoe-maker, but still turned his thoughts to learning, and acquired such a knowledge of the learned languages, that he began to translate the bible from the original text. To maintain himself he kept school at his native village, and at Trenchay, Gloucestershire where he married, and afterwards settled at Andover, where he completed, in 1764, his translation of the Old and New Testament, a most laborious work, the fruit of 30 years' application. It appeared in 2 vols. folio. by the generosity of his friend Dr. Fothergill, who gave him 1000l. towards his expences, and though it is occasionally deficient in judgment and taste, it yet possesses great and pleasing simplicity, as being very literal. As a preacher among the quakers, Purver was highly respected. He died at Andover, 1777, and was buried there in the ground of the quakers' meeting.

PUTEANUS, *Erycius*, properly VANDEPUTTE, an eminent scholar born at Venlo, Guelderland, 1574. He studied at Dort, Cologne, Louvain, and afterwards at Padua, and in 1601, was chosen professor of eloquence at Milan. His reputation as a teacher was so great that the king of Spain appointed him his historiographer, and the Romans enrolled him in the number of their patricians. In 1601 he was appointed to succeed his master, the celebrated Justus Lipsius, in the professor's chair at Louvain, and was further honored with the title of governor of the castle there. He died at Louvain 1646. He wrote several works on literary and political subjects, the best known of which is his *Statera Belli & Pacis*, the balance of peace and war, 1633, during a negociation between the Spanish monarch and the United Provinces. His works form 5 vols. fol.

PUTSCHUS, *Elias*, an eminent grammarian born at Antwerp, 1580. He published Sallust with notes and fragments, besides a collection of 33 old grammarians, and died at Stade 1606.

PUY, *Peter de*, a learned Frenchman, author of some valuable political works, on the salique law, and other antiquarian subjects. He was born at Paris, and died 1652, aged 69, universally lamented. Voltaire as well as De Thou speaks highly of his abilities.

PUY SEGUR, *James de Chastenot*, lord of, a celebrated general, born of a noble family at Armagnac, 1600. He served his country 43 years, and though present at 120 sieges, and 30 battles in which he be-

haved with activity and courage, he was never wounded. He died at his castle of Bernouille, near Guise, 1682. His memoirs, extending from 1617 to 1658, have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. and are written with boldness and truth. His son *James* was marshal of France, and author of a work on the Military Art, in folio, and 2 vols. 4to, 1748. He died 1743, aged 88.

PYLE, *Thomas*, M. A. an eminent divine, born at Stodey near Holt, Norfolk, 1674. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, and then became minister of King's Lynn, where he distinguished himself as a good preacher, and as an exemplary man. He engaged warmly in the Bangorian controversy, and for his services he was made prebendary of Salisbury, by Dr. Hoadly, and two of his sons also were presented to prebends in the church of Winchester. His paraphrase on the Acts, and all the epistles is an excellent work, often reprinted. He published besides 3 vols. of sermons. This excellent character died at Lynn, 1757.

PYM, *John*, a celebrated republican, member of parliament for Tavistock. He distinguished himself by his virulence against the unfortunate Charles, and acquired such power and influence among his partizans, that he was called king Pym. He died 1643 of an imposthume in his bowels.

PYNAKER, *Adam*, a landscape painter born at Pynaker, near Delft in Holland, 1621. He improved himself at Rome, and acquired great celebrity by the excellence and correctness of his pieces, especially his cabinet pictures. He died 1673.

PYRRHO, a Greek philosopher, founder of the sect of Sceptics, who doubted of every thing. He died about 300 B. C.

PYRRHUS, a king of Epirus, celebrated in history as the friend and ally of the Tarentines in their war against the Romans. He afterwards made war against Sicily and against Sparta, and was killed at Argos by a tile thrown down upon his head by a woman. B. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos. After visiting Egypt and other places to improve his knowledge, and cultivate his mind, he settled at Crotona in Italy, where he established a famous school. He also reformed the effeminate manners of the Crotonians, and rendered infinite service to mankind, by the wisdom, prudence, and virtues, with which he inspired his numerous pupils. He was well acquainted with the true system of the universe as he placed the sun in the center. He was the author of the absurd doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and forbade the eating of animal flesh. He died about 490 B. C.

PYTHEAS, a Greek philosopher, in the age of Aristotle. His discoveries about the different length of the days in various climates, appeared astonishing to the philosophers of his age.

PYTHEUS, a rhetorician of Athens, known as the rival of the great Demosthenes.

Q.

QUA

QUE

QUADRATUS, *St.* a disciple of the apostles, and the learned author of an apology for the Christians, a valuable work which he himself presented to the emperor Adrian. Some suppose him to be the angel or bishop of Philadelphia mentioned in the apocalypse, and it is asserted that he was made bishop of Athens about 126. Only fragments of his apology remain.

QUADRIO, *Francis Xavier*, a jesuit born 2d Dec. 1695, in the Valteline. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, and retired to Zurich, where, with the consent of the pope, he became a secular priest. He died at Milan, 21st Nov. 1756. He is author of a treatise on Italian poetry, under the name of Joseph Mary Andrucci — *History of Poetry*, 2 vols. — *Historical Dissertations on Rhætia and the Valteline*, 3 vols. 4to. 1755.

QUAINI, *Lewis*, a native of Bologna known as a painter. He assisted his master Cignari in some of his most celebrated works and died 1717, aged 74.

QUARLES, *Francis*, an English poet born at Steward's in the parish of Rumford, Essex, 1592. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's inn, and was afterwards cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I. electress Palatine, and queen of Bohemia. He was next secretary to archbishop Usher in Ireland, and was a great sufferer in the Irish rebellion. He did not meet that friendly reception in England which his loyalty deserved, and it is said that the loss of his valuable MSS. preyed deeply upon his mind, and hastened his death, which happened 1644. He was eminent as a poet, and in no case, says Langbaine, offended in his writings against the high duties he owed to God, to his neighbour and to himself. He wrote some theatrical pieces, but the best known of his works are his *Emblems*, *Meditations*, and *Hieroglyphics*. Some have imagined that Pope was much indebted to his writings. He was father of 18 children by his first wife, and one of his sons, *John*, became known as a poet, and particularly as an active royalist in the king's army. He died of the plague in London, 1665, aged 41.

QUATROMANI, *Sertorio*, a native of Cosenza in Naples. He obtained admission into the Vatican by means of his friend Paul Manutius, and in this valuable library he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of Greek literature. His great abilities recommended him to the notice of the duke of Nocera, in whose service he was for some time em-

ployed. He, after his patron's death, went into the family of the prince of Stigliano, but soon left him, and died 1606, aged 65. He was in his temper capricious and haughty, easily offended at trifles, and censorious on the faults of others. He, however, possessed learning and information, and his translation of the *Æneid* into Italian verse is held in estimation. His other works have been collected in 1714, in 8vo. containing Latin and Italian verses, letters, &c.

QUELLIN, *Erasmus*, a painter of Antwerp, the disciple and successful imitator of Rubens. He died 1678, aged 71. His son *John Erasmus* was also distinguished as a good artist, and some of his pieces adorn the churches of Antwerp. He died at Antwerp, 1715, aged 85.

QUENSTEDT, *John Andrew*, a Lutheran divine, author of a Latin account of learned men from Adam to 1600, 4to. — *Sculptura Veterum*, 8vo. his best work — a *System of Divinity* according to the Confession of Augsburg, 4 vols. folio, and some other works. He was born at Quedlimburg, and died 22d May, 1688, aged 71.

QUENTAL, *Bartholomeu du*, a native of the Azores, distinguished for his piety and learning. He became confessor to the king of Portugal, and refused a bishopric, that he might with greater ardor devote himself to preaching, and to the more laborious works of charity. He died 20th Dec. 1698, aged 72. Clement XI. gave him the appellation of the Venerable. He wrote *Meditations*, &c. — *Sermons in Portuguese*, &c.

QUERENGHI, *Antony*, an Italian poet, born at Padua, 1546. He was in the service of the popes, and was secretary to the sacred college. He died at Rome, 1st Sept. 1633. His Latin poems, and some Italian poetry, were published at Rome, 1616 and 1629.

QUERLON, *Anne Gabriel Meusnier de*, an eminent scholar, born at Nantes, 15th April, 1702. For 22 years he published a periodical paper for Britany, and other prints, and had also some share in the *Journal Encyclopedique*. He died April, 1780, universally regretted. His chief works are *Les Impostures Innocentes*, a little entertaining novel — *Collection Historique* — Marfy's Latin Poem on Painting, translated into French — Editions of *Lucretius*, with notes — also of *Phædrus*, and of *Anacreon*.

QUERNO, *Camillo*, an Italian poet, born at Monopolis, in Naples. He carried his poem, called *Alexiada*, containing 20,000 lines, to Leo X. who honor-

QUE

ed him with his friendship, and made him his buffoon, 1514. After the taking of Rome, he retired to Naples, and died in the hospital there, about 1528.

QUESNAY, *Francis*, an eminent French physician, born at Ecquevilli, 1694. Though the son of an obscure laborer, he rose to reputation in his profession, and became first physician to the king of France, member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the London Royal society. He had an early taste for agriculture, and was a leading man in the society of Economists. He died Dec. 1774. His works are *Observations on Bleeding*, 12mo. — *Essay on Animal Economy*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *the Art of Healing by Bleeding* — *Treatise on Continued Fevers*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *on Gangrene*, 12mo. — *on Suppuration* — *Physiocratie*, &c. besides an elegant poem, called the *Farm House*.

QUESNE, *Abraham, marquis du*, a native of Normandy, who entered into the naval service of France, under his father, and soon distinguished himself. He was in 1637, at the attack of the Isles of St. Margaret, and the next year he greatly contributed to the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Cattari. He afterwards signalized his valor before Tarragona, Barcelona, and before Cadiz, and in 1644 he went into the service of Sweden, and was particularly instrumental in the defeat of the Danish fleet. He was recalled home in 1647, and intrusted with a squadron in the Mediterranean, and he next obliged Bourdeaux, which had revolted, to surrender, and afterwards, in 1676, in three engagements, defeated the combined fleets of Holland and Spain, under Ruyter, near Sicily. It was on this memorable occasion that the following verses were written, alluding to the defeat, and the death of the great Ruyter, who perished in the second engagement:

Terrui in oceano jam solo nomine classes,

Ter nunc in Siculo territus ipse rui.

Si vera inversum quondam dedit omina nomen,

Nunc Rui-ter nomen verius omen habet.

He next carried the terror of his arms against Algiers and Genoa, and every where commanded respect and submission. This gallant officer was deservedly ennobled by the French king. He died at Paris, 2d Feb. 1688, aged 78, leaving four sons.

QUESNEL, *Pasquier*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and priest of the oratory, born at Paris, 1634. In 1675 he published at Paris, the works of St. Leo, 2 vols. 4to. and as his notes defended the ancient Gallican church, against the opinions of the Roman pontiffs; the work was condemned at Rome, and the author, in 1685, retired, through fear of persecution, to Brussels. He published in 1687, his *Moral Reflections on the New Testament*; but though he seemed strongly to favor the Janfenists, the work was well received, and became very popular, on account of the meekness and philanthropy of his sentiments; but the work, though thus publicly countenanced, and even commended by pope Clement XI., was soon after attacked by the jesuits, and condemned, for reasons of state, even by the pope himself, who issued against it his famous bull, called *Unigenitus*. By the influence of the jesuits, Quesnel

QUI

was seized and imprisoned; but, by means of a Spanish gentleman, who secretly espoused his cause, he escaped, and reached Amsterdam, where he died 1719. He was author of various works, but chiefly on polemical subjects. The author of the *History of the Jesuits*, was also a Quesnel, *Peter*, and he died at the Hague, 1774.

QUESNOY, *Francis*, a native of Brussels, eminent as a sculptor. His works, chiefly bas-reliefs in bronze, ivory, marble, or wax, possess great elegance, beauty, and character. They generally represent children, bacchanals, &c. and are much sought after. He died at Leghorn, 1644, aged 42. His brother *Jerome*, who died at Ghent, 1654, was also an eminent sculptor.

QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS, *Francisco de*, a Spanish author, born at Madrid, 1570. He possessed great powers of writing in verse as well as prose, and on subjects of wit, of morality, and of science, showed himself correct, judicious, and enlightened. His works were published by Gonzales de Salas, under the title of *Parnasso Epagnol*, in 3 vols. 4to. His "*Visions*," a prose work, have been indifferently translated into English, from a French version, and some others of his works have also appeared in an English dress. His satire was so keen, and so imprudently used, that he rendered count d'Olivares, the prime minister, his enemy, and in consequence of this, was imprisoned, till the fall of the royal favorite. He died 1645, or, according to some, 1647.

QUIEN DE LA NEUFVILLE, *James le*, a French author, born at Paris, 1647. He was successively an officer in the French guards, an advocate at the bar, and lastly a literary character. His *General History of Portugal*, 2 vols. 4to. procured his admission into the academy of Inscriptions, at Paris. He afterwards published a *Treatise on the Use of Posts among the Ancients and Moderns*, 12mo. 1734, which was so well received that it gained him the office of director of the posts of French Flanders. In 1713 he went with the French ambassador to Portugal, and was received with great kindness by the court, and rewarded with a pension. Out of gratitude to the monarch, he determined to continue his *History of Portugal*, which had concluded in 1531, at the death of Emanuel I.; but excessive application brought on disease. He died at Lisbon, 20th May, 1728, aged 81, leaving two sons.

QUIEN, *Michael de*, a French Dominican, born at Bologne, 1661. He was an able scholar, and well versed in oriental literature. He published *Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum*, 4to. — *Nullity of the English Ordinations*, against Courayer — *Oriens Christianus in quatuor Patriarchatus digestus in quo exhibentur Ecclesie, Patriarchæ, cæterique Præsides Orientis*, 3 vols. fol. — *Defence of the Hebrew Text against Perron*, besides an edition of John Damascenus, 2 vols. fol. He died at Paris, 1733.

QUILLET, *Claudius*, a French writer, born at Chignon, in Touraine, 1602. He studied physic, and practised for some years; but his views were changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun,

Quin, who were said to be possessed of the devil. He ridiculed the measures which were pursued there by the secret intrigues of Richelieu; and in consequence of this he fled to Rome, for fear of persecution. He became, at Rome, acquainted with d'Etrées, the French ambassador, who made him his secretary; and there he wrote his famous poem called "Callipædia," on the Art of having fine Children, in which he reflected with satirical severity, on cardinal Mazarine. The cardinal, instead of persecuting the author, made him his friend, and gave him an abbey, and Quillet, in gratitude, when he published the second edition of his poem, erased the offensive parts, and dedicated it to his noble patron. This well-known poem is divided into four books, and is written in elegant poetry, and contains many very beautiful passages. The work, however, though defended by Bayle and de la Monnoye, as containing only the language of a man who wrote like a physician, has been deservedly censured by Baillet, as abounding in description both indelicate and licentious. The Callipædia has been translated into English by Rowe. He wrote besides two other short Latin poems. He died 1661, aged 59, and left his papers, with 500 crowns, to Menage for the printing of his *Henriade*, a Latin poem, in honor of Henry IV.

QUIN, *James*, a celebrated actor, born in King-street, Covent Garden, 24th Feb. 1693, and descended from a respectable family in Ireland. He was intended for the bar; but in consequence of the lawsuits which took place after his father's death, he had little left to depend upon; and therefore turned his thoughts to the stage. After performing inferior parts on the Dublin theatre, he came to London, and engaged himself with the managers of Drury-lane, and two years after, 1717, he removed to Rich's theatre, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The following year he had an unpleasant dispute with Bowen, a fellow actor, at a tavern, and in consequence they fought, and Bowen died some time after, of his wounds. In this unfortunate dispute, for which Quin was tried, and found guilty of man-slaughter, it does not appear that his conduct was very blameable, as Bowen was the aggressor; and therefore, he suffered little diminution of the public favor. In 1732, Quin, who was now become a popular performer, removed, with the Lincoln's Inn Fields' company, to Covent-garden, which was opened on the 7th Dec. for their reception; but two years after, he quitted it for Drury-lane. In this theatre he continued a favorite actor till 1742, when he returned again to his old friend Rich, at Covent-garden. At this time he had to struggle against the rising fame of young Garrick, of whom he said sarcastically, that he was a new religion, and that, as Whitfield, he was followed for a time, but that people would all come to church again. In this, however, he was disappointed; Garrick, contrary to his expectations, rose to high and deserved reputation; but the two rival heroes, who now divided the applauses of the town, were prevailed upon to act together in the *Fair Penitent*. Their appearance on the stage together, was received with loud and reiterated plaudits, and

each performed with admirable success, and fully supported his former claims to superior eminence. In 1751 Quin retired from the stage to Bath, though, in a few instances, he afterwards appeared in the character of Falstaff, for the benefit of his theatrical friends; and the 19th March, 1753, was the last time of his acting, when, in compliment to his abilities, the price of admission to the pit and boxes, was raised to five shillings. This respectable actor died at Bath, of a fever, 21st Jan. 1766, aged 73. His greatest characters were Cato, Othello, Richard III. &c. He was, in consequence of his merit, patronized by Frederic, prince of Wales, and he had the honor to teach his children a correct mode of pronunciation and delivery. When he was informed of the graceful and dignified manner in which the present king pronounced his first speech, at the meeting of parliament, the veteran performer exclaimed with eager exultation, "It was I who taught the boy." In his character, Quin was a man of strong sense; his wit was pointed, often coarse, and in his temper he was occasionally violent, but not devoid of the noblest feelings of human nature. When Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*, was arrested, Quin who knew him only by character, nobly stepped forth, and liberated the poet from the spunging-house, by paying the debt and the costs. He was, at times, intemperate in the use of the bottle, and some pleasant stories are related of his character, as an epicure.

QUINAULT, *Philip*, a celebrated French poet, born at Paris, 1635. His first theatrical piece, called "Les Sœurs Rivaies," a comedy, appeared before the public when he was only 18, and his future years were, with equal diligence and good success, devoted to the muses. His marriage with a rich widow, set him above dependence, and he afterwards became auditor of accounts. Though satirized by Boileau, he was commended by his contemporaries; and Voltaire has observed of him, that artless and inimitable strokes of nature frequently appear with interesting charms in his writings. His works consist of 16 dramatic pieces, which have all appeared on the stage, besides operas, which were set to music by the famous Lully. His works were published at Paris, with his life prefixed, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1778. He was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and died at Paris, 1688.

QUINCY, *John*, author of a *Dictionary of Physics*, 8vo. — an *Universal Dispensatory*, 8vo. — *Chemical Pharmacopœia*, 4to. besides a Translation of Sanctorius' Aphorisms, and other valuable works; was a physician of high reputation, who practised with success in London, and died there, 1723.

QUINTILIAN, *Marcus Fabius*, a Roman orator and critic of great celebrity. He was intimate with Pliny, and patronized by the emperors, and he established a school of rhetoric at Rome, where he died about 60 A. D. His *Institutiones Oratoricæ* are well known, edited by Burman, 4 vols. 4to. Leyden, 1724.

QUINTINIE, *John de la*, a famous French gardener, born at Poitiers, 1676. He studied philosophy and

QUI

the law, and was admitted an advocate at Paris. After practising with great reputation, he devoted himself totally to agricultural pursuits, and enlarged his knowledge of that pleasing science by travelling into Italy, and by visiting England. He received liberal offers from Charles II. to settle in England; but he preferred the service of his king, and was appointed director-general of the fruit and kitchen-gardens of Lewis XIV. He died at Paris, after 1700, universally regretted. He published, in 2 vols. 4to. "Directions for the Management of Fruit and Kitchen Gardens," which have been adopted throughout Europe.

QUIRINI, Angelo Maria, a Venetian cardinal, born 1680, or, according to others, 1684. He was admitted among the Benedictines at Florence, and after storing his mind, with astonishing application, he began, in 1710, to travel over Germany, Holland, England, and France; and every where received distinguishing marks of respect and esteem. Thus noticed and honored by the friendship of Bafnage, Gronovius, Kuster, Bentley, Newton, Burnet, Cave, Potter, Fenelon, Montfaucon, and other learned characters, he returned to Italy, and was raised to the dignity of

QUI

cardinal, and of archbishop, by Benedict XIII. This amiable man, equally respected by protestants and catholics, for his liberality and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died in the beginning of Jan. 1755. of an apoplexy. His works are numerous and respectable, the best known of which are *Primordia Corcyrae, ex Antiquissimis Monumentis Illustrata*, 4to. — *Veterum Brixiae Episcoporum Vitae — Specimen Variæ Literaturæ quæ in Brixia, ejusque Ditione, Typographiæ in Cunabula florebat*, 4to. — *Enchiridion Græcorum — Gesta et Epistolæ Franc. Barbari — De Mosaicæ Historiæ præstantiâ, &c.* His valuable library was presented to the pope to adorn the Vatican.

QUIROS, Fernand de, a Spanish navigator, who, under the patronage of Philip III. discovered the Society Islands, and other places in the great Pacific Ocean, in 1605.

QUISTORP, John, a Lutheran divine, author of *Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles — Articuli Formulæ Concordiæ Illustrati — Manuductio ad Studium Theologicum*. He was the friend of the great Grotius, and attended him during his last illness. He died at Rostock, his native place, 1646, aged 62.

R.

RAB

RABAN-MAUR, Magnentius, a native of Fulda, of noble birth. He studied at Fulda, and afterwards at Tours, under Alcuinus, and on his return home he was elected abbot of Fulda. He was made archbishop of Mayence, in 847, and afterwards engaged in a controversy with Gotescalc, whose doctrines he condemned, and whose person he delivered up to Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims. He died at Winfel, 856, aged 68. His works, which are numerous, and on theological subjects, were published at Cologne, 1627, in 6 vols. folio.

RABAUD ST. ETIENNE, John Paul, a protestant minister, born at Nîmes, from which place he was sent as deputy to the constituent assembly. He possessed eloquence and address; but though deluded by the factious spirit of the times, he resumed his moderation in the convention, and spoke with boldness against the punishment of Lewis XVI. These sentiments marked him for death under the sanguinary Robespierre, and though he escaped to Bourdeaux, he was, two months after, seized and brought to Paris, where, the day after, he was guillotined, 28th July, 1793, aged 50. He was a man of learning and information, and published a *Letter on the Life and Writings of Gebelin*, 8vo. — *Letters on the Primitive History of Greece*, 8vo. — *Considerations on the Interest of the Tiers Etat*. — *Pieces on the Revolution, &c.*

RAB

RABEL, John, a native of Fleuri, eminent among French portrait painters. He died 1603.

RABELAIS, Francis, a celebrated wit, born 1483, at Chinon, in Touraine, where his father was an apothecary. He was admitted among the Franciscans at Poitiers; but he excited the envy of the fraternity, on account of the application with which he studied literature, and especially Greek, then regarded as a barbarous language. An intrigue exposed him to fresh insults, and he escaped, at last, from persecution, and was permitted by pope Clement VII. to renounce the order of Franciscans, and to enter into the society of the Benedictines, whom also he soon after left. He next settled at Montpellier, and took his degrees in medicine, and became a popular professor. When du Prat, the chancellor, abolished the privileges of Montpellier university, that learned body deputed their professor to go to Paris, and his eloquence and arguments proved so powerful, that the decree was reversed, and Rabelais' successful interference was ever after commemorated by investing, in the robe which he wore, all future candidates for academical honors. He quitted Montpellier in 1532, for Lyons; but in 1534, followed du Bellay, bishop of Paris, to Rome, as his physician, and six months after, returned to France, and obtained from the Roman pontiff, the privilege, though now a layman, of holding ecclesiastical benefices.

In

In consequence of this he obtained the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, and died 1553. His chief work is the "History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," a satirical romance against priests, popes, fools, and knaves, which, though praised by some as a magazine of wit, learning, and science, may be considered as a bold, unintelligible rhapsody, wild and irregular, and disgraced by profane allusions, coarse raillery, obscene and vulgar jests. He wrote besides, some medical works, and other tracts, the whole of which have been published in 5 vols. 8vo. 1715, and in 1741, 3 vols. 4to. The works have appeared in an English dress twice, by Motteux, 1708, and latterly by Ozell, 5 vols. 12mo. Rabelais was universally acknowledged as a man who possessed great brilliancy of wit, and smartness of repartee.

RABIRIUS, a Latin poet, who celebrated the victory of Augustus over Antony's forces at Actium. There was an architect of that name in Domitian's reign.

RABUTIN, *Vid.* BUSSY.

RACAN, *Honorat de Bueil, marquis of*, a French poet, born at Roche Racan, in Touraine, 1589. He wrote pastorals, sacred odes, letters, and memoirs of his friend Malherbe, of whom he learnt the art of poetry, and though not a first-rate poet, deserved to be highly commended by Boileau and by Menage. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and died 1670. His works were edited 1660, 8vo. and 1720, 2 vols. 12mo.

RACCHETTI, *Bernard*, an Italian painter. His views of perspective and architecture were highly finished. He died 1702, aged 63.

RACINE, *John*, an illustrious French poet, born at Ferté-Milon, 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, where his abilities began to unfold themselves by the most rapid progress in the attainment of the Greek and Latin, and by an excessive fondness for the sublime compositions of Euripides and Sophocles. He afterwards went to Paris, and was one of those who employed their muse in celebrating the king's marriage; and so successful and popular was his *Nymphé de la Seine*, on this occasion, that the courtiers were full of his praises, and the monarch settled on him a pension for the rest of his life. Thus distinguished, he began to turn his thoughts to higher subjects, and in 1666, he produced his *Alexandra*. About this time he was engaged in a controversy with Nicole, of the Port Royal, who had inveighed against romance and dramatic writers, and denominated them poisoners not of bodies, but of souls, and in consequence of this attack, produced two spirited pamphlets. In 1668 he produced his "Plaideurs," a comedy, and *Andromache*, a tragedy; and in 1670 appeared *Britannicus*, *Berenice* in 1671, *Bajazet* in 1672, *Mithridates* in 1673, *Iphigenia* in 1675, and *Phœdra* in 1677. These were represented with increased applause; but such is the envy which generally attends greatness and superior merit, that a cabal was raised against the poet, and Pradon a writer of little capacity was prevailed upon to produce a *Phœdra* to oppose the noble composition of Racine. This treatment hurt the feelings of the poet, and with a

mind strongly alive to the violence of persecution, he formed a design of becoming a Carthusian friar. He had formerly worn the ecclesiastical habit at the Port Royal, but his confessor in this instance, with commendable sincerity, expostulated with him, and prevailed upon him to marry, and thus instead of bidding adieu to the world, to become one of its most useful and honorable members. He followed the advice, and was thus a father of seven children; but superstitiously credulous, he determined never to write for the theatre, and to complete his full atonement before the church he was reconciled to the gentlemen of the Port-royal, and all those whom satire, ill language, or jocularly had made his enemies. In spite, however, of his pious resolutions, he was prevailed upon by Mad. Maintenon to write a sacred tragedy to be acted by her young ladies at St. Cyr, and this produced *Esther*, and afterwards *Athalie*, which last was, when after his death introduced on the public theatre, rewarded with the most unbounded applause. He was in 1673 admitted member of the French academy, and in 1677 he was employed with Boileau his friend to write the history of Lewis XIV.; but the efforts of these two great geniuses proved abortive, and the work was never completed. Racine afterwards drew up the History of the Port-royal, 2 vols. 12mo, in an elegant and pleasing manner. His excessive sensibility at last proved the cause of his death. He wrote a memorial on the Miseries of the Poor, which he lent to Mad. Maintenon, but it fell accidentally into the hands of the king, who expressed his indignation at the presumption of the poet. Racine heard of the royal displeasure, and was so terrified that he fell into a fever, and though the king was very kindly inquisitive after his welfare, the disorder at last proved fatal. He died 1699, and was buried in the Port Royal monastery. A pension was honorably settled by the king on his family. He wrote besides, Canticles or Hymns, for the use of St. Cyr — Letters and Epigrams, &c. He has often been compared to Corneille, and on them Perrault observes, that if Corneille surpassed Racine in heroic sentiments, and the grand character of his personages, he was inferior to him in moving the passions, and in purity of language. His works appeared at London, 2 vols. 4to. 1723.

RACINE, *Lewis*, son of the poet, was honored, though an ecclesiastic, with a civil appointment, by cardinal Fleury. He died 1763, aged 71. He was himself a poet of considerable merit, and besides poems, wrote Reflections on Poetry — the Life of his Father, 2 vols. 1747 — a prose translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and other works.

RACK, *Edmund*, a native of Ellingham, Norfolk, who from a spinning boy, became the menial servant, and afterwards the apprentice and journeyman of a woollen draper. The little opportunities which were allowed him for improvement were usefully and laboriously employed, and in 1758 he settled at Bradford, Essex, in business, for himself, and afterwards retired to Bath, master of an honorable competency. He here established the agricultural society, to which he became secretary, though a quaker. He wrote the *Ruins of*

an *Ancient Cathedral*, a poem, 1768 — a volume of poems, 1775 — *Mentor's Letters*, 1777 — *Poems and Essays*, 1781. He also contributed materially to *Collinson's History of Somersetshire*, and died 1787, aged 52.

RACLE, *Leonard*, an architect, born at Dijon. By study and application he emerged from obscurity and acquired distinction. He joined the *Reyffouze* to the *Saone*, built the harbour of *Verfoix*, and in 1786 obtained the prize of the *Toulouse academy*, by his memoir on the erection of an iron bridge of a single arch of 400 feet span. He was the friend of *Voltaire* and built his house at *Ferney*. He declined the liberal offers of *Catherine of Russia*, and preferred the honors of his native country. He died at *Pont-de-Vaux* 1792. He wrote besides *Memoirs on the Property of the Cycloid* — on regulating the Course of the *Rhone* and the *Ain*, &c.

RADCLIFFE, *Alexander*, an officer of the army, better known as a poet. He travestied *Ovid's Epistles*, and wrote besides other works of low humor, such as *News from Hell* — the *Sword's Farewell*, &c. He died at *London* about 1700.

RADCLIFFE, *John*, a celebrated physician, born at *Wakefield*, *Yorkshire*, 1650. From the school of his native town he came to *University college*, *Oxford*; but not finding, as he expected, a vacant fellowship, he removed to *Lincoln*, where he became fellow. He took his master's degree in 1672, and then laboriously devoted himself to the study of medicine, botany and chemistry. In 1675, he took the degree of *M. B.* and began to practise with increasing reputation. In 1677, he resigned his fellowship in consequence of a quarrel with the rector of the college, upon whom he had imprudently been severe in the criticisms of his gayer hours, and in 1682, he took his degree of *M. D.* and two years after removed to *London*. Here his reputation had preceded him, he quickly became the most popular practitioner of the town, and added to his other honors the title of physician to the princess *Anne of Denmark*. In 1693, his marriage with the daughter of a rich citizen was prevented by the discovery of the incontinence of the fair one, and this so irritated the disappointed lover, that he ever after spoke with indifference and even contempt of the sex. When called in 1699, to attend king *William*, his rough address proved very offensive to the court. The king showing him his swollen ankles, asked his opinion; I would not, answered the blunt physician, have your majesty's two legs for your three kingdoms. Though discarded from the court, he found his practice undiminished in the town; but his popularity created him enemies, and while his opinion was consulted above that of others, his medical opponents censured him as an adventurous empiric, whom success and not merit had raised to eminence. On the last illness of queen *Anne*, it is said by some of his biographers that he refused to visit her, though requested by the privy council; but it seems by his own statement, that he was never solicited to attend, and that the unpopularity which consequently awaited him on the occasion of the queen's death, and the attempts to censure him in the house of commons, were totally unmerited. He died Nov. 1, 1714, aged 64,

three months after the queen; and it is said that the public odium which was heaped on him in consequence of the charge of disrespect and obstinacy towards his sovereign, hastened his death. He was buried in *St. Mary's church*, *Oxford*, with great solemnity. In his character and conduct *Radeliffe* was violent, fickle, and avaricious. His maxim to make a fortune was to use all mankind ill; but though he practised in some degree what he taught, it has been observed, that *Mead* who followed a contrary rule obtained much greater opulence. The vast bulk of his fortune was left to charitable purposes; besides creating two travelling fellowships in *University college*, *Oxford*, he left ample provision for the erecting of an infirmary, and of a splendid library in his favorite city, which bear his name. The library, in the erection of which above 40,000*l.* were expended, was finished in 1747, and opened 12th April, 1749, with great academical pomp. *Dr. Radcliffe* was chosen member of parliament for *Buckingham* the year before his death.

RADGONDE, *St.* daughter of *Bertarius*, king of *Thuringia*, renounced, at the age of 10, paganism for the christian faith, by the direction of *Clotaire* who afterwards married her. She united to personal charms the most amiable virtues of private life; but such was her attachment to religious duties, that she obtained from her husband, six years after her marriage, the permission of retiring from the world and of devoting herself to the seclusion of a monastery. She died 13th Aug. 587, aged 68, at the abbey of *St. Croix*, after performing acts of the greatest charity and most exemplary devotion.

RADEMAKER, *Gerard*, a painter of *Amsterdam* whose pieces of architecture and perspective were much admired. He died 1711, aged 38. His relation *Abraham* excelled in landscape painting, and died at *Haerlem*, 1735, aged 60.

RAGOTZKI, *Francis Leopold*, prince of *Transylvania*, was imprisoned at *Neustadt* in 1701, on suspicion of attempts to make the Hungarians revolt against the emperor. He, however, escaped soon after, and from *Poland* repaired to *Hungary*, where he joined the disaffected, and was declared chief of the insurgents. Success emboldened him, and when degraded by the imperial court, and condemned to lose his head, he caused himself to be proclaimed protector of *Hungary* and prince of *Transylvania*. In 1713, when peace was restored, he retired to *France*, and from thence went to *Constantinople*, where the *Turks* paid great deference to him. He died at *Rodos* on the sea of *Marmora*, 8th April, 1735, aged 56. His *Memoirs on the Revolutions of Hungary*, in 2 vols. 4to. or six in 12mo. are interesting; but the *Testament Politique & Moral* which passes under his name is supposed to be a fictitious publication.

RAGUEAU, *Francis*, a professor of jurisprudence at *Bourges*, author of a *Commentary on the Customs of Berry* — and of an *Account of the Royal Rights*. He died 1605.

RAGUENET, *Francis*, a learned ecclesiastic of *Rouen*, who obtained the prize of eloquence in the *French academy* 1689, on the subject of the dignity and merit of martyrdom. His parallel of the Italian and French

music and operas, in which he allows the superiority to the Italians, occasioned a long paper war between him and Frenuse. He died in a good old age, 1722. He wrote besides the Monuments of Rome, or a Description of the Finest Works of Painting, Sculpture, &c. of Rome, with Observations, 12mo. — History of Oliver Cromwell, 4to. — History of the Ancient Testament — History of Turenne, 12mo, &c.

RAINALDI, *Oderic*, a priest of the oratory, who died about 1670. He published a Continuation of Baronius, in 9 vols. fol. from 1199, to 1567.

RAINAUD, *Theophilus*, a jesuit, born at Sospello in Nice, 1583. He was engaged in teaching belles lettres and theology among the jesuits, and died at Lyons 31st Oct. 1663, aged 80. Though learned and well informed he was singular and capricious in his conduct, and his writings are often obscure and uninteresting. His works appeared at Lyons 1665, in 20 vols. fol.

RAINOLDS, *John*, an English divine, born at Pinto, Devonshire, 1549. He was of Merton college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, where he became fellow. In 1598, he was made dean of Lincoln, but the next year exchanged it for the presidency of his college. He was offered a bishopric by Elizabeth, but modestly refused it. He died 1607. He was a man of such learning, that he was called a living library, &c. His private character was exemplary for piety and every virtue. He was one of those divines employed in the translation of the bible under James I. He wrote besides *Censura Librorum Apocryphorum Vet. Testamenti*. — *Apologia Thesium de Sacra Script. et Eccles.* — *de Romanæ Eccles. Idolat.* in *Cultu Sanctorum*, &c. He had a brother *William*, originally of New college, who turned papist, and became Hebrew professor of the English college at Rheims. He was author of *Calvino-Turcismus*, 8vo. — a Defence of the Rhemish Translation of the New Testament, &c. and died at Antwerp 1594.

RALEIGH, *sir Walter*, an illustrious Englishman, born at Hayes, in the parish of Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He was for some time at Oriel college, Oxford; but the pursuits of ambition, and an active life were more congenial to his feelings than academical labors. In 1569, he accompanied the gentlemen volunteers whom Elizabeth sent to France to support the protestants, and there he continued for nearly six years. Though afterwards he resided in the Middle Temple he paid no attention to the law; but in 1578, embarked for the Netherlands with the troops sent against the Spaniards, and the next year he went with his half-brother *sir Humphrey Gilbert*, on an expedition to discover and colonize some part of North America. The plan did not succeed, and in 1580, he engaged as captain in the wars of Ireland, and became one of the commissioners for the government of Munster in lord Ormond's absence. On his return to England he became a favorite of the court by his polite attention and gallantry to the queen. Walking in the number of her attendants, he extricated her from a dirty part of the road which she was afraid to cross, by spreading his new plush cloak on the ground, over which she gently trod and passed clean and dry. This courtesy gained him the queen's favor, and he gradually

rose to places of honor and distinction. In 1583, he sailed again with his brother *Gilbert* in an expedition to Newfoundland; but though his companions were attacked by a contagious disease, and his brother was drowned on his return, he still was animated with the desire of new discoveries. In 1514, therefore, he obtained letters patent, and sailed to America, where he discovered Wigandacoa, which was called Virginia, in honor of his virgin mistress, and in this country he afterwards in a second and third voyage settled flourishing colonies. He had been chosen member of parliament for Devonshire in 1584, and knighted, and now the favor of the queen appointed him senechal of Cornwall, and warden of the Stannaries; but the wish to improve navigation by the discovery of the North West passage, and by visiting distant countries, was still the ruling object of his ambition. A fourth and a fifth expedition were fitted out to Virginia; and if he had done no other service to the nation, his recommendation of tobacco, which he first introduced into the country from Virginia, would in a commercial point of view have procured him high distinction. In 1588, his courage was eminently displayed against the Spanish armada, to the destruction of which he ably contributed, and the following year he was employed with a fleet in the restoration of Don Antonio the expelled king of Portugal. In 1592, he was at the head of the expedition sent to attack the Spaniards at Panama, and on his return he became an active and eloquent speaker in the house of commons; but he incurred the displeasure of the clergy, and the public odium by accepting the grant of the manor of Sherborne, which formerly belonged to the see of Salisbury. Though stigmatized by his enemies with the name of atheist, it appears, however, that he was a zealous asserter of God and of his providence. In 1593, he highly offended the queen by an amour with one of her maids of honor, daughter of *sir Nicolas Throgmorton*; but after being imprisoned for several months, he made due reparation for his violation of decorum, by marrying the lady, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of uninterrupted domestic harmony. He engaged in 1595, in the discovery and conquest of Guiana in South America, and after storming the city of St. Joseph, and taking the Spanish governor prisoner, he returned to England. He was afterwards employed against Cadiz, and then became active in his opposition to Essex, and greatly contributed to the defeat of his treasonable designs; but on the death of the queen his happiness was at an end. On the accession of James, Raleigh was not only stripped of his honors, but tried and condemned for high treason, on charges not only frivolous, but oppressive and arbitrary. Though deprived he remained for several years a prisoner in the Tower, while his estates were lavished on *Car*, the royal favorite. During his long captivity, which was soothed by the attentions of his wife, the heroic prisoner devoted himself to literary pursuits, and wrote some valuable works, among which is his *History of the World*, of which the first volume appeared in 1614, fol. In 1616, after a confinement of nearly 13 years, this illustrious character was permitted to leave his prison, and James, as if pretending first to discover his merits,

sent him on an expedition to explore the golden mines of Guiana. The affair proved unfortunate, for Walter lost his eldest son, who was killed by the Spaniards at St. Thomas, and after destroying the town, which was burnt against his orders, he returned home to meet the most cruel and arbitrary treatment. Incensed at his conduct, the Spaniards were loud in their complaints by Gundamor their ambassador, and James ordered Raleigh to be seized. Though no blame could attach to him for his conduct in Guiana, the king, determined on his punishment, ordered his execution on his former attainder. In vain the unfortunate leader pleaded in his defence, and asserted that his life could not be taken away in consequence of a sentence passed 15 years before, and which had been revoked, since in his late expedition, the king had granted him power of life and death over his crew. Nothing, however, prevailed, and the pusillanimous James either to please the vindictive Spaniards, or to gratify his own personal enmity, assented to his death, and thus brought eternal disgrace upon his otherwise illustrious reign. This injured hero was beheaded in old palace yard, 29th Oct. 1618, and suffered with great magnanimity. His body was interred in St. Margaret's Westminster, but his head was preserved for several years in his family. Without hesitation Sir Walter must be pronounced one of the greatest and most useful characters of these times. His perseverance in making discoveries and in visiting foreign countries first inspired the nation with that ardor after maritime distinction, which has since not only increased its commerce and prosperity, but raised its glory to the most exalted rank. He was distinguished not only as a bold navigator and a valiant leader, but as an able negotiator; and as a man of letters his valuable works, composed in the obscurity of a dungeon, on subjects of history, politics, geography, and philosophy, as well as some respectable poetical pieces, will transmit his name with honor to the most distant posterity. His son *Carew*, who was born in the Tower, was author of some sonnets, and he wrote also a Defence of his Father against the Attacks of James Howell. He was made governor of Jersey in 1659, and died 1666.

RALPH, James, a miscellaneous writer, originally a school-master at Philadelphia. He came to London in the beginning of the second George's reign, and wrote himself to notice. His "Night," a poem, and some theatrical pieces, were received with applause. His History of England possesses merit, and some of his political pamphlets for a time enjoyed popularity. He died of the gout, Jan. 24th, 1762 at Chiswick. He was one of the heroes of Pope's Dunciad.

RAMAZZINI, Bernardin, an Italian physician, born at Capri, near Modena, 1633. He studied and took his degrees at Parma, and after visiting Rome, settled at Modena, where he became medical professor, and practised with great success. In 1700 he removed to Padua, and though blind, discharged the duties of professor with great applause. He died 1714, upon his birth day, 5th Nov. aged 81. His works appeared at London, 1716, in 4to.

RAMEAU, John Philip, a celebrated musician, born at Dijon, 25th Sept. 1683. He at first travelled

over the country with a strolling company, and afterwards was made organist of Clermont cathedral in Auvergne. He now studied the principles of his art with great success, and produced his treatise on Harmony, and his New System of Music. In 1750 he gave to the public his famous "Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony," in which he makes the whole depend on a single and clear principle, the fundamental base, and for this excellent work he has been deservedly called the Newton of that science. He was made manager of the opera at Paris, and for his great merit appointed composer to Lewis XV. and by him honored with the order of St. Michael, and raised to the rank of nobility. He died at Paris, Sept. 12, 1764. He was a man of exemplary character, a good husband, and a benevolent neighbour. As a theorist he is deservedly admired by Handel, but as a composer some dispute his merit.

RAMELLI, Felix, a native of Asti, who though an ecclesiastic became an eminent painter, and was highly honored at the court of the king of Sardinia for the excellence of his highly finished miniature portraits. He died 1740, aged 74.

RAMSAY, Andrew Michael, called also the chevalier Ramsay, was a Scotchman, born at Ayr, 9th June, 1686. He studied at Edinburgh, and was tutor to Lord Wemyss's son at St. Andrew's, and afterwards travelled to Leyden, where the conversation of Poiret the mystic divine, shook his religious principles. In 1710, he visited the celebrated Fenelon at Cambray, and became by his persuasion a convert to the catholic faith, and in consequence of this connection obtained the place of tutor to the duke of Chateau Thierry, and to the prince of Turenne, and was made knight of St. Lazarus. He was afterwards at Rome engaged in the education of the children of the pretender called there James III. but soon after returned to Scotland, where he was favorably received. In 1730, he was honored by the university of Oxford with a doctor's degree, and afterwards returned to France, and died in the service of his patron, the duke of Turenne, at St. Germain-en-laie, 6th May, 1743. He wrote Discourse sur la Poësie Epique — la Vie de Fenelon, in return for the influence of that learned prelate in his conversion — Essay sur le Gouvernement Civil — les Voyages de Cyrus, the best of his works — Histoire de M. de Turenne — la Psychometre, or Reflections on Lord Shaftesbury's Characteristics, besides a Plan of Education, and Philosophical Principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols. 4to. and smaller pieces.

RAMSAY, Charles Lewis, a Scotchman, author of a treatise on short-hand writing, dedicated to Lewis XIV. and translated into French, Paris 1681.

RAMSAY, Allan, a Scotch poet, born at Peebles, 1696. He was originally a barber at Edinburgh; but possessing emulation, and a strong genius, he devoted himself to the muses, and was honored with the patronage of the great and the learned. Of all his poems the most deservedly known is his "Gentle Shepherd," a pastoral comedy, which was first acted at Edinburgh 1719, and which for merit, simplicity, and elegance is most universally admired. For some time the poet kept a bookfeller's shop, but retired in his old age, and

and died a private man 1763, aged 67. His poems form 2 vols. 4to. and his songs 4 vols.

RAMSDEN, *Jesse*, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, son of a clothier. In 1751, at the age of 21 he abandoned his father's business and came to London to be an engraver, and then applied himself to the making of mathematical instruments, in which he showed great skill and ingenuity. He was admitted fellow of the Royal society 1786. His improvements in the theodolite, the barometer, Halley's quadrant, and other mathematical and optical instruments were very important to science, and he acquired no little celebrity from his astronomical apparatus and quadrants.

RAMUS, *Peter*, a learned Frenchman, born at Vermandois in Picardy 1515. Though of a respectable family, his parents were poor; but such was his devotion to literature, that rather than abandon it, he was content to attend the college of Navarre at Paris in the humble character of a servant. Assiduity, however, overcame every difficulty, and when a candidate for his master's degree he boldly attacked the prejudices of the times, by assuming for his thesis that all that Aristotle had written was false. This kindled a violent disturbance in the university of Paris, where Aristotle's works were regarded as the effusion of more than human powers, and the young professor was not only accused of intentions of sapping religion, but he was forbidden to teach philosophy; and that his disgrace might be more publicly known, the sentence was published in every street in Paris, and his person and character exposed to ridicule on the stage. He, however, was gradually restored to public favor, and in 1551, was made Royal professor of philosophy and eloquence, but the Sorbonne viewed with a jealous eye his elevation, and when he attempted an innovation in the pronunciation of Latin, by pronouncing *Quisquis* with the sound of the Q, and not *Kis-kis* as in the old way, he was exposed to great virulence, till the matter being referred to a court of justice, was dismissed; and every person allowed to pronounce his words as he pleased. When Ramus deserted the catholic religion for the protestant, he exposed himself to fresh persecutions, and was in consequence driven from his professorship; but though afterwards restored for a while to favor, he found himself still attacked by new injuries, and at last fell by the hands of the assassins in the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572. His body after being, it is said, thrown out of a window, having the bowels dispersed about the streets, was dragged with every species of ignominy by his Aristotelian adversaries, and thrown into the Seine. He wrote various learned works, the best known of which are treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry — *de Militia Cæsaris* — *de Moribus Veterum Gallorum* — Grammars in Latin, French, and Greek, &c. As a scholar and mathematician he was very respectable, and his followers, called Ramists, for a while became very numerous in England and Scotland, and particularly in Germany.

RAMUSIO, *John Baptist*, secretary of the council of 10 in the Venetian republic, died at Padua 1557, aged 72. He was author of a treatise *de Nili Incremento* — a Collection of Maritime Voyages, in 3 vols. fol. in Italian. He was for some time ambassador from Venice to France, Rome, and Switzerland.

RANC, *John*, a native of Montpellier, admired as a painter. He was a great favorite in Spain, and was chief painter to the king. He died at Madrid 1735.

RANCE, *Armand John le Boutillier de*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris, 9th Jan. 1626. He was so well skilled in Grecian literature, that at the age of 13 he published an edition of Anacreon with notes; but after taking orders and being presented to some abbey, he gave way to his licentious inclinations, and became an abandoned sensualist. Returning once from a distant voyage, he entered privately the apartments of his mistress, but instead of finding the usual caresses of affection, he saw her head in a platter, cut off because a small leaden coffin could not contain the length of her dead body. This sudden shocking sight operated so powerfully upon his feelings that he retired to a monastery, and devoted the rest of life to reform and improve the monks of la Trappe. He died there in the midst of his society 26th Oct. 1700, much and deservedly respected. He published a translation of the works of Dorothee, 8vo. — Explanation of St. Benedict's Rules — Instructions and Maxims — Moral Reflections on the Four Gospels, in 4 vols. &c.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas*, a native of Kent, educated at Christ-church, and made master of Broadgate hall, Oxford 1549. He was disgraced by Mary on account of his religion, but his abilities as a negotiator were employed by Elizabeth in France, Russia, and Scotland, and he was knighted for his services, and made chamberlain of the exchequer and master of the posts. He died 1590, aged 60. He wrote an Account of his Embassy in Russia, 1568, inserted in Hakluyt's Voyages — Letters, Instructions, &c.

RANDOLPH, *Thomas*, an English poet, born at Newnham, Northamptonshire, 1605, where his father was steward to lord Zouch. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He possessed great genius, but unfortunately was too much addicted to pleasure, and thus shortened his life. He was the friend and favorite of Ben Jonson, who often called him his son, and in his poems he displayed all the vivacity of a genuine wit. He died 1634, when not yet 30. His works, among which is the "Muse's Looking Glass," a superior comedy, and three other dramatic pieces, were collected by his brother Robert, of which the fourth edition appeared in 1664. Robert himself was a poet, and was of Christ-church, Oxford, and became rector of Donnington, Lincolnshire, where he died 1671, aged 60.

RANNEQUIN, *N.* a celebrated engineer, born at Liege, 1648, and known for the machine of Marly which raised water to the top of a hill 502 feet above its level, and with such power that not less than 5258 tons are forced up every 24 hours. This able man died 1708.

RANS, *Bertrand de*, a native of Rheims, who, after living in deep solitude as a hermit in the forests of Parthenay and Tournay, imposed himself in 1226 upon the credulity of the people as the emperor Baldwin I. of Constantinople, who about 20 years before had been defeated by the Bulgarians, and put to death. Though the daughter of Baldwin, who was governor of Flanders, discovered his artifice, the imposture prevailed,

vailed, and Rans was acknowledged by the Flemish nobility as their lawful sovereign. At last deception ceased, and the usurper, when tortured, confessed his guilt, and was hanged at Lille.

RANTZAN, *Johas*, a noble native of Holstein, who left the Danish service for the French, and was made marshal of the kingdom by Lewis XIII. He was wounded and lost an eye 1636 at Dole, and afterwards lost an arm, a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645 he became a protestant, and died five years after in prison. He is chiefly known as the active instrument by whom the protestant religion was established in Denmark.

RAUX, *John*, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter of historical pieces, and of portraits. He was of the Paris academy of painting, and died at Paris 1734, aged 57.

RAPHAEL, *d'Arezzio*, a native of Arezzio, the pupil of Zuccherò, admired as an historical and portrait painter. He died 1580, aged 28.

RAPHAEL, *Sanzio*, an illustrious painter, born at Urbino, on Good Friday, 1483. His father was a painter, and under him and Perugino he first began to cultivate his talents, after which he visited Siena, and Florence, to see the incomparable works of Leonardo da Vinci, and Michael Angelo. By studying thus the best masters, he soon rose to eminence and reputation, and merited the appellation of the divine Raphael. He also excelled as an architect, and was employed by Leo X. in the building of St. Peter's at Rome, and he enjoyed the patronage and esteem not only of the popes, but of Francis I. of France, and of other princes. He unfortunately was too much given to licentious pleasures, which at last hurried him to an untimely grave, on his birth day 1520. He was buried in the Rotunda at Rome, where these two lines by Bembo mark his tomb:

Ille hic est Raphael, timuit quo sospite vinci

Rerum magna parens, et moriente mori.

He surpassed, says a connoisseur, all modern painters, because he possessed more of the excellent parts of painting, and above all he possessed the graces in so advantageous a manner, that he has never since been equalled by any other.

RAPHELINGIUS, *Francis*, a learned Fleming. He studied the oriental languages at Paris, and was Greek professor at Cambridge. He was afterwards corrector of the press to Christopher Plantin, whose daughter he married, and he was concerned in the publication of the famous Antwerp Hebrew bible, printed 1571. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew and Arabic at Leyden, and died there 20th July, 1597. His works besides are, a Hebrew Grammar — an Arabic Lexicon — a Chaldee Lexicon, &c.

RAPIN, *Nicolas*, a French poet, born at Fontenaille-Comté, Poitou. He was the favorite of Henry III. by whom he was made provost of Paris, from which he was expelled by the league, but afterwards restored by Henry IV. His works, which were elegantly written, consisted of odes, epigrams, and elegies. He attempted to banish rhyme from the French poetry, and to write after the Greek and Latin metre. He died 1609. His poems are among the *Delices des Poetes Latins de France*.

RAPIN, *Renatus*, a learned jesuit, born at Tours, 1621. He taught for nine years polite literature with success, and wrote Latin with great elegance. His poem on Gardens, in four books, has been translated into English by Evelyn, and also by Gardiner. This and his other poems, consisting of odes, sacred eclogues, &c. were published 2 vols. 12mo. 1681. His treatises on Polite Literature were translated from the French into English, by B. Kennet, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain well written comparisons between Demosthenes and Cicero on eloquence, between Homer and Virgil, &c. and are intended to restore good taste, and polite studies in France. He died at Paris 1687.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, *Paul de*, a Frenchman, known as an eminent historian, born at Castres, Languedoc, 1661, and descended from an ancient family in Savoy. He studied at Puylaurens and Saumur, and then, after the example of his father, who was an advocate of respectability, he applied himself to the law. He afterwards abandoned the law for the profession of arms, but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he left France, and came to England in 1686; but after a short stay in London, he went to Holland, where he enlisted in a company of French volunteers. He accompanied William III. into England, and served in the army in Ireland, and was at the battle of the Boyne, and the siege of Limerick, where he was wounded. In 1693 he became tutor to the son of the earl of Portland, with a pension of 100l. from the king, and the promise of greater patronage, which he never received. He travelled over Europe with his pupil, and married at the Hague, where he settled for some time. In 1707 he retired to Wezel in the duchy of Cleves, with his family, and there devoted himself for 17 years to the completion of his History of England. His health suffered by his great application, and the attack of a fever carried him to his grave after a week's illness, 1725. He left one son and six daughters. He published before his death 8 vols. 4to. of his history, to the death of Charles I. and two more were added in 1724. This history has been translated by Tindal, and published in 8vo. and in folio, with a continuation to 1760, and notes, and also by J. Kelly, in 2 vols. folio. As an historian, Rapin has his admirers and detractors, and while admired by some for moderation, he is charged by others with tediousness and obscurity. Voltaire has said of him, that he was the author of the best and most impartial history of England that had hitherto appeared.

RASTAL, *John*, an eminent printer, born in London, and educated at Oxford. He wrote a Description of Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the form of a drama, with cuts — and also *Canones Astrologici* — *Dialogues concerning Purgatory* — *Rules of a good Life* — *Anglorum Regum Chronicum* — *Apology against John Fryth*, &c. — He married a sister of the great sir Thomas More, and died 1536. His son William was one of the justices of the King's Bench under Mary, and at her death retired to Louvain. He published a Chronological Table from the Conqueror — the Chartuary 1580 — Terms of the English Law — Collection of Statutes — the Life of sir Thomas More, &c.

RATER, Anthony, an eminent architect of Lyons. His abilities were employed in beautifying and adding to the conveniences of his native city; but he had the misfortune before his death to see his fellow-citizens proseribed, and the places which he had embellished laid in ashes by the murderous hands of the revolutionary anarchists. He died at Miribel, near Lyons, 4th Aug. 1794, aged 65.

RATRANUS, a monk of the abbey of Corbie in the ninth century. He published two books on predestination, against Hincmar, archbishop of Rheims, which are inserted in the *Vindiciæ Predestinationis*, 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides, treatises on the Conception of Christ — and on Transubstantiation, a work much quoted by the Calvinists.

RAVAILLAC, Francis, a native of Angouleme, who took the habit of the Feuillans, a society from which he was soon after expelled on account of his irregularities. The excesses and the fanatical discourses of the advocates of the league had so deranged his understanding, that he formed a most inveterate hatred against Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he came to Paris, and for some days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpose. On the fatal 14th May, 1610, when the royal carriage was stopped in the street by some waggoners, the murderer raised himself upon the wheels of the chariot, and with two blows stabbed the monarch to the heart. He was seized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses. The dreadful sentence was executed the following 27th May, and he declared to the last, that he had no accomplices in the cruel deed.

RAVENNAS, Agnellus, or *Andreas*, author of a crude history of the bishops of Ravenna, of which he was a native. He was abbot of a monastery there, and died before the middle of the ninth century.

RAVESTYEN, John, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague about 1560. His portraits were much admired. — There were two others of his name, *Hubert*, born at Dordrecht 1647, whose fairs, markets, &c. were in high esteem, and *Nicholas*, born at Bommel in 1661, who chiefly excelled in portraits, and in historical pieces.

RAVIUS, Christian, a native of Berlin, who travelled into the East, where he learned the Persian, Turkish, and Arabian languages, and collected valuable MSS. On his return to Europe, he became professor of oriental languages at Utrecht, afterwards at Kiel, and at Frankfort on the Maine, where he died 21st June 1677, aged 64. He was also one of the learned correspondents of queen Christina. He wrote a Plan of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology — a Grammar, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan, and English, London, 8vo. — a Latin translation from the Arabic of Apollonius Pergæus. — His son *John* was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg, and was author of a Commentary on Cornel. Nepos — of Military Aphorisms — and other works.

RAULIN, Joseph, physician to the French king, and member of several learned societies, died at Paris, 12th April 1784, aged 76. He published treatises on Diseases occasioned by Variations of the At-

mosphere — on the Vapors in Females — on the Fluor Albus — on the Preservation of Infants — on Diseases in Lying-in-Women — Pulmonary Consumption — Comparison of the Mineral Waters of France and Germany, &c. — There was an ecclesiastic of that name, *John*, who died at Cluni 1514, aged 71. He wrote sermons in a weak style — Another, *John Facond*, who was a Spaniard, in the 17th century, and wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Malabar, 4to.

RAUWOLF, Vid. RAWWOLF.

RAWLET, John, B. D. an English divine, lecturer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a place which he refused to quit for the living of Colehill, Warwickshire. He wrote the *Christian Monitor*, an excellent book, often edited — and a treatise on Sacramental Covenanting, and died 1686, aged 44.

RAWLEY, William, D. D. chaplain to Charles I. and II. and also to the great Bacon, and the editor of his works, was born at Norwich 1588. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, and in 1616 obtained the rectory of Landbeach, near Cambridge, from which he was expelled during the rebellion, but replaced at the restoration. He died there 18th June, 1667.

RAWLINS, Thomas, engraver of the mint during the reign of the second Charles, was author of three dramatic pieces, *Rebellion* — *Tom Essence* — and *Tunbridge Wells*, and died 1670.

RAWLINSON, Thomas, knt. descended of an ancient family in Lancashire, was born at London, March, 1647. He was sheriff, and in 1706 lord mayor of the city, and he rendered his name memorable by repairing and beautifying the Guildhall. He died 2d Nov. 1705. He was father of 15 children by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Taylor, esq.

RAWLINSON, Thomas, a judicious collector of books, and a liberal patron of learning, and of learned men. While in Gray's inn, he had four chambers filled with his valuable collections, and he removed to London-house, Aldersgate-street, which, though once the palace of a bishop, could scarce contain the number of his books. He died there, 6th Aug. 1725, aged 44. His library was disposed of by auction after his death, and his MSS. took 16 days in the sale, and the books a much greater portion of time. Addison alluded satirically to him in the 158th number of the *Tatler*, under the character of *Tom Folio*.

RAWLINSON, Richard, fourth son of sir Thomas, was an eminent antiquary, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he took, by diploma, the degree of L.L. D. in 1719. This indefatigable man made a collection for the enlargement of A. Wood's *Historia & Antiquitates Oxon.* and for the continuation of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and History of Oxford, and he assisted liberally his contemporary antiquaries in the completion of their works. He also published a translation of Frenoy's *New Method of studying History*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. — and the *English Typographer*, &c. 8vo. He also founded in 1750 an Anglo-Saxon professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed to the university all his books, papers, MSS. seals, and curious and valuable collections. He died at Islington, 6th April, 1755. He was also a great bene-

benefactor to Hertford college, and particularly to St. John's college, to which he left an estate worth 700l. per annum. His heart, according to his direction, was placed in a beautiful urn against the wall of St. John's chapel, and his body deposited in a vault in St. Giles's church, Oxford. In his right hand was placed the head of counsellor Layer, which he had purchased for a large sum, when it had been blown off from Temple Bar, where, after his execution for treason, it had been placed 1722. Dr. Rawlinson's printed books were sold in 1756. The sale lasted 50 days, and that of the pamphlets 10 days more.

RAWLINSON, *Christopher*, eminent for his knowledge of Saxon and Northern literature, was born at Springfield, Essex, 13th June, 1677, of an ancient family, situated at Clarkhall, Lancashire. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and published, whilst there, an edition of Alfred's Saxon translation of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, 8vo. He left a valuable collection of MSS. respecting the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He died 8th Jan. 1732-3 aged 55, and was buried in the abbey church of St. Alban's.

RAWWOLF, *Leonard*, a native of Augsburg, who, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, travelled into Syria, Judæa, Arabia, and other Eastern countries, where he obtained a great number of curious plants. On his return to Europe 1576, he removed to Lintz, and gained some reputation as a medical practitioner, and was made physician to the archdukes of Austria. He died 1606. His Travels were published at Frankfurt, 1582, in 4to. which were translated into English by Staphorst, 1693, and afterwards by Mr. Ray. The catalogue of his plants was published by J. F. Gronovius at Leyden, 1755, under the name of *Flora Orientalis*, 8vo.

RAY or WRAY, *John*, an eminent English naturalist, born at Black Notley, near Braintree, Essex, 1628. Though but the son of a blacksmith he was well educated at Braintree school, and in 1644, he entered at Catherine hall, Cambridge, from which two years after he removed to Trinity college, where he obtained a fellowship. As he distinguished himself in the university by his application, he was in 1651 made Greek lecturer of his college, and two years after mathematical reader, and in 1655 humanity reader. Not only, however, the business of the college commanded his attention, but he devoted himself particularly to botany and the universal history of nature, and in 1660, published a catalogue of the Cambridge plants. To enlarge his knowledge of plants he travelled over the greater part of England, Wales, and Scotland, and in these journeys was generally accompanied by his pupil and friend, Mr. Willoughby, by sir Philip Skipton, and Mr. P. Courthope. At the restoration he took orders, but two years after he resigned his fellowship, as he refused to subscribe against the solemn league and covenant. In 1663, he embarked for the continent, where he continued about three years with his learned pupil, in pursuit of botanical knowledge, of which he published an account in 1673. In 1667, he was elected fellow of the Royal society, and contributed much by his valuable communications to the philosophical transactions. In 1672 he lost his worthy friend Willough-

by, and the following year he married the daughter of Mr. Oakley, of Launton, Oxon, though nearly 24 years younger than himself. After superintending for some time the education of his friend Mr. Willoughby's children at Middleton hall, he removed to Sutton Colfield, and then to Falborne hall, Essex, and in 1679 settled in his native place, where he died 17th Jan. 1704-5. As a botanist Ray has acquired great and deserved celebrity, and his writings are held in high estimation. To strong benevolence of heart he added great humility of mind and modesty of manners, and in his character he was so amiable that those who knew him respected him, not so much for his literary acquirements, as from personal friendship. The best known of his works are the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation, 8vo. edited three times — three Discourses on the Primitive Chaos, the Creation, Deluge, and Conflagration of the World, 8vo. — Synopsis Methodica Animalium, Quadrupedum, Avium, & Piscium — Rawwolf's Travels into the East translated, 8vo. — Persuasive to a Holy Life, 8vo. — Collection of English Proverbs, often reprinted, 8vo. — Catalogue of English Plants — Nomenclator Classicus, for the use of his friend's sons — Observations, Topographical, Moral, &c. in foreign Countries — Discourse on Seeds and the Differences of Plants — Methodus Plantarum Nova — Historia Plantarum Generalis — Fasciculus Stirpium Britannicarum — Synopsis Methodica, &c. He also assisted Mr. Willoughby in his History of Birds, Fishes, &c. and after his death, his History of Insects appeared in 4to. under the care of Dr. Derham — and also a collection of Philosophical Letters between him and his friends, 8vo. — and his Select Remains were published in 1760, 8vo. by Mr. Scott.

RAY, *Benjamin*, an ingenious and learned man, but very ignorant of the world. He was born at Spalding in Lincolnshire, and educated there and at St. John's college, Cambridge. When in orders, he became curate of Surfleet, and of Cowbitt. He wrote an Account of a Water Spout observed in Deepingfen, inserted in the philosophical transactions. He wrote other things, never printed. He died at Spalding, 1760.

RAYMOND, *Robert*, lord, a learned lawyer, raised to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench. He wrote Reports, &c. held in high reputation, and died 1733.

RAYNAL, *William Francis*, a distinguished French historian, born at St. Genies, in Rouergue, 1718. He early entered among the jesuits, and became a popular preacher; but his love of liberty and independence was too great to continue in the confinement of a cloister, and he left the society in 1748, and settled at Paris. Here determined to support himself by his pen, he wrote *Literary Anecdotes*, 3 vols. and *Memoirs of Ninon de L'Enclos*, and was engaged in the *Mercur de France*; but as he had greater partiality for commercial occupations, he devoted himself more closely to that subject, and in 1770, published his *History Philosophical and Political of the Establishment, and of the Commerce of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*. This work was received with general approbation; but while the style, and the language

guage were admired, his calculations were discovered to be erroneous, his principles suspicious, and his conclusions false. To correct and improve, therefore, a composition which embraced so many concerns of policy and commerce, he travelled over France, Holland, and England, in pursuit of information, and of well attested facts. His reputation was such, that in England, the speaker of the commons observing him among the spectators, suspended the business of the house, till he had seen the historian placed in a more commodious seat. On his return he published a new edition of his work at Geneva, in 10 vols. 8vo.; but though corrected in some parts, his severe language against governments drew upon him the censure of the parliament of Paris, and not only his history was burnt with ignominy, but his person was ordered to be seized. He was, however, allowed sufficient time to make his escape, and he went to reside in Germany, and received marks of favor and protection from the king of Prussia, and from the empress of Russia, though he had spoken of them with sarcastic indifference. In 1788 he returned to Paris, and viewing the rapid progress of the constituent assembly, in the destruction of whatever was venerable and useful in the French monarchy, he had the boldness, in 1791, to address a letter to that body, and in firm and energetic language, he censured the imprudence of their proceedings. This magnanimous appeal to the sense of the legislators was ridiculed as the effusion of dotage; but it proved too prophetic of the calamities which followed. Displeased with the tumults of the capital, the venerable philosopher retired to Passy, where he expired 6th March, 1796, aged 84. Though the favorite of great men, and of princes, he died in poverty, and the only property found belonging to him, was an assignat of 50 livres, worth not three pence in ready money. His reputation, nevertheless, will be immortal, and though he is to be censured for his opinions, which are often licentious and sceptical, his writings possess vigor, clearness, and elegance, and exhibit the nervous powers of an ardent imagination, and the striking features of a rapid invention. He published besides, an History of the Stadtholderate, 2 vols. — History of the English Parliament, 2 vols. 12mo. — Historical Anecdotes from the Age of Charles V. 3 vols. 12mo. — History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. — Ecole Militaire — Historical Memoirs of Europe — History of the Revolutions of the English American Colonies, 2 vols. It is said, that he had written besides, an History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which he partly destroyed during the reign of the sanguinary Robespierre.

RAYNARD, Theophilus, a native of Sospello, in Nice, who became a jesuit, and professor of belles lettres and theology in the society. He died at Lyons, 31st Oct. 1663, aged 80. He wrote Tables for Sacred and Prophane History, &c. His works form 20 vols. folio, printed Lyons, 1665.

RAYSSIGUIER, N. a French dramatic writer, whose *Aminta*, *Astrea*, &c. were represented on the Paris theatres between 1730 and 1735, with some applause.

READ, Alexander, an eminent Scotch physician, created by royal mandate, M. D. in the university of

Oxford, 1620. He wrote some valuable works on medical and anatomical subjects, and died 1680.

REAL, Casar Richard de St. a French writer, born at Chamberri. He came early to France, and afterwards visited England. After living some time at Paris, he returned to Chamberri, and died there, 1692, very old and poor. He possessed great abilities, and was well acquainted with history and literature. He wrote Discourses on History — Don Carlos, an historical novel — Account of the Conspiracy of the Spaniards against the Venetian republic — the Life of our Saviour — Discourse on Valor — treatise on Criticism — Apostacy of Geneva, &c. all which were published together, in 5 vols. 4to. 1722, at the Hague, and also at Paris, 1745, with his letters to Atticus.

REAL, Gaspar de, seigneur de Curban, author of a valuable work on the science of government, in 8 vols. 4to. was born at Sisteron, and died at Paris, 8th Feb. 1752, aged 70. His nephew, the abbé, was also born at Sisteron, and died 1774, aged 73, author of a Dissertation on the Name of the Royal Families of France and Spain, 1762, in 12mo.

REAUMUR, René Anthony Ferchault sieur de, a French philosopher, born at Rochelle, of a good family, 1683. He studied philosophy at Poitiers, and the law at Bourges; but his inclinations led him particularly to the pursuits of mathematics and physics, and for that purpose he removed to Paris. His high reputation as a philosopher, procured him a seat in the academy of sciences at Paris, 1708, and he repaid the honor by contributing largely to their memoirs. He died in 1757, in consequence of a fall. His works were very ingenious, and therefore much admired. The best is his History of Insects, 6 vols. 4to. besides a History of the Rivers of France, &c.

REBOULET, Simon, a native of Avignon. He was brought up among the jesuits, but left them on account of bad health, and afterwards married. He was author of Histoire des Filles de l'Enfance, 2 vols. 12mo. — Memoires du Chevalier de Forbin, 2 vols. — Histoire de Louis XIV. 3 vols. 4to. — Histoire de Clement XI. 2 vols. 4to. &c. He died at Paris, 1752, aged 65.

RECORDE, Robert, an English mathematician, who sometimes practised as physician. He is the first English writer on Algebra. He died in the king's bench prison, 1558.

REDE, William, bishop of Chichester, in 1369, was eminent as a mathematician, and built the first library of Merton college, where he had been brought up, and also Ambarley-castle.

REDI, Francis, an Italian physician, born at Arezzo, 1626. He studied at Florence, and then at Pisa, where he became doctor of philosophy and medicine. Though in great reputation as the physician of Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany, he devoted much of his time to literature, and assisted greatly in the compilation of the Crusca dictionary. He published Experiments on the Generation of Animals, 4to. — Observations on Vipers — Experiments on Natural Curiosities brought from India, 4to. &c. He was not only a learned man, but the liberal patron of learning. He was found dead in his bed, 1697.

REDI, Thomas, a Florentine painter of eminence, whose pieces are chiefly preserved in the churches of Tuscany. He died 1728, aged 63.

REGA, Henry Joseph, professor of medicine, and physician at Louvain, was author of various treatises of merit, on his profession. *De Urinis Tractatus duo* — *Sympathia, seu de Consensu Partium Humani Corporis*. 12mo. — *Accurata Methodus medendi per Aphorismos Proposita*, 4to. — *Dissertatio Medica de Aquis Mineral. Fontis Marimont, &c.* He died at Louvain, 1754, aged 64.

REGIOMONTANUS, an eminent astronomer, whose real name was John Mullerus, born at Konigsberg, Franconia, 1436. He studied at Leipzig, and then removed to Vienna, where he was the pupil, and afterwards the successor of the famous Purbachius, the professor. To be able to read Ptolemy, he travelled in the suite of cardinal Bessarion to Italy, and began to learn Greek under Beza; and after visiting the universities of that country, and making a valuable collection of MSS. he returned to Vienna. He was afterwards employed at Buda, to make a library for Corvinus, king of Hungary, and in 1471, he settled at Nuremberg. In 1474 he went to Rome, to assist pope Sixtus IV. in the reformation of the calendar, and for his services, was named by him, archbishop of Ratibon, but died at Rome, 1476, of the plague, or, as some assert, by poison, administered by the sons of his enemy Trapezentius. As an astronomer and mathematician, in the dawning of that science, he was very respectable.

REGIS, Peter Sylvain, a French philosopher, born at Agenois, 1632. He studied at Cahors, under the jesuits; but the lectures of Rohault determined him to leave divinity for the study of philosophy. He went in 1665, to Toulouse, and there acquired great reputation as a lecturer on the new philosophy introduced by Des Cartes, and in 1670 he removed to Paris, where he was attended by such numerous audiences, that the followers of the old doctrines prevailed upon the archbishop of Paris to silence this bold and eloquent innovator. He was member of the academy of sciences, and died 1707. He wrote *System of Philosophy*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Use of Reason and Faith*, 4to. — an Answer to Huet's *Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ, &c.* These works, though once popular, and written with plausibility, have long since ceased to interest the public in consequence of the new lights thrown on the walks of philosophy.

REGIUS, Urban, or **LE ROY**, was born at Langenargen. He studied at Lindaw, Friburg, Basil, and Ingoldstadt, and distinguished himself so much by his literary talents, that he received from the hands of the emperor Maximilian, the poetical and oratorical crown. He was afterwards made professor of poetry and rhetoric; but being a convert to Luther's opinions, he went to settle at Augsburg, where he established a reformed church. He died suddenly at Zell, 1541. His works are contained in 3 vols. folio.

REGNARD, John Francis, next to Moliere, the best comic writer in France, was born at Paris, 1647. He early indulged his passion for travelling; but in passing from Italy to Marseilles, the ship in which he embarked was taken by pirates, and carried to Algiers. Now

doomed to slavery, he gained the good graces of his master by his skill in making ragouts, and thus he became an useful man in the kitchen; but an amour brought on new difficulties and dangers. He was discovered, and had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan, or to be burnt alive. The French consul, however, extricated him from his situation, by ransom, and sent him back to his country. In 1681 he resumed his travels, and visited Flanders, Holland, and Sweden, and extended his excursion to Lapland, as far as the borders of the icy sea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' absence, settled at Paris, and ardently devoted himself to the muses. He was made treasurer of France, and lieutenant of the waters and forests, and in the midst of independence, led the life of a voluptuary. He died at Dourdan, near Paris, it is said, of chagrin, 1709. His dramatic pieces have been published in 5 vols. 12mo.

REGNAULT, Noel, a learned jesuit, born at Arras. He wrote *Philosophical Conversations*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *System of Logic*, 12mo. — *Origin of the Old and New Philosophy*, 3 vols. — *Mathematical Conversations*, 3 vols. He died 1762, aged 79.

REGNIER, Mathurin, a French poet, born at Chartres, 1573. He was canon of Chartres, and held other benefices, besides a pension from Henry IV.; but though an ecclesiastic, he greatly disgraced himself by his debaucheries, and brought on premature old age. He was patronized by cardinal Joyeuse, and died at Rouen, 1613. He was the first French satirist, and in his own way, was equal to his able successor Boileau. Juvenal and Persius were his models, but he painted vice, sometimes in language offensive to modesty. Seventeen of his satires, and other poems, appeared at Rouen, 1614. The best edition is that of London, 1729, 4to. by Brossette, and that of Paris, 1746, 12mo.

REGNIER DES MARETS, Seraphin, a French writer, born at Paris, 1632. He went in 1662, as secretary to his patron, the duke de Crequi, ambassador to Rome, and in consequence of some elegant Italian sonnets, obtained a seat in the Crusca academy. In 1684 he became secretary to the French academy, in the room of Mezeray, and died 1713, prior of Grammont, and an abbot. He published a French Grammar — an Italian translation of Anacreon — Poems in French, Latin, Spanish, and Italian — History of the Disputes of France with the court of Rome, &c. besides a translation of Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, finished at the age of 15. Voltaire says of him, that he did great service to the French language.

REGULUS, Marcus Atilius, a Roman general, who went to Africa to carry war against Carthage. His rapid successes were checked by the arrival of Xanthippus, and Regulus, defeated and taken prisoner, was sent by the Carthaginians to Rome to induce his countrymen to make peace. He dissuaded the Romans from accepting the offer, and on his return to Carthage, was cruelly put to death, B. C. 251.

REID, Thomas, an able Scotch divine, educated at Glasgow. He took his doctor's degree there, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy. He wrote *Enquiry into the Human Mind* — and essays on the In-

Intellectual and Active Powers of Man, works of great merit, but very abstruse. He died 1796, aged 87. An account of his life has been given by Stewart.

REIHING, James, a native of Augsburg, who, after violently opposing the tenets of Luther, at last embraced them with unusual warmth, and obtained the chair of professor of theology at Tübingen. As he married, the catholics ascribed his conversion to his attachment to the female sex. He died 1628, aged 48. His works are all controversial.

REINBECK, John Gustavus, a protestant minister of the churches of Werder and Villeneuve, and afterwards of Cologne, and confessor to the queen and prince royal of Prussia. He was born at Zell, and died at Berlin 1741, aged 58. He was author of treatises on Redemption — on Marriage — Considerations on the Augsburg Confession — sermons in several vols. — metaphysical works, &c.

REINECCIUS, Reinier, professor of belles lettres at Frankfurt and Helmstadt, where he died 1595. He was a native of Steinheim, and wrote *Methodus legendi Historiam*, fol. — *Historia Julia*, 3 vols. fol. — *Chronicon Hierosolymitanum*, 4to. — *Historia Orientalis*, 4to.

REINER, Wenceslaus Laurence, a painter of Prague, whose landscapes and battles were finished in a very striking stile. He died 1743, aged 57.

REINESIUS, Thomas, a learned native of Gotha, in Thuringia, who studied medicine, and practised at Altenburg, where he became burgomaster. He was afterwards counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and then retired to Leipzig, where he died 1667, aged 80. He was also an elegant scholar, and philologist, and published besides medical treatises, *Variorum Lectionum Libri tres*, 4to. — *Syntagma Inscriptionum Antiquarum*, 2 vols. folio. — some letters and lectures, &c.

REINHOLD, Erasmus, an eminent astronomer, and mathematician, born at Salfeldt, Thuringia, 11th Oct. 1511. He studied and was also professor at Wittemberg, and died 19th Feb. 1553. He published an edition of Pinbadius' *Theoriæ Planetarum* — Ptolemy's *Almagest*, and other astronomical works. His son of the same name was also eminent as a mathematician and physician.

REISK, John, author of treatises on the Horns of Ammon — on the Oracles of the Sibyls — on the Ahasuerus of Esther — on Job's Malady — on the Images of J. C. — on Glossopetres, &c. was rector of the college of Wolfenbüttel, and died 1701, aged 60.

REISKE, John James, an eminent critic, born in the duchy of Anhalt, 1706. He studied at Leipzig, and by application surmounted the difficulties which arise from narrow fortune, and the want of powerful patrons. He afterwards went to Leyden, where he resided eight years, till the severity of his remarks on Burman's *Petronius* excited a cabal against him, which obliged him to return to Leipzig. In 1758, he was placed above independence by being appointed rector of the academy of Leipzig, and his classical reputation was increased by his marriage in 1764, with Ernestina Christina Muller, a lady of great talents, well versed in literature, and well qualified to assist and cheer his

literary labors. He died 1774. He published *Animadversiones in Auctores Græcos*, 5 vols. a valuable work — an edition of the Greek Orators, 12 vols, 8vo. which were completed by his widow — *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, 7 vols. — *Plutarch's Works*, in 9 vols. — *Theocritus*, &c.

RELAND, Hadrian, a learned orientalist, born at Ryp, North Holland, July 17th, 1676. He studied at Amsterdam, and made such progress in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic, and in polite literature, there and at Utrecht, under Grævius and Leusden, that at the age of 22 he was offered a professorship at Linden, which, however, his father would not permit him to accept. In 1699 he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Harderwick, and two years after removed to the chair of oriental languages at Utrecht. This learned and amiable man died of the small-pox at Utrecht, 5th Feb. 1718. His chief works are *Palæstina Monumentis vet. Illustrata*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Dissertationes on the Medals of the Antient Hebrews*, 3 vols. 12mo. — *Introduction to Hebrew Grammar* — *Antiquitates Sacræ Veterum Hebræorum* — *de Religione Mahomedicâ*, 8vo. — *de Spoliis Templi Hierosolymit. in arcu Titiano Romæ conspicuis* — *Epictetus*, a new edition — *Dissertationes Tredecim*, on some curious subjects, &c. these works are all in elegant Latin. His brother *Peter* collected the *Fast Consulares*, 8vo.

REMBRANDT, Van Rein, a celebrated Flemish painter, son of a miller, born on the banks of the Rhine near Leyden, 1606. His education was so neglected that he scarce knew how to read, but nature supplied all the deficiencies of art, and gave him a genius with which he soared to fame, affluence, and immortality. His manner was intirely his own, and his knowledge of the chiaro obscuro was particularly correct. His chief aim was to imitate living nature, and he here succeeded to an admirable degree. He was singular in his conduct, he was fond of low company, and in his appearance was slovenly. He died at Amsterdam, 1668, or as some say 1678. When once told that his grounds were dark, he replied, that he was a painter, not a dyer. He engraved some pieces after his own designs, and with great judgment.

REMI or REMIGIUS, St. archbishop of Rheims, is known as the prelate who converted Clovis to christianity and baptized him. He died before 535. The letters published under his name are spurious. — Another, almoner to the emperor Lothaire, became archbishop of Lyons, 854. He presided at the council of Valentia, and was also present in other ecclesiastical synods. He died 875, author of a tract in support of St. Augustine's doctrine of predestination. — Another professor in the university of Paris, author of a commentary on the Psalms, &c. He died about 998.

REMI, Joseph Honoré, a native of Remiremont, who was advocate in the parliament of Paris. He lost his eye sight at the age of eight by the small-pox, but recovered it six years after. He acquired celebrity by his learning, and was author of *Cosmopolisima* — *Days*, a burlesque, in opposition to Young's *Night Thoughts* — *la Code des François*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Eloge on the chancellor de l'Hopital*, a valuable work crowned

crowned by the French academy, though censured by the Sorbonne — eulogies on Moliere, Colbert, Fenelon, besides several articles of jurisprudence in the New Encyclopaedia.

REMIGIO FLORENTINO, author of Reflections on the History of Guicciardini — of Italian poems — of translations of Corn. Nepos — of Ammianus Marcellinus, and of Fazello's History of Sicily, was a learned Dominican of Florence, who died 1580, aged 62.

REMOND DE ST. MARD, *Toussaint*, a French writer who died at Paris, 29th Oct. 1757, aged 75. He is author of Dialogues of the Gods — Letters Galantes, Philosophiques, &c. — treatises on Poetry — Letters on Taste, Genius, &c. — Wisdom, a poem, &c.

RENAU D'ELISAGARAY, *Bernard*, a mathematician born at Bearn, of an ancient family. Under the protection of Colbert du Terron, of Seignelay, and of the count de Vermandois, he obtained distinction and was employed by Lewis XIV. in the improving of the construction of vessels, for which he was rewarded with a pension. He advised the bombarding of Algiers which succeeded against the opinion of other engineers, and afterwards he was very useful in conducting the sieges of Philippsburg, Manheim, &c. His services were honorably noticed, and he was made counsellor of marines, and grand cross of the order of St. Louis, and enjoyed the rank and privileges of a captain of the navy. This ingenious man died 30th Sep. 1719, aged 67. He wrote the Theory of the Management of Ships, 1689, 8vo. — Letters in Answer to the Objections of Huygens and Bernoulli against his Opinions and Theory.

RENAUDOT, *Theophrastus*, a physician, known as the first editor of Gazettes in France, 1631. He was born at Loudun, and died at Paris 1653, aged 70. He published besides an Abridgment of the Prince de Condé's Life, 4to. — Marshal Gassion's Life — Cardinal Michael Mazarine's Life, 4to. &c.

RENAUDOT, *Eusebius*, grandson of the preceding, was born at Paris 1646. He was educated by the jesuits, and acquired great knowledge of oriental literature. In 1700, he went with cardinal Noailles to Rome, and received from Clement XI. high marks of attention, and the priory of Fossay in Britany. He was also honorably received by the grand duke of Tuscany, and admitted member of the Crusca academy. Some of his learned dissertations are published in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member, as also of other learned societies. He died at Paris 1720, highly respected for his learning and piety. He prevented, says Voltaire, the publication of Bayle's dictionary in France. His works are, a Continuation of Nicole's Book on the Perpetuity of Faith, 2 vols. 4to. — Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum, Jacobitarum, &c. 4to. — Relations on the Indies and China, from the Arabic — Collection of Ancient Oriental Liturgies, 2 vols. 4to. — Athanasius' Life, from the Arabic, &c.

RENNELL, *Thomas*, a native of Chudleigh, Devon, who acquired some reputation as a limner. He was educated at Exeter, and after studying painting in London, he settled in his native county, and died at Dart-

mouth, 1788, aged 70. He also wrote some poetical pieces of considerable merit.

RESENIUS, *Peter John*, counsellor and professor of moral philosophy at Copenhagen, was born there 1625. He studied at Leyden, and afterwards travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and was made counsellor at Padua. He was, on his return home, promoted to offices of trust and honor, and ennobled. He died 1688. He published Jus Aulicum Norvegicum, 4to. — an Icelandic Dictionary, 4to. — an edition of Edda Islandorum, Danice & Latine, 4to. — translated by Mallet in his introduction to the History of Denmark.

RESSIUS, *Rutger*, a learned Greek professor of Louvaine, highly commended by Erasmus. He was born near Liege, and died 1545. He edited the Aphorisms of Hippocrates — the Laws of Plato — Theophilus's Institutions of the Greek Law, 1536.

RESTAUT, *Peter*, a native of Beauvais, distinguished by his learning and integrity. He became advocate in the king's council, and died at Paris, universally respected, 14th Feb. 1764, aged 70. He published Principes Generaux et Raisonnés de la Grammaire Francoise, 12mo. a most valuable work, and other works.

RESTOUT, *John*, a native of Rouen, eminent as a painter. He became painter to the king, member and president of the academy of painting, and died 1768, aged 76. His best pieces are Alpheus saved in the arms of Diana, the triumph of Bacchus, painted for the king of Prussia, and the destruction of the palace of Armida. His son *John Bernard* became also known as a painter. He studied at Rome, and was member of the French academy of painting. He died 1797. His best pieces are Anacreon with a cup in his hand, Jupiter and Mercury entertained by Philemon and Baucis, &c.

RETZ, *John Francis Paul de Gondy*, cardinal de, *Vic. GONDY*.

REUCHLIN, *John*, a learned German, who greatly contributed to the revival of literature, born at Pforzheim 1455. He studied at Paris and Basil, and took the degree of doctor of law at Orleans, 1479. Both at Basil and at Orleans he acquired great reputation as a scholar, and as professor of Greek and Latin. He accompanied the count of Wirtemberg to Italy, and when he came to Rome he was persuaded by the learned of that place to alter his German name, which signifies *Smoke*, into the more dignified corresponding Greek word *Capnion*. He was afterwards sent by the court of Wirtemberg as ambassador to the emperor Frederic III. by whom he was honorably received; but after the death of his patron, he retired to Worms, till again employed in negotiations at Rome by the elector Palatine. He died at Ingoldstadt 1522, universally respected for his learning, and regarded as the first scholar who introduced the study of the Hebrew among modern christians. He wrote de Arte Cabalistica, folio, 1517, and the celebrated "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum," according to some authors.

REYET, *Edvard*, a writer in the reign of Charles II. author of "Town Shifts," a comedy of some merit, and said to have been written in a fortnight.

REVELEY, *Willey*, an English architect of merit, who studied under sir William Chambers. He was with

with the Athenian Stuart in Greece, and edited his works on the antiquities and history of that country. The new church of Southampton is a specimen of his architectural skill. He died 1799.

REUVEN, *Peter*, a Dutch painter, who was employed in decorating the palace of Hoo in Holland, which he executed with great taste and elegance. He died 1718, aged 68.

REY, *William*, a native of Guillotiere near Lyons, eminent as a physician. He wrote *Dissertations on Delirium — on the Plague — on a White Negro, &c.* and died 10th Feb. 1756, aged 69.

REYHER, *Samuel*, a native of Schleusingen in Henneberg, professor of mathematics and jurisprudence at Kiel, and counsellor of state to the duke of Saxe Gotha. He wrote *Mathesis Biblica — a Dissertation on the Inscription on the cross of J. C. and on the Hour of his Crucifixion — and translated Euclid into German.* He died at Kiel, 22d Nov. 1714, aged 79.

REYLOF, *Oliver*, a native of Ghent, eminent as a Latin poet. He wrote *Poematum Libri. 3. et Dissertationes de Piscibus — Opera Poetica, &c.* and died 13th April, 1742, aged 72.

REYN, *John de*, a painter, born at Dunkirk. He studied under Vanduyke, and followed him into England, where his pieces procured him celebrity. He died 1650, aged 40.

REYNA, *Cassiodorus*, a Spaniard, who after great labor translated the bible into the Spanish language, 1569.

REYNEAU, *Charles René*, an eminent mathematician, born at Brissac in Anjou, 1650. He taught philosophy at Pezenas and Toulon, and in 1683, was promoted to the mathematical chair at Angers. He published *Analysis démontrée*, 2 vols. 4to. a popular work, in which he attempted to reduce to a body the theories of Newton, Descartes, Leibnitz, &c. He was member of the French academy, and distinguished himself further by the publication of "*Science du Calcul des Grandsurs*," 2 vols. 4to. and a tract on *Logic*, 12mo. He died 1728, universally esteemed.

REYNER, *Edward*, author of *Precepts of Christian Practice — Vindication of Human Learning and Universities*, was a native of Yorkshire, and educated and graduated at Cambridge. He settled at Lincoln 1627, but was ejected from his living for nonconformity at the restoration, and died soon after. His son *John* was born at Lincoln, and became fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge. He took orders, but was deprived for nonconformity, after which he studied physic, and practised at Nottingham, where he died young. He wrote some things of considerable merit.

REYNOLDS, *Edward*, a native of Southampton, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and appointed rector of Braynton, Northamptonshire, and preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Though he favored the ruling party in the civil wars, and was a member of the Westminster assembly, and one of the presbyterian ministers at the Savoy conference, yet he became bishop of Norwich, to the great offence and indignation of his dissenting brethren. He died 1676, aged 81. He was in his opinions a strong Calvinist. His works, all on theological subjects, have appeared in one fol. vol.

REYNOLDS, *sir Joshua*, a celebrated painter, born 16th July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire, where his

father, a clergyman, was master of the grammar school. He had very early a strong partiality for painting; but being intended for the church he was sent to Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. Nothing, however, seemed to congenial to his taste as painting, and his father indulged him, and placed him in London under the care of Hudson, after which, about 1749, he travelled into Italy. Here he continued two years in company with Mr. afterwards lord Keppel, and after improving himself in the Italian school, and copying the best productions of Roman genius, he returned to England. His first production which attracted notice, was a portrait of his friend Keppel, and other pieces equally correct, and equally finished, continued to command the public attention, and to rank him among the greatest artists of the age. But though portrait painting was the fashion of the times, the young artist did not neglect historical subjects, but acquired from these more solid fame. On the establishment of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in 1769, none seemed more entitled to the honorable office of president than Reynolds and he accordingly was appointed, and received the dignity of knighthood on the occasion. But not only as a painter the name of Reynolds must stand respectable, but also as a literary character, and as the active promoter of the literary club, which was established in 1764, and which had among its illustrious members the names of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Douglas, Goldsmith, the Wartons, Windham, &c. He furnished some valuable annotations to his friend Mason, when he published in 1782, a translation of Dufresnoy's *Art of Painting*, and he also contributed much to the illustrations of Shakespeare's text by his curious and original remarks. In the academic lectures which he delivered, sir Joshua displayed not only great taste and a perfect acquaintance with his profession, but strong powers of language, sound judgment, an elegant style and luminous order. His merits did not pass unrewarded; he was created doctor of laws by the universities of Dublin, and Oxford, and was honored with the friendship of the greatest men of the age at home and abroad. The last portrait which he painted was that of Mr. Fox, which displayed to the last period of life the strong powers of his genius and elegant taste. He resigned the chair of president of the Royal academy, and died 23d Feb. 1792, aged 69. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's cathedral, and while his obsequies were graced with the attendance of men of rank, of genius, and learning, the shops through the streets were shut up, so that the funeral of a private man engaged the attention of the public, and for a while suspended the busy concerns of the first commercial city in the world. As sir Joshua left no children, he bequeathed the best part of his property to his niece Miss Palmer, since married to lord Inchiquin, now marquis Thomond.

REYRAC, *Francis Philip de Laurens de*, canon of Chancelade, minister of St. Maclon of Orleans, and member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, was born at Longueville, Limousin, 1734, and died at Orleans 21st Dec. 1782, aged 49. He was not only a learned but an amiable character. He wrote an Hymn to the Sun, in poetic prose — Idylls also in prose — Sacred poems, 8vo. — *Manuale Clericorum, &c.*

REYS, Antony dos, author of Latin poems — Life of Ferdinand de Menaza, in Latin — Introduction to a Collection of Portuguese Poets — and an edition of a Corpus Illustrium Poetarum Lusitanorum qui Latine scripserunt, 7 vols. 4to. was a native of Peres, and died at Lisbon 1738, aged 48. He was chronologer of Portugal, and an ecclesiastic; but he refused to be raised to a bishopric, satisfied with retirement and privacy.

RHADAMISTUS, son of Pharamanes king of Iberia, married Zenobia the daughter of Mithridates, and was put to death A. D. 52.

RHAZIS, Mohammed Eben Zacharia Abubetrial, a learned Arabian physician, born at Rhei in Chorofana 852. He was the first after Serapion who introduced the medical art among his countrymen, and wrote various useful works, published folio 1548. His treatise on the Small Pox, was published by Dr. Mead, 8vo. 1767. He died about 935.

RHENANUS, Beatus, author of an History of Germany, 4to. — *Illyrici Provinciarum Utrique Imperio cum Romano tum Constantinopolitano Servientis Descriptio*, 8vo. — an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and other classics, was a native of Scelestat, and died at Strasburg 1547, aged 62. He was for some time corrector of the press to Frobenius at Basil, and thus became acquainted with Erasmus, whose life he wrote.

RHENFERD, James, a native of Mulheim, professor of oriental languages and divinity at Francker, died 1712, aged 58, author of various treatises of little merit.

RHESE, John David, a native of Anglesea, educated at Christ-church. He went in 1555 to Italy, and took there his degree of M. D. He was so conversant in the Italian language, that he was appointed moderator of the school of Pistoia. On his return home he practised physic at Brecknock, and died there 1609, aged 75. He wrote de *Italica Linguae Pronunciatione* — *Cambro-Britannicae, Cymraecæve Linguae Institutiones, & Erudimenta*, &c.

RHETICUS, George Joachim, a German astronomer, born at Faldkirk, Tyrol. He was mathematical professor at Wittenberg, and afterwards assisted the great Copernicus in his calculations. He was afterwards professor in Poland, and at Cassaria in Hungary, where he died 1576, aged 62. He published *Narratio de Libris Revolutione Copernici*, &c.

RHODIGINUS, Ludovicus Calius, author of *Antiquæ Lectiones*, Basil 1566, and other works, was born at Rovigo in the state of Venice, and died at Padua, where he taught the classics 1525, aged 75.

RHODIUS, John, author of notes on Scribonius Largus — Three Lectures on Medical Observations — and a treatise on Artificial Baths, was an eminent physician, born at Copenhagen. He died at Padua 1659, aged 72.

RHODIUS, Ambrose, professor of physic and mathematics at Anglo in Norway, was a native of Wittenberg. During the civil dissensions which prevailed in Norway he was seized and cruelly sent to prison, where he died 1633, aged 56. He was author of a treatise on the Transmigration of the Soul, and other works.

RHODOMAN, Laurentius, author of *Historiæ Sacræ*, 4to. — of a Latin Translation of Diodorus Siculus —

of Quintus Calaber, &c. was born at Saffowerf, Upper Saxony, and died historical professor at Wittenberg 1606, aged 60.

RHOTENAMER, John, an eminent painter, born at Munich 1564. He fixed his residence at Venice, and studied the manner of Tintoret. His colors are very brilliant. His best piece was the banquet of the God and nymphs dancing. The time of his death is unknown.

RIADENEIRA, Peter, a Spanish jesuit of Toledo, elegant as a writer, but superstitious in the extreme. He studied at Paris and Padua, and was professor of rhetoric at Palermo. He died at Madrid 1611, aged 84. He was author of *Lives of Saints*, folio, 1616, of Ignatius Loyola, of Francis Borgia, of Lainez, and Salmeron, &c. — a treatise on the Schism of England — the Prince — the Library of the Jesuits, 8vo. &c.

RIBERA, Anastasius Pantaleon de, the Scarron of Spain, was born at Madrid, and became in consequence of his wit a great favorite at the court of Philip IV. His poems were all on ludicrous subjects, and appeared at Madrid 1648. A jesuit of that name died professor at Salamanca 1591. He wrote Commentaries on the Minor Prophets, fol. — on St. John's Gospel — the Epistle to the Hebrews — and the Apocalypse.

RICARD, John Marie, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who died 1678, aged 56. He wrote some things on his profession.

RICARD, Dominic, a native of Toulouse who settled at Paris, where he devoted himself to literature. Between 1783 and 1796, he translated the works of Plutarch in 17 vols. 12mo. in a manner elegant, correct, and faithful, and he wrote the *Sphere*, a poem, in eight cantos, with learned and curious notes. This benevolent ecclesiastic died at Paris, Jan. 1803, aged 63.

RICAUT or RYCAUT, sir Paul, an English writer, the 10th son of sir Peter Ricaut, knight. He travelled over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in 1661, accompanied lord Winchelsea, the ambassador at the Ottoman court, as secretary, and while there he wrote "the Present State of the Ottoman Porte in three books," printed 1670, folio. He was afterwards consul at Smyrna for 11 years, and during his residence there wrote the State of the Greek and Armenian Churches, published 1679. In 1685, he went with lord Clarendon, the viceroy of Ireland, as secretary for the provinces of Leinster and Connaught, and he was, in 1688, knighted by James II. and made judge of the Irish court of admiralty. He went afterwards as resident for king William in the Hanse towns, and after 10 years' absence returned to England in 1700, and died that same year. He wrote besides a Continuation of Knolles' History of the Turks, fol. — a Continuation of Platina's Lives of the Popes, fol. — Vega's Commentaries of Peru translated, fol. — the Spanish Critic, 8vo.

RICCATI, Vincent, a jesuit, born at Castel Franco in the Trevisa. He was professor of mathematics at Bologna till the suppression of his order, after which he retired to his native town, where he died 1775, aged 68. He wrote some mathematical works, the best known of which is his treatise on the Integral Calculus, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

RICCI, Matthew, a jesuit, born at Macerata, 1552. He

He went to India, and after finishing his studies at Goa, he was sent as missionary to China. With difficulty he reached Peking, where his mathematical knowledge recommended him to the notice of the emperor, for whom he formed a geographical map, in which out of flattery he placed China in the middle of the earth. He conducted himself with such address that he obtained leave to build a church at Peking. He died there 1610, aged 58. He wrote *Lettres Edifiantes — Memoirs of China, &c.*

Ricci, *Michael Angelo*, a cardinal, born at Rome. He was an able mathematician, and was patronized by Innocent II. who raised him to the purple 1681. His treatise de Maximis & Minimis, is a valuable performance. He died 21st May, 1682, aged 63.

Ricci, *Lawrence*, a native of Florence, of illustrious birth. He embraced the order of the jesuits, which was suppressed while he was general. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo by pope Clement XIV. and obliged to write a circular letter to his order to announce their final suppression. He died in his confinement, 24th Nov. 1775, aged 72. He wrote a memoir which appeared after his death, in which he protested against the violence offered to the jesuits, and declared that they had committed nothing which deserved such harsh treatment.

Ricci, *Sebastian*, an Italian painter, born at Belluno near Venice. He distinguished himself greatly by his pieces, and was received with much applause in Germany, France, and England. He died at Venice 1734. His nephew *Mark* was eminent also as a landscape and historical painter, and died 1730.

Riccio, *Dominico*, an eminent painter, born at Verona. The gathering of the Manna forms the subject of one of his admired pieces in the church of Verona. He died 1517, aged 23.

Riccioli, *John Baptista*, an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara, and educated among the jesuits, of whose society he became a member. He taught rhetoric, philosophy, &c. at Parma and Bononia, but chiefly devoted himself to mathematics and astronomy, and died 1671, aged 73. His best known works are, *Geographiæ and Hydrographiæ*, lib. 12. 1672 — *Chronologia Reformata*, fol. — *Astronomia Vetus*, 2 vols. fol. — *Astronomia Reformata*, fol.

Riccoboni, *Lewis*, a native of Modena, who distinguished himself on the Italian theatre, and in 1716, came to France with his wife and his son, where he acquired equal celebrity. He abandoned the stage in 1729, in consequence of religious scruples, and died 1753, aged 79. He wrote several comedies, some of which were received with great applause, *Thoughts on Declamation — Discourse on the Reformation of the Theatre*, 12mo. — *Observations on Comedy*, and on *Moliere's Genius* — *History of the Italian Theatre*, 8vo. — *Reflections on the Theatres of Europe*, 8vo. His second wife Mary Laboras de Mezieres was a native of Paris, who acquired reputation as an actress in the Italian theatre, which she quitted 1761. She was a woman of great sensibility, elegant taste, and vast information. She wrote several romances, which possess merit, besides letters and other miscellanies. She died in great distress 6th Dec. 1792, aged 68. His son *Antony Francis*, by his first wife was born at Man-

tua. He was on the stage in the Italian theatre at Paris, from 1726 to 1750, and played with success. He wrote some pieces, some of which are still in MS. but his *Art du Theatre* in 8vo. 1750, possesses great merit, and is still read with satisfaction. He died 15th May, 1772, aged 65.

RICHARD I. king of England, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his father Henry II. 1189. The beginning of his reign was disgraced by the massacre of the Jews, and by the plunder of their property, not only in London, where their appearance at the coronation had excited the indignation of the populace, but at York and other places. In 1190, Richard instead of establishing order and tranquillity in his dominions, set sail with Philip Augustus of France for the Holy Land. Though, however, dissension between these monarchs partly defeated the purpose of the enterprise, and caused the return of Philip to France, Richard led his army against the infidels, defeated Saladin in a battle at Cæsarea, and then concluding a truce with him, embarked for Europe. In his return he was shipwrecked on the Venetian shores, and as he passed in disguise through Germany, he was seized by Leopold duke of Austria, and delivered to the emperor Henry VI. and cruelly doomed to the horrors of captivity. His retreat was discovered by the fidelity of his friend Blondel, and by the eager loyalty of his subjects, and for a large ransom he was restored to liberty and landed at Sandwich 1194. To give greater dignity to his return, he was crowned a second time, and soon after marched against Philip Augustus, who had not only excited John against his absent brother, but had seized part of his continental dominions in Normandy. Though a peace was made in 1196, Richard three years after renewed the war, and while besieging Chalus in the Limousin, he received a mortal wound from an arrow. He died 6th April, 1199, aged 42. Though he pardoned the man who had shot him, his generals after his death ordered the unhappy wretch to be fled alive. Though brave, Richard was haughty and avaricious, and it was said of him that he would have sold even London, if he could have found a purchaser.

RICHARD II. son of Edward prince of Wales, succeeded his grand-father Edward III. on the English throne 1377. The severity of some taxes imposed by the parliament, raised discontent among the people, and an armed multitude, headed by Wat Tyler, appeared in Smithfield in defiance of the government. Richard, though but 15, boldly rode up to meet the insurgents, and when the lord mayor, Walworth, who attended him, had with the blow of his mace struck dead the chief of the rebels, the young king called out to the multitude, who prepared by acts of violence to avenge the death of their leader, "what my lieges will you kill your king, follow me I will be your leader." The appeal was successful, and the people returned to their duty; but though their grievances were redressed after the punishment of a few violent leaders, still by degrees acts of oppression were permitted to prevail. Afterwards Richard made war against France and Scotland, but his administration revolted some of the nobles, and at last Henry duke of Lancaster, his cousin, offended with the tyranny of his conduct, took up arms against

against him. The king, abandoned by his subjects, threw himself on the mercy of his victorious enemy, and begged only for life and a pension. He was afterwards deposed by the parliament, and on the breaking out of an insurrection in his favor, eight murderers entered his apartments at Pontefract castle, determined to take away his life. The unhappy man wrested a battle axe from one of the assassins, and after laying four dead at his feet, perished by the repeated blows of the others, 1400.

RICHARD III. duke of Gloucester, and brother of Edward IV. was a monster of iniquity. He caused his infant nephews Edward V. and Richard duke of York to be murdered in the Tower, and then procured his own nomination to the crown 1483. Soon after he had to defend himself against Buckingham, who had supported him in his crimes; but he triumphed and beheaded his enemy. He was less fortunate against Henry earl of Richmond, who had invaded the kingdom. The rival armies met in Bosworth field, and after performing prodigies of valor, Richard fell, covered with wounds, and left his victorious antagonist in possession of the throne, 22d Aug. 1485. This worthless monarch was said to have been deformed from his birth, but some modern historians deny the fact. Though a tyrant and a hypocrite he possessed great courage, and for firmness of mind had few equals.

RICHARD I. surnamed the Fearless, succeeded his father William as duke of Normandy 942. His territories were invaded by Louis IV. of France, and by Otho of Germany; but his rights were defended by the valor of his subjects, and the aid of the king of Denmark and the count of Paris. He died at Fecamp 996, aged 64.

RICHARD II. surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Richard I. as duke of Normandy. He was much engaged in war with his neighbours, and died 1027.

RICHARD, *Thomas*, a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Tavistock, who translated into English verse the five books of Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy. This work was printed in Tavistock abbey 1525.

RICHARD, *Martin*, a native of Antwerp, born with only a left arm. Though thus helpless by nature, he became a painter of eminence, and produced pieces which merited the high praises of Vandyke. He died 1636, aged 45. His brother *David*, though an inferior artist possessed merit as a painter.

RICHARD DE ST. VICTOR, a Scotchman, who was prior of St. Victor's monastery at Paris, where he died 1173. He wrote several tracts on Theology, collected together in 2 vols. fol. Rouen, 1650.

RICHARD, *N.* a native of Dundalk in Ireland, who studied at Oxford, and became archbishop of Armagh 1347. He died universally respected 1359. He wrote sermons, besides tracts, &c.

RICHARD, *John*, an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He died there 1586, aged 65. He wrote some theological works, &c.

RICHARD, *René*, a French ecclesiastic, of the congregation of the oratory. He died 21st Aug. 1727, aged 73, dean of St. Opportune, at Paris. He wrote a Parallel between Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin — Christian Maxims, &c.

RICHARD, *Charles Louis*, a Benedictine, born at Blainville, in Lorraine, 1711. He wrote sermons,

4 vols. — Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Knowledge, 16 vols. fol. — Analysis of General Councils, 5 vols. 4to. &c. and died at the close of the 18th century.

RICHARDS, *Nathaniel*, a dramatic writer in the reign of Charles I. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree 1634. His poems, sacred and satirical, including *Messalina* a tragedy, &c. appeared 1645.

RICHARDSON, *John*, a native of Cheshire, educated at Oxford, and afterwards incorporated at Dublin. He became bishop of Ardagh, in Ireland; but left the country during the rebellion, and came to London. He died 1654. He is author of *Observations on Ezekiel*, &c. fol.

RICHARDSON, *Jonathan*, an English portrait painter, born about 1665. He was originally apprenticed to a scrivener, but afterwards became the pupil of Riley, whose niece he married. He acquired reputation and independence, though some speak of the merits of his pencil with indifference, and died May 28th, 1745. He published in 1719, an *Essay on the Whole Art of Criticism*, as it relates to painting, and an account of some statues, bas-reliefs, &c. in which he was assisted by his son. These united labors afterwards produced notes and remarks on Milton's *Paradise Lost*. As the father had observed, that in classical literature, he had looked at it through his son, the sportive pencil of Hogarth represented him as peeping at a Virgil on a shelf, through a telescope, with which his son was persecuted.

RICHARDSON, *Joseph*, a native of Hexham, Northumberland, who entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774, and afterwards studied the law at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He wrote *Criticisms on the Rolliad*, and *Probationary Odes* for the Laureatship, in which he censured with broad satire, the great public characters of the times — the *Fugitive*, a comedy, performed with some applause, &c. He was for some time in parliament, on the interest of the duke of Northumberland; but did not distinguish himself as an orator either at the bar, or in the house of Commons. He died 1803.

RICHARDSON, *Samuel*, an eminent novel writer, son of a farmer in Derbyshire, and born 1689. His education was very confined; but though he imbibed in his youth, no knowledge of the learned languages, his natural good sense and reflection supplied all deficiencies of art. In 1706 he was bound apprentice to Mr. Wilde, of Stationers' hall, and afterwards he worked as compositor, and corrector of the press, till, on taking his freedom, he hired a house in one of the courts of Fleet street, from which he removed to Salisbury square. He was in 1723, engaged with the duke of Wharton, in the publication of the *True Briton*; but as the work was violently severe against the government, he stopped at the sixth number. He next was concerned with the *Daily Journal*, and afterwards with the *Daily Gazetteer*, and at last, by the friendship of Onslow, the speaker, he obtained the lucrative office of printer of the journals of the house of commons. In 1754 he was elected master of the company of Stationers, and in 1760 he purchased a moiety of the patent of law printer to the king, which he conducted with Miss Lintot, afterwards the wife of sir H. Fletcher.

Fletcher. In 1740 he appeared before the public as the author of *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*, a novel, which was universally read, and universally approved; and afterwards he produced *Clarissa Harlowe*, and then *Sir Charles Grandison*. Of these two last performances the former is regarded by the generality of critics, as superior to the other; but in all his works the author has presented to his reader a most interesting and accurate picture of human nature. His wish was to benefit mankind, and with all the treasures of a benevolent heart, he drew scenes which gave virtue the noblest of her attractions, and vice, the most horrid and disgusting of its deformities. These works were particularly popular, and the author was every where regarded as a man of the most virtuous sentiments, of the most amiable modesty, and possessed of the most dignified powers of the imagination. By the creative faculties of his mind, Richardson thus raised himself to celebrity and opulence; but his elevation was still adorned by all the humble virtues which rejoice in the opportunity of doing good, and of disseminating blessings wherever human nature is capable of improvement. Richardson generally retired from his town house on the Saturday, to his villa at North End, Hammer-smith, and afterwards to Parsons' Green, where he resided till the Monday, and was visited by persons of rank, literary fame, and splendid talents. Sedulous in business, he acquired property and independence; but in the midst of the consequence of wealth, and the flattery of admiring friends, he was the kind master, and the hospitable friend, and never forgot to add exemplary conduct to religious appearances, and sincere devotion to pious exhortations. This worthy and amiable man, who was honored with the friendship, or favorable good opinion of every person of talents, of virtue, and of rank, in his time, was afflicted in the last part of life with a paralytic disorder, which proved fatal, 4th July, 1761, in his 72d year. He was buried by the side of his first wife, in St. Bride's church. He was twice married; by his first wife, daughter of Mr. Wilde, printer, he had five sons and one daughter, who all died young, and by the second, who survived him, daughter of Mr. Leake, bookseller of Bath, he had a son and five daughters, of whom only four daughters survived him. Besides his excellent novels, he published a volume of familiar letters, for the use of young people — *Æsop's Fables*, with reflections — a paper, No. 97, in the *Rambler* — *Negotiation of Sir Thomas Roe*, ambassador to the Porte, &c. A well written account of his life has appeared in 1804, by Mrs. Barbauld, prefixed to an edition of his *Correspondence with Eminent Persons*, a publication which, while it sets the character of Richardson in an amiable light, shews that his correspondents sought to gain his good opinion by the incense of flattery, of praise, and adulation.

RICHELET, *Cesar Peter*, a French writer, born at Cheminon, in Champagne. He was the author of an useful dictionary of the French language, full, however, of satirical reflections and obscenities, in 4to. Geneva, afterwards enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 1721, Lyons, and again, 3 vols. fol. Lyons, 1755. He also translated Vega's *Conquest of Florida*, and wrote a *Dictionary of Rhimes*, and other critical works. He died 1698.

RICHELIEU, *Armand du Pleffis de*, a celebrated

statesman in France, born of noble parentage at the castle of Richelieu, 5th Sept. 1585. He studied at the Sorbonne, and at Rome, and in 1607 was made bishop of Lucon. On his return to Paris, he became the favorite of Mary de Medicis, to whom he was appointed almoner, and he soon was made secretary of state. The death of marshal d'Ancre, however, his friend and protector, checked his ambition, and he retired with the queen mother to Blois; but soon again to be restored to favor. By intrigue he effected a reconciliation between the queen and her son Lewis XIII. and in 1624 he was placed in the difficult office of prime minister of France, and afterwards of superintendant of navigation and commerce. Naturally bold, and fond of war, the new minister, who had been raised to the dignity of cardinal, determined to reduce Rochelle, whose protection of the protestants was offensive to the nation, and whose independence and naval power seemed a disgrace to the greatness of France. After a vigorous siege, during a year, Rochelle opened her gates to the conqueror, 28th Oct. 1628, and proud of his conquest, the minister advanced to the subjugation of the protestants in other parts of the kingdom. He next attacked Savoy, and after taking Pignerol and Casal, he returned to Paris, to conquer the intrigues of his enemies, and to restore himself to the undisputed favor of the king. By his power, Gaston, the king's brother, was banished, and Mary de Medicis, the queen, to whom he owed his elevation, was sent to end her life in melancholy exile at Cologne, and while all France was submissively obedient to his nod, the neighbouring kingdoms were, by his intrigues, torn by dissensions, secretly agitated by fears, or openly threatened by insurrections. Yet while engaged in establishing his own power, he did not forget to consolidate the prosperity of the people; and while he persecuted, and cruelly punished his enemies and his rivals, he did not neglect the glory of France. He erected the French academy, rebuilt the Sorbonne, founded the royal printing house, and established the botanical garden, with a munificence worthy not merely the minister, but the monarch of a great kingdom. He was liberal in his patronage to men of letters; but as he had a poetical turn, he was unfortunately jealous of the celebrity of the Cid of Corneille, and employed some of the literary hirelings of the court to depreciate the merits of the immortal bard. He died 4th Dec. 1642, aged 58. In his character Richelieu united all the abilities, and the ambition of a great man, but little of the virtues of a good man; and while he patronized the arts and sciences, and extended protection to literature and industry, it might proceed not from the motives of a generous mind, but the ostentatious wish of being surrounded by men whose works and gratitude can confer immortality. Besides the dignity of cardinal, conferred on him by Gregory XV. he was created duke and peer of France, and enjoyed all the favors which the partiality of the king, and the adulation of the nation could bestow on him. He wrote *Political Testament*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Methods of Controversies concerning Points of Faith* — *Defence of the Catholic Faith* — *Christian Instruction* — *Perfection of a Christian* — a *Curious Journal* — letters, relations, &c. His life has been written by J. Le Clerc, 5 vols. 12mo. 1753.

RICHER,

RICHER, Edmund, a native of Chaource, in Langres. He possessed great powers of mind, and a lively imagination, and he embraced with unusual ardor, the party of the League, whose conduct he ably defended with his pen. He took his degrees in theology at Paris, and in 1611, wrote against the Dominicans, and asserted the superiority of general councils over the pope. This drew upon him the censures of the pope's legate, though he was defended by the parliament of Paris, and at last he was dismissed from the office of syndic in the university, and afterwards imprisoned, and obliged by the virulence of his enemies, to make a public recantation of his opinions. These proceedings injured his constitution, and hastened his death, which happened 28th Nov. 1631, aged 72. His other works are *Vindiciæ Doctrinæ Majorum de Auctoritate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Fidei & Morum*, 4to. — *de Potestate Ecclesiæ in Rebus Temporalibus*, 4to. — *History of General Councils*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Obstetrix Animorum*, 4to. &c.

RICHER, John, a bookseller of Paris, who died 1665. He is known as the first compiler of the *Mercurie Francois*.

RICHER, Henry, a native of Longueil, in Caux. He was intended for the law; but he preferred literature, and settled at Paris, where he died 12th March, 1748, aged 63. He translated into verse Virgil's *Eclogues* — a *Collection of Fables* — *Life of Mæcenas*, with notes — *Sabinus and Coriolanus*, two tragedies.

RICHER D'AUBE, Francis, a native of Rouen, author of an *Essay on the Principles of Right and Morals*, 4to. He died at Paris, Oct. 1752, aged 63.

RICHER, N. a French philosopher, who first observed the shortening of the pendulum, while at Cayenne, 1672. This singular discovery, in the hands of Newton and Huygens, led to the most astonishing truths.

RICIMER, a Roman patrician, who acquired such power as a general, that he put down the emperors, and introduced revolutions into the state, as he pleased. He put to death Majorian, and raised to the throne in his room, Libius Severus, 461, and he afterwards bravely repelled the Vandals of Africa, who attacked the dominions of his master. After the death of Severus, Anthemius was made emperor, and Ricimer married his daughter, but soon after dethroned him.

RICIUS, Paul, a converted Jew, professor of philosophy at Pavia. He was afterwards physician to the emperor Maximilian, and was highly esteemed by Erasmus, and other learned men. He had a controversy with Eccius, and supported that the celestial bodies are animated. His works are, *De Cœlesti Agricultura*, fol. — *Talmudica Commentariola*, 4to. — *De LXXIII Mosaicæ Sanctionis Edictis*, 4to.

RICOBONI, Antony, a learned native of Rovigo. He was professor of eloquence at Padua, and died there, 1599, aged 58. He wrote in elegant Latin, *Historical Commentaries* — treatise on Rhetoric, 8vo. *History of Padua university* — *Commentaries on Aristotle's and Cicero's Works*, &c.

RIDER, William, author of a *History of England* — a *Commentary on the Bible* — and other popular works, was lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster lane, and for several

years under-master of St. Paul's school. He died 1785.

RIDGELY, Thomas, a dissenting divine, born in London, 1670. He was for several years minister of a congregation near Black-friars, and afterwards kept an academy, near Aldermanbury. He died in Moorfields, 1737. He wrote a *Commentary on the Assembly's larger Catechism*, 2 vols. folio.

RIDLEY, Nicolas, an eminent bishop and martyr, born of an ancient family in Tynedale, Northumberland, 1500. He was educated at Newcastle upon Tyne, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. His abilities were such that he was invited to University college, Oxford, but declined the liberal offer, and went for three years to travel on the continent. On his return to Cambridge, he distinguished himself by his application, and by his zeal in favor of the reformation. By the friendship of his patron Crammer, he obtained the vicarage of Herne in Kent, and afterwards was chosen master of Pembroke hall, and nominated chaplain to the king. During the royal visitation in the north of the kingdom, he attended the visitors and preached to the people, and explained with eloquence and ability the true principles of religion. In 1547, he was appointed bishop of Rochester, and three years after, on Bonner's expulsion from the see of London, he was placed in his room, where he behaved with tenderness and affectionate attention to the mother and relatives of his predecessor. He was very instrumental in settling the articles of religion, the liturgy, and the homilies, and by his influence with the king, he procured the establishment of those noble foundations, Christ's hospital, St. Thomas', Southwark, St. Bartholomew's, and Bridewell. The share which he bore in the labors of the reformation, marked him as an object of hatred under Mary, and particularly the zeal with which he embraced the cause of the unfortunate Jane Grey. He was ordered to dispute on theological subjects at Oxford with some popish bishops; and when he refused to recant the principles which he had advanced, he was cruelly sentenced to the stake. He suffered this unhuman treatment with great resignation, and was burnt near the corner of Baliol college, with his friend the venerable Latimer, 1555. He was author of a treatise against transubstantiation, and some of his letters and sermons were afterwards published. An interesting account of his life and labors was published by his descendant Glossiter Ridley.

RIDLEY, Thomas, a native of Ely, of the same family as the preceding. He received his education at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and then applied himself to the study of the civil law. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted, made master in chancery, and afterwards vicar general to the archbishop of Canterbury. He was author of a *View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law*, and died 1626.

RIDLEY, Glossiter, an eminent divine, born at sea in 1702, in the Glossiter Indiaman, from which circumstance he received his christian name. He was educated at Winchester school, and became fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. 1729. He had a great partiality for the stage

stage in his younger years, and wrote, with some friends, a tragedy, in four acts, and to this partiality may be attributed the eloquence and graceful delivery which he displayed in the pulpit. He obtained the living of Westow, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar in Middlesex; and after some years spent in the peaceful obscurity of a country curacy, he was at last, in 1768, in consequence of his able labors, presented to a golden prebend in Salisbury, by archbishop Secker, who also conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He died 3d Nov. 1774, and had his virtues recorded in an epitaph by the learned Dr. Lowth. He left a widow and four daughters. He had lost two sons early; one, *Thomas*, by the small-pox at Madras, and *James*, the other, when he began to distinguish himself as an author. He published the *Life of bishop Ridley*, from whom he was descended — *Sermons at lady Moyer's Lectures* — *Melampus*, a poem — two tragedies, never printed — *Review of Philips's Life of cardinal Pole* — *Psyche*, a poem, &c. — His son *James* was author of the *Tales of the Genii*, 2 vols. a book much admired — *James Lovegrove*, a novel, &c. He was minister of Romford, Essex, and had been educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford.

RIDOLFI, *Claudio*, a painter of Verona; whose historical pieces and portraits were much admired. He died 1644, aged 84.

RIDPATH, *George*, a native of Stirlingshire, educated at Edinburgh. For his attachment to protestantism, and for boldly opposing the second James in his religious innovations, he fled from Scotland; but afterwards returned at the revolution, and was one of the clerks of session. He died 1717, aged 54. He translated *Craig's Scotland's Sovereignty*.

RIEDELSE, *John Herman*, baron de, a learned German, author of *Travels in Greece*. He was in the service of the Prussian court, and resided as ambassador at Vienna, where he died 1785, aged 45.

RIEGELS, *M.* a native of Denmark, who published a valuable history of his country. He was governor of the king's pages at Copenhagen, and died 1802, aged 74.

RIELEY, *Henry*, author of the "*Anatomy of the Brain, &c.*" published 1695, was fellow of the college of physicians.

RIENZI, *Nicolas Gabrini de*, a remarkable character in the 14th century, who, though but the son of a miller, or a common vintner at Rome, raised himself to the sovereign power. By education and labor he polished and improved a mind naturally strong, fervent, and ambitious, and in reading the historians of ancient Rome, he flattered himself that he should one day restore the glories and the liberties of his country. By his assiduity and demeanour he became so popular, that he was one of the deputies sent to Avignon to solicit pope Clement VI. to come and fix his residence at Rome; and though the embassy did not succeed, Rienzi had the satisfaction of gaining the pontiff's favor and protection. He returned to Rome as apostolic notary, and by degrees gained to his party the common people of Rome, and many of the nobles. Inveighing with bitterness against the

debaucheries of the great, and painting in the most striking colors, the ancient glories and the present decay of Rome, he persuaded his friends and followers that he was able to restore their country to its former dignity. Surrounded by those who were necessary to his views, he ascended the capitol, and after haranguing the people with the permission of the papal vicar, he raised up the ensigns of liberty, and promised to the Romans that he would reward their obedience to the laws by the grandeur and the powerful influence of their forefathers. Declared sovereign of Rome, he had the address to obtain the pope's approbation to his measures, and to conciliate his protection; but though he for a while commanded the respect of the Romans, envy attended him, and enemies arose determined to effect his downfall. While he reprobated the conduct of the nobles, he himself was guilty of excesses, and the obscure plebeian, raised to sovereignty, not only feasted with all the luxury of the monarch, but acted frequently in a capricious and oppressive manner. After enjoying absolute power for six months, under the title of tribune of Rome, he was forced to fly by the nobles, and being seized by his enemies, was sent to the pope at Avignon, and thrown into a dungeon. Innocent VI. the successor of Clement, knew, however, the influence of his prisoner, and he drew him from his confinement, where he had pined away three years, and sent him to Rome with the title of governor and senator, hoping that by his gratitude he might defeat the schemes and insurrections of those petty tyrants who harassed and distracted the state. Rienzi again raised himself, over the opposition of his enemies, to power; but success again made him violent and resentful, and four months after his second elevation, during a tumult excited by some conspirators, a dagger was aimed at his heart, which deprived him of life, 8th Oct. 1354. Such was the tragical end of this ambitious demagogue, who, by his abilities, for a while restored plenty, justice, and liberty to the degenerate Romans, and not only filled all Europe with the fame of his wisdom and exploits, but commanded the respect and submission of foreign potentates. Petrarch, who witnessed his elevation, speaks with raptures of his conduct, and recalling to mind the splendid achievements of Rome, compares him to the immortal Brutus.

RIGALTIVS, *Nicolas*, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Paris, 1577. He was brought up by the jésuits, and applied himself to the law, which, however, he soon relinquished for polite literature. He soon recommended himself to the notice of the learned, particularly Thuanus, and he was appointed king's librarian after the departure of Isaac Casaubon to reside in England. He was also made by the king procureur-general of the court of Nancy, and counsellor of the parliament of Metz. He died 1654. His works are, excellent editions of Cyprian, Tertullian, and Minutius Felix, with valuable notes — *Continuation of Thuanus' History* — *de Verbis in Novellis Constitutionibus post Justinianum Glossarium*, 4to. *Diatriba de Juvenalis Satira* — *Fanus Paralyticum* — *Auctores Finium Regundorum* — *de Modo Fœnori Proposito*, &c.

RIGAUD,

RIGAUD, *Hyacinth*, a painter, born at Perpignan, 1663, and called for his excellence the French Vandike. He was ennobled by his countrymen, and also by Lewis XV. and made director of the academy of painting. His draperies were much admired. He died 1743.

RILEY, *John*, a London painter, who after the death of sir Peter Lely, acquired high reputation and much opulence for his portraits. He died 1691, aged 45.

RIMINALDI, *Orazio*, a native of Pisa, eminent as an historical painter. He died 1638, aged 40.

RINCON, *Antonio del*, a Spanish painter, born at Guadalaxara. His pieces are much admired in Spain. He died 1500.

RINUCCINI, *Ottavio*, an Italian poet, born at Florence. He went to France in the retinue of Mary de Medicis, and was said to be the inventor of the opera, which, however, some attribute to Emilio del Cavahero of Rome. His poetry as well as his operas are highly and deservedly admired. He died 1621, at Florence, where his works were published.

RIOLAN, *John*, a physician at Paris, born at Amiens. He defended the doctrine of Hippocrates against the modern chemists, and wrote various works on anatomy and medicine, printed together, Paris, 1610, folio. He was a man of great erudition, and died 18th Oct. 1605. His son *John* was also a physician of eminence, and professor of anatomy and botany. He wrote *Comparatio Veteris Medicinæ cum Novâ*, 12mo. — *Schola Anatomica*, 8vo. reprinted in folio with additions — *Gigantomachia*, 8vo. in consequence of the pretended discovery of the skeleton of a giant — *Gigantologia*, 8vo.

RIPLEY, *George*, an English mathematician, canon of Bridlington, Yorkshire, and author of *Compound of Alchymy*, &c. — *Aurum Potabile*, or the Universal Medicine. He died 1490.

RAPPERDA, *John William, baron de*, a native of Groningen, of illustrious family, who, after serving the States General as colonel of infantry, was sent as ambassador to Spain. His conduct was so pleasing to Philip V. that he settled at Madrid, and was employed on affairs of importance, and was created a duke and peer of the kingdom, and entrusted with the departments of marine, war, and finance. These offices were too high for his abilities, and he was disgraced, and afterwards sent to the prison of Segovia; but he escaped to Portugal, and after passing through England, he landed in Holland, where he was persuaded by the ambassador of Morocco to go and settle in Africa. At Morocco he became a great favorite with the emperor, and professed the religion of Mahomet. To render himself still more popular, and to acquire authority, he pretended to establish a religion which embraced all the tenets of the Christian, Judaic, and Mahometan doctrines; but these measures at last created him enemies, and he fled from Morocco to Tetuan, where he died Nov. 1747. His two sons were drowned in coming from Spain to England.

RISBECK, *Gaspard*, a German writer, born near Mayence. An ardent imagination and the love of independence hurried him into extravagance, and at

last, while he despised all political and civil employments, he found himself poor and without resources. He then entered into the service of a bookseller, and afterwards travelled, and then settled at Zurich, and next at Arau, where he died 3d Feb. 1786, aged 36, a victim to melancholy and affected misanthropy. He wrote *Travels through Germany* — and an *History of Germany*.

RISDON, *Trifram*, author of an *History of Devonshire*, which has been published in a mutilated form, 1714, 2 vols. 8vo. was a native of Wincot, Devon, and was educated at Oxford. He died at Wincot, 1640, aged 60. The topographical part of his history was edited separately, 1735, 4to.

RISLEY, *Thomas*, a puritan divine. He was born near Warrington, Lancashire, and became fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford; but in 1662 he was ejected for non-conformity. He then became preacher to a dissenting congregation, and died 1716, aged 86. He wrote a treatise on *Family Religion*, 8vo. &c.

RITSON, *Joseph*, a native of Stockton on Tees, who became a conveyancer in Gray's inn, and afterwards purchased the office of high bailiff of the Savoy in 1785. He studied antiquities, and published *Observations on Shakespeare's editions* by Johnson and Stevens — *Criticisms on Malone's edition* — *Descent of the English Crown* — *Observations on Warton's History of English Poetry* — *English Anthology* — *Collection of English Songs*, 3 vols. — and of *Scotch Songs*, 2 vols. — *Bibliographia Poetica* — *Metrical Romances*, 3 vols. — treatise on *Abstinence from Animal Food*, &c. Though a man of learning and information, he adopted a most singular and capricious form of orthography, and in his temper was violent and overbearing. He died 1803, aged 51.

RITTENHOUSE, *David*, a native of Philadelphia, who, from a clock-maker, became an eminent astronomer. He pursued his astronomical studies while engaged in the business of his farm; but was so respectable a philosopher, that he succeeded Franklin as president of the American philosophical society. He made observations on the transit of Venus over the sun's disc in 1769, with great accuracy, at the request of the American philosophers, and deserved the esteem of the learned of both continents. He died 1796, aged 64. Several of his communications appear in the American transactions.

RITTERSHUSIUS, *Conradus*, a learned civilian, born at Brunswick, Sept. 25th, 1560. He studied at Helmstadt, and afterwards became professor of law at Altorf, where he continued to reside till his death, 1613, though he had the most liberal invitations from German and Dutch universities. He edited Oppian's *Cynegeticon*, and some other works. His son *George* wrote the *Life of his Father*, and his son *Nicolas* was afterwards professor of law at Altorf, and published *Genealogiæ Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum*, &c. 7 vols. folio. He died 1670.

RIVALZ, *Anthony*, a native of Toulouse. He studied painting under his father, and afterwards improved himself at Rome, and obtained a prize from St. Luke's academy. His portraits and historical pieces

pieces were much admired. He died 1735, aged 68.

RIVARD, *Francis*, a native of Neufchateau in Lorraine, eminently known as a mathematical professor at Beauvais. He published several valuable treatises on geometry, &c. and died at Paris, 5th April 1778, aged 81. — Another of his name, *Denis*, was an eminent surgeon at Neufchateau, and very skilful in cutting for the stone. He died 17th March, 1746.

RIVAROL, *Anthony de*, a French writer, born at Bagnols in Languedoc, 17th April, 1757. He settled at Paris, and became the friend of the learned, of Voltaire, d'Alembert, and Buffon. He married early an English woman, but this union was unfortunate. On the breaking out of the revolution, he retired to Germany, and lived for some time at Hamburg and at Berlin, where he was honored by the notice of the royal family, and where he died 11th April 1801. He was a man of great information, and some genius. He published the Universality of the French Language, which obtained the prize of the Berlin academy, 1784 — Hell, translated from Dante — Letters on Religion and Morality — a little Almanack of great Men, a satire — Letters to the French Nobility, 1792, 8vo. — La Fayette's Political Life — Prospectus of a New Dictionary of the French Language — a Discourse on the Intellectual and Moral Faculties of Man, 4to. — poems. His life was published in 1802, 2 vols. 12mo.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, *Anthony*, a learned Benedictine of Poitou. His History of France, 9 vols. 4to. employed 30 years of his life in the composition. He died 1749, aged 66.

RIVIERE, *Henry Francis de la*, a native of Paris, who embraced the profession of arms, and afterwards privately married the daughter of the count of Buffi-Rabutin, who was widow of the marquis of Coligni. This union was displeasing to her father, and produced not only a paper war, but a law-suit; but though the rights of the husband were established, the fickle fair refused to live with him. In consequence of this he retired to the seclusion of a monastic life in the oratory at Paris, where he died 1743, aged 94. He was author of Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. His wife wrote also some letters, &c. which possess elegance of diction and interest.

RIVINUS, *Andrew*, a native of Hall in Saxony, whose real name was Barchmann. He was a physician, and became professor of poetry and philosophy at Leipzig, and died 4th April 1656, aged 56. His works are, Remarks on Ancient Christian Poets — Dissertations on Literary subjects, published under the title of Philo-Physiologia, 4to. — Veterum Scriptorum de Medicinâ Collectanea, 8vo. — Mysteria Medico-Physica, 12mo. &c.

RIVINUS, *Augustus Quirinus*, a professor of medicine at Leipzig, who died there 1722, aged 70, respected as an able practitioner and botanist. He wrote Introductio in Rem Herbariam, folio, with plates — Ordo Plantarum quæ sunt Flore Irregulari monopetalæ, tetrapetalæ, pentapetalæ, folio, with figures — Censura Medicamentorum Official. 4to. — Dissertationes Medicæ, 4to. — Manuductio ad

Chymiam Pharmaceuticam, 8vo. — Notitia Morborum.

RIZZIO, *David*, or RIZZI, an Italian musician, born at Turin. He came in the retinue of the Piedmontese ambassador to the court of Scotland, and as his abilities were very great as a musician and a singer, he became a favorite with queen Mary, who placed him near her person, and made him her secretary for foreign languages. His influence with his mistress, as well as his religion, proved highly offensive to the Scotch nobles, and especially to Darnley, her husband, who headed a conspiracy against him, and dispatched the unfortunate favorite with 56 wounds in the queen's presence, 1566. It is said that Rizzio's musical powers were exerted to polish and refine the Scotch airs, and to infuse into them that sweetness which is still so much admired.

ROBERT DE COURTENAY, French emperor of the East after his father Peter, 1218, was a weak prince, under whose reign the two empires of Trebizond and Thessalonica were established. He died of grief 1228, because his wife had been mutilated by a private gentleman of Burgundy, to whom she had been formerly betrothed, and who revenged this insult to his affection by cutting her lips and her nose.

ROBERT, elector palatine, was chosen emperor, 1400. He alienated the affections of the German princes to his government by his attachment to the anti-pope Gregory XII. and died 18th May 1410, aged 58, at a moment when a powerful combination had been formed to deprive him of the crown.

ROBERT, king of France, surnamed the Wise or the Devout, succeeded his father Hugh Capet, 996. He married Bertha, daughter of Conrad, king of Burgundy; but as she was his cousin, this union was annulled by the pope, Gregory V. and the monarch afterwards took for his second wife Constance, daughter of the count of Arles and Provence. He refused the crown of the empire and of Italy; better satisfied to reign over his native dominions, where he labored earnestly for the happiness of his people. He died at Melun, 20th July 1031, aged 60, much respected.

ROBERT of France, count d'Artois, brother of St. Louis, refused the empire of Germany offered to his ambition by pope Gregory IX. and he accompanied his brother to the Holy Land. He behaved with great valor at the battle of Maffourah, 9th Feb. 1250; but being too eager in pursuit of the flying enemy, he was attacked with stones, and perished.

ROBERT, count d'Artois, son of the preceding, was called the Good or the Noble. He was a very brave prince, and distinguished himself greatly in the African expedition, 1270, against the Arragonois in Sicily, 1289, against the English near Bayonne, and the Flemings at Furnes. He was killed in a battle with the Flemings near Courtrai, 1302.

ROBERT of Anjou, succeeded his father, Charles the lame, on the throne of Naples, 1309. He supported the papal power against the encroachments of the emperors, and died 19th Jan. 1343, aged 64, universally respected by his subjects and by foreign nations.

ROBERT the Magnificent, duke of Normandy, succeeded

ceeded his brother Richard, 1028. In 1035 he undertook a pilgrimage on foot to the Holy Land, and on his return was poisoned at Nicæa in Bithynia. He was succeeded by his natural son William, better known as the Conqueror.

ROBERT, surnamed Short Shanks, was son of William the Conqueror, and obtained for his inheritance the dukedom of Normandy. He was in the holy wars, where he behaved with great valor; but on his return, he found himself stripped of the throne of England, which belonged to him, and afterwards he lost Normandy, and being made prisoner by his brother Henry, remained in long and cruel captivity till his death in 1134.

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch nobleman, who disputed the crown with John Baliol. The influence of Edward I. of England, prevailed in favor of his rival; but after his deposition, though watched by the English, he escaped from retirement, and appearing in the midst of his countrymen, he was unanimously elected king. He maintained his elevation by valor, and defeated the English at the famous battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Peace was afterwards re-established between the two kingdoms, and Robert devoted himself to advance the happiness and the prosperity of his subjects. He died 1329, and desired that his heart might be conveyed to Jerusalem, and buried in the holy sepulchre. He was succeeded by David II.

ROBERT, *Nicholas*, a native of Langres, eminent as a painter, in the service of Galton, duke of Orleans. His birds and plants, painted chiefly on vellum, were deservedly admired. He died 1684, aged 74.

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, *N.* a French geographer born at Paris. His Atlas, in 108 maps is well known. He wrote Abridgment of the Different Systems of the World—Introduction to Geography—Sacred Geography, &c. and died at Paris 1766, aged 78.

ROBERTELLO, *Francis*, author of some commentaries on the Greek and Latin poets, and other works; was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Padua, where he died 1567.

ROBERTSON, *William*, an eminent divine, born in Dublin, 16th Oct. 1705. From Dublin he went to Glasgow university where he distinguished himself as a zealous defender of the rights of the students to elect their rector, in which cause after much trouble, and great obloquy he at last succeeded. His conduct on this occasion recommended him to the notice of lord King, bishop Hoadly, and other leading characters, and he afterwards took orders and went to settle in Ireland, as rector of Ravilly in the county of Carlow. Other preferments followed, and he acquired some distinction among the clergy by freeing his parishioners from tithes, and by defending in pamphlets his conduct. Thus popular and in the way of procuring higher ecclesiastical honors, he happened to read "Free and Candid Disquisitions," which totally changed his ideas with respect to his profession, and at last induced him in 1764 to resign all his preferments. About 1766 he returned to London, and was complimented in consequence of his "Apology of his Faith and Conduct," by his alma mater of Glasgow, with the degree of D. D. In 1768 he was appointed by the

company of Merchant Taylors, master of Woolverhampton free school. He died there 20th May, 1783, and was buried in the church-yard of the new church.

ROBERTSON, *George*, a landscape painter born in London. He travelled over Italy under the patronage of Mr. Beckford, and greatly improved himself there. He afterwards went to Jamaica, of which island he published six beautiful views, and on his return to London taught young ladies for his subsistence. His trees, and particularly his leaves, are much admired. His beauties resembled much those of Salvator Rosa. He died 1788.

ROBERTSON, *Joseph*, a native of Knipe, Westmorland, educated at Appleby school, which he quitted in 1746 to enter at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. When in orders he obtained Heriard vicarage, Hants, and in 1770 was presented to Sutton rectory in Essex, and nine years after to Horncastle vicarage in Lincolnshire. He possessed eminent literary talents, and from 1764 to 1785, supported by his able criticisms the character of the Critical Review. He was also author of a small volume called Introduction to the Study of Polite Literature, 1782, and in 1785 he published his valuable essay on Punctuation, and three years after his dissertation on the Parian Chronicle, which excited some controversy. His translation of Telemachus with the author's life, and learned notes, appeared in 1795, and in 1798, an Essay on the Education of Young Ladies. His Essay on the Nature of English verse was published 1799, and he died 1802.

ROBERTSON, *William*, a celebrated historian born in Scotland 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and from his earliest years evinced the most laudable application, and the strongest wishes of distinguishing himself in literature. His first and greatest work, the History of Charles V. was followed by the History of Scotland, in which he labored earnestly to vindicate the character of the unfortunate Mary. His next work was the History of America, which is unfinished, and afterwards he published a disquisition concerning India. These popular compositions did not pass to the perusal of the public unrewarded. The author was made principal of the university of Edinburgh, historiographer to the king for Scotland, one of his majesty's chaplains for Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Grey-friars church, Edinburgh, and he might have risen to higher honors, if he had been willing to remove from Scotland into the English church. As a preacher zealous, active, and pious, he acquired no less fame than as an elegant, well informed and luminous historian. His learning and abilities have conferred immortal honor, not only on the university over which he presided with such dignity, but on the whole kingdom; and the History of Charles V. will be read to the latest times with increasing approbation. This worthy man left two sons and three daughters, and died universally, and most deservedly, esteemed, at Grange-house, Edinburgh, June, 1793. His works have passed through several editions. He published besides a sermon before the Scotch society for promoting christian knowledge.

ROBERVAL, *Gilles Personne, sieur de*, author of a treatise

treatise on Mechanics, inserted in the Harmony of father Merfennus, and of an edition of Ariftarchus Samius, was a native of Roberval in Beauvais. He was professor of mathematics at Paris, and in his philosophical inquiries had some disputes with Descartes. He died 27th Oct. 1675, aged 73.

ROBESPIERRE, *Maximilian Isidore*, a sanguinary demagogue during the French revolution. He was born at Arras of poor parents, 1759, and was educated at the expence of the bishop of the diocese. After studying at Paris he applied himself to the law, and in 1784 obtained the prize of the academy of Metz, by his discourse on the disgrace which attends the relations of criminals. At the meeting of the constituent assembly he obtained a seat, and began now to distinguish himself more by the originality of his observations, than his eloquence. Though not visibly engaged in the atrocious scenes of the 20th of June, of the 10th August, and of September, he was anxious to reap the fruit of those bloody transactions, and when admitted into the convention he artfully employed his influence, and the darkest intrigues to render his opponents unpopular, and to lead them to the scaffold. With the criminal wish of being declared dictator, he hastened the destruction of the unfortunate Louis, and persecuted his innocent family, and after making Danton, Hebert, and others, the guilty ministers of his atrocious deeds, he prevailed upon the intimidated convention to send them to the guillotine. France was now filled with denunciations, in every province, and in every town tribunals were erected, which condemned alike the innocent and the guilty, and no man could with safety, intrust his secrets, or his life into the hands of his parent, his neighbour, or his friend. Suspicious, timid, and irresolute, the tyrant yet had sufficient art to interpret the machinations formed against his power as treason against the republic, and to sacrifice his personal enemies, and his public rivals as the most abandoned and perfidious citizens of France. Proscription thus followed proscription, and every day the streets of Paris exhibited the melancholy procession of wretched victims dragged to the scaffold, on the accusation of persons whom they had never known, and for crimes which they never had meditated. If he had known how to spare, Robespierre might have longer continued to direct the government of France; but his cowardly conduct in sacrificing those who were ready to be his associates and ministers in the vilest deeds, at last roused the courage of a few, who suspected that they were next marked for destruction. The tyrant and his two accomplices Couthon, and St. Just, were suddenly impeached in the convention, and "down with the tyrant," were the only exclamations which were heard on all sides when these bloody assassins attempted to ascend the tribune to defend themselves. In vain the commune of Paris took up arms against the convention to protect its accused leaders, Robespierre was conducted as a criminal, fearful and suppliant, and no longer haughty and ferocious, to the Hotel-de-Ville, where a gen-d'arme discovering him in the midst of the uproar and confusion, concealed in an obscure corner, fired a pistol at him, and broke to pieces his lower jaw. Extended on a table, in the

severest agonies, yet without uttering a groan, the tyrant viewed in silence the preparations made for his punishment. On the morrow, 28th July, 1794, at four in the evening he was carried with 22 of his accomplices, amidst the groans, the hisses, and the rejoicings of the populace, to that scaffold where he had made to bleed so many thousand innocent victims. Such was the influence of this sanguinary monster, that France forgot her religion and her honor at his command; but after he had seen the altars insulted, the churches thrown down, and public worship abolished, he claimed the merit of restoring to the Supreme Being some share in the government of the universe, and he appeared in the name of the convention, as the priest and founder of a new religion, and decreed with great solemnity that a god existed in the world.

ROBIN-HOOD, the leader of a band of robbers, who issued out from the recesses of Sherwood forest, Nottinghamshire, and spread terror and confusion over the kingdom. This formidable body of depredators, over which presided Little John, as second in command, continued their plundering life with success, and with little opposition, from the year 1189 to 1247. Some authors have asserted that Robin-Hood was no other but Robert earl of Huntingdon, whom the malice of his enemies banished from the favor of the first Richard.

ROBINS, *Benjamin*, an eminent mathematician, born at Bath, 1707. His parents were quakers, and possessed of little property, yet he received some instruction, which, by severe application, he greatly improved. His knowledge of mathematics was such that he was recommended to Dr. Pemberton, and went to live in London, as mathematical teacher. Here, besides his professional engagements, he devoted much time in perusing the works of the most celebrated mathematicians in ancient and modern times; and as a proof of his abilities he published in the Philosophical Transactions, 1727, a demonstration of the last proposition of Newton's treatise on Quadratures. The next year he attacked in the present state of the republic of letters, Bernouilli's dissertation in support of Leibnitz's Opinion of the Force of Bodies in Motion. After bestowing much attention on gunnery, and visiting some of the best fortified places in Flanders, he engaged in a controversy against Dr. Berkeley's Analyst on the Fluxionary Method, and published in 1735, a discourse concerning the nature and certainty of sir I. Newton's Method of Fluxions, and of prime and ultimate ratios. He afterwards defended sir Isaac against Baxter, and printed Remarks on Euler's Treatise of Motion, &c. In 1739 he published three political pamphlets, which attracted much of the public attention, and in 1742, appeared his New Principles of Gunnery, a work of merit, and the result of his own laborious experiments. In 1748, lord Anson's Voyage round the World was published, and though it appeared under the name of Walter, the chaplain of the centurion, it is clearly ascertained that the whole work was written by Robins, from the materials furnished by the journals, and the observations of the reverend gentleman. He afterwards wrote an apology for the unfortunate affair of Preston-pans, in favor of sir John Cope, and by the protection of lord Anson, he was employed in superintending

intending the improvements made in Greenwich observatory. His reputation was now such that he was offered to go to Paris as commissioner, to settle the boundaries of Acadia, or to proceed to the East Indies as general engineer of the company, in visiting and repairing their forts, and he accepted this last honorable appointment. He reached India in 1750, and immediately formed plans for the improvement of the forts of Madras, and of St. David; but unfortunately did not live to see them carried into execution. The climate proved unfavorable to his constitution, and a gradual consumption proved fatal, 29th July, 1751. He left the publication of his works to his friends, Martin Folkes, and James Wilson, and they appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1761.

ROBINSON, *Robert*, a native of Swaffham, Norfolk. He was well educated at the public grammar school of his native town; but the indigence of his parents was ill calculated to support further expences at the university, and, therefore, he was apprenticed to a hair-dresser. Instead of shaving, and of combing wigs with diligence, he paid more attention to books, and by the preaching of Whitfield, he became a convert to methodism. With enthusiasm he now embraced the tenets of Calvin, which he soon after exchanged for those of the baptists, and then settled at Cambridge, where his abilities and eloquence were exerted with great success in his appeals to crowded audiences. The respectable character which he here supported, endeared him not only to the inhabitants of Cambridge, but to some of the learned in the university, and his *Plea of the Divinity of Christ*, when published, proved to the world that he was not destitute of talents, nor of the powers of argumentation. He was in 1785, invited to preach to the baptists in London; but after some trials, he preferred his farm at Chesterton, near Cambridge, and the approbation of his neighbours, to the uncertain profits of a residence in the metropolis. He died in the summer of 1790, at Birmingham, where he had gone on a visit to Dr. Priestley, aged 55. He published besides a translation of Saurin's *Sermons*, 4 vols. 8vo. — an *Essay on the Composition of a Sermon* — a *History of Baptism*, &c. In the latter part of life he was a Socinian. It is said that when at Cambridge he was offered honorable preferment if he would enter into the church, which he modestly declined.

ROBINSON, *Tancred*, fellow of the Royal society and of the college of physicians, was an able physician. He wrote some ingenious papers on *Natural History*, and also medical books, and died 1748, advanced in life.

ROBINSON, *Mary*, known for her genius and misfortunes, was born at Bristol where her father, of the name of Darby, an American, was captain of a ship. After receiving her education under the able care of Hannah More, and her sisters, she married at the early age of 15, a Mr. Robinson, an attorney, and this connection proved the source of much misery. Her husband was unfortunate and extravagant, and after accompanying him to a jail, she turned her thoughts to the stage for support. As her person was pleasing, and her abilities very respectable, she appeared with credit in the characters of Juliet, Ophelia,

Rosalind, Imogen, Viola, &c. Whilst thus rising in the public estimation, and under the patronage of Garrick, she unfortunately attracted, in the character of Perdita, the attention of the prince of W. and those who ought to have defended his virtue, became the criminal encouragers of a licentious amour, which this frail woman had not the prudence to withstand. She left the stage for the guilty protection of her Florizel; but, such is the fate of illicit love, she soon became indifferent in the eyes of the once enraptured prince. Thus cut off from the protection of a husband, from whom she had separated, and lost to virtue and to honor, she became for support the degraded mistress of profligate men. She fell a victim to a violent rheumatism, and died at the end of 1800, aged 42, and was buried in Old Windsor church-yard, where some elegant lines from the pen of Mr. Pratt, mark her untimely tomb. She wrote a number of poetical trifles under the name Laura Maria — *Vancenzen*, a romance — poems, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Nobody*, an unsuccessful farce — and memoirs of her life have appeared under the care of her daughter.

ROBINSON, *Richard*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Westminster school, from which he was elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was made prebendary of York, and vicar of Aldborough by archbishop Blackburne, to whom he was chaplain, and in 1751, he went as chaplain to the duke of Dorset in Ireland, and obtained the bishopric of Killala. In 1759, he was translated to Leighlin and Ferns, two years after to Kildare, and in 1765, to the primacy of Armagh, and in 1777, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of baron Rokeby. He employed the munificent patronage which he possessed in the most liberal manner, and not only built an elegant palace at Armagh, which he adorned with an observatory, but he founded a school, and built four new churches. He died 10th Oct. 1794.

ROBINSON, *John*, a Scotchman, who became director of the marine cadet academy at Cronstadt in Russia, and on his return to Scotland was made professor of chemistry at Glasgow. He afterwards became professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, where he was honored with the degree of L.L.D. Besides elements of mechanical philosophy, and some articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, he published in 1797, *Proofs of a Conspiracy*, a work which together with that of the abbé Baruel on the same subject, produced a great sensation in Europe, and in tracing the various causes of the French revolution, proved that it proceeded from a conspiracy among the illuminati of France and Germany, for the destruction of all society, of morality and religion in the world. Dr. Robison died at Edinburgh 1805.

ROCHEFORT, *William de*, author of a Translation of Sophocles — of a Refutation of M. Rabaud's System of Nature — of *Ulysses*, *Antigone*, and *Electra*, three tragedies — of a *Critical History of the Opinions of the Ancients on Happiness*, &c. was a native of Lyons, and member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres at Paris. He died 1788, universally and deservedly respected.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, *Francis*, duke of, a French noble.

nobleman of celebrity, born 1613. He distinguished himself in the wars of la Fronde, and for some time was deprived of sight by the blow of a musket. He is known as the author of *Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria*, 2 vols. 12mo. — and “*Maximes, or Sentences*,” which, says Voltaire, have contributed, more than any other performance, to form the taste of the French nation. His *Memoirs*, adds that author, are read, but the *Maxims* are learnt by heart. He died 1680.

ROCHESTER, *John Wilmot, earl of*, a celebrated wit at the court of the second Charles, born April, 1648. He was well educated at Burford school, and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled over France and Italy. He was in 1665 in the action at Bergen, under lord Sandwich, when an attack was made on the Dutch fleet that had taken shelter there, and he was in another engagement, in both of which he displayed great intrepidity and coolness, though his courage was afterwards called in question for refusing to fight a duel with lord Mulgrave. The excellent qualities of his mind were, however, ruined by the dissipation of the court, and so fond of intemperance and of voluptuous indulgence did he gradually show himself, that he was the greatest libertine of the age, and was, for five years, as he confessed to Dr. Burnet, in a continual state of intoxication. This gross sensuality, accompanied with the greatest contempt of decency and of religion, was sometimes chequered by fits of study and literature; but unfortunately the elegant powers of language and of poetry which he possessed were prostituted to the most lascivious and disgusting subjects. Thus devoted to low gratifications, the lamp of life was soon extinguished, and at the age of 31 he found all the debilities and the rapid decay of extreme old age. Sickness at last brought on reflection, and in a moment of contrition he sent for Dr. Burnet, to whom he opened his heart, and the alarming state of his conscience, and after living an atheist and a libertine, he prepared himself to die a good Christian, and a sincere penitent. That his contrition was from the heart the most scrupulous may be convinced from the account of his last moments, by his spiritual guide, Burnet. He expired 29th July, 1680, leaving a son behind him, who died the next year, and three daughters. The writings of this licentious nobleman have, unfortunately for religion and morality, been too much and too extensively dispersed, and not perhaps with the antidote which his contrition and a death-bed repentance should convey to the profligate mind. Many of the obscene writings of the times have no doubt been attributed to him which he never wrote; and the advocates of lewdness and seduction have taken advantage of his infamous celebrity too often to shelter their poisonous productions under his name. Besides his licentious poems, he wrote a tragedy, called *Valentinian*, and a speech, delivered in the character of a mountebank, a profession which for some time he followed with great success in Tower-street. His wit rendered him a cheerful companion, and at the court he was re-

garded as lively and facetious, full of mirth, repartee, and extravagance.

ROCHON DE CHABANNES, *Mark Anthony James*, a French dramatic writer, who died at Paris in the spring of 1800, aged 70. Some of his operas met with great success on the French theatre. Besides his plays, which are collected in 2 vols. 8vo. he wrote *la Noblesse Oisive*, and other works.

RODNEY, *George Brydges lord*, a brave English admiral, son of a naval officer, of a Somersetshire family, was born about 1718. He was early engaged in the naval service of his country, and in 1751, was promoted to the rank of commodore, and in 1759, employed, as admiral, to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761, he was sent against Martinico, and for his great services in that expedition was made knight of the bath. The return of peace, and interference in a severely disputed election at Northampton, rendered his pecuniary resources very scanty, and he fled to France to escape the importunities of his creditors. His distresses were seen by the French government, and very liberal offers were made to him to enter into the service of the king of France, a proposal which he rejected with becoming indignation. This noble conduct was not, however, buried in oblivion. It was honorably mentioned by M. Sartine the French minister to the English government, and Rodney, at the invitation of lord Sandwich, returned to serve his country. He was immediately placed at the head of a fleet, and had the good fortune, in 1780, to capture a Spanish convoy near Cadiz, and a few weeks after to defeat the squadron of admiral Langara, by the capture of five ships of the line. This great success was the prelude of new victories. In 1781 he took St. Eustathius from the Dutch, and on the 12th April, 1782, he obtained a complete triumph over de Grasse's fleet in the West Indies, by the sinking of one ship and the capture of five others. For these glorious services he was raised to the peerage, and had a pension of 2000l. a-year settled upon him, and every other demonstration of respect and gratitude was shown by a nation which so well knows how to reward her brave defenders and her heroic chiefs. Lord Rodney died 1792.

RODOLPH, duke of Swabia, husband to Matilda, sister of the emperor Henry IV. was elected king of Germany 1077, by some of the German insurgents. After doubtful battles he was at last defeated at Wolcksheim, and perished in the field.

RODOLPH I. of Hapsburg, surnamed the Clement, was elected emperor of Germany 1273. Though he refused to go to Rome to be crowned by the pope, he made a treaty of alliance with him. He made war against Ottocar king of Bohemia, and obtained with victory the cession of Austria, Styria, and Carniola. This disgrace, and the doing of homage to the conqueror disgusted Ottocar, and by the advice of his queen he renewed the war, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Marckfeld near Vienna, 26th Aug. 1278. The emperor died at Gemersheim, 30th Sep. 1291, aged 73.

RODOLPH II. son of Maximilian II. was born at Vienna 1552. He was made king of Hungary 1572, of

of Bohemia and of the Romans 1575, and the following year elected emperor on his father's death. He was an irresolute and unfortunate monarch, his dominions were invaded by the Turks, and he showed neither spirit nor courage to repels the attack, and when his brother Matthias revolted from him he yielded up to him with little opposition the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. He was very superstitious, and though he patronized learned men, he had the weakness to listen to the suggestions of astrologers. He died unmarried 20th Jan. 1612, aged 60.

ROE, *for Thomas*, an eminent statesman, born at Low Layton, Essex, 1580. He resided for about two years at Magdalen college, Oxford, and then studied at one of the inns of court. He was knighted by James 1604, and 1614 went as ambassador to the court of the Great Mogul, where he continued four years. In 1621, he went as ambassador to the Grand Signior, and remained there till 1628. During his residence abroad, not only the commercial interests of his country were his chief concern, but also literature, and he made a most valuable collection of MSS. in the Greek and Oriental languages, which at his return he presented to the Bodleian library. He brought also as a present from Cyril, patriarch of Constantinople, to Charles I. the famous Alexandrian MS. of the Greek bible, since transcribed and published by Dr. Grabe. In 1629, he successfully negotiated a peace between the kings of Sweden and Poland, and in that embassy gained the confidence and friendship of the great Gustavus Adolphus, whom he advised to make a descent on Germany to restore the freedom of the empire, which he actually effected. In 1640, sir Thomas was elected member for Oxford, and afterwards went again as ambassador to Ratisbon in favor of the king of Bohemia's son. At his return he was made chancellor of the garter, and privy counsellor. He died 1644, no doubt broken in heart to see the disastrous affairs of the times. His curious account of his negotiations, &c. at the Porte were published 1740. There are besides published of his, Speeches in Parliament — a Discourse on the Spanish King's Seizure of the Valteline, &c.

ROEMER, *Olaus*, a Danish astronomer, born at Arhusen in Jutland, 1644, and educated at Copenhagen. He accompanied back to Paris Picard, who had been sent by the French king to make observations in the North, and so great did his knowledge of mathematics appear, that he was appointed to instruct the dauphin. After 10 years' residence at Paris he was, in 1681, recalled back to Copenhagen by Christian V. and made professor of astronomy there. His abilities were employed in reforming the coin of the kingdom, and in measuring the roads. He died at Copenhagen 1710, leaving no literary work behind him. Some of his observations were published by his pupil Horrebow in 1735, under the title of *Basis Astronomiæ*, &c. His observations on light were noticed and applauded as correct by the great Newton.

ROENTGEN, *N.* a German artist, born at Neuwied. His great talents were employed and liberally rewarded by the empress Catharine of Russia, and the palace of Petersburg still exhibits the beautiful monuments

in his genius and workmanship. He died at the end of the 18th century.

ROEPPEL, *Conrad*, a painter born at the Hague. He died 1748, aged 71. His fruit trees and flowers were much admired.

ROESTRAETEN, *Peter*, a native of Haerlem, 1698, eminent as a portrait painter. He was also very successful in his representations of musical instruments of vases, shells, agates, &c.

ROGER, first king of Sicily, conquered Apulia, Calabria, and Naples, and by embracing the party of the antipope Anacletus he strengthened his power. He took Innocent II. prisoner, and restored him to liberty only upon his confirming his dominions in Italy. He afterwards made war against the Eastern empire, and after plundering Athens, Corinth, Negropont, &c. and advancing to the gates of Constantinople, he returned to Sicily loaded with booty. He died 1154, aged 58.

ROGER, *Charles*, an eminent printer at Paris in the 16th century. He edited several valuable books.

ROGER, *Joseph Louis*, a physician of Strasburg, who died 1761. He published Latin dissertations on the palpitation of muscular fibres, &c.

ROGER, prior of Hexham, was, about 1138, author of an History of the Campaign of the Scotch Army under king David, when the famous battle of the standard was fought.

ROGERS, *Woods*, an English navigator, known for his expedition against the Spanish settlements in the South seas, in a small ship of war from Bristol. He returned to his country 1711, after surrounding the globe, and published an account of his voyage. He died 1732. His works have appeared in French, 3 vols. 12mo.

ROGERS, *John*, an English divine, educated at Cambridge. He was for some time chaplain to the English factory at Antwerp, and on the succession of Edward VI. he returned home and obtained a prebend of St. Paul's church. As he was an eloquent and zealous preacher, he was marked for persecution in Mary's reign, and was the first who suffered martyrdom at the stake in Smithfield, 1555. He had assisted Coverdale and Tindal in translating the bible into English.

ROGERS, *John*, an able divine, born 1679, at Ensham, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at New college school, and became fellow of Corpus Christi, and in 1712, went to London as lecturer of St. Clement Danes. He obtained in 1716, the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire, and about that time married lord Coleraine's sister. He engaged in 1719, in the Bangorian controversy, and he acquired on that occasion so much credit by his discourse on the visible and invisible church of Christ, that the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D. D. in 1721. He obtained a canonry, and the office of subdean, in the cathedral of Wells, and in 1728, when he wished for the retirement of a country life, he was promoted to the living of St. Giles', Cripplegate, London. He died six months after, May, 1, 1729. He was buried in Ensham church, where a handsome monument records his virtues. After his death were published 4 vols. of his sermons — a

Persua-

Perfusive to Conformity, addressed to Dissenters, &c. He wrote besides, a Defence of Christianity against Collins' Scheme of Literal Prophecy, &c.

ROGHMAN, *Roland*, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as a landscape painter. He died 1686, aged 89.

ROHAN, *Henry duke of*, a peer of France, prince of Leon, born at Blein castle in Brittany, 1579. He gained the friendship of Henry IV. by his bravery at the siege of Amiens, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of the Huguenots, for whom he obtained a very advantageous peace with Lewis XIII. From France he passed into the service of Venice, and was made general in chief of the armies of that republic against the imperialists. He was then recalled by Lewis XIII. and his abilities were employed in negotiation as well as in war, but the jealousy of Richelieu drove him to Geneva. From Geneva he went to join the arms of his friend the duke of Saxe Weimar against the imperialists, and was fatally wounded in battle, and died six weeks after, 13th April, 1638. His memoirs of the political affairs of France, &c. from 1610 to 1629, in 2 vols. 12mo. are much admired. He wrote besides, the Interest of Princes, printed Cologne, 1666, 12mo. — on the Government of the 13 Cantons — an Abridgment of Cæsar's Commentaries, &c. His sister Anne possessed merit as a Hebrew scholar, and as the writer of some excellent verses.

ROHAULT, *James*, a French philosopher, born at Amiens 1620. He studied at Paris, and was well versed in the philosophy of the ancients, but attached himself most zealously to the popular doctrines of Des Cartes, and wrote an account of them under the title of "Physics." This work, written in French, was translated into Latin by Dr. Samuel Clarke, and adapted to the system of Newton's philosophy, and it has also appeared in English, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides, Elements of Mathematics — treatise of Mechanics, &c. and died 1675, respected as a man of learning and probity.

ROLAND DE LA PLATIERE, *J. M.* a native of Villefranche near Lyons. As he was the youngest of five brothers, who, though of respectable family, were left poor and early orphans, he determined to quit his native town in quest of his fortune, and at the age of 19, not to enter into the ecclesiastical profession, he left home and travelled on foot to Nantes. Here he was dissuaded from going to the East Indies on account of the bad state of his health, and therefore he removed to Rouen, where he had the good fortune to be noticed, and to find his knowledge of commerce and political economy rewarded by the appointment of inspector general at Amiens, and afterwards at Lyons. His travels in Switzerland, Italy, and other countries, tended to enlarge his understanding, and to render him known as an able and well informed writer. His Memoirs on the Rearing of Cattle, and the Preparing of Wool, 4to. — his Art on the Printing of Woollen, and Cotton Stuffs — and his Letters from Sicily, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy, were read with avidity and with interest, and therefore at the revolution he was easily selected as one of the deputies from Lyons. His

abilities recommended him to the court, and he became one of the ministers of Lewis XVI. but instead of conciliating the good opinion of his master, he offended his feelings by his republican conduct, his coarse affected manners, and the singularity of his dress. Though driven from the ministry by the monarch, he was restored by the voice of the people; but whilst he labored for the establishment of liberty, he often permitted those excesses which proved so fatal to the dearest interests of France. He resisted, indeed, with manly indignation the violence of faction, and wished to repress the massacres of September, but in vain. The popular fury was too strong to permit a man of independent spirit to continue long in power, and when the fall of Brissot and of the Girondists was determined, Roland saw his fate decreed in theirs, and he escaped from Paris at the moment when his person was going to be seized. He retired to Rouen, where he might have concealed his misfortunes; but when he heard that his wife had perished on the scaffold, he resolved not to survive her, and going about four leagues from Rouen on the Paris road he stabbed himself to the heart, 15th Nov. 1793. He wrote besides, a dictionary of manufactures and the arts depending upon them, 3 vols. 4to. &c.

ROLAND, *Mary Jane Philipon*, wife of the preceding, was born at Paris 1754, and received from her father, who was an engraver of merit, an excellent education. Early devoted to books she acquired a very extensive knowledge of the arts, and became known for her wit and learning. At the age of 25 she married Roland though much older than herself, and when he was raised to consequence in the revolution, she lent all the resources of her mind to assist him, and often wrote the dispatches and letters which were to issue from his hands. Her house was the receptacle of the learned, the powerful, and the intriguing, and she was the soul of the party, and secretly guided many of the public measures which were proposed in the convention. Her influence escaped not, however, without envy, and when accused she appeared before the convention and cleared herself with all the graceful energy of innocence. When her husband was proscribed, she hoped to be permitted to remain secure at Paris; but in vain, she was soon after seized and sent to prison, and after five months' confinement she was dragged to the scaffold, as the active accomplice of the Girondists. She was guillotined 8th Nov. 1793, aged 41, and as she expired she exclaimed, O liberty what crimes are committed in thy name. Her works consist of tracts on melancholy, morality, friendship, Socrates, &c. besides memoirs which she wrote during her captivity, and in which she gave an interesting history, or appeal to posterity, about her husband, his conduct, his ministry, and their private life. She also published an account of her travels in England and Switzerland, two places where she imbibed true principles of liberty and government. In her character she was an amiable woman, but unfortunately her partiality for republican liberty tinged her conduct with an affectation of Roman virtues and ancient forms. Respectable in private life, and followed as a woman of superior information and great talents of mind,

mind, she might at any other period have most powerfully contributed by her example and by her writings to the recommendation of virtue, and to the happiness of mankind.

ROLAND D'ERCEVILLE, *B. G.* president of the parliament of Paris, was a learned and popular character, but all his merits could not save him from the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined 20th April, 1794, aged 64. He wrote a Letter on the Authority of the States of France, 12mo. — Discourse on the Je-suits — Plan of Education, &c.

ROLLE, *Michael*, a French mathematician, born at Ambert in Auvergne, 1652. He for some time maintained himself by writing for an attorney; but by attending mathematical lectures became himself a popular lecturer, and afterwards a respected member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on Algebra — Methods of resolving undetermined Questions in Algebra, &c. and died 1719.

ROLLIN, *Charles*, an eminent French writer, born at Paris 30th Jan. 1661. He was intended for the business of his father, a master cutler, but his genius was happily discovered by a Benedictine, and he was permitted to study in the college of Plessis, where his abilities soon procured him the appellation of the Divine. He succeeded his beloved master, Herian, in 1687, as professor of rhetoric and eloquence, and in 1694, he was appointed rector of the university. In these important offices he distinguished himself by his zeal for the improvement of his pupils and the honor of learning, and by his example and attention the Greek language was cultivated with great attention, and emulation introduced among the students. In 1699, he was made coadjutor to the college of Beauvais, which his reputation soon rendered popular, respectable, and flourishing; but in 1712, the disputes between the jesuits and jansenists proved fatal to his repose. By the influence of Teller, the king's confessor, the tool of the jesuits, he was driven from his appointments and retired to privacy. In 1720, he was chosen again rector by the university of Paris; but two months after the election was disannulled by a lettre de cachet, and from that time Rollin devoted himself in retirement to the composition of his excellent works. His valuable publications are, an edition of Quintilian, 2 vols. — treatise on Studying and Teaching the Belles Lettres, 4 vols. — Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Babylonians, &c. 13 vols. — the Roman History from the Foundation of the City to the Battle of Actium, completed to the time of Constantine by his pupil Crevier, and published in 16 vols. 12mo. — Miscellaneous Discourses, Lectures, &c. This learned man was as amiable in private life as he was respected in public; pious, benevolent, and humane, the friend of virtue, morality, and religion. So highly respected was he among his countrymen, that the poet Rousseau ventured from his banishment in disguise to Paris to see and converse with the venerable professor. Voltaire has deservedly passed high eulogiums on his merits as an historian, and called his Ancient History the best compilation in any language, correct, eloquent, and pleasing. He died 14th Sep. 1741.

ROLLIUS, *Reinhold Henry*, a German philologist,

author of two Latin works containing the lives of philosophers, poets, historians, orators, &c. published 1709.

ROLLO, a Norwegian chieftian, driven from his country by the king of Denmark. He landed in Normandy, of which he obtained the sovereignty by the permission of Charles the Simple, 912, who gave him his daughter Gifelle in marriage. He on this occasion became a convert to christianity, and took upon him the title of duke of Normandy. He was the ancestor of William the Conqueror, and died about 932.

ROLLOCK, *Robert*, a native of Stirlingshire, educated at St. Leonard's college, St. Andrew's, where he took his master's degree, 1582. On the foundation of Edinburgh university by James VI. in 1587, he was appointed first principal and divinity professor, though not more than 28 years of age. His great application and sedentary life brought on the stone and gravel, of which he died 1601, aged 41. His Commentaries on the Ephesians — the Revelations — St. John's Gospel — and Daniel, in Latin, have been much admired. He wrote some sermons besides.

ROMAINE, *William*, an English divine, born at Hartlepool, Durham, 1714. He entered at Hertford college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Christ-church, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. For some years he was a popular preacher before the university; but the love of singularity, and a propensity to the doctrines of Calvin, prevailed upon him to seek for distinction in the applauses of a London audience. He was elected lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West 1749, to which was afterwards added the offices of morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover square, and of astronomical professor of Gresham college, which he soon resigned. He was in 1764 appointed rector of St. Ann's, Black-friars, and when not engaged in the itinerant labors of the ministry, he continued to collect there and at St. Dunstan's, those numerous congregations which admired the vehemence of methodistical effusions, and the familiar addresses of a vociferous preacher. He published various sermons and tracts, which have been edited in 8 vols. 8vo. and he also edited in 1749 Calasio's Concordance to the Hebrew bible, 4 vols. folio, in which he made some unpardonable alterations in favor of the then prevalent doctrine of Hutchinson. He died 1795. His life has been published by Cadogan.

ROMANELLI, *John Francis*, a painter, born at Viterbo. He was the pupil of Cortona, and was patronized by the pope, and elected head of the academy of St. Luke. His abilities were noticed by Mazarine, and recommended to the French king, who created him knight of St. Michael; but he preferred a residence in his native country, where he died 1662, aged 45. His historical pieces are much admired. His son *Urban* was also eminent as a painter, and died 1682, aged 44.

ROMANO, *Julio*, an Italian painter, born at Rome, 1492. He was the pupil and the friend of Raphael, and was made the heir of that illustrious artist. He was patronized by Leo X. and by Clement VII. and afterwards met with great encouragement at Mantua, under

under the marquis Frederic Gonzaga. He died 1546. He was distinguished in architecture as well as painting. His learning gave him great advantage over contemporary artists, and he derived, from the study of the ancients, that judgment and taste which he displayed in the ancient edifices, porticoes, vestibules, and theatres introduced into his pieces. The best of his pieces are said to be the fall of the giants, and the battles of Constantine.

ROMANUS I. emperor of the East, surnamed Lecapenus, was a native of Armenia, and was raised to distinction, from the obscurity of a common soldier, by saving the life of the emperor Basil in a battle against the Saracens. By marrying his daughter, Constantine X. cemented the union which existed between them, and he then raised him as his associate on the throne, 919. In his elevation Romanus displayed great powers of mind; he defeated the Muscovites and the Turks, and to superior military talents he joined the milder virtues of humanity and benevolence. When he wished to restore greater powers in the empire to his son-in-law Constantine, he was driven, by the jealousy of his own son Stephen, into a monastery, where he died 948.

ROMANUS II. the Younger, was son of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, whom he succeeded 959. He was an effeminate and worthless prince; he drove his mother Helena from the palace, and obliged his sisters to prostitute themselves, and he destroyed himself by his intemperance and debauchery, 963. During his short reign Phocas, his general, was successful against the Saracens in Candia.

ROMANUS III. son of Leo, the imperial general, obtained the crown by marrying Zoe, the daughter of Constantine the Younger, 1028. His indolence, and the success of the Saracens, who seized upon Syria, offended his subjects, and his wife, having fallen in love with Michael, the treasurer of the empire, determined to depose her husband, and raise her favorite to the throne in his stead. Romanus was therefore poisoned, and afterwards strangled, April, 1034.

ROMANUS IV. surnamed Diogenes, by marrying Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, ascended the throne of Constantinople. He marched against the Turks, and defeated them; but in 1071 he was unfortunately taken prisoner by Asan, the enemy's general, who, instead of insulting his misfortunes, generously set him at liberty. On his return he found the throne usurped by Michael, the son of his predecessor, and in a subsequent battle, he was defeated by his rival, who cruelly ordered his eyes to be put out. Romanus died in consequence of the operation, A. 1071.

ROMANZOFF, *N. marshal de*, a distinguished Russian general. He defeated the Turks, 1770, at the battle of the Pruth, and then at Kagoul, where 100,000 of the enemy were left on the field; and thus, by his extraordinary successes, he contributed to the enlargement of the Russian dominions, and to the free navigation of the Black sea, and of the Dardanelles. He received with modesty the presents and the honors which the gratitude of Catherine heaped upon him,

and afterwards went with Paul, the grand duke, to the court of Berlin, where Frederic the Great received him with every mark of esteem and respect. In the war of 1787, he refused to share the command with the favorite Potemkin, and was permitted, on account of his great age, to retire from the service, and he died soon after, universally respected as one of the greatest warriors of the age.

ROMBOUTS, *Theodore*, a painter of Antwerp, the pupil of Jansens. He was very successful in historical subjects, but particularly excelled in the representation of low scenes, ale-houses, markets, musicians, &c. He had the vanity to oppose his productions to the labors of his contemporary Rubens, and by this comparison in some degree robbed his pieces of the merit which they, uncomparated with others, possessed. He died 1637, aged 40.

ROME DE L'ISLE, *John Baptist*, a native of Gray in Franche Comté, who, from his birth, devoted himself to observations on mineralogy and natural history. He possessed great abilities, but in his opinions differed from other mineralogists, and thus gave rise to opposition. He published among other works, *Crystallography*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Exterior Characters of Minerals*, 8vo. — *Metrology*, 8vo. — *Letters to Bertrand on the Polype of Fresh Water*, 12mo. &c. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1790.

ROMILLY, *John*, an ingenious mechanic and clock-maker, born at Geneva. He presented to Lewis XV. a watch which went a whole year without winding. He died at Paris, 16th Feb. 1796, aged 82. He wrote all the articles on clock-making in the *Encyclopedie*, and published besides a Letter against the Possibility of Perpetual Motion. He also established the journal de Paris, 1st Jan. 1777. His son *John Edme*, was a Calvinistic minister at Geneva and London, and published 3 volumes of *Discourses*. He was the friend of d'Alembert, Voltaire, and J. J. Rousseau, and died 1779.

ROMNEY, *George*, an eminent painter, born of obscure parents in Lancashire. He, from his youth, devoted himself to painting, which he improved under the care of an itinerant painter. When he first came to London, he presented his death of general Wolfe to the public, and it not only obtained the second prize of the exhibition, but ensured him public notice, with a handsome price. Eager to improve himself, he determined to visit Italy by means of the little property which he had already saved by his pencil, and on his return from the continent, he was received with the distinction due to an able and ingenious artist. His portraits were much admired, and his historical pieces also possessed great merit. He died at Kendal in 1802.

ROMULUS, son of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, king of Alba, laid the foundations of Rome, 753 B. C. and died after a reign of 38 years.

RONCALLI, *Christofano*, called also Pomeraneo, from the place of his birth, excelled as an historical painter. He was the pupil of Circignano, and died 1626.

RONDELET, *William*, a native of Montpellier, who studied anatomy with great success, and acquired celebrity

lebrity as a physician. He wrote a Latin treatise on Fishes, 2 vols. folio — and various tracts on medicine, published, 8vo. 1628. He died at Realmont, 18th July 1566, aged 59, in consequence of eating figs to excess.

RONCARD, *Peter de*, a French poet, of a noble family, born at Vendomois, 1524. He studied at Paris, and became page to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards was for two years in the service of James V. of Scotland. On his return to France, he was engaged in negotiations, and at the same time devoted much of his time to literature and poetry. He was the favorite of Henry II. of France, and his four successors, and though a layman, obtained some ecclesiastical dignities in commendam, especially St. Cosmas priory, near Tours, where he died 1585. His poetry was much admired in France, so that he obtained in that age the honorable appellation of the poet of France. His genius was certainly great, and his conceptions sublime, yet he was deficient in judgment. His works consist of hymns, odes, elegies, sonnets, &c. but in his amorous poetry he does not always adhere to that delicacy of expression which virtue approves.

RONSIN, *Charles Philip*, a native of Soissons. The French revolution opened a scene for the display of the impetuous passions and bold designs of his character, and by the influence of his friends Danton and Marat, he was soon promoted to the office of war minister, and then to the command of the revolutionary army. In La Vendée, and at Meaux his steps were traced by all the horrors of open murder and secret assassination; but on his return to Paris, he was soon marked for destruction when he attempted to raise the power of the communes above the convention. He was guillotined 24th March 1794, aged 42, and met death with an undaunted countenance. He was the author of some tragedies, *Lewis XII.* — *Areanphile*, &c. which, though acted, possess not much merit.

ROODSEUS, *John Albert*, a native of Hoorn in Holland, eminent as a portrait painter, whose pieces were highly finished and delicately colored. He died 1674, aged 59.

ROOKE, *sir George*, a brave admiral, born of a respectable family in Kent, 1650. He was educated for a learned profession, but his father yielded at last to his wish to serve in the navy, and in this favorite employment, he soon distinguished himself. His most glorious exploits were in saving the Smyrna fleet from a French squadron, in taking the almost impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, 1703, in destroying the French ships at the battle of la Hogue, in the affair of Malaga, and at the glorious action before Vigo. His brilliant services, though acknowledged with gratitude by William, were disregarded by the Whig party, which swayed the kingdom in Anne's reign, and the gallant admiral, because he voted in the House of Commons against the ministry, was considered as no longer fit to serve his country, and retired, neglected, to his seat in Kent, where he died 24th Jan. 1708-9. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral. His fortune was very moderate, and he

truly said, in making his will, "the little I leave was honestly gotten, never cost a sailor a tear, or the nation a farthing."

ROOKE, *Laurence*, an English astronomer and geometer, born at Deptford in Kent, 1623, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, from which, after taking the degree of M. A. he removed, 1650, to Wadham college, Oxford. In 1652 he was chosen astronomical professor at Gresham college, which he exchanged three years after for the chair of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal society, to whose formation he greatly and zealously contributed. He died at Gresham college, 1662. His works are *Observations on Comets* — *Methods of observing Eclipses of the Moon* — *Observations on the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites* — *Directions to Seamen going to the Indies*.

ROOME, *Edward*, a political writer, appointed solicitor to the treasury, 1729. He wrote some satirical papers called *Pasquin*, in which he abused Pope, and the offended poet in return gave him a conspicuous place in his *Dunciad*. He died 10th Dec. 1729, and after his death appeared "the *Jovial Crew*," a play, acted with some degree of success.

ROORE, *James*, a native of Antwerp, who distinguished himself as an historical painter, and died 1747, aged 61.

ROOS, *John Hendrick*, a citizen of Ottenburg, born 1631, eminent as a painter. His portraits, and particularly his landscapes, were admired. *Theodore*, his brother, was also a good artist, and died 1698. His son *Philip*, was equally celebrated; and another son, who died 1731, aged 72, also inherited the abilities of the family as a superior artist.

ROQUE, *John de la*, member of the academy of belles lettres at Marseilles, wrote a *Voyage into Arabia Felix*, 12mo. — into Palestine — into Syria and Mount Libanus, and assisted his brother *Anthony* in the composition of the *Mercur de France*. He died at Paris, 8th Dec. 1745, aged 84. *Anthony*, who wrote *Medea* and *Jafon* — and *Theone*, two tragedies, died at Paris 1744, aged 72.

ROSA, *Alba Cariera*, a Venetian lady, celebrated for her talents in crayon painting and miniatures. Her great correctness, delicacy, and judgment, have been long and deservedly admired. She died 1755, aged 85.

ROSA, *Salvator*, a painter, *Vid. SALVATOR*.

ROSAMOND, daughter of Walter de Clifford, lord Hereford, is celebrated in history as the fair mistress of the second Henry. To conceal this amour from his jealous queen, Henry, it is said, removed the frail beauty to a labyrinth in Woodstock park, where, however, his wife discovered her, and obliged her to take poison. Some authors declare that the fair Rosamond died at Godstow nunnery, near Oxford, and that she was buried there. She had two sons by Henry, *William*, furnished Longsword, and *Jeffery*, afterwards archbishop of York.

ROSCIUS, *Quintus*, a celebrated Roman actor. He was a native of Gaul, and came to Rome, where he became acquainted with Cicero, and the other great

great men of the age, and acquired such high celebrity as a dramatic performer, that he was allowed a public salary. He died about 61 B. C.

ROSCOMMON, *Wentworth Dillon, earl of*, an English poet, born in Ireland, 1633. He was brought up in England, but the commotions of the times, and the impeachment of his uncle, lord Strafford, drove him from the country to Caen, where he finished his education under the great Bochart. He afterwards travelled to Italy, and at the restoration came to England, where he was honorably received by Charles II. and made captain of the band of pensioners. He nearly ruined himself by gaming, and by the vicious indulgences prevalent at a corrupted court; but when master of horse to the duchess of York, he prudently married Frances, daughter of lord Burlington, widow of colonel Courtney, and then began to devote himself to literature and poetry, and to plan with Dryden, a design to fix and refine the English language. He died of the gout, which was improperly treated by a French empiric, 17th Jan. 1684, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His poems are few, and of those the best are, his *Essay on translated Verse* — and his translation of Horace's *Art of Poetry*. Though perhaps not a sublime poet, he certainly is a correct one, and he has the singular merit of being the only moral writer in Charles's days.

ROSEWELL, *Thomas*, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, and ejected in 1662 from his living of Strode for nonconformity. He afterwards became eminent among the dissenters; but in 1684 he was accused of high treason, because, in his discourse addressed to his congregation at Rotherhithe, he had spoken with contempt and ridicule of the king's pretensions to cure scrophulous disorders. On this slight accusation, he was tried and condemned, but pardoned by Charles II. He died 1691, aged 61.

ROSINUS, *John*, a learned German, born at Eifenac, Thuringia, 1550. He was educated at Jena, and in 1592 became preacher of the cathedral of Naumburg in Saxony, where he died of the plague, 1626. The best known of his works is, *Romanorum Antiquitatum Libri decem*, a most valuable composition, of which the best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1685, 4to. and of Utrecht, 1701, 4to. He wrote besides, *de Præcis Romanis Gentibus*, &c.

ROSOI, *Barnaby Firmin du*, a French writer, born at Paris, 1745. He solicited the public attention by various dramatic pieces, which, though acted with applause, possess little merit. He was also author of a romance — the *Annals of Toulouse*, &c. but though a voluminous writer, he yet continued poor. At the revolution he distinguished himself in favor of the unfortunate monarch, by the publication of his gazette, called *l'Ami du Roi*, and in consequence of the unyielding independence of his principles, he was marked for death. In his last moments he wished to benefit mankind by soliciting that his blood might be extracted from his veins, and transfused into the body of an old man, which was rejected. He was executed by the light of torches, Aug. 1792.

Ross, *Alexander*, a Scotch prelate, born at Aber-

deen, 1640, and educated at St. Andrew's. He was, in 1686, made bishop of Edinburgh; but the revolution put an end to his power, and to the episcopal authority in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh, 1720, aged 80. He was author of some tracts now little known.

Ross, *Alexander*, author of *Virgilius Evangelizans*, a singular canto on the life of Christ, extracted all from Virgil — of *View of all Religions*, in 8vo. — and other tracts, was born in Aberdeen, and became master of Southampton grammar school, and chaplain to the first Charles. He died 1654, aged 64.

Ross, *John*, a native of Herefordshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. 1756. He afterwards obtained Frome vicarage, Somersetshire, and in 1778, on the death of bishop Keppel, was preferred to the see of Exeter. He wrote a *Defence of Dr. Middleton* against the attacks of Mr. Markland, 1746, and in 1749 edited Cicero's *Epistles ad Familiares*, in 2 vols. 8vo. He published besides some single sermons, and died 1792.

ROSSI, *John Victor*, or JANUS NICIUS ERITHRÆUS, a Roman, of noble birth, who devoted himself totally to studious pursuits. He died 15th Nov. 1647, aged about 70. He wrote *Pinacotheca Imaginum Illustr. Virorum*, 8vo. — *Epistolæ*, 2 vols. — *Dialogi*, 8vo. — *Exempla Virtutum & Vitiurum*, 8vo. — *Eudemæ Libri decem*, 8vo.

ROSSI, *Jerome*, a learned native of Ravenna, physician to Clement VIII. He died 8th Sept. 1607. He wrote a valuable *History of Ravenna* — besides treatises de *Distillatione Liqueurum* — de *Meloenibus*, &c.

ROSSI, *Bernard Marie de*, a native of Forly, educated at Florence. He became theological professor to the Dominicans of Venice, and declined all the ecclesiastical honors offered to him. He wrote several works on historical and antiquarian subjects, the best known of which are, his *Account of the Church of Aquileia*. He died 1775, aged 88.

ROSSLYN, *Alexander Wedderburn, earl of*, an able lawyer, descended from an ancient family, and born in Scotland, 13th Feb. 1733. He was educated at Edinburgh university, and called to the Scotch bar, 1752; but he was ambitious of a wider sphere for the exertion of his abilities, and he came the next year to London, and entered at the Inner Temple. He was in 1757 called to the bar, and six years after, in consequence of his merit, he was appointed king's counsel. In parliament, where he sat as member for Richmond, he distinguished himself as an able and well-informed orator in support of Mr. George Grenville's administration, and he zealously espoused the cause of the mother country in her struggles to reduce the revolted American colonies. Mr. Wedderburn was appointed solicitor-general in 1771, attorney-general in 1778, and created, June, 1780, baron Loughborough, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. He supported the coalition ministry, and was in 1783 made first commissioner for keeping the great seal; but was dismissed with lord North and Mr. Fox, whose opposition to the new ministry he ably seconded.

seconded in parliament. In 1793, however, he accepted the seals under Mr. Pitt's administration, and was in 1801 created earl Rosslyn, and soon after resigned the office of chancellor to retire to privacy. He died suddenly, 2d Jan. 1805, at his seat at Baylis, near Salt-hill, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He was twice married; by his first wife he had no issue, and by the second, sister of the late lord Courtenay, whom he married 1782, he had a son, who died an infant. As he left no issue, he obtained the grant of his earldom to his relation, sir James St. Clair Erskine. As a lawyer and a judge, lord Rosslyn supported a most respectable character; he proved himself on the bench the friend of the seamen, whose rights had been invaded by their commanders; but he was censured by some for arbitrarily placing at the trial of the Southwark rioters, in one indictment, men who were strangers to each other, and who thus were deprived of the privileges afforded by the law even to the greatest criminals. He was author of a pamphlet, called "Observations on the State of the English Prisons, and the Means of Improving them," a work of merit, and dictated by the purest humanity.

Rosso, *Le*, or MASTER ROUX, a native of Florence, who, by studying the works of Michael Angelo and Parmesan, acquired celebrity as a painter, even without the assistance of a master. Francis I. appointed him superintendant of works at Fontainebleau, and rewarded his attention and services by a canonry of the holy chapel. He was so much affected by the tortures which were inflicted on his friend Pellegrin, whom he had accused falsely of robbing him of a sum of money, that in a melancholy moment of reflection, he took poison and soon after died, 1541, aged 45. His heads of old men, and his female figures were much admired.

ROTARI, *Peter*, a native of Verona, who acquired great celebrity as a portrait and historical painter. He was in 1756 at Petersburg, where he was patronized by the court, and took the portraits of the imperial family, and of the nobility, and he afterwards returned to Italy. The year of his death is not ascertained.

ROTGANS, *Luke*, a native of Amsterdam, who engaged in the wars of Holland in 1672, but after two years' service, retired to his country seat, where he devoted himself to poetry. His epic poem, in eight books, on the Life of William III. is held in high estimation by the Dutch. He wrote also other poems, and shares with Vondel and Antonides the honor of being at the head of the bards of Holland. He died of the small-pox, 3d Nov. 1710, aged 66.

ROTHENAMER, *John*, a native of Munich, eminent as a painter, and as the successful imitator of Tintoret. His historical pieces possessed merit, and he was liberally patronized by the emperor Rodolph II. He died 1604, aged 40.

ROTHERAM, *John*, a native of Yorkshire, who studied physic and took his medical degrees at Edinburgh. He published a Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water, and other medical works, and died 1787.

ROTHERAM, *John*, author of an Apology for the Athanasian Creed—Essay on the Truth of Christi-

anity—Discourse on Faith, and its Connection with good Works, 8vo. and other religious tracts, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, and died 1788.

ROTHMAN, *Christopher*, author of a treatise on Comets, and letters on Astronomy, addressed to Tycho Brahe, was astronomer to the landgrave of Hesse, and died 1592.

ROTRON, *John de*, a native of Dreux, distinguished as a poet, and as a magistrate. While an epidemic disorder raged in Dreux, and all fled for safety, the humane Rotron remained to administer to the necessities of the poor; and in answer to his brother, who earnestly solicited his departure, he said, "the bells are tolling for the 22d person who has died this day, and how soon soever they may announce my departure, I know not, but I will not desert my post." Soon after the contagion carried him off, 28th June, 1650, in his 41st year. He was patronized by Richelieu, but never would condescend, to please his patron, to attack the Cid of Corneille, a poet whom he revered and loved. He wrote 37 plays, tragedies, and comedies, with vigor, spirit, and success, of which the best known are Chlores, Antigone, and Wenceslaus, tragedies.

ROUBILLAC, *Francis*, a native of Switzerland, eminent for his beautiful statuary. He was engaged in finishing some of the most splendid of the monuments erected in Westminster abbey, and died 1762, in London, where he had been for some time settled.

ROUCHER, *J. A.* a native of Montpellier, distinguished as a poet. He hailed the approach of the French revolution as an era which was to bless the earth; but when he beheld its atrocities, he spoke with freedom against the tyrants whose violent measures deluged the kingdom with blood. His observations drew down upon him the resentment of the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined July 1794, and he met death with great composure and resignation, after seeing 37 heads struck off before he suffered. His chief work is the Months, a poem in 12 cantos, which though occasionally tedious and weak, contains beautiful and animated descriptions. He also translated Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, and some of his fugitive pieces appeared after his death, 2 vols. 8vo.

ROUELLE, *William Francis*, a native of Matthieu near Caen, who practised as an apothecary at Paris, and gave lectures in chemistry, in the royal botanical garden. He contributed some valuable things to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, and left his chemical lectures in MS. He died at Paris 3d Aug. 1770, aged 67. His brother *Hilary-Marin*, succeeded him as lecturer in chemistry, and died 1st April, 1779.

ROUILLE, *Peter Julian*, a jesuit of Tours, professor of theology and philosophy to his order. He was engaged with Catrou in the composition of the Roman History in 21 vols. 4to., and also assisted in revising the Revolutions of Spain by d'Orleans. The Journal de Trevoux, was conducted by him from 1733 to 1737. He died at Paris 17th May, 1740, aged 57.

ROUS, *Francis*, one of the fanatics of the commonwealth. He was of a good family in Cornwall, and represented Truro in the long parliament, and became speaker of Barebone's parliament, under Cromwell. His violent speeches against the bishops and against Armini-

anism rendered him a favorite with the usurper, and he was made provost of Eton, though a lay-man. His works, which breathe the same spirit of enthusiasm, virulence, and bigotry, which he every where exhibited, appeared fol. 1657. He died 1659. He was called in ridicule, the illiterate Jew of Eton.

ROUSE, *John*, author of the *Antiquities of Warwick*—a Chronicle of the Kings of England—a History of the two Universities, was a native of Warwick, and died there 1491.

ROUSSEAU, *John Baptist*, an eminent French poet, born at Paris 1669. Though his father was a shoemaker, yet he received a decent education, and early displayed a strong and correct taste for poetry. In 1688, he went as page in the embassy to Denmark, and from thence passed with marshal Tallard, as his secretary to the English court. Distinction in literature, and not in opulence, was his chief aim, and therefore he refused about this time some honorable appointments which would have set him above dependance, and was better pleased to be enrolled member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres. About this time some satirical verses, very severe and grossly abusive, were produced as his own, and though he solemnly declared his innocence, and pronounced them forgeries invented by his enemies, he was tried by the parliament and banished the kingdom. The sentence was harsh, as even Voltaire his personal enemy admits, and he ever after protested that the treatment he received was unjust, cruel, and illiberal. From France he came to Switzerland, where he was protected by de Luc the French ambassador, and he afterwards went to Baden, where he was noticed by prince Eugene, and with him visited Vienna. In 1721 he came to London, where he published a collection of his poems, 2 vols. 4to. and by that means found his resources respectable. He returned to Paris incognito 1739, and listened to those offers of reconciliation which his friends promised to procure for him; but soon after he was attacked by a fit of apoplexy, at the Hague, and died of that dreadful visitation at Brussels, 17th March, 1741. His poems consisting of odes, epigrams, epistles, comedies in verse, &c. have been published in 3 vols. 4to. and 4 vols. 12mo. 1743. His poetry, particularly his odes, in Voltaire's opinion, are beautiful, diversified and abound with images. In his private character he was overbearing and unsubmitive; he quarrelled with his patron prince Eugene, and with the same levity and rudeness affronted the duke of Artemberg, who had kindly and liberally noticed him.

ROUSSEAU, *James*, a French painter born at Paris 1630. He studied in Italy, and was patronized by Lewis XIV. but as he was a protestant, he left his country to avoid persecution. He next went to Holland, and afterwards visited England where he was employed by the duke of Montague. His landscapes and architectural representations are much admired. He died in London 1693.

ROUSSEAU, *John James*, a celebrated philosopher, born 28th June, 1712, at Geneva, where his father was a watch-maker. His mother died in bringing him into the world, and his birth, as he observes, was the first of his misfortunes. Though of a weakly constitution, his mind was strong and active, and the reading

of Plutarch and Tacitus, which adorned the shelves of his father's shop, opened his ideas, and inspired him with courage. Some juvenile frolick induced him to quit his father's house, and without protectors he changed his religion to procure bread. By the care of the bishop of Anneci, in whose house he solicited an asylum, he was placed with Mad. de Warens, a lady who had lately abandoned the protestant for the catholic tenets, and devoted part of her fortune to deeds of charity. Rousseau some time after quitted the hospitable roof of this amiable female, who had been to him a mother and a friend, and as he was fond of music he began to teach it at Chamberri. From Chamberri he came, in 1741, to Paris, and two years after went as secretary with Montague, the French ambassador, to Venice; but his proud and restless spirit could not long bear the confinement of servitude, and in consequence of a quarrel with his employer, he returned to Paris. Here he was noticed by Dupin, the farmer general, who gave him an office in his department, and at last, in 1750, he began his literary career, and obtained the prize of the academy of Dijon, on the subject, whether the re-establishment of the arts and sciences has been conducive to the purity of morals? He adopted, by the advice of his friend Diderot, the negative position, and defended it with such eloquence and success, that he excited a number of literary antagonists against him. He next attracted the public attention by his discourse on the causes of inequality among men, and on the origin of society, a work of singular character, and which unites the boldest flights of imagination, with the most incoherent ideas, and elevates savage nature above the comforts of domestic and social life. This composition dedicated in animated language to the republic of Geneva, restored him to the favor of his native country, and to the bosom of the protestant faith. After returning for a while to Paris, he retired to solitude, and devoted himself to study. His letter to d'Alembert, written about this time, and published in 1758, on the subject of establishing a theatre at Geneva, drew upon him the censures and the persecution of Voltaire, and it was remarked with surprize that this bold advocate for the purity of morals against the contagion of theatrical representation had himself written a comedy, and a pastoral, which had been exhibited on the Paris stage. His next work was the Dictionary of Music, which contains many valuable articles, but not without inaccuracies. His *New Heloise* appeared in 1761 in 6 vols. 12mo. and, notwithstanding its many defects, and its immorality, excited much of the public attention, for its bold delineation of character, its interesting details, and its fascinating language. *Heloise* was followed in 1762 by *Emilius* in 4 vols. 12mo. a moral romance still of greater celebrity. In this popular work the philosopher wishes to leave in education every thing to nature, and whilst he inveighs in warm language against the luxuries, the vices, and the prejudices of the age, he speaks truths worthy of Plato and of Tacitus. It is, however, much to be lamented that in tracing out the education of a young man, and in drawing a most affecting picture of the benign author of christianity, and of the sublime beauties

beauties of the gospel, he attacks with blind misguided fury the miracles and the prophecies on which that divine revelation rests, and builds his system of salvation on reason and natural religion. The book, though popular, was exposed to the censures and condemnation of the parliament of Paris, and the author hastened out of France. He sought an asylum at Geneva, but the gates of the city were shut against the disgraced philosopher, and he retired to Neufchatel in Switzerland, where he began to write a defence of his works, and of his principles. Here, however, the populace was roused to acts of violence, by the pulpit discourses of the ministers of the neighbourhood, and therefore fearing greater insults than the pelting of his windows, he fled from Neufchatel. Berne, where he sought an asylum, was shut against him, and he therefore hastened to Strasbourg, where the marshal de Contades relieved his necessities, and enabled him to proceed to Paris, in which place he expected the protection of David Hume. With the English philosopher he travelled to London, and found in this country a peaceful residence; but whilst he fled from persecution the citizen of Geneva still longed for celebrity. In England he was a common man, and not the favorite of the people, admired and applauded, and therefore he soon quarrelled with his protector, Hume, and left the kingdom in disgust. He passed through Amiens and returned to Paris, where he was permitted to remain, provided he wrote nothing offensive against religion or the government. Ever restless and suspicious he now appeared in the Armenian dress, and when flattered by the homage of those who revered his abilities, he declared himself insulted, and began to interpret the approbation of the world as a regular system of persecution excited against him by men of letters. The last years of his life were spent in the company of a few friends, and while he seemed to condemn the fallacy of former opinions, he resigned himself to the peaceful studies and solitude of declining age. He died of an apoplexy at Ermenonville, the estate of M. de Girardin, 30 miles from Paris, 2d July 1778, aged 66; and in the isle of Poplars, in this beautiful retreat, are inscribed these words: "Ici repose l'homme de la nature & de la verité! Vitam impendere vero." Rousseau, who may be called the Diogenes of modern times, married in 1769, at Bourgoin in Dauphiné, a woman of the name of le Vasseur, who, without elegance of manners, and without mental attainments, exercised over him the most absolute dominion. She, however, gave him in return all the attentions of a nurse and of a friend, and accompanied him in all his wanderings at Montmorency, Geneva, Berne, Motiers, Neufchatel, London, Brienne, Bourgoin, Paris, and Ermenonville. The works of this singular character have been collected in 33 vols. 8vo. and 12mo. His *Confessions* were published after his death. His "*Pensées*" have appeared in a separate form, and are valuable, as they exhibit much of the original character of the man, and the most sublime truths of morality and of religion, without the prejudices, the passions, and the absurdities of the misanthrope.

ROUSSEL, William, a Benedictine of Conches in Normandy. He devoted himself to literary pursuits at Rheims, and died at Argenteuil, 5th Oct. 1717, aged 59. He ably translated St. Jerome's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo. and began a literary history of France, which was finished by Rivet.

ROUSSEL, Peter, a native of Ax in Pamiers, who took his medical degrees at Montpellier, and was the pupil of the great Bordeu. He published *Système Physique & Moral de la Femme*, 12mo. a work of great merit, and began a work on the same subject on man. He died at Chateaudun, 1803, aged 60, and his euloge was pronounced by his friend Bordeu.

Roux, Augustin, a native of Gascony, who studied medicine, and took his degrees at Bourdeaux. He published a treatise on Purifying Liquors — *Memoirs of Chemistry* — *Typographical Annals* — *New portable Encyclopedie*, 2 vols. 8vo. — and also continued Vandermonde's *Journal of Medicine*. He died 1776, aged 50.

Rowe, Nicolas, an eminent English poet, born at Little Beckford, Bedfordshire, 1673. From Highgate school he went to Westminster, under the tuition of the great Busby, and at the age of 16 removed to the Middle Temple. Though his abilities might have raised him to eminence in the law, yet he preferred literature to all other pursuits, and at the age of 25 he produced his first tragedy "the Ambitious Stepmother," which was received with universal applause. *Tamerlane* — the Fair Penitent — *Ulysses* — the Royal Convert — *Jane Shore* — and *Lady Jane Grey*, succeeded, and with equal approbation; but the poet found his powers inadequate to the ease and sprightliness of comedy, and his "*Biter*," was so little popular that it is not even inserted in his works. His literary fame made him known to the great, the duke of Queensbury, when secretary of state made him his public secretary, and on the Hanoverian succession he was appointed poet laureat, and land surveyor of the customs of the port of London, and afterwards chancellor Parker's secretary to the presentations, and clerk to the prince of Wales' council. He died 6th Dec. 1718, aged 45, and was interred in Westminster abbey, lamented not only by Pope's muse, but by many characters of merit and virtue, by whom he was highly esteemed. He translated into verse Lucan's *Pharsalia*, and Quillet's *Callipædia*, and edited Shakespeare's plays, with an account of his life. Rowe is still a popular poet on the stage, and his *Jane Shore*, as Johnson says, is always seen and heard with pity. Though he does not often excite terror, yet he elevates the sentiments, and though he seldom pierces the breast, he always delights the ear, and often improves the understanding.

Rowe, Elizabeth, an English lady, known for her genius and virtues, daughter of Mr. Singer, a dissenting minister, and born at Ilchester, 11th Sep. 1674. She early displayed a poetical genius, and in her 22d year were published some of her poems under the title of poems on several occasions by Philomela. Her talents and virtues rendered her soon a favorite with the public, and among her respectable suitors she had the poet Prior; but she disregarded all applications till 1710, when she gave her hand to Mr. Thomas Rowe, a gentleman

tleman already known for his literary acquirements. After his death, which happened 1715, and which he recorded in one of her best elegies, she lived in retirement at Frome, in the cultivation of the muses. She died of an apoplexy, 20th Feb. 1736-7. After her death, agreeable to her request, her devotions were published by Dr. Watts, under the title of *Devout Exercises of the Heart*, &c. and in 1739, appeared her miscellaneous works in prose and verse, 2 vols. 8vo. These works contain the *History of Joseph*, a poem — *Friendship in Death* — *Letters Moral*, &c. and enforce by the strongest conviction and the most interesting examples, the love of virtue and the practice of every good and benevolent action.

ROWE, *Thomas*, the husband of the preceding, was son of Benoni Rowe a dissenting minister. He was born in London, and educated at the Charter-house, and at Leyden university. In 1710, two years after his return from the continent, he married Miss Singer, with whom he lived for five years in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, till a lingering illness put an end to his life, May 1718, in his 28th year. Among other things he wrote an ode to his wife, some time after his marriage, under the title of *Delia*, a proof of his love, and of her many virtues. He also undertook to give a translation of Plutarch's *Lives*, but finished only eight.

ROWE, *Thomas*, a native of Petherwin, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He became minister of Litchet, Dorsetshire, but was ejected in 1662, for nonconformity, and afterwards took the care of a dissenting congregation at Wimborn, where he died 1698. He was author of the *Christian's Work*, &c.

ROWE, *John*, an English divine, born at Crediton, Devonshire, and educated at New Inn hall, Oxford. He was for some time a popular minister at Witney, Oxfordshire, and then removed to Tiverton, in his native county, and in 1654, settled as preacher in Westminster abbey, from which he was ejected 1662, for nonconformity. He died 12th Oct. 1677, and was buried in Bunhill fields. His "*Love of Christ*," in 30 sermons, are a much esteemed publication. He wrote besides some practical treatises.

ROWLAND, *Henry*, a native of Anglesey, known for a valuable and interesting history of his native island, called *Mona Restaurata* in 4to. He was in orders, and died 1722.

ROWLEY, a monk of Bristol, said to have flourished in the 15th century. Some particulars of his writings either real or fictitious are mentioned under Chatterton.

ROWLEY, *William*, a dramatic writer, in the reign of the first Charles, educated at Cambridge. He was the friend of the learned of his own times, and is spoken of with great commendation by Wood. He left five plays, in one of which he was assisted by Shakespeare.

ROWLEY, *Samuel*, a dramatic writer in Charles the first's reign, but of no great celebrity. Two historical plays by him are mentioned, but with little commendation.

ROWLEY, *William*, an eminent physician, descended from an Irish family, born in London, 18th Nov. 1743. After applying himself to the medical profession, he served in the army and was at the siege of Belleisle, and at the taking of the Havannah, and his conduct was so meritorious that he was employed by the ministry under the patronage of lord Keppel to make professional visits to Cuba, and all the Leeward islands, for which he was honorably rewarded. He settled afterwards in London, and acquired an extensive practice, but though he was honored with a doctor's degree from St. Andrew's, and had been admitted bachelor of medicine from St. Alban's hall, Oxford; some objections were made in that university to his obtaining the next degree, and he never took it. His publications were respectable in number, and all on medical subjects. Though a man of great observation and of extensive experience, it is remarkable that either from the love of singularity, or from prejudice, he opposed the vaccine inoculation, and thus impeded by the weight of his authority the adoption of a system which bids fair to extirpate one of the greatest scourges of the human race. This excellent man, whose humanity and benevolence were as conspicuous as his medical reputation was extensive, died 17th March, 1806, and was privately buried in St. James's chapel, Tottenham-court road.

ROWNING, *John*, an able mathematician, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire. He died in Carey street, London, Nov. 1771, aged 72. His compendious system of natural philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo. is a popular work and has often been reprinted, and was once a standing class book at Cambridge.

ROXANA, a Persian lady of great beauty, whom Alexander took for his wife, and at his death left pregnant. Her son Alexander, was cruelly murdered by Cassander, and she shared his fate.

ROY, *Julian le*, a native of Tours, who from his earliest years showed great mechanical knowledge. He came to Paris at the age of 18, and in 1713, was admitted into the society of clock makers. He raised his profession to the highest pitch of excellence, and his watches acquired the same celebrity in France, as those of Graham in England. He died at Paris, 20th Sep. 1759, aged 74, leaving four sons. *Peter* the eldest was watch maker to the king, and published *Memoirs for the Clock Makers of Paris*, 4to. — *Etrennes Chronometriques* — treatise on the Labors of Harrison and le Roy for the Discovery of Longitude at Sea, 4to. — Letter to M. de Marivetz. He died 1785. *Julian David* another son, was member of the national institute, and became professor of architecture. He travelled over Greece and other countries, and published *Ruins of the Finest Monuments of Greece*, fol. a work of merit — *History of the Construction of Christian Temples*, 8vo. — *Observations on the Edifices of the Antients* — on the Marine, Ships, Sails, &c. of the Antients. He died of an apoplexy at the end of Jan. 1803, aged 75.

ROYSE, *George, D. D.* an English divine, born at Martock, Somersetshire, 1655, and educated at Edmund

mund hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Oriel college, and was afterwards chaplain to king William, and to Tillotson the primate, who gave him Newington rectory, Oxfordshire. He was elected provost of Oriel 1690, and afterwards was made dean of Bristol, and died April, 1708.

ROYSE, *John, A. M.* a popular preacher under Cromwell, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was ejected in 1662, and died the next year. His "Spirit's Touch Stone," is admired.

ROZE'E, *N.* a native of Leyden. She excelled in the use of the pencil, but in the finishing of her pictures she applied, instead of colors, silk floss on the ground, which she disposed with the highest effect, and with the most correct taste. Her landscapes, portraits, and historical pieces, all finished in this delicate manner, are much admired. She died 1682, aged 50.

ROZIER, *Francis*, an eminent agriculturist, born at Lyons, 24th Jan. 1734. Though he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor in divinity, and prior of Nanteuil, he devoted himself deeply to the study of his favorite science, and to botany, chemistry, and natural history. At Paris, he was noticed by the great and the powerful, but he sought for retirement at Bezieres, where he composed and finished his valuable course of agriculture in 10 vols. 4to. In 1788, he returned to Lyons, where the academy admitted him among its most honorable members. During the revolution he showed himself firm and moderate, but when Lyons was besieged a bomb fell on his bed while he was asleep, and buried his shattered limbs among the ruins of the house, 20th Sep. 1793. He wrote besides Memoirs on making Wine — on Mills and Presses, and other useful works on agricultural and commercial subjects.

RUBENS, *for Peter Paul*, a celebrated painter, born at Cologne, 1577. He studied at Antwerp, from which for a time the civil wars had driven his family; but while he applied to the belles lettres, he displayed a strong partiality for the art of designing. This taste was happily promoted, and after receiving instruction from the best Flemish masters he went to Italy, where he greatly improved himself, especially by studying accurately the coloring of Titian, and all the striking beauties of Julio Romano, of Raphael and other illustrious painters. After an absence of seven years spent in viewing the cabinets of Italy he returned to Antwerp, where he took a wife, whom after four years of domestic happiness he lost. He afterwards took a second wife of great beauty, whose personal charms it is said, he transfused into his paintings. The fame of his great talents was soon spread over Europe, and he was deservedly courted by great men and princes. He was invited to Paris by Mary de Medicis to paint the Luxemburg gallery, and he became such a favorite with the infantia Isabella of Spain, that she sent him as her ambassador to England to negotiate a peace in 1630. During his residence in England, he painted the Banqueting house, and was much noticed by Buckingham, and also by Charles I. who knighted him. On his return to Spain he was honorably received by Philip IV. and made secretary of state in Flanders.

He died 1640, leaving an immense fortune behind him. His eldest son *Albert* succeeded him as secretary in Flanders. Rubens was deservedly held in high esteem, and it is said, that few persons passed through Flanders without seeing a man of whose talents and great reputation they had heard so much. Of his many pupils Vandyke acquired the greatest celebrity.

RUBENS, *Albert*, son of the above, was born at Antwerp, 1614, and gained the esteem of the archduke Leopold William, governor of the Low Countries, by his virtues and intelligence. He wrote de Re Vestitiarâ Veterum, præcipue de Lato Clavo — Diatribæ de Gemmâ Tiberianâ, Augustæ, &c. — Regum & Imperatorum Roman. Numismata, fol. — de Vitâ Flavii Manlii Theodori, 12mo. He died 1657.

RUCCELLAI, *John*, a native of Florence, of illustrious birth. He embraced the ecclesiastical state, and was sent by Leo X. his relation, as ambassador to Francis I. but the death of that pope cut off his hopes of obtaining the purple, though the next pontiff, Clement VII. appointed him governor of St. Angelo. He died in obscurity about 1526, aged 50. He wrote Rosamonde, and Orestes, tragedies, and the Bees, a poem of merit in blank verse, translated into French by Pingeron.

RUCCELLAI, *Bernard*, a native of Florence in the 15th century, author of Bellum Italicum, printed, London, 1733, in 4to. &c. Another of the same family who embraced the ecclesiastical profession and obtained considerable benefices from the pope. His intimacy with the pope raised him enemies, and he left Italy and retired to France where he lived in the most effeminate and sumptuous manner. He died at Montpellier, 22d Oct. 1622.

RUDBECK, *Olaus*, professor of medicine at Upsal, wrote Exercitatio Anatomica, 4to. — Atlantica, five Manheim Vera Japheti Posterorum Sedes ac Patera, 3 vols. fol. with an Atlas — Leges West-Gothicæ, fol. — Collection of Plants on Plates, 2 vols. fol. — Lapponia Illustrata, et iter per Upland. 4to. — Dissertation on the Bird called Selai in the Bible, &c. He died 1702, aged 73. His son of the same name was also an eminent physician, and published Dissertatio de Hederâ — a Catalogue of the Plants of Lapland — Specimen Lingvæ Gothicæ, 4to.

RUDDIMAN, *Thomas*, a learned Scotchman, born in Aberdeenshire, 1684, and educated at Aberdeen. He was made overseer of the king's printing house, Edinburgh, and for near 50 years continued keeper of the advocates' library there, and distinguished himself for the many valuable books which he edited. He was strongly attached to the Stewart family, and therefore opposed the revolution. His Diplomata et Numismata Scotiæ, are admired, but particularly his excellent Latin grammar, with valuable notes. He died at Edinburgh 1757, aged 84.

RUE, *Charles de la*, a French orator and poet, born at Paris 1643. He was educated among the jesuits, and distinguished himself as a professor of belles lettres and rhetoric, and as an eloquent preacher. He published in 1667, the Conquests of Lewis XIV. a Latin poem, which Corneille translated into French, with many high commen-

commendations of the original author. He was among the editors of the Dauphin classics, and published Virgil. He wrote also tragedies in Latin and French, which possessed great merit, besides 3 vols. of sermons, and died 1725, aged 82.

RUE, *Charles de la*, a Benedictine monk, born 1685. He was very learned in Greek and Hebrew, and became the friend and associate of Montfaucon, and by his advice published the works of Origen, in 3 vols. fol. He died 1739.

RUFFHEAD, *Owen*, an English writer. He published the life of Pope—a collection of statutes at large—and other works, and died 1769.

RUFFI, *Anthony de*, a learned counsellor of Marseilles. He is author of an History of Marseilles, 2 vols. fol. which was continued by his son *Louis Anthony*. He wrote besides, the History of the Generals of the Gallies, &c. He died 1689, aged 82, and his son 1724, aged 67.

RUFINUS, a father of the church. He was born at Aquileia, and was the friend and afterwards the antagonist of St. Jerome. He died in Sicily 410. Besides a Latin translation of Josephus, and of some of the works of Origen, he wrote the lives of some of the fathers of the desert, &c.

RUFUS, *Ephesus*, an ancient Greek anatomical writer in Trajan's reign. He was considered as an able physician, but his works have all perished, and only the Greek names of the parts of the body are preserved from his writings. He wrote treatises on the Diseases of the Reins and Bladder—on the Bile, &c.

RUGENDAS, *George Philip*, a native of Augsburg, celebrated as a painter. He painted with his left hand. He chiefly excelled in the representation of battles, sieges, and in historical pieces, and died 1742, aged 76.

RUGGLE, *George*, an English writer, fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge. He wrote Ignoramus, a Latin comedy of some merit, performed with great applause in the university before James I. 1614. He died about 1640.

RUHNKEIUS, *David*, a native of Stolp in Pomerania, who became professor of belles lettres and history, and librarian, in Leyden university. He died 14th May, 1798, aged 75. He wrote *Epistolæ Criticæ in Hæliodi & Homeri Hymnos—de Vitâ et Scriptis Longini—Timæi Sophistæ Lexicon—Historia Critica Oratorum Græcorum*, 2 vols. 8vo.—Editions of *V. Paternulus, Rutilius Lupus*, &c. The life of this able and learned critic has been published by Wytenbach.

RUINART, *Thierry*, a Benedictine monk, born at Rheims, 1657. He was an able theologian, and was the associate of Mabillon, in his literary labors. He was author of the Acts of the Martyrs of the Four first Centuries, 4to.—History of the Persecution of the Vandals, 4to.—the Life of Mabillon—the Life of Pope Urban V. besides an edition of Gregory of Tours. He died 1709.

RULE, *Gilbert*, a native of Elgin, educated at Aberdeen, where he became professor of philosophy. He was, in 1659, made principal of his college; but he was

ejected two years after for nonconformity, after which he went to Leyden, and took his degrees in medicine. At the revolution he was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, and died there 1705, aged 77. He wrote some pieces in defence of his nonconformity, and against episcopacy, of little merit. Some specimens of his pulpit oratory are preserved in the Scotch presbyterian eloquence.

RULHIÈRES, *N. de*, a learned Frenchman, secretary to the French ambassador l'Hôpital in Russia, when Peter III. was hurled from his throne. He published a short but very interesting account of this extraordinary event, and afterwards gave an history of the revolution in Poland. He was preparing an account of the French revolution, when he died suddenly, 30th Jan. 1791. He wrote besides a pamphlet of great merit, on the Protestants of France, and two poems on Disputes—*les Jeux des Mains*. Two volumes of his posthumous works appeared 12mo. 1791.

RULLAND, *Martin*, a physician of Freisingen in Bavaria, professor of medicine at Lawingen in Swabia, and physician to Rodolphus II. He wrote *Medica Practica—Appendix de Dosibus*, &c.—*Thesaurus Rulandinus—Lexicon Alchymicæ—Hydriatica*, or a treatise on Mineral Waters. He died at Prague 1602, aged 70. His son *Martin* was born at Lawingen, and became physician to the emperor, and died at Prague 1611, aged 52. He wrote some medical tracts.

RUMPHIUS, *George Everard*, doctor of medicine in Hanau university, became consul at Amboyna, and paid there particular attention to botanical pursuits. Though he had the misfortune to lose his sight at the age of 43, he yet followed his favorite studies, and by the delicate powers of his taste and of his smell, he still distinguished all the varieties of plants. His learned labors were presented to the public in 1755, with a supplement by John Burmann, in 6 vols. fol. He published besides, *Imagines Piscium Testaceorum*, fol. 1711, and *Political History of Amboyna*.

RUNDLE, *Thomas*, a learned prelate, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL. D. 1723. The friendship of lord Talbot, to whom he was chaplain, procured him preferment, and he became archdeacon of Wilts, treasurer of Sarum, rector of Sedgely, and prebendary of Durham, which he exchanged in 1735, for the see of Derry. He was the intimate friend of the learned and of the polite in his age. A volume of his letters has been printed. He died 1743.

RUPERT, *Prince*, son of Frederic king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth daughter of James I. visited England at the beginning of the civil wars, and as he had acquired some military knowledge abroad, he was entrusted by Charles with the command of some of his armies, and behaved with spirit and address. Under the second Charles he was placed at the head of the navy, and defeated the Dutch fleet in 1673. In the midst of his military engagements he paid particular attention to the arts and sciences, he was fond of chemistry, and from the accidental observation of a soldier scraping his rusty gun he invented mezzotinto printing, of which he himself executed the first

specimen, still to be seen in Evelyn Sculptura, first edition. This gallant prince died 1682.

RUREMONDE, John William de, a French fanatic. He believed himself to be inspired in 1580, and commissioned by heaven to restore the tenets of the anabaptists of Munster, and for a while he collected adherents around him, by encouraging them to pillage the rich, whose property he regarded as common to the disciples of Christ, and by permitting them polygamy. He was at last seized, and by order of the duke of Cleves condemned to be burnt by a slow fire. He suffered the punishment with astonishing fortitude, and two of his wives imitating his example shared his fate with the same obstinate indifference.

RUSCELLI, Jerome, a native of Viterbo, educated at Venice. He was eminent for his learning, and published *Rimario*, or a dictionary of Rhymes—*Imprese Illustri*, or Illustrious Coats of Arms, &c. and died at Rome 1565.

RUSHWORTH, John, a learned Englishman, born in Northumberland 1607, and educated at Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar. He was very expert as a short hand writer, and in consequence of his great dexterity was employed to minute down the particulars of the most important debates and causes in parliament, and in the courts of justice. He was in 1640, appointed joint clerk to the house of commons, and afterwards attended his relation general Fairfax as his secretary. In 1658, he was chosen member for Berwick, and also in 1660, and 1678, and the next year, and he recommended himself to the king's favor, by presenting to him some valuable records of the privy council, which he had preserved during the civil wars. Either through extravagance or carelessness, he was imprisoned in the king's bench, and died there after six years' confinement, 12th May, 1690. His historical collections of private passages in state, &c. appeared at various times in 7 vols. fol. and were reprinted in 1721, with an additional volume. The work is generally considered as too favorable to the republican party, and thence he was accused of untruths, and of libelling the government, by Dr. John Nalson of Cambridge, who published in opposition, a collection of the affairs of state, &c.

RUSSEL, Alexander, physician to the English factory at Aleppo, was born and educated at Edinburgh. During his residence in Turkey, he applied himself to acquire the knowledge of the language, and gained great celebrity by his medical abilities, which procured him the patronage and friendship of the pacha of Aleppo. He returned to Europe in 1759, and was elected physician of St. Thomas's hospital, London. His history of Aleppo has been considered as a valuable performance, which has been translated into various languages. He died in London 1770.

RUSSEL, Richard, an eminent physician, author of a popular treatise on the virtues of sea water. He died 1768.

RUSSEL, lord William, third son of William, the first duke of Bedford, was born about 1641. He obtained a seat in the House of Commons under Charles II. and distinguished himself as a violent op-

poser of the succession of the duke of York to the throne. His conduct was regarded by the court with a jealous eye, and at last he was arrested as guilty of treasonable practices, in conjunction with the duke of Monmouth, and condemned to death. He was beheaded in Lincoln's inn fields, 21st July, 1683. After the revolution his sentence was revived, and an act passed to examine who were the authors of his death. He had married, in 1667, Rachael, second daughter of Thomas Wriotesley, earl of Southampton, widow of lord Vaughan, a woman of great merit and piety. When she heard of his condemnation, she threw herself at the king's feet, but she implored in vain; Charles was inexorable, and she immediately went to the Tower, and employed all the powers of affection and eloquence in exhorting her husband to support the dignity of his character, and to die with heroic resolution, and all the firmness of a Christian. She parted from him on the day of his execution, and he, turning from her, exclaimed, "the bitterness of death is now past." This excellent woman continued a widow till her death, 1723, at the age of 87, and she had the consolation to see her second son succeed to the honors and to the estates of the Bedford family. The letters which passed between her and her husband have been published, and display, in the strongest features, the characters of a man of upright integrity, and of a woman of the most generous heart, and the most affectionate sentiments.

RUSSEL, Elizabeth, lady, daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, married sir Thomas Hobbey, who died 1566, and afterwards lord John Russel, son and heir of Francis, the second earl of Bedford. By her second husband, who died 1584, she had one son and two daughters, *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, the last of whom was buried in Westminster abbey, where a statue on her monument seems to indicate that she died in consequence of pricking her finger with a needle. Lady Russel was a woman of a well cultivated mind, and fond of literature. She translated from the French a religious book on the Sacrament, printed, 1605. She died about 1600, aged 71.

RUST, George, a fellow of Christ college, Cambridge, who, by the friendship of Jeremy Taylor, became dean of Connor, and afterwards was raised to the see of Dromore. He died 1670, author of a discourse on Truth—a sermon, preached at the funeral of his friend bishop Taylor, and other religious pieces.

RUTH, a woman of Moab, who married Mahalon, and afterwards Boaz, by whom she had Obed, the father of Jesse, and thus became the progenitor of the royal race of David. Her history is supposed to be written by Samuel, in a simple, pleasing, chaste, and interesting style, and it forms a connection between the book of Judges, and the first of Samuel.

RUTHERFORTH, Thomas, a learned divine, born at Papworth-Everard, Cambridgeshire, 13th Oct. 1713, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards professor of divinity to the university, rector of Shenfield, Essex, and Barley, Herts, and archdeacon of Essex. He wrote a *System of Natural Philosophy*, 2 vols.

4to. — Institutes of Natural Law, 2 vols. 8vo. — some sermons — charges, &c. besides an Explanation of Plutarch's Description of the Instrument used to renew the Vestal fire, communicated to the Spalding Society. He died Oct. 5th, 1771.

RUTILIA, a Roman lady, the wife of M. Aur. Cotta, celebrated by Seneca, as a woman of great virtue.

RUTILIUS RUFUS, *Publius*, a Roman consul, banished about 105 B. C. by the knights through envy. He was honorably received wherever he went in his exile in Asia.

RUTILIUS, *Claudius*, a native of Toulouse, in the fifth century, who wrote a Latin Itinerary in elegiac verse. It has appeared at Amsterdam, 1687, in 12mo.

RUYSCH, *Frederic*, a famous Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 1638. He studied at Leyden and Franeker, and then settled at the Hague, which he left on an honorable invitation to become anatomical professor at Amsterdam. Here he devoted himself, with indefatigable industry, in the dissection and examination of the various parts of the human body, and made a most valuable collection of natural curiosities, which he was prevailed upon to present, for 30,000 florins, to the Czar Peter, when he visited Amsterdam, and honored the professor with his notice and esteem. His anatomical works, which are very valuable, appeared in 4 vols. 4to. He was member of the London royal society, and of the Paris academy of sciences, and died Feb. 22d, 1731, aged 93. His son *Henry*, who died before him, was also an able anatomist, and published *Theatrum Universale omnium Animalium*, &c. 2 vols. folio, 1718.

RUYSDALL, *Jacob*, a famous landscape painter, born at Haerlem, 1636. His banks of rivers, cascades, hilly grounds, woods, and groves, display great correctness, and all the animated beauties of nature. He died 1681. He had a brother, *Solomon*, equally known as a painter, though of inferior merit. He died at Haerlem, 1670.

RUYTER, *Michael Adrian*, a famous Dutch admiral, born at Flushing in Zealand, 1607. At the age of 11 he began his military career, and after various services, after going eight times to the West Indies, and twice to the Brazils, he was made admiral in 1641. He assisted the Portuguese against the Spaniards with great bravery, and afterwards went to the port of Salee, on the Barbary coast, where he defeated a superior force of Algerine corsairs. In 1653 he was second in command to Van Tromp in the three battles fought against the English, and two years after he displayed his valor against the Turks in the Mediterranean. His services to Denmark against the Swedes in 1659, procured to him a liberal pension from the king, and the honors of nobility. His next expedition was against the combined fleets of England and France in 1672, where he upheld his former character of bravery and intrepidity, and the next year he was engaged again in three battles with the same hostile squadrons. He was in 1676 in the Mediterranean, and in an engagement with the French fleet before Sicily, he unfortunately received a wound,

which proved fatal a few days after. His death was lamented not only by his nation, but even Lewis XIV. expressed his sorrow at the fate of a man who had carried personal bravery and cool presence of mind to so high a pitch.

RYAN, *Lacy*, a dramatic writer, born at Westminster about 1694. His friends intended him for the law, but the stage had greater attractions, and he was the first who performed the character of Marcus in Addison's *Cato*, which he gave with spirit and effect, though only 18 years old. He grew into public favor, and though a very respectable actor, he never was considered as a first rate performer, as the cadence of his voice was unfortunately and disagreeably too shrill to please the ear. His intimacy with Quin reflects honor on both, and it was remarked with pleasure, that the aged veteran stepped forth with alacrity to perform his favorite *Falstaff*, for the benefit of his friend. Mr. Ryan died 15th Aug. 1760, aged 68, at Bath, where he had retired for his health.

RYCKHAERT, *Martin*, a native of Antwerp, esteemed as a landscape painter. He was the friend of Vandyck, and other eminent artists, and died 1636, aged 45. — There lived also in his age, in the same place, and of the same name, *David*, who was eminent as a painter of rural scenery.

RYCKIUS, *Theodore*, professor of history at Leyden, published editions of Tacitus, 2 vols. 12mo. — and of Stephanus Byzantius, folio, &c. He died 1690.

RYCQUIUS, *Justus*, a native of Ghent, who travelled into Italy, and was honored with the title of citizen of Rome, in consequence of his writings. He was made by Urban VIII. professor of eloquence at Bologna, where he died 1627. His work *de Capitolio Romano*, 1617, 4to. is a valuable composition, which was again edited at Leyden, by J. Gronovius, with learned notes.

RYER, *Peter du*, a dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1605. He was in 1626 appointed secretary to Lewis XIII. but in consequence of an imprudent marriage, and of attendant poverty, sold the place. He was afterwards secretary to the duke of Vendome, and was made member of the French academy, and also historiographer of France, with a pension. He wrote 19 dramatic pieces, and translated 13, which, according to Voltaire, were popular on the stage. He died 1658.

RYLAND, *John*, author of the *Christian Student* and *Pastor* — the *Preceptor* — *Elements of Mechanics* — sermons — and some controversial tracts, was a baptist preacher at Northampton. To increase his income, he kept for some years an academy, and died at Enfield, 1792. As his reputation was extensive among people of his persuasion, he received the honorary degree of M. A. from Edinburgh university, and as a literary character, he was flattered by the friendship and correspondence of Dr. Johnson, Doddridge, Hervey, and other learned men.

RYLAND, *William Wynne*, an unfortunate man, son of a London copper-plate printer. He learnt engraving under Ravenat, and afterwards visited Italy

R Y S

and France, where he greatly improved his talents. His copper plates, to yield impressions with all the softness of chalk drawing, were so popular, that he obtained the place of engraver to the king, with a pension of 300*l.* per annum. His connection with a printfeller of Cornhill, afterwards embarrassed his affairs, and produced a bankruptcy, and in an evil hour he committed a forgery on the East India company, for which he was tried and executed, 1783.

RYMER, *Thomas*, an eminent English antiquary, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Northallerton school, and at Cambridge. He afterwards entered at Gray's inn, and in 1692 became historiographer to William III. He devoted some of his time to poetry, but his tragedy of Edgar possesses little merit, and his "View of the Tragedies of the last Age," displays his abilities as a critic in a very unfavorable light, as severe, partial, and uncandid, and an acrimonious detractor of the immortal reputation of Shakespeare. The best known work of Rymer is his *Fœdera*, in 20 vols. folio, a most valuable collection, containing public acts, conventions, treaties, state papers, letters, foreign correspondence, reprinted at the Hague in 10 vols. abridged by Rapin, and translated by Whatley in 4 vols. 8vo. 1731.

RYSBRAC, *John Michael*, an eminent statuary, who died in London 1770, aged about 78.

RYSBRAECK, *Peter*, a native of Antwerp, 1657. He acquired reputation as a landscape painter, and particularly excelled in the strong and spirited representation of trees, and the other beauties of rural scenery.

R Y V

RYVES, *for Thomas*, a civilian, born in Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He applied himself to the civil law in Doctors Commons, and distinguished himself greatly in that profession. He was made master in chancery, king's advocate, and was knighted by Charles I. whom he served with great ability, not only in the cabinet, but in the field during the civil wars. He died in 1651, and was buried in St. Clement Danes, near Temple bar. He was a learned man, and wrote the *Vicar's Plea* — *Historia Navalis Antiqua* — *Historia Navalis Media*, &c.

RYVES, *Bruno*, a celebrated preacher, related to the preceding. He was chaplain to Charles I. and for his attachment to his master, was exposed, during the civil wars, to persecution and plunder; but at the restoration, he was made dean of Windsor, and secretary to the Garter. He died 1677. He was author of "Mercurius Rusticus," a political paper, first printed, 22d Aug. 1642 — *Querela Cantabrigienfis*, &c. — a Catalogue of those Lords, Persons of Quality, &c. slain or executed during the civil war — some Sermons, &c.

RYVES, *Eliza*, an Irish lady, known for her literary abilities. Her family was respectable; but a law-suit devoured the little property which she possessed, and she found protection and subsistence by the labors of her pen. She wrote the *Hermit of Snowdon*, a novel — besides some popular translations from the French, and a liberal contribution to the annual registers. She died in London, 1797.

S.

S A A

SA, or SAA, *Emanuel*, a jesuit, born at Condé in Portugal. He was public professor of theology at Coimbra and Rome, and then became a preacher, and was employed by Pius V. to complete a new edition of the bible. He wrote besides, *Scholia in quatuor Evangelia* — *Notationes in totam Sacram Scripturam* — *Aphorismi Confessariorum*, and died at Arona, 30th Dec. 1596, aged 66.

SA DE MIRANDA, *Francis*, a native of Coimbra, knight of the order of Christ, and professor of jurisprudence in the university. He quitted the profession of the law after his father's death, and though honored by the king of Portugal, he preferred a life of ease and retirement to the intrigues of the court. He died at his country seat, 1558, aged 65. His works are, satires — comedies — and pastorals, printed together at Lisbon, 1614, in 4to. — Though the first, he is not the most correct poet of his nation.

SAADAS GAON, a Jewish rabbi, author of a book on the Belief of the Jews — an Arabic translation of

S A A

the Old Testament — Commentaries on Ezra and Daniel — Explanation of the Jezirah. He was at the head of the school at Sora, near Babylon, and died 943.

SAAS, *John*, a native of Franqueville, near Rouen, who died of an apoplexy, 10th April 1774, aged 72. He was member of the Rouen academy, secretary to the archbishop, and afterwards canon of the church, and librarian. He wrote an Account of the MSS. of the Cathedral of Rouen — an Abridgement of the French Historical Dictionary, 4 vols. — Criticisms on the Supplement to Moreri — on the Encyclopedie, &c. and other things.

SAAVEDRA, *Michael de Cervantes*, a celebrated Spanish writer, author of *Don Quixote*, born at Madrid, 1549. He was from his very youth unusually fond of reading novels, and curious adventures, and thus he began to lay the foundation for those comic and striking incidents which prove so amusing and so interesting in his hero. He quitted Spain for Italy,

and he was chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva at Rome. He was also for some time engaged in the hardy profession of a soldier, under the victorious Colonna, and was at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, in which he lost his left hand, which was either shot, or dreadfully maimed by an arquebus. In 1574 he was unfortunately taken by a Barbary corfair, and carried to Algiers, where he endured, for five years and a half, all the horrors of captivity, till ransomed by the religious society of redemption. On his return to Spain, he began to write comedies and tragedies for his maintenance; but though his pieces were acted with universal applause at Madrid, he pined in poverty, and at last found himself in a prison. In his confinement he began his *Don Quixote*, of which the first part appeared in 1605, and the second part ten years after. This immortal work was a strong and pleasant satire on the books of knight errantry, which were then so fashionable in Spain, and it met with universal approbation; and though written to ridicule the follies of a particular age, it continues still to be read and admired in every known language. Though deservedly popular, Cervantes, such is too often the fate of literary men, was little noticed by the great; the book was read, but the author was neglected, and he could not obtain the small pittance of a pension, which might have kept him above want. Yet, in the midst of his wretchedness, he preserved his serenity and pleasantness, and in his last moments displayed that unconcern and jocularity which would have become a happier period of life. He received extreme unction at Madrid, 18th April, 1616, and died soon after, but what day is not ascertained. Besides *Don Quixote*, and dramatic pieces, he wrote the *Troubles of Persiles* and *Sigismunda*, a novel — *Galatea*, a novel in six books.

SAAVEDRA FAJARDO, *Diego*, a noble Spaniard, born in Murcia. He was for some time ambassador in Switzerland, and was made knight of St. Jago, and member of the supreme council of the Indies. He wrote *Idea of a Politic Prince* — the Gothic Crown — the Literary Republic, a work of merit, translated into French at Lausanne, 1770. He died 1648.

SABAS, an heresiarch, founder of the Messalians. In his eagerness after perfection, he interpreted the gospel literally; he made himself an eunuch, and distributed all his goods to the poor. This sect, which prevailed near Edessa about 310, was extinct at the end of the century. — There was another of that name, who became head of the monasteries of Palestine, and died highly respected, 5th Dec. 531, aged 92.

SABATEI-SEVI, a Jewish impostor, born at Smyrna, 1626. With great natural talents, well cultivated by education, he formed the design of imposing himself upon the Jews as their long promised Messiah. After some persecution, he was received at Jerusalem as an extraordinary character, and the dispersed Hebrews were invited to come and salute their deliverer. In the madness of his ambition, Sevi declared himself king of kings, and amused his deluded followers with pretended communications with the divinity, and a

promise that the holy temple would descend all complete and beautifully adorned, from heaven, and that on it to the end of the world, would be regularly offered the adoration of all the nations of the earth. While the vulgar, lost in astonishment, even forgot their usual employments in hopes of the promised happiness, the impostor marched towards Constantinople, where he expected obedience and submission. He was, however, seized; but such was the enthusiasm of his followers, that his keeper was enriched by the presents which he received to permit the multitude to kiss the feet of his prisoner. When brought before the sultan Mahomet, Sevi refused to perform miracles to prove his divine mission, and preferred embracing Mahometanism to the dangerous experiment of being exposed as invulnerable to the arrows of skilful archers. As his conversion was not sincere, the sultan still detained him in prison, and there he died 1676, aged 50.

SABBATHIER, *Peter*, a native of Poitiers, of the order of the Benedictines of St. Maur. For twenty years he was engaged in making a collection of the Latin versions of the bible, which was published in 1743, under the title of *Bibliorum Sacrorum Latine Versiones Antiquæ*, 3 vols. folio. The two last volumes were published, not by the author, but by Charles de la Rue. He died at Rheims, 24th March 1742, aged 60.

SABELLICUS, *Mark Anthony Cocceius*, a learned Italian, born at Vicovaro, and made professor of belles lettres at Udina, and librarian to St. Mark's at Venice. He was an able teacher, and began an Universal History, of which one vol. appeared, besides an History of the Venetian Republic, folio, and other pieces in prose and verse, &c. He died 1506, aged about 70.

SABELLIUS, an African, founder of a sect in the third century, which denied any distinction in the three persons of the Trinity. This heresy, which had many followers, was condemned by the council of Constantinople, 381.

SABEO, *Faulus*, a native of Bresse in the Venetian territory, who distinguished himself as a poet. His edition of Arnobius, Rome, 1542, in folio, is much valued. He was honored with a gold chain from the emperor Henry II. to whom he dedicated his epigrams, 1556. He died about 1558, aged 80.

SABINA, *Julia*, wife of Adrian, was celebrated for her respectable character in public and private life. Her husband, at his death, prevailed upon her to take poison, and not to survive him, A.D. 138.

SABINUS, *Aulus*, a Latin poet in the age of Ovid. His epistles were said to possess merit. They have perished.

SABINUS, *Francis Floridus*, author of Interpretations of the Civil Law — of an Apology for the Latin Language, &c.; was a very learned and polite Italian writer, and died about 1547.

SABINUS, *George*, an excellent modern Latin poet. He was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, 1508, and by his talents acquired the esteem of the learned of his times. He married, in 1536, Melancthon's eldest

eldest daughter, after whose death, at Konigsberg, 1547, he settled at Frankfort on the Oder, where, in the character of professor, he acquired great celebrity. He was patronized by the elector of Brandenburg, and also employed in various negotiations by the emperor Charles V. who esteemed him, and respected his talents. He died in consequence of an illness contracted in Italy, 1560. His *Res Gestæ Cæsarium Romanorum*, and other poems, are well known.

SABLIER, N. a French writer of eminence. He published *Variétés Sérieuses & Amusantes*, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Essai sur les Langues*, 8vo. — besides translations from Goldoni, &c. He died at Paris, 10th March, 1785, aged 93. Another of that name wrote two dramatic pieces for the Italian theatre, and died about 1760.

SABLIÈRE, Anthony de Rambouillet de la, a French poet. He died at Paris, 1680, and his Madrigals, admired for their simplicity and delicate sentiments, were published by his son. His wife, *Hesselin*, seemed to retain his virtues, and she was the friend of the learned, and particularly of Fontaine, who has repaid her kindness, and the honorable asylum which for many years she gave him in her family, by immortalizing her name in his poems.

SACCHI, Andrea, an Italian painter, born at Rome, 1601. He studied with great assiduity, the labors of his predecessors, and the antique marbles; and by the directions of Albani, and his own exertions, he soon acquired a celebrity superior to that of his contemporaries. He was ambitious to be correct, and therefore did little, and but slowly; and as he said, he never did any thing but what he proposed should be seen by Raphael and Hannibal. He was patronized by some of the cardinals, and particularly by Urban VIII., whose picture he drew, and in such a correct style as to be equal to the best efforts of ancient or modern times. He died 1661.

SACCHINI, Antoine Marie Gaspar, an able musician, born at Naples, 1735. He studied under Durante; and at Rome, Venice, and Naples, he began to display those great powers of composition and harmony which procured him so much applause in Germany, Holland, England, and Paris. He was of a benevolent disposition, and died at Paris, 1786. His operas were much admired.

SACHEVERELL, Henry, an English divine of celebrated notoriety. He was son of a poor clergyman at Marlborough, and was educated by the kindness of his god-father, and placed at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he became demy, 1687, and afterwards fellow. His regularity and polite manners rendered him a favorite tutor in the college, and his Latin poems, some of which appeared in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, proved him an elegant scholar and a man of respectable talents. He was, at Oxford, the contemporary and the friend of Addison, who inscribed his farewell poem to the muses, to him, as his dearest friend and colleague. He took his master's degree 1696, and that of D. D. 1708. His first preferment was Cannock, Staffordshire, to which, in 1705, was added the preacher'ship of St. Saviour's, Southwark. His two famous sermons were delivered at Derby, 14th

Aug. 1709, and at St. Paul's, Nov. 9th, before the lord mayor, and as in one of them he was supposed to allude, under the name of Volpone, to lord Godolphin, they excited great attention, and drew upon him the resentment of parliament. His trial before the peers, began 27th Feb. 1709-10, and ended the 23d March; but though he was suspended for three years from preaching, and his sermons were burnt by the hands of the executioner, so violent was the party spirit of the times, that in laying the foundation of his future preferment it completely overturned the ministry. The queen saw with pleasure, the propagation of sentiments which enforced the divine rights of monarchs, and submissive obedience to her authority, and when the punishment of this persecuted divine, therefore, was expired, he was presented to the valuable living of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and received with such enthusiasm by the people, that of the first sermon which he preached, and which he sold for 100l., 40,000 copies were immediately distributed through the nation. Thus, for a while regarded as the champion of the church, and as the victim of party, Sacheverell enjoyed honors and popularity, till at last he sunk into retirement and obscurity. He died 5th June, 1724, and by his will, left 500l. to bishop Atterbury, who is supposed to have written for him the defence which he made before the peers, and to have composed the elegant Latin inscription for the silver bason gilt, which he presented to his counsel and defender sir Simon Harcourt. He is described by the duchess of Marlborough, who, no doubt, was displeased at his popularity, as an ignorant impudent incendiary, a man who was the scorn even of those who made use of him as a tool; and Burnet, with equal contempt, observes of him, that he possessed little of religion, virtue, learning, or good sense, but forced himself to preferment by railing at dissenters and low church men.

SACHTLEVEN, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, whose landscapes were held in high esteem. He died 1685, aged 76. His relation *Cornelius* was also eminent in landscape painting, but inferior to him.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, first lord Buckhurst, was born at Buckhurst, Sussex, 1536. He was entered at Oxford, and then removed to Cambridge, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar. He early acquired celebrity by his "Induction, or Introduction to the Myrror of Magistrates," a series of poems, and by his "Gorboduc," a tragedy, acted in 1561, with great applause at Whitehall, before the queen. When thus distinguished as a writer, he laid down his pen and became a statesman. He was called up to the peerage, and served Elizabeth, to whom he was related by her mother's side, in various negotiations. In 1590 he was made knight of the garter, and the next year chancellor of Oxford, and in 1598, treasurer in the room of lord Burleigh. Though he had been one of the commissioners who tried the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, he was noticed by James, on his accession to the English crown, and was created, 1604, earl of Dorset. He died suddenly, in consequence of a dropy in the brain, while attending at the council board, April, 1608, and was buried in Westminster abbey. It appears according

cording to the testimony of Naunton, and others, that he was an able, virtuous, and magnanimous statesman, and few first ministers have left so fair a character. Several of his letters have been printed in the Cabala, &c.

SACKVILLE, Charles, earl of Dorset and Middlesex, descended from lord Buckhurst, was born 1637. He was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards travelled through France and Italy, and returned a little before the restoration. He sat for some time as member for East Grinstead; but he was too fond of gallantry, and the licentious excesses of a corrupt court, to apply himself to political affairs. He served as volunteer in the Dutch war in 1665, under the duke of York, and the night previous to the naval engagement, composed a celebrated song, still regarded as the best of his poetical pieces. He was afterwards employed in embassies by the king, and in 1674 succeeded to the estates of his uncle, earl of Middlesex, and to the honors of his father two years after. The violent measures of James were wholly disagreeable to him, and he warmly espoused the cause of the prince of Orange, and accompanied Anne in her flight to Northampton, and for his attachment to the revolution, he was made chamberlain of the household, a privy counsellor, and knight of the garter. He died at Bath, 19th Jan. 1705-6, and was succeeded by *Lionel*, his son by his second wife, who in 1720, was raised to the dignity of a duke. Lord Dorset was not only a poet, but also the friend and patron of learned men, and he has been commended in the highest strain of panegyric and admiration, by Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and especially by Prior, whose dedication of his works to his son is deservedly considered as a composition of superior merit. His poems are short and few, but possess great beauty.

SACKVILLE, Edward, earl of Dorset and grandson of the above, was born 1590. He was sent in 1620 with a force to assist Frederic, king of Bohemia, and was at the battle of Prague, fought that year, and in 1621 he went as ambassador from England to the French court. His abilities recommended him strongly to the favor of his master Charles, and after his brother's death, to whose title and estates he succeeded, 1624, he was advanced in the government, and made knight of the garter, president of the council, and lord privy seal. He died 1652, and was succeeded by his son *Richard*, who died 1677. There is in the 129th paper of the Guardian, an account of a duel which he fought in Zealand with lord Bruce, in 1613, and in which he killed his antagonist.

SACKVILLE, George viscount, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. From Westminster school he went to Ireland, where his father was appointed viceroy, and he received his education in Trinity college, Dublin. He afterwards embraced the military profession, and was at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and distinguished himself under the duke of Cumberland, against the Scotch rebels. In 1758, he rose to the rank of lieutenant general, and went with Marlborough in the expedition against St. Malo's. At the battle of Minden, the next year, where he commanded the united English and Hanoverian cavalry,

his conduct was highly censured, because during the action he did not bring up his troops with the celerity which he was ordered. Whether the delay originated in the unintelligible manner in which the orders were conveyed, or the timidity of the general, is unknown; but a court martial dismissed him from the service, and his name was struck off from the list of privy counsellors. These severe measures were condemned in the next reign, and he was restored to the favor and protection of his sovereign, and advanced to places of trust and honor. In 1769 he assumed the name of Germaine, according to the will of lady Elizabeth Germaine, to whose property he succeeded, and the next year he attracted much of the public notice by the duel which he fought with governor Johnstone, who, in one of his speeches in the house of Commons, had reflected on his conduct with more asperity than good manners permitted. He was, in 1775, made secretary of state for the colonial department, and also first lord of the board of trade; but on the change of ministry, he gave up his appointment, and in 1782 he was created a viscount. He died 26th Aug. 1785.

SACY, Lewis de, an eloquent advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a learned member of the French academy. He published an excellent French translation of Pliny's Letters, and Panegyric on Trajan, 3 vols. 12mo. — treatises on Friendship — and on Glory — a Collection of Facts, and other pieces, 2 vols. 4to. He died at Paris, 26th Oct. 1727, aged 73.

SADDER, or SAAHDI, a famous Persian poet, born at Schiraz, 1193. The invasion of Persia by the Turks, drove him into Palestine, where he fell into the hands of the Franks, then on a crusade, and was treated as a slave, till ransomed by the kindness of an Aleppo merchant, whose rich daughter he married. This union proved not the source of happiness, and the poet complained bitterly of the disagreeable temper and manners of his wife. He died, it is said, at the advanced age of 116. His poems have been much admired, though Voltaire and others affect to speak of them with contempt. They consist of Gulistan, or the Garden of Flowers — Bostan, or the Garden of Fruits — and Molaamat, the Sparkles, &c. which have been translated at Calcutta, 1795, folio.

SADE, N. de, abbot of Ebreuil, died 1780, in an advanced age. He published Memoirs of the Life of Petrarch, 3 vols. 4to. a work of merit.

SADELER, John, a native of Brussels, 1550, eminent as a designer and engraver. He was patronized by the duke of Bavaria, and after travelling into Italy, and presenting some of his pieces to Clement VIII. who received them with barren praise, he returned to Venice, where he died. His brother and pupil *Raphael*, was also an excellent artist. He accompanied his brother to Rome, and died at Venice. — Their nephew *Giles*, was superior to his uncles in taste, and in the neatness and elegance of his engravings. He was for some time in Italy, and was patronized by the emperor Rodolphus II. and his two successors. He died at Prague, 1629, aged 59. His Vestiges of the Antiquities of Rome, folio, 1660, are much and deservedly admired.

SADLER, sir Ralph, a statesman, born at Hackney in Middlesex, 1507. He was educated under Cromwell earl of Essex, and by his abilities and good conduct became known to Henry VIII. who employed him in several political affairs, and at last admitted him into the privy council, and made him secretary of state. He was at the battle of Musselburgh in Scotland, and for his bravery was made a knight banneret. After being also in favor with Elizabeth, and holding under her offices of trust and honor, he died at his seat of Standon, Herts, 30th March, 1587, aged 80, leaving behind him three sons and four daughters.

SADLER, John, an English writer, born in Shropshire, 1615, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He entered afterwards at Lincoln's inn, and was in 1644 made master in chancery, and in 1649 town clerk of London. He was in great favor with Cromwell, and was offered, by him, the place of chief justice of Munster in Ireland, which he declined. He was also member of parliament; but at the restoration he lost all his places, because he refused to subscribe to the oath which declared it unlawful, under any pretence whatever, to take up arms against the king. To this public misfortune was afterwards added the loss of some of his houses by the great fire of London, and in consequence of these calamities, he retired to privacy on his estate of Warmwell, Dorsetshire, where he died, April 1674, aged 59. He wrote *Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors*, &c. much esteemed — and “*Olbia*”, or the New Island discovered, &c.

SADLER, Anthony, a native of Chilton, Wilts, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He was chaplain to Charles II. after the restoration, and published a *Divine Masque*, inscribed to general Monk — several tracts — sermons, &c. and died 1680.

SADOC, supposed founder of the sect of the Sadducees among the Jews, lived two centuries before the birth of Christ. His tenets were, that virtue, for its own sake, is to be loved and practised, as there are neither rewards nor punishments after this life. These opinions were very prevalent, and in the days of our Saviour, the sect was become very numerous and powerful. It is said that the Sadducees still exist in Africa, and in other places.

SADOLET, James, a learned Italian born at Modena 1477. He received an excellent education under his father, who was a civilian, and professor at Ferrara, and acquired a most extensive and perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek. He lived in great intimacy with the learned at Rome, and became with Bembo secretary to pope Leo X. and to reward his merit the sovereign pontiff made him against his will bishop of Carpentras, near Avignon, and he held the same office of honorable confidence with some of his successors, Clement VII., and Paul III. who raised him to the dignity of cardinal, and employed him in various negotiations. He died 1547, not without suspicion, say some, of poison, because he maintained too confidential a correspondence with the protestants. His works consist of epistles, discourses, expositions of

the Psalms, and St. Paul's epistles, poems, &c. published at Verona, 3 vols. 4to. These compositions are written in elegant and truly Ciceronian Latin; and to the character of a polite scholar, Sadolet united the amiable qualities of mildness, moderation, and exemplary virtue, so that Erasmus has called him with truth, *eximium ætatis suæ decus*.

SAGE, Alain René le, an ingenious writer born at Ruys in Brittany 1667. His compositions display not only wit, taste, and judgment, but elegance and neatness. Though indebted for the plan and subject of his romances to Spanish writers, yet he possessed peculiar merits of his own. His works are “*Gil Blas*” — the *Diable Boiteux* — besides the *Bachelier de Salamanque* — the *New Don Quixote*, and other theatrical pieces, and the letters of *Aristenetus* from the Greek. His *Gil Blas* is, and ever will be, a popular performance, and must be read, because, as Voltaire has observed, he has imitated nature. He died near Paris 1747.

SAGE, David le, a French poet, born at Montpellier. He wrote the *Follies of Le Sage*, containing epigrams, satires, sonnets, elegies, &c. and died about 1650.

SAGE, John, a native of Fifeshire, educated at St. Andrew's, and made, after the revolution, bishop of Edinburgh. He was an able divine, and published a sensible defence of episcopacy, against the persecution of the presbyterians, called the *Principles of the Cyprianic age*, and other tracts, and died 1711, aged 59.

SAGITTARIUS, Gaspard, a native of Lunenburg, who became professor of history in the university of Hall, and historian to the duke of Saxony. He was also, as a divine, an able supporter of the doctrines of Luther. He published *Dissertations on the Oracles* — the *Succession of the Princes of Orange to William III.* — *History of the City of Hardewyck* — *Life of St. Norbert* — *Historia Antiqua Norbergie* — *Genealogy of the Dukes of Brunswick* — *History of Lybeck* — *Antiquities of Thuringia*, &c. This learned man died 9th March, 1694, aged 51.

SAGREDO, John, a noble Venetian, procurator of St. Mark, and in 1675 elected doge, and afterwards employed as ambassador to various courts. He wrote the *History of the Ottoman empire*, in Italian, 1677, 4to. a work valuable, candid, and elegant, and deservedly compared to the labors of Tacitus. A translation of it in 6 vols. 12mo. appeared at Paris.

SAILLANT, N. du, a French officer who at the beginning of the revolution raised around his retreat at Jales near Mende, an army of nearly 20,000 men, who like himself were zealous for the defence of the monarchy, and the protection of the king's person. While, however, he hoped to persuade these adherents to march with him against Paris, he found their loyalty grow faint, and soon saw them desert from his ranks. He was at last surrounded with the few brave men who determined to share his fortunes, and conducted to Vans where he was massacred in cold blood.

SAINT-AMAND, Mark Antony Gerard de, a native of Rouen, who spent the best part of his life in travelling, and in writing poetry. He might have obtained

tained a settlement near the person of the queen of Poland, but in his inconstant conduct he refused it, and died poor 1660, aged 67, and of grief, because Lewis XIV. censured his poem on the Moon. His name is immortalized in Boileau's satires. His best piece is an Ode on Solitude. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo.

SAINT-ANDRE', *Nathanael*, a native of Switzerland who became eminent in this country as a reader on anatomy, and as a surgeon. His character was ruined for the foolish part which he acted with respect to Mary Toftes, the rabbit impostor. He died at Southampton, 1776. More particulars about him are recorded in Nichols' Anecdotes of Hogarth.

SAINT-AULAIRE, *Francis Joseph de Beauvoir*, *marguis de*, an ingenious French poet, born at Limosin. He spent the younger part of his life in the army, but his love of literature prevailed, and he sought retirement and learned ease. He wrote short and light pieces, much in the manner of Anacreon, and what is remarkable his best compositions were those of his old age, when he had reached his 90th year. He was admitted into the French academy, though Boileau exclaimed against it, because he was an immoral poet. He was for 40 years the favorite of the court of the dukes of Maine, and died at Paris 17th Dec. 1742, aged near 100.

SAINT-CYR, *Tannequil de Bouchet*, a brave Poitevin of the party of the Calvinists under Charles IX. He was chief of the conspiracy of Amboise, and was made governor of Orleans, after the battle of Dreux. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Montcontour, 1569, aged 85.

SAINT-CYRAN, *John du Verger, de Houranne*, *abbot of*, a learned ecclesiastic born at Bayonne, 1581. He was educated in divinity at Louvain, where he gained the friendship of Lipsius, and he was patronized by the bishop of Poitiers, who resigned to him the abbey of St. Cyr. He wrote various books, and was universally esteemed for his learning. He became celebrated in France for maintaining what was called two extraordinary paradoxes, that a person under certain circumstances may kill himself, and that bishops may take up arms. He was for some time persecuted by Richelieu, and he was one of those who disapproved of the council of Trent, and considered it as a political assembly, rather than as an ecclesiastical meeting. He died of an apoplexy at Paris 1643.

SAINT-EVREMOND, *Vid.* EVREMOND.

SAINT-FOIX, *Germain Francis Poullain de*, a French writer born at Rennes, 25th Feb. 1703. After serving in the army he settled at Paris, and devoted himself to literature. He was appointed historiographer of the order of the Holy Ghost, and died highly respected at Paris, 26th Aug. 1776. His works are Turkish Letters, an epistolary romance of merit, yet inferior to the work of Montesquieu in the same style — Historical Essays on Paris, 7 vols. 12mo. — History of the Order of the Holy Ghost, 3 vols. 12mo. — Comedies, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. All his works were published together at Paris, 6 vols. 8vo. 1778.

SAINT-GELAIS, *Octavian de*, a native of Cognac,

who by the favor of Charles VIII. was made bishop of Angouleme. He died 1502, aged 36. He is author of some poetical pieces, the Life of Lewis XII. — Translation of Terence — Ovid's Heroides, &c.

SAINT-GELAIS, *Melin de*, the natural son of the preceding, as is generally supposed, became known as a poet, and deserved the name of the French Ovid. He was educated at Poitiers, and Padua, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He opposed Ronsard the poet, at the court of Henry II. but this jealousy ended in the closest friendship. He died at Paris, 1559, aged 67. His works are in Latin and in French, and consist of elegies, epistles, sonnets, epigrams, songs, &c. *Sophonisba*, a prose tragedy, and were first published at Paris, 1719 in 12mo.

SAINT-GENNIEZ, *John de*, a native of Avignon, who became canon of Orange, and died there 1663, aged 56. He wrote some satires, elegies, idyls, and other poetical pieces of great merit, collected together at Paris in 4to.

SAINT-GERMAIN, *Robert*, *count of*, a native of Lons-le-Saunier in Franche Comté, who left the Jesuits for the profession of arms. He distinguished himself in Hungary, and in the war of 1737, against the Turks, and afterwards in the French service, in the campaigns of 1741 and 1757. Displeased, however, with the treatment of the French court, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and made knight of the Elephant. The death of Struensee, and the commotion which took place on the occasion, rendered him dissatisfied with the Danish court, and he retired to Hamburg, where he lost nearly the whole of his property by the failure of a banker, to whom he had entrusted it. This severe blow did not break his spirits, and he withdrew to the privacy of a small estate which he had near Lauterbach in Alsace. He was called away from his obscurity by Lewis XVI. who knew his merit, to preside over the war department, and after reforming several abuses, and contributing to the comforts of the military, he died 15th Jan. 1778, aged 70. He wrote *Memoirs*, 1 vol. 8vo. 1779.

SAINT-GERMAIN, *N. count de*, an impostor of some temporary celebrity, who pretended to have lived 2000 years, and to have sat by the side of our Saviour at the marriage of Cana. He died at Sleswick, 1784.

SAINT-HYACINTHE, *Thémiseul de*, a French writer born at Orleans, 1684. He taught Italian for his support, and after travelling over several countries of Europe he settled at Breda, where he married, and where he died 1746. He forced himself much upon the public notice by his quarrel with Voltaire who heaped upon him every opprobrious epithet. He wrote *Le Chef d'Œuvre d'un Inconnu*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Mathanassiana*, 2 vols. 8vo. — some romances of little merit, &c.

SAINT-JOHN, *Henry*, *viscount Bolingbroke*, a great politician and philosopher, born 1672 at Battersea, of an illustrious family. He was educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, and though his earlier years were disgraced by extravagance, and an immoderate love of pleasure, he laid the foundation of that emi-

nence which afterwards distinguished him as an orator, and as a statesman. To wean him from dissolute habits his friends married him to the daughter of sir Henry Winchcombe, and soon after he obtained a seat in parliament for Wotton-Basset, 1700. He here acquired great influence among the Tories, and in 1704; was made secretary at war, but resigned when his friend Harley was dismissed from the seals in 1707. Three years after he again shared the honors of Harley, who was called to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, and he became secretary of state; but the part which he supported in framing the peace of Utrecht has exposed him to much censure. In 1712, he was created lord St. John, viscount Bolingbroke, and made lord lieutenant of Essex; but dissatisfied with these honors because he was not raised to the rank of an earl, he ambitiously meditated a separation from his long tried friend Harley, and in the attempt to place himself at the head of affairs, he ruined his own fortunes, and those of his former associate. On the accession of George I. in 1714, the seals were taken from him, though he had shown himself a friend to the Hanoverian succession, and all the papers of his office were also secured. Finding it dangerous to continue in the country, where threats of impeachment were thrown out against him, he retired to France, March, 1715, and he resolutely rejected the overtures which were made to him by the pretender. The persecuting spirit, however, of his enemies at home, made a change in his sentiments, and he accepted at last the office of secretary of state to the pretender, and prepared for the invasion of England. These measures were no sooner known than he was impeached by Walpole; but while disgraced at home, he was exposed to equal persecution abroad, and his new master stripped him of his office and impeached him of treachery, incapacity, and neglect. Thus discarded he determined to effect a reconciliation with the government at home, and by means of lord Stair, the ambassador in France, he obtained a promise of pardon from the king, 1716, which was fully granted in 1723. Restored to his country, and to his forfeited property, he settled near Uxbridge, and devoted himself to literary and rural employments, and to the conversation and correspondence of Swift, Pope, and other learned friends; but finding the royal mercy not granted to its full extent, as he was still excluded from a seat in the House of Lords, he vented his disappointment against the minister, Walpole, and attacked his measures in the Craftsman, and in some pamphlets. For ten years he showed his opposition and virulent hostility against the minister, and then laid aside his pen, and retired in 1735 to France, resolved never again to enlist in political contests. He afterwards returned to England, and settled at Battersea, where the last part of his life was spent in the otium cum dignitate. He died there 15th Nov. 1751, on the verge of 80. His manuscripts were left to Mallet, who published them with the rest of his works in 5 vols. 4to. 1754. His works may be divided into political and philosophical, the former consisting of Letters upon History — Letter to Wyndham, on patriotism — Papers in the Craftsman published separately in 3 vols. 8vo. under the title of po-

litical tracts, &c. — and the latter — substance of letters written to de Pouilly — Letter on one of Tillotson's sermons — letters and essays, addressed to Pope. As a writer lord Bolingbroke was nervous, elegant, and argumentative, and in him were united as a panegyrist has observed, the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace. It is, however, to be lamented that in his writings he is too often sceptical, and that he disregards or ridicules the great truths of revelation, and of christianity. As the friend of poets, and of wits, he has also acquired reputation; and Pope, who esteemed him to adoration, has immortalized himself and his noble friend, in the Essay on Man, which he began and finished by his persuasion. He married in 1716, for his second wife, a niece of Madame de Maintenon, widow of the marquis de Villette; but as he died without issue his estates and titles were inherited by his nephew.

SAINT-JUST, *Louis Leon de*, one of the sanguinary revolutionists of France, was born at Blerancourt near Noyon 1768. He obtained a seat in the national convention, and gained the friendship of Robespierre, by devoting himself to his infamous purposes, and by supporting all his cruel measures. His easy eloquence, his bold effrontery, and unappalled conduct, rendered him a fit partner for all the atrocities of that dreadful period, and by his influence the property of the emigrants was exposed to sale, the Girondists were conducted to the scaffold, and the effects of foreigners were confiscated. The reign of Louis XVI. was described by this artful and shameless orator as a scene of horrible tyranny; while the government of Robespierre exhibited nothing but benevolence and happiness to the people of France. The punishment of this worthless tyrant at last approached, and after he had insulted the feelings of human nature, interpreted pity into crimes, and condemned to death those who presumed to weep for the loss of their friends and relatives, it was not to be expected that he could excite much of the commiseration of the world. He was conducted to the scaffold with Robespierre, in 1794, and suffered death with more courage than could have been expected from such a tyrant. He wrote *Esprit de la Revolution*, &c. 8vo. 1791.

SAINT-LAMBERT, *Charles Francis de*, member of the French academy, and afterwards of the national institute, was born at Nanci 1717, and died at the age of 85. He was the friend of Voltaire, and his genius and poetical abilities gained him the esteem of the learned of France. He wrote *Les Fêtes de l'Amour*, a comedy — *Essay on Luxury* — the *Four Parts of the Day* — the *Seasons*, a poem, which Voltaire prefers, but with injudicious partiality, to the *Seasons* of Thomson — *Oriental Fables*, besides fugitive pieces, &c.

SAINT-MARK, *Charles Hugh le Fevre de*, a French writer, born at Paris 1698. After studying at Plessis and at the Mazarin college, he embraced the military profession, which he soon quitted for literature. He died at Paris, 20th Nov. 1769. He edited the *Memoirs of Marquis de Feuquieres* — *Rapin's History of England* — *Despreaux's Works* — the *Life*

of Hecquet — the Works of Pavillon, Chaulieu, &c.

SAINT-MARTIN, *N.* a native of Amboise, who, after serving six years in the army, retired to privacy and literature. The retirement which he loved, and the sweetness of his manners saved him during the horrors of the revolution, and he died at Aunai in the house of a friend, in the beginning of 1804, aged 60. He is author of an excellent book on Error and Truth, 8vo. 1775, often edited — a Picture of Natural Order, 8vo.

SAINT-NECTAIRE, *Magdalen de*, a French heroine, famous in the wars of the protestants. She ably defended her castle of Miremont in Limousin, against the superior forces of her enemies.

SAINT-NON, *John Claude Richard de*, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, is author of *Julia*, a comedy, and of a voyage pittoresque to Naples and Sicily, 5 vols. fol. with 417 plates. He died at Paris, 25th Nov. 1791, aged 64.

SAINT-PAVIN, *Denys Sanguin de*, a French poet. He was an ecclesiastic, but he preferred literature and pleasure to the austerities of a monastic life, and after spending much of his time in frivolous and often profane pursuits, he died very penitent 1670, in an advanced old age. He was attacked by Boileau in his satires, and he retorted the censure. His poems consist of epigrams, sonnets, epistles, &c. published in 1759, with those of Charleval, 12mo.

SAINT-PHALIER, *Frances Theresa Aumele de*, a French lady, who wrote the *Confident Rival*, a comedy, and some other poetical pieces, and died at Paris 1757.

SAINT-PIERRE, *Eustache de*, a native of Calais, celebrated for his noble disinterestedness and patriotism. When Edward III. in 1347, displeased with the obstinate resistance of the people of Calais, demanded six of the chief men to be devoted to death, Saint-Pierre in the midst of the hesitation of his countrymen offered himself, and walked with five others, who followed his great example to the conqueror, with halts about their necks. The English queen by her intreaties with difficulty obtained the pardon of these devoted men.

SAINT-PIERRE, *Charles Irenæus Castel de*, a French ecclesiastic, born in Normandy 1658. He accompanied cardinal de Polignac to the conferences of Utrecht, but though a popular character he was excluded from the French academy, for preferring the measures of the regent duke of Orleans, to those of Lewis XIV. He was very intelligent as a man of letters, and as a politician, and died at Paris 29th April, 1743, aged 86. He was author of a project for universal peace among the European powers, 3 vols. 12mo. — Project for reforming the Orthography of the European Languages — *Memoirs on Various Subjects*, &c. His works have been collected in 18 vols. 12mo. 1744.

SAINT-PREVIL, *Francis de Jussac d'Embleville de*, a French warrior, distinguished at the battle of Castelnaudary, in which he took Montmorency prisoner, and at the siege of Corbia, which he defended against the Spaniards. He was afterwards governor of Arras, and was condemned to be beheaded by his political

enemies, for having attacked by mistake a body of men who had surrendered prisoners of war. He suffered at Amiens, 9th Nov. 1641, aged 40.

SAINT-SIMON, *Louis de Rouvrai, duke of*, a French statesman, born at Paris 16th June, 1675. He quitted the military service to become ambassador in Spain, 1721; but without sharing the guilt of the perfidious and artful measures of the government of the regent Orleans, he retired to his country seat where he composed his memoirs. He is accused of jansenism, and of reflecting with too much acrimony against his contemporaries. His works have appeared in 13 vols. 8vo. Strasbourg, 1791.

SAINT-VINCENT, *John Francis Fauris de*, a native of Aix, who distinguished himself as an upright magistrate, and president of the parliament of Provence. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and contributed to its memoirs two valuable papers on the coins of Provence, and on the ancient monuments of Marseilles. He died 22d Oct. 1798, aged 80.

SAINT-YVES, *Charles*, an able oculist, born at Vienne near Rocroi. He acquired great reputation in his profession, and died 1736, aged 69. His treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes, 1722, 4to. and 1736, 8vo. is much admired.

SAINT-ALDEGONDE, *Philip de Marnix, lord du Mont*, an illustrious statesman, born at Brussels, 1538. He early signalized himself by the copious resources of his mind, and by a perfect knowledge of the classics, of civil law, politics and divinity; but when his country was persecuted by the tyranny of the Spaniards, he withdrew from oppression into Germany. At Heidelberg he was in consequence of his merits raised to the office of counsellor in ecclesiastical affairs; but the miseries of his country at last recalled him home in 1572, and he prepared to assert her liberties, and to defend her religion by the vigor of his mind. He was sent as one of the deputies to England to solicit the protection of Elizabeth, and afterwards went to the diet of Worms, and here his eloquence painted in frightful colors the tyranny of Alva, and called aloud for the assistance of the Germans. In 1580, he again served his country as ambassador, and went to France, and offered the sovereignty to the duke of Alençon, whom he the next year accompanied to England. He was, in 1584, consul of Antwerp, when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma, and he died at Leyden 1598, aged 60. For wisdom, sagacity, and decision, he is deservedly respected as one of the greatest politicians of his age. He published, in Dutch, 1571, *Alvearium Romanum*, a ludicrous work, which was received and read with great applause, as it ridiculed with well directed satire the church of Rome. His *Tableau des Differens de la Religion*, in French, published after his death, was equally popular. He wrote besides other things, and particularly a famous song in praise of prince William of Nassau, which animated his countrymen to resist their oppressors, and like the muse of Tyrtæus, roused them to despise dangers, and to brave death in the support of their rights and liberties.

SAINT-BEUVE, *James de*, a learned ecclesiastic, who

who became divinity professor at the Sorbonne, from which he was expelled for not subscribing to the censure on Arnould. He died in retirement 15th Dec. 1677, aged 64. His decisions, 3 vols. 4to. were published by his brother.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Charles*, a French physician, born 1512. He was honored with the patronage of Francis II. and of queen Margaret of Navarre, and wrote some elegant pieces in poetry and prose, in Latin as well as French. He died 1555.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Gaucher de*, better known by the name of Scævola, was an active character under Henry III. and Henry IV. His conduct was very firm and loyal in the states of Blois, 1588, and afterwards by his influence he reconciled the town of Poitiers to the cause and interests of his master, whom he again served with successful zeal in the assembly of the notables at Rouen. He died at Loudun, 20th March, 1623, aged 87, honored with the title of father of his country. He wrote *Gallorum Doctrinâ Illustrium*, &c. *elogia*, besides some poetical pieces of great merit in Latin — epigrams, &c. collected together, in 1633, in 4to.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Abel de*, eldest son of the preceding, was counsellor of state, and librarian at Fontainebleau. He wrote the Laurel — the Salic Law — elegies, odes, epigrams, &c. inferior in merit to the poetical compositions of his father. He died 1652, aged 82.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Gaucher de*, or *Scævola*, and *Louis de*, twin brothers, sons of Scævola, were born at Loudun, 20th Dec. 1571. They resembled each other in their features, as well as in the qualities of their mind, and they both were appointed historiographers of France, and wrote together some valuable works. The elder died at Paris 7th Sep. 1650, and Louis 20th April, 1656, and their mutual affection was well depicted by this curious epitaph:

In geminis unum, geminos agnovit in uno

Ambos qui potuit doctus adire fenes.

Their works are *Genealogical History of the Royal Family of France*, 2 vols. fol. — the *Genealogical History of the House of Beauvau*, fol. &c.

SAINTE-MARTHE, *Claude de*, grandson of the Scævola just mentioned, embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and died in retirement at Courbeville, 11th Oct. 1690, aged 71. He wrote some theological pieces. His brother *Denis*, was also an ecclesiastic of great learning and exemplary piety, in the congregation of St. Maur. He wrote the *Life of Cassiodorus* — the *History of Gregory the Great*, &c. There were besides other members of that family also illustrious for learning.

SAINTE-PALAYE, *John Baptist de la Curne de*, a native of Auxerre, who became member of the French academies and of that of inscriptions. He devoted himself assiduously to the study of antiquities, and wrote some valuable works, especially on *Ancient Chivalry*, 3 vols. 12mo. He also formed the plan of an *Universal French Glossary* in 40 vols. fol. He died at Paris much respected 1st May, 1781, aged 84.

SALADIN or **SALAHEDDIN**, sultan of Egypt and Syria after Adad, was celebrated for his valor during the crusades. After conquering Syria, Arabia, Per-

sia, and Mesopotamia, he marched to the attack of Jerusalem, and with an army of 50,000 men he defeated the christians near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan the king of Jerusalem prisoner. This signal victory opened the gates of Jerusalem to his forces: but while all expected death Saladin behaved with humanity to the conquered, and restored to their wives and children the various captives who had been detained in slavery and in chains. These conquests alarmed the christians of Europe, and already the kings of England and France, with numerous forces marched to the relief of the oppressed christians of Palestine, but discord defeated their successes. Though Acre, Cæsarea, and Jaffa, yielded to the arms of the Europeans, Richard king of England found his forces so weak by desertion and discord, that he concluded a truce with the Egyptian sultan for three years and three months, 1192. Saladin died the next year at Damascus, aged 57, leaving 17 sons, who divided his extensive dominions among them. He was a man of high character, who viewed with the eyes of a sage and a christian the vanity of human grandeur. In his last illness he ordered to be unfurled before his army the winding sheet which was to encircle his remains, while a herald proclaimed aloud, this is all which Saladin the vanquisher of the East can retain of all his conquests. A French history of this extraordinary character was published in 1758, in 2 vols. 12mo. by M. Marin.

SALARIO, *Andrew*, an eminent painter, born at Milan 1487. He was a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, and his pieces were held in high estimation. He died at Florence at the age of 72.

SALDEN, *William*, a native of Utrecht, who became minister to the Hague church, where he died 1694. He wrote *Otia Theologica*, 4to. — *Concionator Sacer*, 12mo. — *De Libris Variorumque Eorum usu et Abusu*, a work of merit, 12mo.

SALE, *George*, a learned Englishman, well skilled in oriental literature. He contributed much to the completion of the universal history, but his chief work is a translation of the Koran, with notes, with a long and valuable preliminary discourse. He died in London, 14th Nov. 1736.

SALERNE, *Francis*, a physician of Orleans, who devoted himself to the elucidation of natural history. He published with Arnault, the *Animal Kingdom* — the *Natural History of Animals*, &c. He also translated Ray's *Synopsis Avium*. He died 1760.

SALESBURY, *William*, author of a Welsh dictionary — of some poems — of a treatise on rhetoric — and other works, flourished in Wales at the beginning of the 17th century. He was bred up to the law, and assisted bishop Davies in the translation of the New Testament into Welsh, an useful performance published 1620.

SALIAN, *James*, a jesuit of Avignon, who became rector of the college of Befançon, and died at Paris, 1640. He wrote several theological works, the best known of which is *Annals of the Ancient Testament*, in Latin, 6 vols. fol. 1625.

SALIMBENI, *Venura*, a native of Sienna, distinguished as a painter. His historical pieces were much admired. He died 1613, aged 56. His descent of the

the holy ghost is still admired at lord Pembroke's, Wilton.

SALINAS, Francis de, a native of Burgos. Though he lost his sight at the age of 10, he acquired a most perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of mathematics and music, and was liberally patronized by the duke of Alba, Paul IV. and others. He died 1590. He was author of an excellent treatise on music, fol. and he translated into Spanish verse some of Martial's epigrams.

SALINGUERRA, a chief of the Ghibelins, who seized upon Ferrara, in 1195, and defied the powers of the pope, and of the duke of Este. He afterwards was driven from his strong post by d'Este, and died in prison at Venice, 1240, aged 80.

SALIS, Ulysses de, a noble Swiss. After serving in the Venetian armies, he engaged in the wars of Val-teline, and then entered into the service of France. He distinguished himself at the siege of Rochelle under Lewis XIII. and afterwards went to the aid of his native country, whose independence the Austrians had threatened. In 1635, he, at the head of a French army, defeated the Spanish troops at Mont-Francisco, and afterwards signalized himself at the siege of Coni. He died in the country of the Grisons 1674, aged 79.

SALISBURY, John, an English divine in Stephen's reign. His works on subjects of antiquity and criticism are curious and valuable.

SALISBURY, Robert Cecil, earl of, an able statesman, son of William, lord Burleigh, born 1550. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was introduced by his father into the business and the intrigues of political life. He was first secretary to lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596, was made under secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he succeeded to the place of principal secretary of state. He was made chancellor of Lancaster 1597, and afterwards succeeded his father lord Burleigh as prime minister, and in this high and dangerous office behaved with great prudence and sagacity. The influence which he possessed under Elizabeth, he retained in the next reign, and James was so pleased with the conduct of this minister, that he created him earl of Salisbury in 1605, and made him knight of the garter. On the death of lord Dorset 1608, he succeeded to the office of high treasurer, and applied his great talents to restore the finances of the kingdom to a more regular and improving state. He died of the complicated attacks of the dropy and scurvy, 24th May, 1612. His opposition to the earl of Essex who at last ended his life on the block, is exposed to reprehension; but his enmity to the virtuous Raleigh continued with increasing asperity, renders his character on that subject peculiarly odious and criminal. He was deformed it is said in his person, but the energies of his mind made sufficient amends for the defects of personal appearance.

SALLENGRE, Albert Henry de, a learned writer, born at the Hague 1694. He was educated at Leyden, and became an advocate of the court of Holland, and afterwards commissary of the finances of the States

General; but his further and deserved advancement was stopped by the small pox, which carried him off 1723, aged 30. He was much respected by the literati of England and France, whom he visited, and was author of *Memoirs of Literature*, 2 vols. — *History of Montmaur*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Novus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum*, 3 vols. fol. — *Essay on the History of the United Provinces*, 4to. which was part only of a larger work which he did not live to complete.

SALLO, Denis de, a French writer, born at Paris 1626. Though dull in his youth, his powers gradually expanded, and he became an acute classical scholar, and in 1652, was admitted counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He did not, however, abandon literature, but was the first who, in 1664, formed the project of a "Journal des Sçavans." But so severe were his censures on the labors of his contemporaries, that a croud of enemies rose up against him, and he dropped in dismay his critical remarks. The plan nevertheless was adopted by the learned of Europe after his example, but with more moderation, and consequently greater success. He died 1669, and though an author of some ability, he is remembered now only as the inventor of a scheme of periodical criticism, which has proved so useful and so entertaining to the polished nations of the world.

SALLUST, Caius Crispus, a celebrated Latin historian. He was in the early part of life so debauched, that his name was erased from the list of senators; but the friendship of Cæsar restored him to his dignity, and gave him the government of Numidia, where he amassed an opulent fortune. He built some stately edifices at Rome, which still bear his name. He died B. C. 34. Though devoted to luxury and voluptuous ease, he wrote valuable histories of the Jugurthine war, and of the Catiline conspiracy.

SALMANASAR, a king of Assyria, who invaded Samaria and put an end to the kingdom of Israel, by carrying the people into captivity. He was afterwards unfortunate in his attack upon the Tyrians, who defeated him by sea. He died about 714 B. C. after a reign of 14 years.

SALMASIUS, Claudius, or SAUMAISE, a most learned writer, born at Saumur, 1588, of a respectable family. He was educated under his father, who was a member of the parliament of Burgundy, and afterwards studied at Paris, and then passed to Heidelberg, where he publicly professed the protestant religion, which he had imbibed from the precepts and example of his mother. In this place he drew upon himself the admiration of the university by his learning and continued application, and proved himself deservedly to be what his friend, Isaac Casaubon, had described him, "ad miraculum doctus." His literary reputation was now such that he received pressing and most liberal invitations from Venice, from Oxford, and even from the pope; but these he declined, and settled in 1632 in Holland, where he succeeded Scaliger as professor at Leyden. In 1640, on the death of his father, he visited Burgundy, and received the strongest solicitations from Richelieu, and the offer of a pen-
sion

sion of 12,000 livres a-year to settle in France; but this he again rejected, and preferred the independence and freedom of Holland to the servility of a courtier. In 1650 he visited Christina, queen of Sweden, who received him with great respect, and treated him with the most flattering marks of friendship. His reputation, in the mean time, suffered in the controversy which he had with Milton; for while he defended, at the request of the exiled family of England, the conduct and principles of Charles I. his antagonist brought against him, if not more learning, yet more wit, more fancy, and more poignancy of thought, so that the labors of the Englishman were read with more applause throughout Europe than the duller composition of the defender of royalty. He began, indeed, to answer Milton, but with slowness and a heavy heart, and it was said that he died of chagrin, at the superior powers of his opponent. It is, however, more probable, that his death was occasioned by drinking improperly the Spa waters. He died 3d Sept. 1653. His answer to Milton was published by his son. Salmasius was universally acknowledged to be the most learned man of his time. He was well acquainted with all the languages of Europe, and in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and the other oriental tongues, he was a most perfect master; but all these great qualities were tarnished by self love, by a fastidious disregard of others, and the most inveterate odium against all such as dared to controvert or differ from his opinions. His works are very numerous, the best known of which are his "Notæ in Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores — and Exercitationes Plinianæ in Solinum," besides good editions of Tertullian, Florus, Polyhistor, Simplicius on Epictetus — and treatises de Modo Ufurarum — de Re Militari Romanorum — de Hellenistica — de Fœnere Trapezetico, &c.

SALMERON, *Alphonfus*, a native of Toledo, who finished his studies at Paris. He was one of the first and of the most zealous followers of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the jesuits, and after travelling through Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland, he appeared at the council of Trent, where he displayed his learning and eloquence. He afterwards was very active in the establishment of the jesuits' college at Naples, where he died 13th Feb. 1585, aged 69. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, edited in 8 vols. folio, 1612.

SALMON, *William*, an eminent empiric, author of the Complete Physician, or Druggist's Shop opened, 8vo. — a large Herbal, 2 vols. fol. — Polygraphice, or the Art of Painting, a work of merit — treatise on Astrology, &c. He flourished about 1685.

SALMON, *Nathanael*, an antiquarian, born at Mepfall, Bedfordshire, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He entered into orders, but though he had taken the oaths to William, he refused to do it to Anne, and being thus driven from the church, he applied himself to physic, which he practised at St. Ives', Huntingdonshire, and Bishop's Stortford, Herts. He wrote a Survey of Roman Stations in Britain, 8vo. — a Survey of Roman Antiquities in the Middle

English Counties, 8vo. — the History of Hertfordshire, folio — the Lives of English bishops from the Reformation — the Antiquities of Surrey, and of Essex. He died 1742.

SALMON, *Thomas*, brother to William, was a writer of reputation. He was author of the Present State of all Nations — a Geographical Grammar, 8vo. afterwards improved by Guthrie — the Chronological History of England, 2 vols. 8vo. — Examination of Burnet's History of his own Times, besides valuable assistance in the Universal History, &c. He died suddenly, April, 1743, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church.

SALONINA, wife of Gallienus, was a woman of great merit, as the friend of literature, and a benevolent princess. She was murdered with her husband, 268.

SALTER, *Samuel*, a learned divine, born at Norwich, and educated at the Charter-house, and Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was appointed by sir Philip Yorke, afterwards lord Hardwicke, tutor to his children, and to this connection, so well deserved by his talents and attention, he was indebted for his preferment in the church. He obtained from Herring the Lambeth degree of D. D. 1751, and in 1754 was appointed preacher at the Charter-house, and in 1761 master, on the death of Dr. Bearcroft. He was besides prebendary of Norwich, and had some livings. He died May 2d, 1778, and was buried in the burial ground of the Charter-house. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a scholar, and popular as a preacher, and blessed with such a retentive memory, that he always delivered his sermons without even the use of notes. He printed some single sermons, &c. — an edition of his maternal grandfather, Dr. Jeffery's, tracts and sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He was for some time the friend of Bentley, and some anecdotes of that celebrated critic are preserved from his papers, by Bowyer.

SALVATOR, *Rosa*, an Italian painter, born at Renessia, near Naples, 1615. His youth was dissipated, and passed frequently in the abandoned company of banditti, in whose wild and rugged retreats he imbibed that taste for rough scenery which he described on canvas with so masterly a hand. His human figures are much admired, but few of his larger works are to be found in England, though he was so rapid in his execution, that he often began and finished a picture in one day. His prints, of which he etched a great number, are in general esteem. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and deserved, by the force and popularity of his satire, to be called the Juvenal of Italy. His works were printed, Amsterdam, 1719, 8vo. He died at Rome, 1673.

SALVI, *John*, an historical painter, who displayed great taste and judgment in copying the pieces of the best masters. He was born near Urbino, and died 1590, aged 86.

SALVI, *Nicholas*, an architect, born at Rome. He died 1751, aged 52. The best known of his works is the fountain of Crevi, which he finished at the desire of pope Clement XII.

SALVIANI, Hippolitus, a noble native of Citta-di-Castello, who practised medicine at Rome, and died there 1572, aged 59. He is author of a treatise on Fishes, folio — de Crisibus ad Galeni Censuram — poems and comedies in Italian.

SALVIANUS, a divine of the fifth century. He wrote, in an elegant style, a treatise on Divine Providence, and other works, printed, 2 vols. 8vo. 1623. He was a native of Cologne, and died at Marseilles, 484.

SALVIATI, Francis, a painter of Florence, born 1510. He was patronized by cardinal Salviati, and in consequence of this he exchanged his name of Boffi for that of his benefactor. He was at Paris 1554, but looked with envy upon the eminence of rival painters, and afterwards returned to Italy. He was much admired for the grace which he gave to his naked figures, and the beauty and ease of his draperies. The best of his pieces are preserved at Florence, Venice, and Rome. He died 1563.

SALVIATI, Joseph, a Venetian painter, who exchanged his family name of Porta for that of his master Salviati. His design and coloring were highly admired, and his abilities were frequently employed by the Venetians, with those of Tintoret and Paul Veronese. He died at Venice, 1585.

SALVINI, Anthony Marie, an eminent scholar, born at Florence, and professor of Greek there. He was member of the de la Crusca academy, and contributed much to the completion of their Dictionary, in 6 vols. folio. Besides elegant poetical translations into Italian of the Iliad and Odyssey, of Theocritus, Hesiod, Anacreon, and other Greek poets; besides Ovid's Metamorphoses, Horace's Satires and Art of Poetry, and other Latin works, and Boileau's Art of Poetry, and Addison's Cato, &c. he wrote some elegant sonnets — Academical Discourses — a Funeral Oration for Magliabechi, &c. He died at Florence, 1729.

SAMBUCUS, John, a native of Tirnau in Hungary, who studied medicine and improved himself by travelling through Germany, Italy, and France. He was patronized by the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and was appointed counsellor of state and historiographer of the empire. He wrote Lives of the Roman Emperors — History of Hungary — Emblemata — Icones Medicorum, folio — translations in Latin from Hesiod, Plato, Thucydides, &c. This learned and well informed man died of an apoplexy at Vienna, 13th June 1584, aged 53.

SAMPSON, William, author of the Vow Breaker, a tragedy, lived in the age of the first Charles. He also assisted Markham in the composition of his tragedy of Herod and Antipater.

SAMPSON, Henry, M. A. a native of South Leverton, Notts, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He obtained the living of Framlingham, but was ejected for non-conformity at the restoration, and then studied physic at Leyden and Padua, and practised with success in London. He died 1705. He published an edition of Porter on Divine Grace, and prepared materials for a history of non-conformists, which, however, he never published.

SAMSON, son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He is celebrated in scripture for his extraordinary strength, which he displayed against the enemies of his country. He was at last betrayed by his mistress, Delilah, into the hands of the Philistines, who put out his eyes, and made him work in a mill. He avenged himself on his enemies when they had assembled to make sport of him, and while in the temple of Dagon, he seized the pillars against which he rested, and throwing down the whole edifice, perished in the ruins, with 3000 of the Philistines, B. C. 1117.

SAMUEL, a celebrated prophet of Israel. He was early devoted to the service of God in the Temple as the attendant upon Eli, and when called to the holy office of prophet, he anointed Saul, and afterwards David, to be kings over his nation. He died about 1057, aged 98. The book of Judges and of Ruth are supposed to be written by him.

SAMWELL, David, a native of Nantglyn, Denbighshire, known as the surgeon of the Discovery, at the time when the unfortunate Cook was murdered by the natives of Owhyhee. As he was present at this dreadful scene, he gave to the public a very circumstantial account of it. He also published some poems in Welsh, and died 1799.

SANADON, Noel Stephen, a learned jesuit, born at Rouen, 1676. He taught with reputation at Caen, and afterwards, with equal success, was professor of rhetoric at Paris. He was intrusted with the education of prince de Conti, and made librarian to the king. He died 21st Sept. 1733. He was author of some orations and poems, much admired, besides a translation of Horace's works, accompanied with learned notes, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1735, in 8 vols. 8vo. containing Dacier's version and notes.

SANCHEZ, Antonio Nunes Ribeiro, a learned physician, born 7th March, 1699, at Penna-Macor in Portugal. He studied at Coimbra and Salamanca, and afterwards passed to London, and then visited Leyden, where he further improved his knowledge under the direction of Boerhaave. When in 1731, Anne, empress of Russia, required of that illustrious professor to recommend her three physicians, Sanchez was honorably nominated one of the number. In this distant country he was appointed physician to the army, and he distinguished himself by his extensive and successful practice, and at last became first physician at court. The revolution of 1742, however, changed his prospects, and in the midst of the proscriptions which he daily witnessed, he had the good fortune to be permitted to leave the country. He retired to Paris, where he died 14th Oct. 1783. His correspondence with the learned was extensive, and his papers are now, it is said, in the hands of Dr. Andry. It is to be observed, that Catherine, when she ascended the Russian throne, rewarded his services to her subjects with an honorable pension of 1000 roubles. The works of Dr. Sanchez, are Dissertations on the Origin of the Venereal Disease — on Earthquakes — a Method of studying Medicine, &c.

SANCHEZ, Thomas, a learned jesuit, born at Corduba,

duba, 1551. His reputation for chastity and mortification was very great. He died at Grenada, 19th May, 1610, and was buried with extraordinary magnificence. His works on the Decalogue, on Monastic Vows, &c. in 4 vols. folio, display great genius; but in examining the controversies concerning marriage, he has used language too often coarse and indelicate.

SANCHO II. surnamed the Strong, king of Castille, resented the division made by his father Ferdinand, of his dominions, and therefore, on his mother's death, he dethroned his brothers. Garcias was banished from Galicia, and Alphonfus quitted the throne of Leon, to end his days in a monastery. Sancho afterwards stripped his sisters of their patrimony; but in besieging Zamora, which belonged to the eldest, he was assassinated, 1072.

SANCHO, *Ignatius*, a negro of extraordinary character, born 1729, at sea, on board a ship in its passage from Guinea to Spanish America. He was baptized at Carthage, by the name of Ignatius, and when two years old was brought by his master to England, and given to three maiden sisters near Greenwich, who contemptuously bestowed on him the appellation of Don Quixote's squire. Though treated with harshness by his austere mistresses, he found a patron and a friend in the duke of Montague, and after that nobleman's death, he lived with the duchess in the capacity of butler, and at her decease, received from her bounty an annuity of 30l. A habit of low debauchery, however, and a fondness for gaming, soon ruined his little fortune, till at last reflection brought him back to his senses, and as he was very partial to theatrical representations, he presented himself, as a proper character, to pourtray the person of Othello and Oroonoko. The attempt did not, however, answer the public expectation; but though thus disappointed, a marriage with a respectable young woman, of West India origin, dictated to him the necessity of industrious and honest exertions. By the friendship of the Montague family, he was again placed above want, and settled in a small grocery shop, where his good conduct enabled him, in the enjoyment of domestic comforts, to provide a decent subsistence for himself and his numerous family. He died 15th Dec. 1780. This singular character, patronized by the great, by the duchesses of Queensbury and Northumberland, and noticed by the learned and the fashionable, by Sterne, Garrick, and others, was author of several letters, which possess great originality, and display strong powers of intellect, and which appeared for the benefit of his family under the benevolent care of Miss Crewe.

SANCHONIATHON, a Phœnician historian, who flourished about the time that Gideon judged Israel. Some fragments remain in Eusebius and Porphyry, of his History of the Antiquities of Phœnicia, which Philo of Byblos had translated into Greek.

SANCROFT, *William*, an eminent English prelate, born at Fressingfield, Suffolk, 1616. He was educated at Bury school, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1642. He was ejected from his fellowship in 1649 for refusing to conform

to the republican establishment, and then went over to the continent, where he continued till the restoration. He returned to England soon after Charles, and became chaplain to Cofin bishop of Durham, who gave him the valuable living of Houghton-le-Spring, and a prebendal stall. In 1662, he was elected master of Emanuel college, in 1664 made dean of York, and a few months after promoted to the deanery of St. Paul. In this new situation he contributed much to the repairing of the cathedral, and when it was destroyed by the fire of London, he gave 1400l. towards rebuilding it. In 1677 he was unexpectedly raised by Charles II. to the metropolitan see of Canterbury, and added dignity to that high station by his exemplary conduct and paternal care of the church. He attended his royal master in his last moments, and it is said, used great freedom of exhortation. Under his successor he evinced a strong attachment to the established church, by his opposition to popery, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the tower in 1688. Though thus zealous against the papists, and one of those lords who declared for the prince of Orange, on James's abdication, yet he refused to wait upon the new made monarch, to whose elevation he had so powerfully concurred, and for this pusillanimous conduct he is deservedly censured by Burnet and others. This conduct, and his refusal to take the oath of allegiance rendered him unpopular with the court, he was suspended and Tillotson in 1691 was appointed in his room. As he refused to leave Lambeth, he was cited before the court of Exchequer as an intruder, and now, finding all resistance vain, he retired to Fressingfield, where he lived for two years in obscurity, till an intermittent fever carried him off, 24th Nov. 1693. Though a man of great learning, he published little, which was a Latin dialogue against Calvinism, called the Predestinated Thief — Modern Politics, from Machiavel, Borgia, &c. besides sermons — Familiar Letters, &c. His MSS. were purchased for 80 guineas, and presented to the Bodleian library by bishop Tanner.

SANCTORIUS, an ingenious physician, professor at Padua, was born at Capo d'Istria, 1561, and died at Venice, 1636. He is chiefly known for his curious experiments on insensible perspiration, which he made on himself in his statical chair, ascertaining, with incredible accuracy, what he gained by aliment, and what he lost by secretion and other discharges. This ingenious system was presented to the admiring world in his "*Ars de Staticâ Medicinâ*," Venice, 1614, translated into French, 1722, and into English by Dr. Quincy. He published besides, *Methodus vitandorum Errorum in Arte Medicâ*, 4to. — *Commentaria in Galeni*, &c. all together collected in 4 vols. 4to.

SANDBY, *Thomas*, a native of Nottingham, who acquired some celebrity as an architect, and was appointed professor of that science in the Royal academy, London. He died 1798, aged 77.

SANDEMAN, *Robert*, a Scotchman, born at Perth, 1723, and educated at St. Andrew's. Instead of entering into the church, for which he was intended, he became a linen manufacturer, and afterwards turned preacher. In 1762 he came to London, and made converts, and then passed to America, where he had a meeting-

meeting-house. He died in New England, 1772. His sect still bears his name. He wrote an answer to Hervey's *Theron and Aspasio*, very offensive to the Calvinists.

SANDERS, Robert, an English writer, born near Breadalbane, in Scotland, about 1727. From a comb-maker he became a hackney writer, when transplanted to London, and besides engagements in some periodical publications, was amanuensis to lord Lyttelton, when he wrote his *History of Henry II.* He wrote the *Complete English Traveller*, folio — the *Newgate Calendar* — *Gaffer Grey-beard*, a novel, in 4 vols. 12mo. in which he occasionally employs his wit with effect against fanaticism. In his last years he projected a *Chronology of all Nations*, but died before its completion, of a disorder on his lungs, 19th March, 1783.

SANDERS, Nicolas, divinity professor at Louvain, was born at Charlewood, Surrey, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, from which he was banished for his religious tenets. He was with cardinal Hosius, at the council of Trent, and afterwards went to Poland, and he was sent by Gregory XIII. as his nuncio to Ireland, where he led for some time a wandering life in the woods and mountains during the civil troubles, and at last died of want, 1581. He wrote against the reformation, *De Origine & Progressu Schismatis Anglicani*, 8vo.

SANDERSON, Robert, an eminent prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 19th Sept. 1587. After receiving his education at Rotherham school, he entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he became fellow, 1606. In 1618 he was presented to the living of Wybber-ton, near Boston, which he resigned the next year, on account of the unhealthiness of the place, and then succeeded to Boothby Pagnel rectory, which he enjoyed for 40 years. He was afterwards promoted to a prebend of Southwell, and on account of his extensive learning, was recommended by Laud to the king, and made his chaplain. In 1636 he was created D. D. at Oxford, and in 1642, appointed regius professor of divinity, and canon of Christ-church. His attachment to the king rendered him an object of persecution with the parliament; but he adhered to his principles, and attended the king at Hampton-court, and the Isle of Wight, and advised him with respect to the proposal of the parliament, to alter, and even abolish the episcopal government of the church, and also published his sentiments under the title of *Episcopacy*, not prejudicial to regal power. In 1648 he was ejected from his professorship, but permitted to retain, though with difficulty, his living; and at the restoration, he was re-instated to all his ecclesiastical honors, and soon after raised to the see of Lincoln. Though he held this new dignity but a little time, yet he assiduously was engaged in promoting the interests of religion, and in improving the poor vicarages of his diocese. He died 29th Jan. 1662-3, and was buried privately in Bugden church. As a divine and a scholar Sanderson was well versed in ecclesiastical and antiquarian history, and was considered as the ablest casuist of the times. He used to say that he read only three books, Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, Aquinas' *Secunda Secundæ*, and Cicero's works, especially his *Of-*

fices, which he could repeat without book. The strong sense and manly diction of his writings have been deservedly admired. The chief of his works are "*Logicæ Artis Compendium*," 36 sermons, folio — *Nine Cases of Conscience resolved* — *De Juramenti Obligatione* — *De Obligatione Conscientiæ*, translated into English by Charles, during his confinement in the Isle of Wight — *Pax Ecclesiæ*, about predestination, &c. — *Discourses concerning the Church*, &c. — *Lectures in the Divinity School*, Oxford, &c.

SANDERSON, Robert, *esq.* F. A. S. usher of the court of Chancery, and clerk of the Rolls' chapel, distinguished himself as the laborious continuator of Rymer's *Fœdera*, from the 16th to the 20th volume. A new edition of Rymer appeared in 1727. Sanderson died 25th Dec. 1741.

SANDRART, Joachim, a German painter, born at Frankfort, 1606. He studied at Prague, Utrecht, London, Venice, and Rome. His abilities were noticed and rewarded by the king of Spain; but instead of living the whole of his life abroad, he returned to Frankfort, where he married, and afterwards settled at Nuremberg, where he established an academy of painting. He published some works on his art, the best known of which is the *Lives of Painters*, with their effigies, abridged from Vafari and Ridolfi. He died at Nuremberg, 1683.

SANDYS, Edwin, a distinguished prelate, born in 1519, in Lancashire, at Hawkhead, as it is supposed. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and in 1547 was elected master of Catherine hall, and in 1553, vice chancellor. He was a strong advocate for the reformation, and therefore willingly seconded the views of Northumberland in proclaiming Jane Gray queen; but when two days after, the same nobleman yielding to the times, wished him to proclaim Mary, he boldly resisted. For this contumacy he was deprived of his honors, sent to the tower for seven months, and at last liberated with great difficulty. His attachment to the protestant cause was so zealous, that Gardiner meditated his ruin; but he escaped to the continent, where he continued till the accession of Elizabeth. On his return to England he was appointed one of the nine divines who were to dispute against nine catholics before the assembled parliament, and he was also named one of the commissioners for the revision of the liturgy, and the reformation of the church. He was raised to the see of Worcester, and in consequence of his great learning, was one of those employed in the translation of what is called the *Bishops' Bible*, in which he translated for his share, the books of *Kings* and *Chronicles*. In 1570 he succeeded Grindal in the see of London, and in 1576 was translated to York. His severity against the papists, in the cause of the reformation, was so great, that he created himself many enemies, and so resentful were some of these religious opponents, that they scrupled not to charge the bishop of adultery, by introducing, while he was asleep at an inn at Doncaster, the wife of the inn-keeper into his bed, and then exciting the husband, in pretended irritation, to chastise the violence offered to his honor. This infamous conspiracy was fully detected, and the accomplices, men of rank and fortune, were severely punished in the star cham-

ber. The archbishop, thus persecuted and exposed during his active life to great obloquy and much contention, died 10th July, 1588, and was buried at Southwell. He was twice married, and by his second wife had seven sons and two daughters, from one of whom is descended lord Sandys. As a preacher, Dr. Sandys was much admired; 22 of his sermons were published in 4to. and some of his letters have also appeared in print.

SANDYS, *for Edwin*, second son of the archbishop, was born in Worcester-shire, 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, under the celebrated Hooker. In 1581 he obtained a prebend in the church of York, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and published an Account of his Observations, under the title of *Europæ Speculum*. He resigned his prebend in 1602, and was knighted by king James, and employed by him in affairs of trust and importance with foreign states. He opposed in 1621, the measures of the court in parliament, for which he was imprisoned, but soon after set at liberty, by the interference of the commons. He died 1629, and was buried at Northbourne, in Kent. He left 1500l. to the university of Oxford, for the foundation of a metaphysical lecture. Some sacred hymns have appeared under his name, though some attribute them to another person of the same name.

SANDYS, *George*, brother to the preceding, was the seventh and youngest son of the archbishop, and was born at Bishopsthorp, 1577. In 1588 he entered at St. Mary hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Corpus Christi, and in 1610 set out on his travels, and during an absence of two years, visited not only the chief countries of Europe, but the most celebrated places of the East, the Holy Land, Egypt, &c. He published on his return, an Account of his Travels, in folio, 1615, with plates, which was very popular, and was often reprinted. He was also distinguished as a poet, and translated in 1632, Ovid's *Metamorphoses* into English verse, in folio — besides the *Psalms of David Paraphrased* — *Christ's Passion*, a sacred drama, from Grotius, &c. He died at Bexley, in Kent, March, 1643, and was buried there. His learning and virtues have been commended not only by his contemporaries, Lucius, lord Falkland, and others, but by Dryden, who called him the best versifier of his age, and by Pope, who declared that English poetry owed much of its beauty to his translations.

SANNAZARIUS, *James*, an eminent Italian poet, born at Naples, 28th July, 1458. He was patronized by Frederic, king of Naples, and accompanied that prince into France, after his expulsion from his kingdom. He afterwards returned to Naples, where he devoted himself to study and to pleasure. He died 1530. His Latin poems, consisting of elegies, eclogues, and epigrams, have been often edited. His epic poem *De Partu Virginis*, in 3 books, is considered as an elegant and highly finished performance, though the mixture of christianity and paganism must be regarded as offensive to truth and probability. He wrote also two pieces in Italian, *Arcadia*, in prose and verse, and *Rime*, a poem.

SANSON, *Nicolas*, a French geographer, born at

Abbeville, Dec. 12th, 1600. He early distinguished himself by his geographical labors, and was so indefatigable that he executed not less than 300 large maps of places, ancient and modern, in a correct and elegant manner. He was engineer and geographer to the king, and was patronized by Richelieu and Mazarine. He died at Paris, 1667, leaving two sons, who inherited his geographical talents. His *Atlas* was published, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1693. He wrote besides treatises on the Four Parts of the World — a Description of the Roman Empire, France, Spain, Italy, &c.

SANSOVINO, *James*, called FATTI, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. The mint, the library of St. Mark, and the palace of Cornaro, at Venice, are beautiful specimens of his skill and genius, which were so highly admired, that in a public tax he and Titian were exempted from the general contribution. He died at Venice, 1570, aged 91. His son Francis was born at Rome, 1521, and studied at Venice, but took his degrees in law at Padua. He, however, abandoned jurisprudence for polite literature, and erected a printing house at Venice, where he printed his own works, and those of others. He wrote a *Chronology of the World*, to 1582 — a Translation of Plutarch — *Annals of the Ottoman Empire* — Description of the Government of Genoa, Lucca, and Ragusa — a collection of 100 novels of illustrious Italian writers, &c. He died at Venice, 1586, aged 65.

SANTEUL, *John Baptist de*, a Latin poet, born at Paris, 1630. He was one of the canons of St. Victor, and was rewarded for his merits with a pension from Lewis XIV. He died at Dijon, 1697. His Latin poems were much admired, and appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. — besides Latin Hymns, in another volume. Bruyere has spoken of him in high strains of commendation. His brother *Claude*, who died 1684, also excelled as a Latin poet.

SANTI DI TITI, a native of Florence, whose historical pieces and portraits were much admired. The best part of his works are preserved at Florence. He died 1603, aged 65.

SAPOR I. king of Persia after his father Artaxerxes, A. D. 238. He extended his dominions by the conquest of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Cilicia, and by the defeat of the emperor Valerian. He was afterwards defeated by Odenatus, and some time after put to death by his subjects, 273.

SAPOR II. king of Persia after his father Hormisdas, was a brave and successful warrior against the Romans, but a violent oppressor of the Christians. He died 380 A. D.

SAPPHO, a celebrated poetess, born in Mitylene, about 600 B. C. Her poetical powers in lyric composition were so respectable, that she was called the tenth muse, and her countrymen even stamped her image on their coin. Her manners, however, were dissolute, and it is said that she threw herself into the sea, on account of the coldness with which young Phaon returned her love.

SARASIN, *John Francis*, a French writer, born at Hermanville, near Caen, 1604. He studied at Caen and Paris, and though not very learned, was eminent for

for his vivacity, his wit, and his acquaintance with polite literature. He was made secretary to the prince of Conti; but though long protected and favored by him, he was at last dismissed from his service with ignominy, because he had prevailed upon him, through interested motives, to marry cardinal Mazarine's niece. This severe treatment weighed heavily upon his spirit, and at last occasioned his death, 1654. His works were published under the care of his friend Menage. They are in French, and consist of a Discourse on Tragedy — History of the Siege of Dunkirk, 1649 — the Funeral Pomp of Voiture — Miscellanea — besides poems, odes, eclogues, epigrams, &c.

SARAVIA, *Adrian*, a native of Hesdin, in Artois; protestant professor of divinity at Leyden, where he joined the conspiracy for delivering up the city to Robert de Leicester. Upon the failure of this plan he fled to England, where he became canon of Canterbury, and the friend of Hooker, whose last moments he attended. His works have been collected into one vol. folio. He died 1611, aged 81. He is represented by P. Burman, as avaricious, inconstant, and ambitious.

SARBIIEWSKI, *Mathias Casimir*, a jesuit, *Vid.* CASIMIR.

SARDANAPALUS, a dissolute king of Assyria. When defeated in an insurrection of his subjects, who viewed with indignation, his effeminate conduct, he set his palace on fire, and perished in the flames, B. C. 820.

SARISBURY, *John of*, an English ecclesiastic, born at Rochester, 1110. He was the favorite of Henry II. and of Thomas Becket, and for some time was the English resident at the court of Rome. He was afterwards the friend and faithful companion of Becket, and was with him when he was assassinated at Canterbury. He then passed over to France, and was made bishop of Chartres, 1179, but died soon after. He was a man of great genius and extensive learning, which he showed in a Latin treatise called Poliraticon, five de Nugis Curialium, &c. — besides his "Letters," — a Life of Becket — a treatise on Logic and Philosophy, much commended by Du Pin, and by Lipsius.

SARJEANT, *John*, a secular priest, whose real name was Smith, born in Lincolnshire, 1621, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became secretary to Morton, bishop of Durham; but afterwards went to Lisbon, and in the English college there, changed his religion. He returned to England, 1652, and wrote some tracts in favor of the new tenets which he had embraced, especially against Tillotson, Bramhall, Pierce, Hammond, &c. He died about 1670.

SARPI, *Peter Paul*, commonly known by the name of father Paul, was born at Venice, 14th Aug. 1552. At the age of 12 he entered into the order of the Servites, and soon acquired distinction by his learning and abilities. Well skilled in the knowledge of the learned languages, he was equally conversant in philosophy, mathematics, and theology, and had made some progress in medicine and anatomy. These high acquirements were noticed and rewarded; he was not only made provincial of his order, but was honored with the

esteem of cardinals and of princes. The quarrels of Venice with pope Paul V. engaged the attention of Sarpi, and he so ably defended the rights of his fellow citizens, that the pope ordered him to come to Rome, and on his refusal excommunicated him. Undismayed by the displeasure of the pontiff, he did not cease to advocate the cause of Venice against foreign powers, in his speeches and in his writings; but his boldness proved almost fatal to him. He was attacked on the bridge of St. Mark by five assassins, who, after stabbing him in three places, escaped to a ten oared barge, which waited their arrival; and though the republic, incensed at the treatment of their brave defender, offered a high reward, the murderers were never discovered. The wounds were not mortal, but they hastened the dissolution of Sarpi, whose constitution was very delicate, and his health feeble. He died 14th Jan. 1623, aged 71, and his last words were, esto perpetua, expressive of his wish for the immortal glory of his country. This learned man wrote several works of merit, and his knowledge was so extensive, that the Italians have not hesitated to ascribe to him the discovery of the circulation of the blood. He was author of the History of the Council of Trent, a valuable work, printed in Italian, London, 1619, and Latin, 1620 — Considerations of the Censures of Paul V. against the Venetian Republic — treatise on the Interdict — De Jure Asylorum — treatise on the Inquisition — on Benefices — letters — Memoirs of his life appeared at Venice, 1766. His works were collected at Venice, 1677, in 6 vols. 12mo.

SARTO, *Andrea de*, an Italian painter, born at Florence, 1471, the son of a tailor, hence his name. He was first apprentice to a goldsmith; but he was born with a genius for painting, and by copying and imitating, at his leisure, the pieces of the greatest masters, and by the instruction of Basile, Cossimo, and Bigio, he soon acquired correctness and celebrity. He was invited by Francis I. to France, and received very honorable marks of the royal bounty; but when permitted to visit Florence, to make a collection of pictures to adorn the king's palaces, he not only shamefully forgot his promise, but dishonorably embezzled the money intrusted by the monarch to his care. This dishonorable conduct rendered him despised and poor; but he forgot himself for a while in the intoxication of unlawful pleasures, and died of the plague, 1520, aged 42. As an artist, he possessed superior powers, though his pictures are said to be deficient in boldness, in strength, and life.

SATURNINUS, a heretic of the second century. He supposed that the world was created by angels, and he regarded the connexion of the sexes as criminal.

SATURNINUS, *Pub. Sempronius*, a Roman general, who assumed the imperial purple, 263. He was murdered by his soldiers four years after. A general of Aurelian, of the same name, was proclaimed emperor by the Alexandrians, 280, and reluctantly accepted the honor, but soon after destroyed himself.

SAVAGE, *Richard*, an eminent English poet, natural son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers,

Rivers, was born 1698. Doomed to misery his infancy was entrusted to the care of a poor woman, by his unnatural mother, who wished not, indeed, to conceal her shame, but punish her offspring. His father was prevented from leaving him a legacy of 6000*l.* because the cruel countess declared that he was dead, and after thus robbing him of independence, she endeavoured to send him to the plantations, and then placed him apprentice to a shoe-maker in Holborn. The death of the nurse who had taken care of him, now altered his situation, and in searching the effects of a woman, whom he considered as his mother, Savage discovered letters which informed him of his real birth. Leaving, therefore, in disdain, his humble profession, he addressed himself to his mother, and tried by every art of tenderness and regard to awaken her affection. His appeals were in vain upon the obdurate heart of the countess, and therefore, as he had acquired some little learning at St. Alban's school, he commenced author to gain subsistence. But though noticed by the wits of the age, by sir Richard Steele, and by Wilks, Savage often passed his nights in the open fields, or in the streets, unable to pay even for an obscure lodging. His tragedy of sir Thomas Overbury, at last raised him to the short independence which could be gained from the profits of 200*l.*; but whilst he congratulated himself on his success, he had the misfortune in a drunken quarrel at a house of ill fame to kill one of his companions in debauchery, a Mr. Sinclair. He was tried for the offence, and found guilty, and it was now that he discovered his mother's cruel conduct. She not only rejoiced at his condemnation, but used all her influence to cause him to be executed, and her diabolical wishes would have been gratified, had not the countess of Hertford, out of compassion, reported to the queen the extraordinary sufferings of the condemned culprit, and procured his pardon. Thus, incapable of raising compassion in the breast of his mother, he thought he might extort money from her by the powers of ridicule, and he succeeded. Lord Tyrconnel received him, in consequence, into his family and friendship, and allowed him 200*l.* a-year. But the manners of Savage were licentious; he was fickle in his temper, violent and irascible, and he easily quarrelled with his patron, and was dismissed from his favor. His next effort for subsistence was the publication of his "Bastard," a poem of great beauty, and which grew so popular, that his mother, at that time at Bath, was obliged to fly from the place, to avoid hearing the lines, which were repeated on all sides, to create in her shame and confusion. His "Volunteer Laureat," on the queen's birth-day, procured him from the royal purse, a present of 50*l.* with a promise of the like annual sum; but the money was soon squandered, and the poet, left without resources, often quitted the house of a friend, where his wit and politeness procured him an invitation, to pass the night in the society of the meanest rabble, in the summer on heaps of rubbish, and in the winter among the ashes of a glass-house. The death of the queen, in 1738, brought on, with the loss of his pension, increasing poverty; yet his friends exerted themselves in his favor, and promised to raise 50*l.* a-year for him, if he would retire to Wales, and live there in

privacy. He accepted the kind offer, and departed for his distant residence, but grew soon tired, and sighed for the dissipation of London. On his return he passed through Bristol, where his elegant manners, and pleasant conversation procured him admittance to the tables of the rich; but after a time his company grew disagreeable, from his late hours, and his irregularity of conduct. Poverty too increased his miseries; his clothes were now too shabby for genteel company, and at last he was arrested by the mistress of his coffee-house, for the small sum of 8*l.* Six months he languished in the confinement of a jail, when a fever came to terminate his wretched existence. He died 1st Aug. 1743, aged 46, and was buried in St. Peter's church-yard, at the expence of the gaoler. This unhappy man, whose character was so chequered with vices and good qualities, might have become, from the strong natural powers which he possessed, a most respectable member of society; but his mind was untutored, and the cruelty of his mother made him quarrel with the whole world, which he regarded with the consequence of persecuted virtue, and injured innocence. Whatever kindnesses he received he considered as due to his merits, and he seldom suffered the good opinion of a friend towards him, long to continue in his favor. His works, which display the power of a wild, but original writer, have been collected together by T. Evans, bookseller in the Strand, and published in 2 vols. 8vo. with the memoirs of his life by Dr. Johnson, who often shared his poverty, and was a witness to his sufferings, his follies, and his imprudence.

SAVAGE, *John, D. D.* president of the Royston club, and lecturer of St. George's, Hanover square, was made rector of Clothall, Herts, by lord Salisbury, whom he had attended on his travels. He was educated at Westminster, and ever after showed great fondness for the school. He died 24th March, 1747, and out of respect, the scholars of Westminster inscribed a small tablet to his memory, in the east cloisters of the abbey. He printed two occasional sermons.

SAVAGE, *Samuel Morton*, a dissenting divine, educated under Eames. He afterwards was assistant to Dr. Jennings, whom he quitted in 1785. He received the degree of D. D. from Aberdeen university, 1767, and died 1791, aged 70. He published some single sermons of little merit.

SAVARY, *James*, a French writer, born at Doué, in Anjou, 1622. He was employed in the first part of his life in commercial pursuits, and afterwards was admitted of the council for the reformation of commerce. As his knowledge on mercantile subjects was very extensive, he digested his ideas into a volume, which he published 1675, 4to. under the title of the "Parfait Negociant," a most useful work, translated into every language of Europe, and of which the eighth edition appeared with additions by his son *Philemon Lewis*, 1721. He further published a supplementary volume in 1688, and died 1690. He had 17 children by one wife, and 11 survived him. Two of these sons, *James* and *Philemon*, labored together to complete that useful work, the Universal Dictionary of Commerce, which was published, 2 vols. folio, 1723, and again in

3 vols. fol. 1748. *James* died 1716, and *Philemon*, 1727.

SAVARY, M. a French writer, born at Vitre, in Brittany. He studied at Rennes, and in 1776, travelled into Egypt, where he continued three years, earnestly attentive to the manners and habits of the inhabitants, and to the antiquities of the country. On his return he visited the islands of the Archipelago, and in 1780, published a translation of the Koran, and afterwards produced his "Letters on Egypt," 2 vols. 8vo. a popular work, translated into various European languages. He published also Letters on Greece. He was a man of good talents and refined taste, but too warm an imagination for the soberness of an historian. He died 1788, at Paris.

SAVERY, Roland, a celebrated landscape painter, born at Cambray. He died 1639, aged 63.

SAVILLE, sir Henry, a learned Englishman, born at Bradley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 30th Nov. 1549, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He early distinguished himself as an excellent classical scholar, and after travelling on the continent, was made tutor, in the Greek language, to queen Elizabeth. In 1585 he was appointed warden of Merton, over which society he presided with great dignity 36 years, and in 1596 he was advanced to the provostship of Eton college. He was as great a favorite with James as he had been with Elizabeth; but he declined all offers of promotion either in church or state, and was satisfied with the honor of knighthood conferred, 1604. Upon the loss of his son, he devoted all his property and his time to the encouragement of learning, and with commendable munificence, founded in 1619 two professorships at Oxford, one in astronomy, and the other in geometry, and bestowed various sums of money, and also lands, for other benevolent purposes of improvement in the university, besides some valuable books to the Bodleian. This amiable man died at Eton college, 19th Feb. 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel there. His character has been deservedly applauded by his learned contemporaries, by H. Casaubon, Jos. Scaliger, Mercerus, Meibomius, Montagu, &c. and the university of Oxford, in a public speech, paid also the highest honors to this their worthy benefactor. His works are four books of Tacitus' history, and the Life of Agricola, translated into English, fol. with notes — Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare — a Latin Collection of Ancient Writers of English History, with a Chronological Table from J. Cæsar to William the Conqueror — St. Chrysostom's Works in Greek, 8 vols. folio, a valuable edition which cost him 8000l. in the publication. He published besides, Bradwardin's de Causâ Dei — Prælectiones, 13 in Euclid, &c. His brother *Thomas* was fellow of Merton, and afterwards of Eton, and distinguished himself for his learning, and his intimacy with Camden, &c. He died in London. 1592-3.

SAVILLE, sir George, marquis of Halifax, an eminent statesman, descended from a Yorkshire family, and born 1630. He contributed greatly to the restoration, and was rewarded for his services with a peer-

age. In 1672 he went as ambassador to Holland, with Arlington and Buckingham, to treat about a peace with France, but with little success; and in 1675 he was removed from the council board for opposing the test bills, and the declaration for a toleration, by the influence of the duke of York, whose measures he warmly reprobated as hostile to the constitution. He was, however, so violent against the exclusion bill, that the commons addressed the king to remove him from his council, to which he had lately been restored, but his firmness prevailed; the parliament was dissolved, and he was raised to the dignity of an earl, and refused the office of secretary of state, and of lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1682 he was created a marquis, and made privy seal, and on James's accession, he was appointed president of the council; but when he refused to consent to the repeal of the test act, he was dismissed by the king from all his offices. When James abdicated the crown, Halifax was made president of the lords, and in the convention parliament, was appointed speaker of the upper house, and vigorously supported the elevation of the prince of Orange to the vacant throne, and for his services was nominated privy seal. In 1689 he quitted the court, and ever after displayed a strong and determined opposition to the measures of the ministry till his death, which happened in April, 1695, occasioned by a gangrene in a long neglected rupture. Halifax was a man of great abilities as a statesman and a speaker, but the soundest arguments and the most solid truths, were too often turned into contempt by the force of ridicule, and a vicious propensity to low and vulgar wit, which he was eager on all occasions to show. Though reputed an atheist by the world, he confessed to Burnet, who attended his last moments, his firm belief in the goodness of God, and the mediation of Christ. His titles were extinct by the death of his only surviving son in 1700. He was an elegant writer, and besides his valuable "Advice to a Daughter," he published the Character of a Trimmer — the Anatomy of an Equivalent — a Letter to a Dissenter — Maxims of State — the Character of king Charles II. &c.

SAUL, son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was anointed king of Israel by Samuel, 1095 B. C. He disobeyed the command of God by sparing the Amalekites and Philistines, who were devoted to destruction, and Samuel told him that the kingdom would be removed from his family. He was very jealous of the great popularity of David, who had killed the giant Goliath, and who was doomed to succeed him. He killed himself after an unfortunate battle at Gilboah.

SAUNDERS, Charles, a dramatic writer in the age of the second Charles. His abilities displayed themselves so early, that while at Westminster school, he wrote the play of Tamerlane the Great. Little is known of the particulars of his life.

SAUNDERS, sir Edmund, from a common beggar, rose to eminence in the law, by the friendship of a lawyer of Clement's inn, who saw and patronized his abilities by admitting him among his clerks. From a clerk he became a counsel, and at last was appointed chief

chief justice of the King's Bench, where he supported the dignity of his office by patience, integrity, and impartiality. He died 1683.

SAUNDERS, *Richard*, author of *Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physic*, 4to. &c. — *Physiognomy and Chiromancy*, &c. folio, obtained some celebrity in a credulous and superstitious age, and died 1680.

SAUNDERSON, *Nicolas*, a celebrated mathematician, born at Thurlston, Yorkshire, 1682. When 12 months old, he was deprived of his sight by the small-pox, and therefore retained no idea whatever of light and of colors. His education, however, was not neglected; at Penneston grammar school he acquired such knowledge of the classics, that he could most perfectly understand Euclid, Archimedes, and Diophantus, when read in Greek. His fondness for mathematics began to appear when first he was made acquainted by his father with numbers, and soon, by the power of his memory, he formed intricate calculations, and resolved difficult problems. The friendship of Mr. West, who observed his unusual powers, initiated him into the knowledge of algebra and geometry, and under the further assistance of Dr. Nettleton, he acquired all that correctness, and that vast information which raised him to such celebrity. He afterwards improved his knowledge of logic and metaphysics at a private school near Sheffield, and at the age of 25 appeared at Cambridge, as a resident in Christ's college, though not a member of the society. His extraordinary powers, and the difficulties of a narrow fortune, however, procured him friends and admirers, and Whiston, the mathematical professor, very liberally permitted him to lecture before the university. His lectures were on the Newtonian philosophy, and were attended by crowded audiences, and so deservedly popular did he become, that on the removal of Whiston from his professorship, the blind lecturer was honorably called upon, by the wishes of all the university, to fill up the Lucasian chair, and a degree of M. A. by royal mandate was obtained, 1711, to qualify him for the office. His inauguration speech was delivered in elegant Latin, and his reputation continued to increase, so that when George II. visited the university, the professor was, by royal favor, created doctor of laws. This great character became, by close application, a valetudinarian, and at last was attacked by a mortification in his foot, which carried him off, 19th April 1739, aged 57. He was buried at Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, the rectory of Mr. Dickens, his father-in-law, by whose daughter he had a son and a daughter. The vivacity and wit of his conversation were much admired; but his judgment of persons and things was often expressed with such freedom, and such unconcern, that he created himself many enemies. This singular character had astonishing powers of feeling; when in a garden, where observations were making on the sun, he could point out every cloud that obscured the sky, and he discovered such quickness in observing the voice of persons with whom he conversed, that he recollected every one with the most singular exactness. He was a great proficient in playing

on the flute, and cultivation was only wanting to have made him as great in music as in mathematics. His *Elements of Algebra* were published at Cambridge, by subscription, 1740, 2 vols. 4to. and a treatise on *Fluxions*, 8vo. appeared also after his death. It is needless to say that he was the friend of the great men of his times, admired and respected by them, and repaying their esteem by the strongest gratitude. Of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he knew intimately, he always spoke in a style almost bordering on veneration.

SAVONAROLA, *Jerom*, an Italian monk born at Ferrara, 1492. He entered into the Dominican order at Bologna, and became an eloquent and popular preacher, after teaching for some time physics and metaphysics. His influence in the pulpit was so great at Florence, that for some years he guided the state as its sovereign; but when he inveighed against the corruptions of the church of Rome, and the scandalous life of the pontiff Alexander VI. he drew down upon him the vengeance of the holy see, which neither his popularity, nor the purity of his morals could avert. He was condemned to be hanged and burned, and suffered that dreadful punishment in 1498 with great resignation. He wrote sermons — the *Triumphs of the Cross*, and various other theological works, printed Leyden, 6 vols. 12mo. J. Fr. Picus, of Mirandula, has written his life.

SAVOR, *Lewis*, a native of Saulieu in Burgundy, who studied medicine, and became physician to Lewis XIII. He also applied himself to antiquarian pursuits. His works are, *Discourse on Ancient Medals*, 4to. — *French Architecture in Private Buildings*, a work of merit, 4to. — *Galen's Art of Healing by Bleeding*, from the Greek — *de Causis Colorum*, 8vo. He died 1640, aged 61.

SAURIN, *James*, son of a protestant lawyer, was born at Nismes, 1677. He left France with his father on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Geneva, where he studied with great assiduity, and afterwards served as a cadet in Lord Galloway's regiment in the campaign of 1694. He, however, abandoned the military life for philosophy and divinity, and after improving himself further at Geneva, he passed, in 1700, into Holland and England, and in 1703 married. In 1705 he settled at the Hague, where his eloquence as a preacher was displayed with astonishing effect to crowded audiences. He died at the Hague, 30th Dec. 1730. He wrote a treatise on Education, dedicated to the princes, sons of George II. and was rewarded with a pension by the princess of Wales. He published besides, his sermons, highly esteemed, in 12 vols. 8vo. which have been translated into English by Robinson and Hunter; but his greatest work is *Discourses Historical, Critical, and Moral*, on the most memorable Events of the Old and New Testament, left incomplete, but afterwards continued in 6 vols. folio. He was unfortunately engaged in a controversy with la Chapelle and others, for asserting in a pamphlet that, in some cases, truth may be disguised, and though a strong friend to toleration, he was severely treated by his antagonists.

SAURIN, *Joseph*, a French mathematician, born at Cour-

Courtufon, in the principality of Orange, 1659. He was a protestant, but afterwards abjured his principles at Paris, and was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and received a pension from the king. He devoted his life to geometrical pursuits, and communicated some valuable papers to the Memoirs of the academy, and the Journal des Sçavans. He was engaged in a controversy with Rousseau, who had falsely charged him with writing some libellous verses against some persons of distinction, which he himself, it is supposed, had composed; a scandalous conduct, which, when examined, proved the innocence of Saurin, and the guilt of Rousseau. Voltaire has vindicated his memory, but still his character must be considered as violent and unbending. He died at Paris, 1737.

SAURIN, Bernard Joseph, son of the preceding, was advocate of the parliament of Paris, and member of the French academy. He disregarded the law for literature and poetry, and became the friend of Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Helvetius. He wrote some plays of great merit and popularity, especially *Spartacus*, *Blanche* and *Richard*, tragedies — *Anglomanie*, a comedy — the *Marriage of Julia* — *Mœurs du Temps*, &c. His dramatic pieces were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1783. He was so much esteemed by Helvetius that the philosopher allowed him a handsome pension. He died at Paris, 17th Nov. 1781.

SAUSSURE, Nicolas de, a native of Geneva, member of the council of 200, and distinguished by his writings on agriculture. He is author of *Essays on the Vine* — on the *Scarcity of Wheat* — on *Dew* — on *Fire*, &c. He died 1790, aged 81.

SAUSSURE, Horace Benedict de, son of the above, was born at Geneva, 17th Feb. 1740. From his earliest years he evinced great partiality for literature, especially natural history, and at the age of 21 he was elected to the chair of philosophical professor at Geneva, which he filled with great public advantage for 25 years. He first visited Paris in 1768, and afterwards examined the discoveries of Montgolfier at Lyons, and after travelling through Holland, Belgium, and England, he, in 1772, extended his philosophical researches to Italy. He visited the island of Elba, and with sir William Hamilton, examined the wonders of Vesuvius, and afterwards measured the crater of *Etna*. In the progress of his important researches, he discovered some valuable plants, and also invented various instruments, very useful in the operations of science and of art. His next excursions were on the Alps, and after crossing them 14 times by eight different places, he ascended, through a thousand difficulties, to the summit of *Mont Blanc*, where he could scarce breathe. These laborious exertions in the cause of science, rendered him deservedly popular; he was made member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of other learned bodies, and the emperor Joseph, when he visited Geneva, paid particular attention to the philosopher. In the French revolution, he was elected, on the union of his country to France, to the national assembly; but the disorders which prevailed not only ruined his little fortune, but broke his heart, and he died of chagrin, 1799. He is author of an

Eulogy on his friend Bonnet, 8vo. — *Dissertatio Physica de Igne* — *Inquiry on the Bark of Leaves*, &c. *Dissertatio Physica de Electricitate*, 8vo. — *Plan of Reform for the College of Geneva* — *Description of the Electrical Effects of Thunder* — *Essay on Hygrometry*, 4to. — *Voyages in the Alps*, 4 vols. 4to. a most valuable work, and various communications to the memoirs of the learned societies of which he was a member.

SAUVAGES, Francis Boissier de, a native of Alais, who applied himself to medical pursuits, and became professor of botany and medicine at Montpellier, and member of several of the learned societies of France, and of foreign nations. His reputation was so extensive, that he was consulted from all parts of France, and he received the merited surname of the *Boerhaave of Languedoc*. This able and respected physician died at Montpellier, 19th Feb. 1767, aged 61. He wrote *Theoria Febris* — *Nosologia Methodica*, 5 vols. 8vo. — *Physiologiae Mechanicae Elementa*, 12mo. — *Methodus Foliorum*, 8vo. — a translation of *Hales' Statistical Essays on Animals*, &c. — *Dissertations* — *Memoirs*, &c.

SAUVAL, Henry, an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He is author of a laborious work, the *History of the Antiquities of Paris*, 3 vols. folio, on which he was engaged for 20 years, and which he did not live to complete. He died 1670, and in consequence of the death of his continuator, the work did not appear till 1724. It was again edited in 1733.

SAUVEUR, Joseph, a French mathematician, born at La Fleche, 1653. He was dumb till his seventh year, and then his powers of speech appeared very weak and imperfect, so that what he uttered was with difficulty and slowness. He had a strong propensity for mechanical knowledge, and disregarding the classical instruction which he received in the jesuits' college, applied himself to mathematical studies, against the wishes of his friends, who had marked out for him preferment in the church. To maintain himself, he began to teach mathematics, and so great was his reputation that at the age of 20 he had prince Eugene among his pupils. His abilities recommended him to the great and the learned; he was esteemed by Condé, honored with the notice of the royal family, and in 1686 was made professor of mathematics to the royal college, and in 1696 admitted member of the academy of sciences. He wrote a treatise on *Fortification*, and to enable himself to do it scientifically, he attended the siege of Mons. He wrote besides, a treatise on *Music*, and papers in the memoirs of the academy. He died 1716.

SAWYER, sir Robert, an eminent lawyer, attorney-general from 1681 to 1687. He was removed from his offices for refusing to lend his name to the arbitrary measures of James's government. He was a warm admirer and imitator of justice Hale, and died 1692.

SAXE, Maurice, count de, natural son of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, and king of Poland, by the countess Konigsmark, was born at Dresden, 13th October, 1696. He showed fondness for war from his very infancy, and refused to undergo the labors of study,

Andy, except his application was rewarded with the permission of riding or of military exercise. His first campaign was in Flanders, under Eugene and Marlborough, where his valor was displayed at the taking of Lille, Tournay, and Mons, and at the battle of Malplaquet. When the king of Poland, in 1711, besieged the fortress of Stralsund, the young warrior appeared there to great advantage; he encouraged the soldiers by his example, and crossed the river in the fight of the enemy; and in the following dreadful battle of Guedelbusck, he had a horse shot under him, while he rallied three times the retiring troops. In 1717 he was with the emperor at the siege of Belgrade, where he defeated the Turks, and on his return, he was decorated with the order of the white eagle. After the treaties of Utrecht and Passarowitz, he went to France, where the duke of Orleans gained his attachment and services by bestowing on him the brevet rank of field marshal. During the peace of the continent, he laboriously employed himself in improving his mathematical knowledge, and in introducing strict military discipline in the regiment entrusted to his care; but in 1726 he was roused from his tranquil retirement by the states of Courland, who unanimously elected him their sovereign. Poland and Russia opposed his elevation, but he defended himself with bravery, and with a small force resisted with success thousands of his invaders; but at last he gave up the unequal contest, and abandoning the supreme power which his valor so much deserved, he retired, in 1729, to privacy in France. Here, during the attacks of a fever, he composed, in 13 nights, his *Reveries*, a work worthy of the pen of a Cæsar or a Condé, and valuable for the important instructions which it conveys to the general as well as to the soldier. The death of the king of Poland, his father, 1733, rekindled the flames of war through Europe, and Saxe prepared to share the dangers and the glories of the approaching campaign. He declined the command of the Saxon troops, offered him by his brother, the elector, and preferred serving in the French armies on the Rhine under marshal Berwick. He distinguished himself at the battle of Ettingen, and at the siege of Philippsburg, and for his services was rewarded with the rank of lieutenant-general. In the war which followed the death of Charles VI. Saxe gathered fresh laurels. He besieged Prague in 1741, and took it by assault, and soon after made himself master of Egra, and then marching to the Rhine, he seized the strong lines of Lauterburg. In 1744 he was made marshal of France, and entrusted with the armies in Flanders. Though ill, he immediately left Paris for his post, and opened the campaign of 1745 by the famous battle of Fontenoy, which he gained, though carried around his camp in a litter. This was followed by the fall of Tournay, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, Ostend, and Brussels, and the next year another victory at Rocoux crowned his arms, and procured for him the most flattering honors from the king of France, and the title of marshal of all his armies, and of governor of the newly conquered countries. In the next campaign the victory of Lawfeldt was followed by the fall of Bergen-op-Zoom, and then of Maestricht, when the terrors of the Dutch ar-

rested the career of the conqueror, and peace was concluded in 1748. After the peace Saxe visited Berlin, where he was received with all the honor due to his merits, and then he returned to France, where he devoted himself to literature and the arts. This great hero, whose celebrity was extended over the whole world, died 30th Nov. 1750, aged 54, and was buried in the Lutheran church of St. Thomas, Strasbourg. He had married the countess of Lobin, whom he divorced some time after from capricious motives, and he frequently repented of this conduct, as he possessed every amiable quality, and soon after gave her hand to a second and more constant husband. His eulogy, by M. Thomas, obtained the prize of the French academy in 1759. The best edition of his *Reveries* is in 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1757.

SAXO, *Grammaticus*, a celebrated writer, whose origin and even country is involved in obscurity. He is generally acknowledged to have been a native of Zealand an island of Denmark, and to have flourished in the 12th century. He studied theology, and was employed in the cathedral of Roschild, and went in 1161 to Paris, to invite some of the monks of St. Genevieve, to come and to reform the morals of the Danish priests. He died about 1208, aged upwards of 70, and was buried in Roschild cathedral, where, three centuries after, Lago Urne, bishop of Scalandra, placed an inscription on his tomb. By the encouragement of Absalom bishop of Roschild, Saxo undertook the History of Denmark and other Northern nations, and after 20 years of labor completed it in a manner worthy a man of learning and virtue. This valuable work was first published by Petrus at Paris, 1514, and reprinted at Basil and Frankfurt afterwards, and in 1644 at Sora, under the care of Stephanus.

SAY, *Samuel*, a dissenting minister, who after being engaged in various congregations in Norfolk and Suffolk, succeeded Dr. Calamy in 1734, at Westminster, where he died in St. James's street, 12th April, 1743, aged 68, of a mortification in his bowels. After his death appeared a thin 4to. volume of his poems with two prose essays on the harmony, variety, and power of numbers, exhibiting great taste, knowledge and judgment.

SCALA, *Bartolomew*, an Italian statesman, born about 1424. Though but the son of a miller, he rose to distinction at the bar, under the protection of Cosmo de Medicis at Florence. After the death of his patron he retained the same confidential offices with his successor Peter, and was employed by him in some important negotiations. He was for his services ennobled at Florence, and knighted by the pope, and made senator of Rome. He died at Florence 1497. He wrote the History of Florence in 20 books, of which four books only have been published, besides letters — a Speech made to Pope Innocent VIII. — pro Imperatoris Militaribus Signis, &c.

SCALA, *Alexandra*, daughter of the above, was distinguished for her knowledge of classical literature, as well as for her beauty, and her private virtues, which have been deservedly praised by Politian and others. Marullus married her, for the purpose of perfecting himself in the Latin language in her company. She died 1506.

SCALI-

SCALIGER, *Julius Cæsar*, a celebrated writer, born 1484, at Ripa in the territory of Verona, and descended from the princes of Verona. His father was in the military service of Matthias Corvinus king of Hungary, and at the age of 12 the son was presented to the emperor Maximilian, and continued as page about his person for 17 years. During his attendance on the emperor he was engaged in various expeditions, and was at the battle of Ravenna 1512, where he lost his father and brother. At the age of 40 he abandoned the military life, and after studying divinity, applied assiduously to medicine, and settled in 1526 at Agen, where though 45 he took for his wife a young girl of good family but scarce 16, with whom he lived 29 years, and by whom he had 15 children. In this retirement he devoted himself with uncommon application to literature and the modern languages, and while he practised physic for his maintenance, he acquired celebrity by the labors of his pen. He died of a retention of urine 1558, at Agen, where he was buried with this epitaph, *Jul. Cæsar Scaligeri quod fuit*. The abilities of Scaliger were undoubtedly great, but though commended by his son as a benevolent and amiable character, he was vain and petulant, and among others treated Erasmus with great virulence and illiberality, because he had ridiculed some of the learned men of Italy for their servile attachment to the Latinity of Cicero. The best known of his writings are, *Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate*, 4to. — *de Causis Linguæ Latinæ*, 4to. — *Poetices Libri septem*, fol. — *Poemata* — *Epistolæ* — *Commentarii in Theophrasti Libros* — in *Aristotelis Animal.* fol. — in *Hippocratis Librum de Insomniis*, 8vo. — *de Causis Plantarum*, fol. — *Animadversiones in Historiam Plantarum*, 8vo. &c.

SCALIGER, *Joseph Justus*, son of the preceding, was born at Agen 1540. He studied at Bourdeaux and under his father; but after his death he passed to Paris to attend the lectures of Turnebus. His eagerness to improve, however, could not await the slow progress of regular lectures, and therefore he applied himself without the assistance of an instructor to Greek, and when a perfect master of the language he turned his attention to the Hebrew, and with such activity that he was well acquainted with 13 different languages. So much learning, to which was united a profound knowledge of the sciences, rendered his name very celebrated. He was invited to fill the chair of belles lettres at Leyden, in 1603, and he accepted the honorable appointment, and died there of a dropsy 21st Jan. 1609. Like his father, Scaliger possessed great abilities, but certainly superior learning, so that he was deservedly called the most learned man of the age; but these high qualities were obscured by a haughty deportment, and a contemptuous disregard of the merits of others, attended with abusive and illiberal language profusely directed against every opponent. The works of this extraordinary man are numerous and various, but the best known and the most useful is his "*Opus de Emendatione Temporum*," in which he not only displays vast erudition and an extensive knowledge of ancient writers, but lays the foundation of regular and systematic chronology, especially by the invention of the Julian period,

and deserves the name which he has received, of the father of chronology. He wrote besides "*Theaurus Temporum*, &c." in which he corrected some of the errors of his former work — *de Tribus Sæculis Judæorum*, 2 vols. 4to. — Latin poems, 8vo. — *Epistolæ*, notes on Varro, and almost on all the authors of ancient Greece and Rome, containing various learned remarks, with bold, ingenious, and interesting conjectures. Two "*Scaligerana*," have appeared one at the Hague 1666, and the other at Groningen 1669.

SCAMOZZI, *Vincent*, a native of Vicenza, the most celebrated architect of his time. After travelling over France, Germany, and Hungary, to improve himself in the knowledge of his art he settled at Venice, which he adorned by the labors of his genius. One of the most remarkable of his works is the citadel of Palma in the Friuli. He wrote in Italian, *Ideas on Universal Architecture* in 10 books, which, however, did not receive his finishing hand, as he died before its completion 1616, aged 64. Of his valuable work only the first six books appeared in 2 vols. fol.

SCANDERBEG, or GEORGE CASTRIOT, king of Albania, was born 1404, and was delivered up by his father with three of his brothers, as hostages to Amurath II. emperor of the Turks. The three brothers were cut off by poison, and George was spared on account of his youth, and by his valor soon distinguished himself in the service of the bloody oppressor of his family. He was circumcised and took the command of a body of troops under the title of Sangiac; but on the death of his father 1432, he determined to recover the dominions of his ancestors. In the expedition with which he was entrusted against Hungary, he formed a secret correspondence with Huniades Corvinus the king of the country, and enabled him to defeat the Turks, 30,000 of whom fell in the field. After this he compelled the secretary of the sultan, who was in the camp, to write letters, sealed with the imperial signet, demanding the delivery of the capital of Albania into his hands. After the messengers were dispatched, he put to death all those who were witnesses of his measures, that no report might be carried to Amurath, and then hastening to Albania he was received as a deliverer by his countrymen, and acknowledged king 1443. In vain Amurath and his successor Mahomet made war against this enterprising hero, and besieged Croie his capital; their numerous armies were defeated, and after several years of hostility peace was restored in 1461, and the independence of Albania confirmed. At the request of Pius II. the Albanian monarch visited Italy, and not only relieved Ferdinand of Arragon who was besieged at Bari, but assisted him to defeat his victorious enemy the count of Anjou. Afterwards Scanderbeg was again engaged in war with the Turks, and his capital was twice besieged, but immediately relieved by his conquering arms. This heroic prince who had been present in 22 battles, and had killed 2000 Turks with his own hands without receiving only a slight wound, died at Lissa in the Venetian territories, 17th Jan. 1467, aged 63. His death was universally lamented, and the Turkish emperor bore witness to his bravery by dancing for joy at the intelligence that he was no more. Though

occasionally severe, he was a man of mild manners, and of the most benevolent heart, and he exhorted earnestly his soldiers to chastity, observing that nothing was more prejudicial to their profession than sensual pleasures. His life was written by the jesuit du Pontet, 1709, in 12mo.

SCAPULA, *John*, a lexicographer who studied at Lausanne, and was afterwards engaged in the printing house of Henry Stephens. While thus employed, he privately made an abridgement of the great work which his master was preparing for the press, and by publishing it in 1580, under the title of a Greek Lexicon, he not only gained a considerable sum, but thus dishonorably ruined in some degree the laborious Thesaurus of Stephens, which when it appeared, found few purchasers. Stephens vented his indignation in the "Latinity of Lipsius," but found no other redress.

SCARBOROUGH, *sir Charles*, physician to Charles II. and his two successors, was eminent for his extensive practice, as well as for his knowledge of mathematics, in which he was so perfect that he could repeat in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other ancient authors. He was assistant and successor to Dr. Harvey, as lecturer on subjects of anatomy and surgery, and he was the first who judiciously applied mathematics to medical subjects. He wrote *Syllabus Musculorum* — an Elegy on Cowley, &c. and died 26th Feb. 1693.

SCARELLA, *John Baptist*, an ecclesiastic of Brescia, who warmly supported the principles of Newton's system. He wrote *Physica Generalis*, 3 vols. 4to. — *de Rebus ad Scientiam pertinent.* 2 vols. 4to. — *de Magnetete*, 4to. — *Hydrodynamica*, 4to. — *Elements of Logic, Ontology, and Natural Theology*, 4 vols. 4to. He died Feb. 1779, aged 70.

SCARRON, *Paul*, a burlesque writer, born at Paris 1610. Though deformed and in his manners very licentious, he was intended for the church by his father, who was a counsellor in the parliament, and a canonry at Mans was obtained for him. At the age of 27 he unfortunately lost the use of all his limbs, but in this helpless and deplorable state he indulged his propensity for humorous writings, and was universally courted for his wit and jocularities. Though his father had displeased Richelieu, yet the son recovered his esteem, by presenting to him a very humorous supplication. He married in 1651, Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, a lady of 16, afterwards so celebrated by the name of Maintenon, who thus early sacrificed her beauty, her person, and her liberty, to the caprices of a deformed and impotent invalid. Scarron died 1660. The pleasantry which enlivened his conversation was transfused into his writings, which were Virgil's *Æneid* travestied — the Comical Romance — comedies — a tragi-comedy, &c. which were all published at Paris 1685, and 1737, 10 vols. 12mo. and in 1786, in 7 vols. 8vo.

SCHAAF, *Charles*, a learned German, born at Nuys near Cologne, 1646. He was educated at Duisbourg, and became professor of oriental languages there, from which he removed in 1679 to Leyden, to fill the oriental chair. He died of an apoplexy at Leyden 1729. He wrote *Opus Aramaicum, cum Gramma-*

tica Chaldaica & Syriaca, 4to. — *Novum Testamentum Syriacum cum Versione Latina*, 4to. — *Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale* — *Epitome Grammaticæ Hebraicæ*, 8vo. — a letter in Syriac, &c.

SCHACHT, *Christian Paul*, a native of Harderwyck in Holland. He took his degrees of M. D. and became professor of medicine, botany, chemistry, and natural history, in his native place 1791, and died nine years after, aged 32. He is author of some valuable memoirs, &c. inserted in the Dutch journals.

SCHAGEN, *Giles*, a native of Alcmæer, who acquired great celebrity as a painter of portraits, and in historical subjects. He resided for some time at Paris, and died 1668, aged 52.

SCHALKEN, *Godfrey*, a Dutch painter, born at Dort 1643. He studied under Hoogstraten, and Gerard Douw, and chiefly excelled in painting candle light pieces. He was in London and drew William III. by candle light, and humorously made his majesty hold the candle. He was vulgar in his manners. He died at the Hague 1706.

SCHATEN, *Nicholas*, author of *Historia Westphaliæ*, fol. 1690 — *Annales Paderbornenses*, fol. — and a Dissertation on Charlemagne, was a German jesuit at the end of the 17th century.

SCHÉELE, *Charles William*, an eminent chemist, born at Stralsund 1742. He was member of the Swedish academy of sciences, of the medical society of Paris, and universally esteemed for his knowledge, and his chemical discoveries. He was first engaged with an apothecary who died much in debt; but the industry of the apprentice restored the prosperity of the house, and the widow pleased with his fidelity and character married him. But unhappily the day of the marriage, 17th May, 1786, proved the beginning of a fever which hurried him quickly to his grave. His valuable treatise on Air and Fire has been translated into French from the German, by Dietrich, in 12mo. and is deservedly known over Europe.

SCHÉELSTRATE, *Emanuel de*, a native of Antwerp, who became librarian of the Vatican, canon of St. John Lateran, and of St. Peter, at Rome. He died at Rome 5th April, 1692, aged 43. He wrote *Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Illustratæ*, 2 vols. fol. — *Ecclesia Africana sub Primate Carthaginiensi*, 4to. — *Acta Constantinensis Concilii*, 4to. — *Acta Ecclesiæ Oriental.* &c.

SCHÉFFER, *John*, a learned German, born at Stralsburg 1621. When driven by war from his country he went to Sweden at the invitation of queen Christina, and obtained the chair of eloquence and politics at Upsal. He was also librarian, and honorary professor of the law of nations in that university. He died there 1679. He published *de Militiâ Navali Veterum* — *Upsalia Antiqua* — *Laponia*, translated into English — *Suecia Literata* — *de Re Vehiculari Veterum*, besides notes on Phædrus, Ælian, and other classics.

SCHÉCKINS, *James*, a native of Schorndoff in the duchy of Wirtemberg, professor of philosophy and medicine at Tübingen. Though blind he pursued his favorite studies, and even refused to submit to an operation for the restoration of sight, observing that he wished to avoid seeing many odious and disagreeable objects. He wrote a dialogue, *de Animæ Principatu*

— a treatise de unâ Personâ & duabus Naturis in Christo, adversus Anti-Trinitarios — Refutatio Errorum Simonii, fol. 1573. He died at Tübingen 1587.

SCHEINER, Christopher, an able astronomer, rendered memorable for first discovering the spots on the sun's disc. He was born at Mecklenburg in Germany, and entered among the jesuits, and afterwards taught Hebrew and mathematics at Ingoldstadt, Brisac, Rome, &c. He was also counsellor to the archduke Charles, and died rector of the jesuits' college at Neisse in Silesia, 1650. His observation of the solar spots was at Ingoldstadt, 1611; but he was afraid to publish the discovery, which, however, Velferus to whom he communicated it, unhandsonely did, and Galileo himself laid claim, but improperly, to the merit of being the first observer. He published these phenomena in 1630, in folio, under the title of Rosa Urfina, containing accurate delineations of the spots.

SCHELHAMMER, Gouthier Christopher, a native of Jena, who was professor of medicine at Helmstadt, afterwards at Jena, and then at Kiel, and was physician to the duke of Holstein. He wrote *Introductio ad Artem Medicam*, 4to. and other medical works, and died 1716, aged 75.

SCHELLINKS, William, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter of landscapes, history, and sea views. His chief performance is said to be Charles II. embarking for England. He died 1678, aged 47. His brother *Daniel* excelled in landscapes. He died 1701, aged 68.

SCHENCK DE GRAFFENBERG, John, a physician, who was born at Friburg, and died there 12th Nov. 1598, aged 67. He was author of *Observationum Medicarum, Rararum, Admirabilium & Monstrosorum*, fol. edited by Spon. His son *John George* was also eminent as a physician, and settled at the Hague, where he died about 1620. He wrote *de Formandis Medicinæ Studiis*, 12mo. — *Hortus Patavinus — Monstrorum Historia*, 4to.

SCHENCKIUS, John Theodore, professor of medicine at Jena, died 1671, aged 52, author of *Observations on Medicine*, fol. and 8vo. — *de Sero Sanguinis*, 4to. — a Catalogue of the Plants of the Medical Garden of Jena, 12mo. &c.

SCHERTLIN, Sebastian, a native of the duchy of Wirtemberg, who first served in Hungary, and afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the defence of Pavia. At the taking of Rome and Narni, and in the defence of Naples 1528, he displayed such valor and intrepidity, that several potentates solicited his services; but he attached himself to the independence of Augsburg. He espoused the cause of the league of Smalkalde against the emperor, and afterwards passed into the service of France, and accompanied Henry II. in his expedition to the Rhine and the Low Countries. Charles V. afterwards restored him his property, which had been confiscated at Augsburg, and he distinguished himself in the service of the emperor Ferdinand I. and died 1577, aged 82, deservedly respected as a brave general.

SCHUCHZER, John James, a native of Zurich, who became there professor of mathematics and medicine. His reputation as a physician and a man of letters was

such, that the Czar Peter made him liberal offers to settle in Russia; but the people of Zurich detained him by their generosity. He died in his native town 1733, aged 61. He published *Natural History of the Bible* in German, four large vols. fol. translated into Latin 1735, and into French 1734, but of this the original edition in German is the most valuable, on account of its 750 plates — *Itinera Alpina*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Piscium Querelæ*, 4to. — *Herbarium Diluvianum*, fol. — *Musæum Diluvianum*, 8vo. — *Homo Diluvii Testis*, 4to. — *Historiæ Helveticæ Naturalis Prolegomena* — *Sciagraphia Lithologica*, 4to. — *Nova Literaria Helvetica*, or Journal of Swiss Literature — a treatise on the Mineral Waters of Switzerland, 4to. His son *John Gaspard* was an able antiquarian. He translated into English Kœmpfer's History of Japan, 2 vols. fol. and died at London 1729, in the flower of youth. *John* brother of John James was professor of medicine and physician at Zurich, where he died 1738. He was author of *Ægriographia, seu Graminum, Juncorum, &c. Historia*, 4to.

SCHIAVONE, Andrea, a Venetian painter, born at Sebenico in Dalmatia 1522. Though poor and uneducated, he rose by the powers of his genius, and his great application to eminence. His designs, however, were not much admired, while his coloring, and the elegance of his draperies were superior to the efforts of his contemporaries. His pictures were esteemed after his decease, though unfortunately for him disregarded by his contemporaries. He died poor, 1582, at Venice.

SCHICKARD, William, professor of Hebrew at Tübingen, died of the plague 1635, at the age of 43. He wrote *Horologium, or Hebrew Grammar*, 8vo. — *treatises de Jure Regio Judæorum*, 4to. — *Series Regum Persiæ*, 4to.

SCHIDONE, Bartholomew, a native of Modena, eminent as a painter. Though patronized by the duke of Parma, his fondness for gaming reduced him to poverty. His pictures are scarce, but possess great merit. He died 1616, aged 56.

SCHILLER, Frederic, a German dramatic writer of celebrity. He was born at Marbach in Wirtemberg, and educated in the military school of Stutgard, where he produced his first dramatic piece, called the Robbers. The principles inculcated in this piece gave such offence to his superiors, that he fled from their resentment to Mannheim, and for some time supported himself in the capacity of a regimental surgeon. An appointment in the theatre at Mannheim proved more congenial to his feelings, and enabled him to produce his *Conspiracy of Fiesco*, his *Intrigue and Love*, his *Rhenish Thalia*, and other pieces. Eager after distinction he went from Mannheim to Mentz, and afterwards to Dresden, and then to Leipzig, where he completed his tragedy of *Don Carlos*. For some time he resided at Jena as professor of history, and then removed to Weimar, where he died 1805. He wrote besides, the *History of the Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government* — the *Maid of Orleans*, and other dramatic pieces, much admired for originality, fire, and elegance, though occasionally immoral, and deficient in unity.

SCHILLING, Drebold, a native of Soleure, who wrote in German an History of the Wars of the Swifs against Charles duke of Burgundy, published, Berne, fol. 1743. The work is very accurate, as he was present at the scenes which he describes. He lived in the 15th century.

SCHLICHTINGIUS, Jonas de Bukowie, a native of Poland, banished on account of his Socinian principles by the diet of Warlaw. He retired to Muscovy and Germany, and then settled at Zullickaw, where he died 1661, aged 65. His works, which are chiefly commentaries on the holy scripture, were published at Amsterdam, 1666, fol.

SCHMIDT, George Frederic, a native of Berlin, eminent as an engraver. He was the pupil of Larnessen at Paris, and for his abilities was admitted into the French academy of painting. His engravings of portraits were particularly admired. He died at Berlin 1775, aged 63.

SCHMIDT, Erasmus, professor of mathematics, and of Greek at Wittemberg, was born at Delitzsch in Misnia 1560. He published an edition of Pindar with learned notes, 1616, 4to. and died at Wittemberg, 1637.

SCHMIDT, Sebastian, a professor of oriental languages at Strasburg, who died there 1697.

SCHMIDT, John Andrew, a Lutheran divine, born at Worms, 1652. He was theological professor at Mariendal, and died there 1726. He wrote *Compendium Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ*, 8vo. — *de Bibliothecis*, 4to. — *Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus*, 8vo. besides *Pardies' Geometry*, translated into Latin. &c.

SCHOEFFLIN, John Daniel, a learned German Lutheran divine, born Sept. 6, 1694, at Sulzbourg in Baden Dourlach. He studied at Dourlach, Basil, and Strasburg, and was appointed, in 1720, professor of eloquence and history in this last university. His reputation for learning was so great that he received the most honorable invitations from the emperors of Russia, from Sweden, from Frankfort, from Leyden, and other learned bodies, but he preferred the tranquillity and retirement of Strasburg. In 1726 he quitted his professorship, and travelled at the public expence, and as a philosopher, he visited Italy, Paris, London, and other places. He died at Strasburg of a slow fever, August 7, 1771, universally and deservedly lamented. His works are *Historia Zaringo-Badenfis Carlruhe*, 7 vols 4to. — *Alfatia Diplomatica*, 2 vols. fol. — *Alfatia Illustrata*, 2 vols. fol. — *Alfaticarum Rerum Scriptores*, fol. — *Vindiciæ Typographicæ*, 4to. — *Vindiciæ Celticæ* — *Memoirs of a Rising Academy*, addressed to the elector palatine, &c.

SCHOMBERG, Henry de, of an ancient family of Misnia, established in France, was made governor of la Marche, and served with reputation under Charles IX. and his two successors. He died suddenly in 1599. His son of the same name succeeded in his government of la Marche, and distinguished himself in Piedmont in 1617, under marshal d'Estrées, and against the Huguenots, in 1622, for which he was made marshal of France. He contributed much in 1625, to the defeat of the English in their attack against the isle of Rhé, and two years after he forced the passage of Suza, where he was severely wounded. In 1630

he made himself master of Pignerol, and relieved Casal, and soon after defeated the rebels in Languedoc, at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, where Montmorenci was wounded and taken prisoner. He was in reward for his services made governor of Languedoc, and died the next year of an apoplexy, 17th Nov. aged 49. He was a man of abilities in the cabinet, as well as in the field. He was ambassador for some time in England, and Germany, and he wrote a *Relation of the War in Italy*, in which he had been engaged, printed 1630, 4to. again 1669, and 1682. His son *Charles* distinguished himself also in the service of France, and was made governor of Languedoc, and marshal of France. He conquered the Spaniards at Leucate in Roussillon, and took the town of Tortosa by assault. He died at Paris 6th June, 1656, aged 56.

SCHOMBERG, Frederic Armand de, of an illustrious family, but of a different branch from the preceding, was early engaged in the service of Frederic Henry prince of Orange, and afterwards of his son William. He went in 1650, into the service of the French king, and was made governor of Gravelines and Furnes, and in 1661 sent to command the army in Portugal, where he behaved with such bravery and prudence that Spain was obliged to acknowledge the family of Braganza as lawful sovereigns of Portugal. He was in 1675 made marshal of France, though a protestant, and the next year he went to the campaign of the Low Countries, and obliged the enemy to raise the siege of Maestricht and Charleroi. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes 1685, he quitted France and retired to Prussia where the elector of Brandenburg appointed him his prime minister, and commander in chief. He was afterwards in Portugal and in Holland, and he accompanied William of Orange into England when he invaded the kingdom, and for his services he was created an English duke, made knight of the garter, and rewarded with a pension by the parliament. In 1689, he was sent to Ireland as commander in chief, and the following year he attended William at the battle of the Boyne, and bravely crossed the river which was obstinately defended by the enemy. He was, however, wounded by one of the soldiers of James II. and soon after shot dead by mistake by one of the French refugees in his own regiment, 11th July, 1690. in his 82d year. He was buried in St. Patrick's cathedral, where a monument, and an elegant inscription by Dr. Swift mark his grave.

SCHONER, John, a German philosopher, born at Carlostadt 1477. His abilities were so great that he was chosen, when young, to be mathematical professor at Nuremberg. He was, however, too fond of astrology, though in other respects a man of vast intelligence, and erudition. He published some valuable astronomical tables after those of Regiomontanus — a treatise on Dialling — on the Astronomical Equator — *Use of the Globes* — *Organicum Uranicum*, &c. He died 1547.

SCHOOKIUS, Martin, a native of Utrecht, successively professor of languages and philosophy at Utrecht, Derventer, Groningen, and Frankfort on the Oder. He was a man of erudition, though extremely satirical. He

He is author of *Exercitationes Variæ* — de Harengis, feu Halecibus — de Signaturis Fœtus — de Ciconis — de Statu Reipublicæ Fœderati Belgii — de Scepticismo — de Sternutatione — de Imperio Maritimo — de Linguâ Hellenisticâ, &c. He died at Frankfort 1669, aged 55.

SCHOONFIELD, John Henry, a painter of eminence, born at Bibrach in Germany. Some of his pictures are preserved in the churches and public edifices of Augsbourg. He died 1689, aged 70.

SCHOONJANS, Anthony, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a painter. After studying in Italy he settled at Vienna where he was patronized by the emperor. His altar pieces for several German churches are much admired. He died 1726, aged 61.

SCHOREL, John, a Flemish painter, born at Schorel a village near Alcemaer in Holland. He studied under Albert Durer, and then went with a friar to Jerusalem, where he painted some very interesting pieces. On his return he passed through Venice and Rome, and was made by pope Adrian VI. superintendant of the Belvidere buildings. After that pontiff's death he returned to his country, where he died 1562, much respected. He was also a tolerable musician and poet, and well understood Latin, French, Italian, and German.

SCHOTTUS, Andreas, a learned German, born at Antwerp, 1552. He was educated at Louvain, and Douay, and upon going to Spain, was in consequence of his great abilities made, 1580, Greek professor at Toledo. He entered among the jesuits in 1586, and afterwards taught rhetoric at Rome, and after three years' residence returned to Antwerp, where he spent the rest of his life, and died 23d Jan. 1629. He was author of *Hispania Illustrata*, 14 vols. fol. — the *Lives of Francis Borgia, Ferdinand Nunez, Peter Ciaconius, &c.* besides valuable editions of Pomponius Mela, Cor. Nepos, Valerius Flaccus, Aurelius Victor, &c.

SCHOTTUS, Gaspard, a jesuit, born at Wurtsburg, in Franconia, where he died 1666, aged 58. He resided for some time at Palermo in Sicily, and at Rome, where he became intimate with the famous Kircher. He is the learned author of *Physica Curiosa, or Mirabilia Naturæ & Artis*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Magia Naturalis & Artificialis*, 4 vols. 4to. — *Technica Curiosa*, 4to. — *Machina Hydraulico-Pneumatica* — *Pantometrum Kircherianum, seu Instrumentum Geometricum Novum* — *Itinerarium Staticum Kircher* — *Encyclopedia, containing a course of mathematics* — *Mathesis Cæsa-rea*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Anatomia Physico-Hydrostatica Fontium & Fluminum*, 8vo. — *Arithmetica Practica Generalis*, 8vo. — *Schola Stegano-graphica* — *Organum Mathematicum*, 4to.

SCHREVELIUS, Cornelius, a laborious critic of Holland, born at Haerlem, 1615. He published editions of Homer, Hesiod, and other classics, said to be not very correct. The work by which he is best known, is his *Greek Lexicon*, 8vo now in general use. He died 1667.

SCHULEMBOURG, Matthias John, count of, was born in 1661, and from his earliest years devoted himself to military affairs. He was first in the service of the king of Poland who entrusted him with the command of the Saxon troops in 1704, and with a

small force he bravely withstood, in an advantageous situation, five attacks of Charles XII. of Sweden. In 1708, he was placed at the head of 9000 Poles, who were in the service of the Dutch, and the next year he was at the battle of Malplaquet, where prince Eugene saw and admired his valor, and gave him his esteem. In 1711 he went into the service of the Venetians, and ably defended them against the Turks at the siege of Corfu, where his conduct was so intrepid, that a larger pension was bestowed upon him, and a statue raised to his honor. In 1726 he visited his sister, the countess of Kendal in England, and was received with distinction by George I. and he afterwards returned to Venice, where he died, 1743, universally respected.

SCHULTENS, Albert, a German divine, born at Groningen. He was minister of Wassenar, and professor of oriental languages at Franeker, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died 1741, aged 70. His works are a Commentary on Job, 2 vols. 4to. — a Hebrew Grammar — the Life of Saladin, from the Arabic, folio. — Commentary on Proverbs, 4to. — *Animadversiones Philologicæ & Criticæ ad Varia Veteris Testamenti. Loca* — a treatise of Hebrew Roots, &c.

SCHULZE, John Henry, a physician born at Colbitz in Magdeburg. He was medical professor at Halle, where he died 1745, aged 58. He was also well skilled in Greek, and in Arabic literature, and wrote *Historia Medicinæ a Rerum Initio ad Annum Urbis Romæ, 535, Deducta*, 4to. — *Physiologia Medica*, 8vo. — *Pathologia Generalis et Specialis* — *de Materiâ Medicâ Dissertationes Medicæ & Historicæ, &c.*

SCHURMAN, Anna Maria, a German lady born at Cologne 1607. She possessed uncommon powers, and not only excelled in music, painting, sculpture, and engraving, but in the knowledge of the learned languages, of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, as well as the modern tongues. When six years old she cut on paper all sorts of figures without model, and two years after designed flowers in a very masterly manner. These great accomplishments were adorned further by the most modest and diffident manners; but her powers were too great to be long concealed from the world, and by the means of her friends and correspondents, of Vossius, Spanheim, Rivetus and others, her reputation was spread over Europe; and she was visited by Richelieu, and other persons of the highest rank, and even princesses. Her devotion was said to be equal to her learning, but in 1650, her attachment to Labadie lessened her fame, and after living with that enthusiast at Altona, and attending him in his last moments, she retired to Wiemar, in Friseland, where she died 1678. She wrote Latin poems — a Defence of Female Study — *Eukleria* in defence of her attachment to Labadie — *Opuscula*, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, printed 1652, 4to.

SCHUT, Cornelius, a painter of Antwerp, the disciple of Rubens. Some of his pictures are still admired in the churches of Antwerp. He died 1660, aged 60.

SCHURTZFLEISCH, Conrad Samuel, a native of Corback in Waldeck, professor of history, poetry, and Greek at Wittenberg. He travelled over Germany, France,

France, England, and Italy, and was made counsellor and librarian to the duke of Saxe Wiemar. He died 1708, aged 67. His works are *Disputationes Historicae Civiles*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Letters*, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Continuation of Sleidan till 1678*. — *Dissertationes & Opuscula*. His brother *Henry Leonard*, wrote *Historia Ensisferorum Ordinis Teutonici*, 12mo. 1701.

SCHUUR, *Theodore Vander*, a painter born at the Hague. He was at Paris where he studied under Sebastian Bourdon, and then went to visit the Italian schools. He was happy in his pieces, which he enriched in the back grounds with fine ancient ruins. He died 1705, aged 77.

SCHWARTZ, *Bertholet*, the inventor of gunpowder, was a monk of the order of Cordeliers, and was born at Friburg in the 13th century. He was an able chemist, and it is said, discovered the fatal secret of the ingredients of gunpowder, when making some chemical experiments on nitre. This discovery was first applied to fire arms at the battle of Cressy 1346, or according to others as early as 1300 by the Venetians, and it consequently changed the whole art of war. Roger Bacon is considered by some to have been acquainted with the fatal secret, which he refused to reveal.

SCHWARTZ, *Christopher*, a native of Ingolstadt, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Titian, and the successful imitator of Tintoret. He was patronized by the elector of Bavaria, and was called the Raphael of Germany. He died at Munich 1594, aged 44.

SCHWERIN, *Christopher*, count of, governor of Niefs and Brieg, and field marshal in the Prussian service, was born 26th Oct. 1684, and rose by merit to the highest honors. He gained the battle of Molwitz, in 1741, when the Prussians thought that all was lost, and he continued to distinguish himself in succeeding engagements against the Austrians, till the battle of Prague in 1757, in which he fell, aged 72. His memory was honored with a statue by the king of Prussia in Berlin, and a monument by Joseph II. in 1783, on the very spot where he expired. He had been, in 1712, envoy from the duke of Mecklenburg, to Charles XII. of Sweden at Bender, and he caught some of the martial spirit of that celebrated monarch.

SCHYNDAL, *Bernard*, a Dutch painter, whose shepherds, ale-houses, fairs, &c. were much admired. He was born at Haerlem, and died 1716, aged 57.

SCIOPIUS, *Gaspar*, a learned German, born 1576, at Newark, Upper Palatinate, and known for the virulence with which he attacked every man of merit and reputation. He studied at Amberg, Heidelberg, Altdorf, and Ingolstadt, and early distinguished himself by writing, among other things, a commentary on "Priapeia," with obscene quotations, and licentious remarks. In 1599 he turned Roman catholic, and then abused not only the protestants, but also the jesuits, against whom he wrote not less 30 different treatises. Not only Joseph Scaliger felt the acrimony of his satire, but Henry IV. of France, and James I. of Eng-

land, to whom he wrote a Latin pamphlet, called an "Eye Salve for his Britannic Majesty." The last part of his life he devoted to the explanation of the prophecies of the Holy Scriptures, and particularly of the Apocalypse, and he pretended to have discovered the very key which Peter left on earth. He died 1649. He was a man of extraordinary learning, and had he possessed equal moderation and good sense, his fame would have been deservedly superior to the rest of the world. His memory was such, that it was said that he could, like another Ezra, have restored the scriptures if lost, as he knew them all by heart. His works were more numerous than his years, the best known of which are *Verisimilium Libri quatuor*, 8vo. — *Commentarius de Arte Criticâ*, 8vo. — *Clasicum Belli Sacri — de Suâ ad Catholicos Migratione — Notationes in Phædrum — Suspectarum Lectionum — Grammatica Philosophica*, 8vo, &c.

SCIPIO, *Publ. Cornel.* an illustrious Roman. He avenged the death of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, by the total defeat of the Carthaginians in that country, and he afterwards passed into Africa, to carry war to the gates of the capital. The battle of Zama, and the defeat of Annibal put an end to the second Punic war, and the victorious Roman obtained the honorable surname of Africanus. The Romans afterwards behaved with jealousy towards him, and he retired from public clamors to his country house, where he died, B. C. 180.

SCIPIO, *Luc. Cornel.* brother to the preceding, obtained the name of Asiaticus, from his conquests in Asia, in which he was assisted by the valor, and the judgment of the great Africanus.

SCIPIO NASICA, of the same family, as the conqueror of Carthage, was eminent for his virtues, and for his success in Spain.

SCIPIO, *Publ. Æmilianus*, son of Paulus, was adopted by the Scipios, and obtained the surname of second Africanus, by his final conquest of Carthage, B. C. 147. He afterwards destroyed Numantia, and enlarged the Roman possessions in Spain. He was found dead in his bed, 128, assassinated, it is supposed, by his political enemies.

SCIPIO, *Publius*, father-in-law of Pompey, retired from the battle of Pharsalia to Africa, where he was soon after defeated at Thapsus, by J. Cæsar.

SCILATER, *William, D. D.* a native of Somersetshire, educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He died 1647, on his living of Otterden, in Kent. He was author of elegies and epitaphs, under the title of *Threnodia Britannica*, 4to. — *Palæ-Albion, or History of Great Britain to the Reign of the First James*, in Latin and English verse, fol. — *Psalms, or Songs of Sion — Genethliacon, or Stemma Jacobi Regis ab Adamo*, folio. Another divine of that name was also D. D. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Pitminster, Somersetshire, where he died 1626; author of a Commentary on the Epistles to the Thessalonians and Romans, fol. His son was prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Cullumpton, Devon, and author of some sermons.

SCORAS, a sculptor and architect of Paros, 430 B. C.

B. C. His most admired works were the Mausoleum of Artemisia, and a statue of Venus.

SCORZA, Sinibaldo, a painter and engraver of Voltaggio, in the Genoese territory. He particularly excelled in animals, flowers and landscapes, and also in miniatures. He was banished by his enemies, on the false accusation of being leagued with the duke of Savoy, against whom his countrymen were engaged in war. He was afterwards recalled, and died at Genoa, 1631, aged 41. Some of his engravings from Albert Durer possessed great merit.

SCOTT, Reynolds, an English writer, born of an ancient family near Smeeth, in Kent. He was of Hart hall, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to the reading of obscure authors. He published, "a Perfect Platform of a Hop-Garden, &c." in 4to. second edition 1576 — the Discoveries of Witchcraft, &c. 4to. — Discourse upon Devils and Spirits, &c. These works, in a superstitious age, exposed him to much obloquy, and his labors were attacked with great virulence by those who supported the doctrines of astrology, alchymy, legerdemain, and witchcraft, and he was censured not only by Meric Casaubon, Joseph Glanvil, Raynolds, and others, but by James I., in his Demonologia. This worthy man, distinguished for his piety and benevolence, as well as for his learning, died at the seat of his ancestors, and was buried at the church of Smeeth, 1599.

SCOTT, John, D. D. an able divine, born at Chippenham, Wilts, 1638. Though for three years engaged in trade, he prevailed upon his friends to send him to Oxford, where, without taking his degrees in arts, he accumulated the degrees of bachelor, and doctor in divinity, in 1685. He was successively minister of St. Thomas's, Southwark, rector of St. Peter le Poor, London, rector of St. Giles' in the Fields, prebendary of St. Paul, and canon of Windsor, and refused a bishopric, because he would not take the oath of homage. He died 1694, and was buried in St. Giles' church. He was a warm opposer of the catholics, and wrote various things, the best known of which are the Christian Life, a most valuable and popular work, in folio, and 5 vols. 8vo. — sermons — Cases of Conscience resolved, and some pieces against the papists.

SCOTT, Daniel, an eminent writer, son of a merchant. He was educated at Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and afterwards went to Utrecht, where he took the degree of L. L. D.; but though he studied divinity, he never entered into the church, as he rather inclined to the baptists. He published an Essay towards the Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity, 1725, which passed through three editions — a New Version of St. Matthew's Gospel, with notes, 1741 — Appendix to H. Stephens' Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. fol. 1745, &c. He died 1759.

SCOTT, Thomas, brother of Daniel, was a dissenting minister, first at Hitchin, Herts, and then at Norwich, where he died 1746. He is author of Occasional Sermons, &c. in which he endeavoured to settle the dispute about the godhead of Christ, by John 20, v. 28. His son Joseph Nicol was pastor of a dis-

senting congregation at Norwich, and then became Arian, and at last took the degree of M. D. in Scotland, and practised as a physician. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons, and assisted in the revision of Bailey's folio Dictionary. His brother Thomas was also a dissenting minister at Lowestoff, afterwards at Ipswich, and then at Hapton, Norfolk, where he died 1775. He is author of single sermons — of lyric poems — of a translation of Job into English verse, with notes, twice edited, &c.

SCOTT, Thomas, B. D. an English divine, for some years preacher to the English company at Utrecht. He was basely assassinated by a foldier, as he was going to his church, in 1626. He is author of Vox Populi — Vox Dei — Vox Regis — the Belgick Pismire Stinging the Slothful Sleeper, 4to. — Symmachia, or True Love's Knot between Great Britain and the United Provinces, 4to. — a Tongue Combat between Two English Soldiers in the Tilt Boat of Gravesend, 4to. — Digitus Dei — the Projector, a sermon before the judges at Norwich — the Highways of God and the King, two sermons, 4to. — News from Parnassus, 4to.

SCOTT, Samuel, an English painter, who died 1772. His sea pieces were much admired, and were regarded as equal to the interesting works of Vanderelde.

SCOTT, Michael, a native of Balwirie, in Fifeshire, born 1240. He conducted himself with such bravery at the battle of Largo, 1260, that Alexander III. of Scotland, knighted him, and afterwards employed him in various political affairs. He was on the king's death, made one of the regents of Scotland, and died 1291. He was much addicted to astrology, and in consequence of his great learning, passed for a magician. Some of his writings are preserved by Dr. McKenzie.

SCOTT, David, a Scotchman, born near Haddington, 1675. He was strongly attached to the Stuart family, and refused to take the oaths to William III., in consequence of which he was exposed to much persecution. He wrote a History of Scotland, folio, an indifferent performance, and died at Haddington, 1742.

SCOTT, John, an English poet, of the persuasion of the quakers. His father was a London tradesman, and retired to Amwell, Hertfordshire, a place which our author has fondly celebrated in his elegant poem of that name. He wrote besides, "Digest of Laws respecting Highways and Turnpikes" — Observations on the Poor — a Tract on Rowley's Poems. His poems, descriptive and moral, appeared together, 1782, in 8vo. and the author died the next year.

SCOU GAL, Henry, M. A. a learned Scotchman, born at Saltoun, East Lothian, 1650, and educated there, and at Aberdeen university, where he took his degree, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy, and also of theology. His exertions as a preacher brought on a consumption, of which he died 1678, aged 28. This respectable and amiable character wrote "Life of God in the Soul of Man," much admired, besides nine sermons.

SCRIBONIUS LARGUS, a Roman physician of eminence,

nence, in the age of Augustus and of Tiberius. Some of his works are extant.

SCRIVERIUS, *Peter*, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a poet and philologer. He died 1653, aged 73, and was author of "*Batavia Illustrata*," 4to. — *Batavia Comitumque Historia*, besides editions of *Vegetius*, of *Aquilius' Chronicon Geldricum*, &c.

SCROGGS, *for William*, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire, educated for the church, but drawn into the army during the civil wars. He afterwards entered at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. His abilities recommended him to the court; he was knighted in 1669, made serjeant at law, and in 1678, raised to the high office of chief justice of the king's bench. Three years after he was removed from his place by an impeachment of the commons, because he was supposed to have acted with partiality on the trial of persons concerned in the popish plots which so frequently alarmed the nation in those turbulent times. He died 1683. Some of his speeches have been preserved in the state trials.

SCUDDER, *Henry*, minister of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, and bachelor of divinity at Cambridge, was author of the *Christian's Daily Walk*, 8vo. a popular work. He was in his principles a strong presbyterian, and died before the restoration.

SCUDERI, *George de*, a French writer, born at Havre de Grace, 1603. He possessed great facility in writing, and paid his court to Richelieu by publishing some severe censures on the *Cid* of Corneille. He wrote much, but with such rapidity that, as Boileau says, he could each month bring forth a volume. His works, therefore, are now little known. He was member of the French academy, and died at Paris, 1665.

SCUDERI, *Madeleine de*, sister of the preceding, was born at Havre de Grace, 1607. She was eminent for her wit, her vivacity, and her writings, and was made member of the *Ricovrati* academy at Padua. She was also honored with the correspondence of several learned persons, and was rewarded for her works by Mazarine, and pensioned by Christina of Sweden, and Lewis XIV. Her house was the general resort of the witty and the learned. She died 1701, aged 94, and two churches disputed the honor of possessing her remains, which was at last settled by the interference of cardinal de Noailles. Her works are very numerous, but she is better known for some elegant verses, according to Voltaire, than for her ponderous romances. She wrote *Clelia*, 10 vols. 8vo. — *Artamenes*, or the *Grand Cyrus*, 10 vols. — *Ibrahim*, or the *Illustrious Bashaw*, 4 vols. — *Conversations and Discourses*, 10 vols. — a *Discourse on Glory*, &c.

SCULTETUS, *Abraham*, a native of Grumberg, in Silesia, professor of theology at Heidelberg, and deputy of the university at the synod of Dordt. He left his place by the envy and intrigues of his enemies, and died at Embden, 1626, aged 60. He wrote *Medulla Patrum*, 4to. and other theological works.

SCYLAX, a geographer of Caria, whose abilities were employed by Darius in visiting, and making observations in India, B. C. 522. The invention of geographical tables is ascribed to him by several

authors. His *Periplus* was edited by Gronovius, 1697.

SEAMAN, *Lazarus, D. D.* a native of Leicester, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and made master of Peter-house, in consequence of his active and zealous exertions in favor of the parliament during the civil wars. He was afterwards one of the divines of the Westminster assembly, and died 1675. He published several sermons. It is said that his library was the first ever sold by auction in England.

SEBA, *Albert*, author of a valuable work on *Natural History*, in 3 vols. fol. with plates and explanations in Latin and French, published Amsterdam, 1734, was born at Etzeel, East Friseland.

SEBASTIAN, posthumous son of the infant John, and of a daughter of Charles V. succeeded his grandfather John III. on the throne of Portugal, 1557. He invaded in 1574, the Moors in Africa, but without honor, and four years after he went to the assistance of Muly-Mohammed, against his uncle Moluc, king of Fez and Morocco. The expedition was unfortunate, and in a battle fought near Tangiers, 29th July, 1578, the greatest part of the Portuguese army was cut to pieces, and Sebastian shared their fate. As his body could not be found, some supposed that he escaped from the general slaughter, and in consequence, two impostors arose to claim the throne, both of them hermits, and after some confusion, these ambitious hypocrites were removed, the one being executed, and the other sent to the galleys.

SEBASTIANO, a painter, born at Venice, 1485, and called del Plombo, from an office in the lead mines, given him by pope Clement VII. He studied under Bellino and Giorgione, and was the friend of Michael Angelo, at Rome. His Lazarus raised from the Dead, is his best piece, scarce eclipsed by the famous transfiguration of Raphael. He invented the preparing of plaster walls for oil painting, and died 1547.

SECKENDORF, *Guy Lewis de*, a learned German, born at Aurach, in Franconia, 1626. He was much noticed, and patronized by the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and by the duke of Saxe-Zeitz, and afterwards by the elector of Brandenburg, who made him counsellor of state, and chancellor of Halle university. He wrote several books, the best known of which was *Commentarius Historicus, & Apologeticus de Lutheranismis*, &c. 2 vols. folio, a valuable work, which contains the best account of Luther. He died at Halle, 18th Dec. 1692.

SECKER, *Thomas*, a pious prelate, born at Sibthorpe near Newark, Notts, 1693. As his father was a dissentor, he was instructed in the principles of those sectaries, first at Chesterfield, and then in Yorkshire, and afterwards in Gloucestershire, and in 1716, he began to study medicine. In 1719, he visited Paris, where he became acquainted by means of his friends Benson, and Butler, with Mr. Talbot, son of the bishop of Durham, who liberally promised him his father's patronage, if we would enter into the orders of the English church. After mature deliberation he accepted the proposal, but to obtain his degrees with greater facility he went to Leyden, where, after a residence of

three

three months he proceeded M. D. On his return to England he entered as gentleman commoner, at Exeter college, Oxford, and soon after was admitted to the degree of B. A. He was regularly ordained by bishop Talbot, and in 1724, obtained the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for a prebend, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, 1727. In 1732, he became chaplain to the king, and the next year resigned Ryton for St. James's Westminster. In 1735, his abilities recommended him to the bishopric of Bristol, and in 1737, he was translated to Oxford, and on Hutton's death 1758, the duke of Newcastle, unsolicited, procured his elevation to the see of Canterbury. As he grew old he was much afflicted with rheumatic and gouty complaints, and on the last day of July, 1768, he had the misfortune to break his thigh bone, while turning himself on his couch. A delirium followed the fracture, but recovery was impossible, and he expired on the 3d August following, aged 75. It was afterwards discovered that his thigh bone was perfectly carious, and that the pains which long afflicted him arose from the decayed state of that limb. Secker left the best part of his property to charitable uses, and with great munificence upheld the dignity of his see, and of his clergy. In his conduct as a bishop he was vigilant and attentive, eager to reward merit, and at all times severe against vicious or dissipated members of the church. The dissenters hoped much from his elevation, but he behaved with coolness and distrust towards them, and while he forgot the tenets in which he had been educated, he showed that his present opinions were formed upon mature and well weighed conclusions. He was an elegant scholar, an animated preacher, and a sound divine. His sermons are deservedly popular, and in his lectures on the catechism he displays all the perspicuity, eloquence, and argumentation, which can command not only admiration but conviction, in the pure and apostolic doctrines of the church of England. His works have altogether been published in 12 vols. 8vo. 1795. His life was given to the public by Dr. Porteus, his chaplain and executor.

SECONDAT DE MONTESQUIEU, *John Baptist*, son of the celebrated Montesquieu, was counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and devoted himself to the study and the pleasures of agriculture. He died at Bourdeaux 17th July, 1796, aged 79. He wrote *Memoir on Electricity*, 8vo. against Nollet — *Observations on the Mineral Waters of the Pyrenees*, 12mo. — *Considerations on the Marine of France*, 8vo. — *Natural History of the Oak*, folio.

SECOUSSE, *Denys Francis*, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, 8th Jan. 1691. He was one of Rollin's first pupils, and afterwards left the bar for the study of literature. He was admitted into the academy of belles lettres, and became the friend of the learned and of the great. He continued, at the request of the chancellor d'Aguesseau the collection of royal ordonnances, begun by Lauriere, and also discharged the office of censor royal. He gradually became blind in the last period of life, and died at Paris, 15th March, 1754. He was author of a *Collection of Royal Ordonnances*, from the second to the 9th vol. lately continued by Ville-

vaut — *Memoirs for the History of Charles the Bad*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Memoirs of Condé*, edited with Lenglet, 6 vols. 4to. — *Dissertations in the Memoirs of the academy of inscriptions.*

SECUNDUS, *John*, a modern Latin poet, born at the Hague 1511. He was well skilled in painting and engraving, and studied law under Alciatus, and became secretary to the archbishop of Toledo. His poems are excellent, and display great wit, elegance, invention, and delicacy. They consist of elegies, epistles, epigrams, odes, and miscellanies, but the most famous is his *Basia*, or *Kisses*, a beautiful poem, translated into several modern languages. He died at Utrecht 1536.

SECURIS, *John*, a native of Wiltshire, educated at New college, Oxford. He afterwards studied at Paris, and then settled at Salisbury, where he practised physic with great success, and died about 1570. He wrote "*Prognosticons*," a sort of almanacs, besides a *Compendium how to keep a Moderate Diet* — *Detection and Querimony of the Daily Enormities and Abuses committed in the Three Branches of Physic.*

SEDAINE, *Michael John*, a French dramatic writer, son of an indigent architect, was born at Paris 14th June, 1719. He left the obscure employment of stone mason for literature, and by frequenting the theatre, he imbibed such partiality for dramatic pieces, that he directed all the powers of an ardent imagination to the composition of a play. He was successful, and in 1754 Mouet, director of the comic opera, soon discovered that by employing the talents of the new dramatist, he could command numerous and applauding audiences. Sedaine was in his private character a mild and amiable man, and his abilities procured him a seat in the academy of inscriptions, and he also became secretary to the academy of architecture. He died in the spring of 1797. His comic operas are numerous and valuable, and some of them, such as *Richard Cœur de Lion*, and *Blue Beard* have made their appearance on the English stage.

SEDGWICK, *Obadiab*, a native of Marlborough, educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He went as chaplain to sir Horatio Vere in his expedition into the Low Countries, and during the civil wars he warmly espoused the republican principles and frequently preached before the parliament. He published some sermons and religious tracts, and died in his native town 1657, aged 57. There was another of that name, *William*, of a fanatical turn of mind, who was furnished Doom's-day Sedgwick because he foretold the day of judgment.

SEDDLEY, *sir Charles*, an English poet, born at Aylesford in Kent 1639. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and became afterwards one of the wits of the debauched court of Charles II. Thus devoted to dissipation of every kind he grew poor; but though unprincipled he was highly offended with the intrigue which James II. had with his daughter, who was in consequence ennobled by the title of countess of Dorchester. This elevation gave him the greater concern, and he espoused the more warmly the revolution, observing that he did it from a principle of gratitude, "for since his majesty," said he, "has made my daughter a countess, I wish to do all I

can to make his daughter a queen". Sedley's works were published, 2 vols. 8vo. 1719, and consist of plays, translations, songs, epilogues, &c. but though without much fire or genius, they possess the dangerous art of insinuating loose and licentious principles. He died 1703.

SEDULIUS, *Cacilius*, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, author of a poem on the Life of Christ, called Paschale Carmen, published by Aldus 1502, 8vo.

SEED, *Jeremiah*, an able divine, born at Clifton, near Penrith in Cumberland. He was educated at Lowther, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1732. He was for a long time curate of Twickenham, and in 1741, obtained from his college the rectory of Enham, Hants, where he died 1747. This excellent divine, deservedly esteemed for his private exemplary character, published discourses on several important subjects, 2 vols. 8vo. and after his death his "Posthumous Works, consisting of sermons, letters, &c. appeared under the care of Mr. Hall of his college, 2 vols. 8vo.

SEE-MA-KOANG, a Chinese philosopher in the 11th century. Though a Mandarin of distinction, and the favorite of the emperor, he relinquished all his employments about the court, and retired to solitude, where he devoted himself to study and meditation. He was fifteen years in composing an history of China, which began at the year 403 before Christ. He wrote also some moral pieces, &c. and was universally esteemed as a learned and amiable man.

SEGAR, *for William*, garter king at arms, and author of Honor Civil and Military, fol. 1602, died 1633. His MSS. on heraldry were valuable, and from them Edmonson has chiefly extracted his baronage of England. He was once imposed upon, and granted to George Brandon, the common hangman, the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, for which he was imprisoned, but again set at liberty when the particulars were made known.

SEGHES, *Gerard*, a Dutch painter, born at Antwerp. He studied under Janfens, and ably imitated Rubens and Vandyck. He was happy in pieces of devotion, but he also excelled in representations of musicians and low scenes. He died at Antwerp 1641, aged 49. His brother *Daniel* who was a jesuit, painted flowers and insects with admirable art. He was the disciple of Velvet Breughel. His pieces sold for a high price. He died at Antwerp 1660, aged 70.

SEGNERI, *Paul*, a native of Nettuno, who entered among the jesuits, and became by the austerity of his manners, and the eloquence of his tongue, a popular preacher, and an active missionary of the society. He was invited to Rome by pope Innocent XII. to whom he became chaplain; but he soon after fell into a languid state, which carried him off 9th Dec. 1694, aged 70. He wrote sermons, 7 vols. — the Unbeliever without Excuse — the Pastor instructed — the Illusions of the Quietists — the Servant of Mary, &c. all collected into 3 vols. fol.

SEGRAIS, *John Renaud de*, a French poet, born 1624, at Caen, of a noble family. He was educated among the jesuits, but declined to enter into orders, and afterwards distinguished himself so much by his

pen, that he was introduced by count de Frisque, to Mad. de Montpensier, who took him into her family. His opposition to her marrying count de Lauzun, drove him from her protection, but he found a new patroness in Mad. de la Fayette, in whose house and society he was for seven years treated with kindness and honorable distinction. He afterwards returned to his native country and married a rich heiress 1679, and spent the rest of his life in the retirement of learned ease and independence. He died at Caen of a dropfy 1701. His conversation was very fascinating and witty, and many of his anecdotes are recorded in the "Segrasiana," published after his death. He was a member of the French academy, and wrote several things, the best known of which are his poems, consisting of pastorals, besides translations of Virgil's Georgics and Æneid. His prose writings were chiefly romances possessing little merit.

SEGUI, *Joseph*, a native of Rodez, who early devoted himself to belles lettres and poetry, and obtained in 1732, the poetical prize of the French academy. He was honored in consequence of his success with a place at the French academy, the abbey of Genlis, and a canonry in Meaux cathedral. He died at Meaux March, 1761, aged 72. He published Panegyrics, 2 vols. 12mo. — sermons, 2 vols. — Academical Discourses. His panegyric of St. Lewis was received with such applause, that some attributed it to the superior powers of la Mothe.

SEGUIER, *John Francis*, a native of Nismes, who abandoned jurisprudence to follow his more favorite studies of botany. He improved his knowledge by travelling with the marquis Scipio Maffei into France, England, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and was honored on his return with the place of president of the academy of Nismes. This indefatigable writer, who also paid great attention to medallic history, died at Nismes, 1st Sep. 1784, aged 81. He wrote Bibliotheca Botanica, 4to. — Plantæ Veronenses, 8vo. — a Translation of Maffei's Memoirs, 2 vols. 12mo.

SEJANUS, *Ælius*, a well known favorite of Tiberius. He first introduced himself to the notice of Caius Cæsar the grandson of Augustus, and afterwards engrossed the favors of Tiberius when on the throne. Not satisfied with the honors which he enjoyed he aspired to the imperial purple, and after murdering Drusus the emperor's son he claimed the hand of his widow, but was indignantly rejected. Tiberius at last opened his eyes, and the favorite deserted by all his flatterers was strangled A. D. 31, and his body thrown into the Tiber.

SELDEN, *John*, a learned Englishman, born at Salvington, Suffex, 1584. He was educated at Chichester school, and Hart hall, Oxford, after which he entered at Clifford's Inn, and two years after removed to the Inner Temple. He early distinguished himself as an antiquarian, and in 1610, published Jani Anglorum Facies Altera, & Duello, or the Origin of Single Combat. Besides other pieces he published Titles of Honor, 1614, a work of great merit, and in 1618, appeared his History of Tithes, which as it censured the ignorance and laziness of the clergy gave great offence to that body. The work was attacked by

by several writers, especially Montague afterwards bishop of Norwich, and the author at last was obliged to make submission before the lords of the privy council for this offensive publication. His opinions in favor of the privileges of the house of commons, and his opposition to the measures of the court, drew upon him in 1621, the displeasure of king James, who committed him to the custody of the sheriff of London, from which he was liberated by the interference of his friend bishop Andrews. In 1623, he was chosen member of parliament for Lancaster, and two years after for Great Bedwin, and in the house he distinguished himself by his attack on the character of Buckingham, and became one of the managers of his impeachment. His opposition to the measures of the court continued, and for the freedom of his sentiments he was, in 1629, arrested with several other members, and upon refusing to make submission to the court he was sent to the king's bench prison. He was again sent into confinement the following year; but his sufferings in the cause of public liberty were rewarded by the parliament of 1646, who voted him 5000*l.* for his losses. Though apparently much engaged in politics, Selden was laboriously employed in literary pursuits. In 1634, he defended, in his *Mare Clausum*, the privileges of the English, and their rights in the herring fishery, against Grotius's work, called *Mare Liberum*. He was in 1640, elected member for Oxford university, and in 1642, it was intended by the king's ministers to remove lord Lyttelton from the seals, and to give them to him, as though he opposed the measures of the court, he was a sincere friend to the just prerogatives of the crown, but the offer was not made, as his delicate constitution, and his great love of ease prevented his exertions, and would have induced him to decline the honorable office. In 1643, he became one of the lay members of the Westminster assembly of divines, and he about this time took the covenant, and was made by the parliament keeper of the records of the Tower. But, however, though he continued member of the house, and was in 1644, one of the 12 commissioners of the admiralty, he did not concur in the violent measures of the parliament, and when the Icon Basilice appeared, Cromwell in vain solicited him to employ his talents to write against it. He died 30th Nov. 1654, at White friars, at the house of the countess of Kent, with whom he lived in habits of friendship, and some report, of criminal intimacy. He was buried in the Temple church, and Usher preached a sermon in honor of his memory. His valuable library was given by his executors to the university of Oxford. As a scholar Selden ranks very high. He was, not only skilled in the Hebrew and oriental languages, but he was acquainted with all laws, divine and human, and in the stores of a most retentive memory he had treasured up whatever is valuable, interesting, and important, in ancient and modern literature. He was, as Grotius states him, the glory of the English nation, and as Whitelock says, his mind was as great as his learning, and he was as hospitable and as generous as any man. He was a person, as Clarendon has observed, whom no character can flatter, or transmit in any expressions equal to his merit

and virtue. His learning was stupendous, and if he had some infirmities they were weighed down with wonderful and prodigious abilities, and excellences, in the other scale. The works of this great character were collected by Dr. Wilkins, 3 vols. fol. generally bound in six, 1726, of which the two first contain his Latin pieces, and the third his English, with a long life prefixed.

SELEUCUS NICANOR, a king of Syria at the division of the provinces after Alexander's death. He was at last assassinated after a stormy reign, by Plotemy Ceraunus, B. C. 280.

SELIM I. second son of Bajazet II. defeated his father in 1512, and after poisoning him, and cutting off his elder brother Achmet, and the younger Kordud he ascended the throne of Turkey. Firm in his power he marched against Egypt, and in a bloody battle near Aleppo, he killed Campson Gaury the Egyptian monarch, and in another battle near Cairo defeated the new king, and totally crushed the power of the Mamelukes, which for 260 years had governed the country. He was equally successful against the Persians; but whilst he prepared to make war against the christians, he was attacked by a violent disease, which soon proved fatal. He died at Cluri in Thrace, 21st Sep. 1520, on the very spot where he had caused his father to be poisoned.

SELIM II. grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne after the death of his father Solymen II. 1566. He violated in 1570, the treaty which existed between him and the Venetians, and by a sudden attack he made himself master of Cyprus, but the next year he lost at the battle of Lepanto above 35,000 men besides his fleet, and therefore readily listened to terms of peace. Devoting his time to the sensual pleasures of his seraglio, he died little respected, 1574, aged 52.

SELIS, Nicholas Joseph, a French poet, born at Paris 27th April, 1737. By the friendship of Delille he left Amiens, where his poetical talents were already admired, and settled at Paris, respected by the learned, and admitted professor of belles lettres at the central school of the Pantheon, and member of the national institute. He is author of a translation of Persius, with notes, 8vo. — Epistles in verse — Relation of Voltaire's Disorder, Confession and Death — Letter to de la Harpe on the College of France — Discourse on Central Schools — Dissertations Literary and Grammatical, &c. He died 19th Feb. 1802.

SELKIRK, Alexander, a native of Largo in Scotland, who, by his application, and his knowledge of navigation, obtained the command of a ship, and made several voyages to the South seas. In one of these, 1705, while in the ship of captain Pradling, he had a quarrel with him, and in consequence of it was cruelly sent on shore, on the desert island of Juan de Fernandez, with only a fowling piece, gunpowder and shot, and very few necessaries. In this desolate situation he continued three years, comfortably subsisting on the goats, with which the island abounded, and the various sorts of fish, which he caught around the shore, till the accidental arrival of captain Wood Rogers, in 1709, removed him from his solitary abode. This singular adventure forms the basis of Robinson

Crusoe, a romance embellished by the pen of the celebrated de Foe.

SELLER, *Abednego*, a native of Plymouth, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. He became minister of Combeintine head, Devonshire, and obtained another living in London, both of which he lost at the revolution for refusing to take the oaths to William. He wrote remarks relating to the state of the church, in the three first centuries, 8vo. — the Devout Communicant, often reprinted under the title of the Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 12mo. — Tracts against Popery. He died about 1720, aged 73.

SELLIUS, *Godfrey*, a native of Dantzic, member of the imperial academy, and of the Royal society in London. He lived much of his time in France, and died at Charenton, where he had been confined a little time in consequence of insanity, 25th June 1767. He wrote Geographical Description of Dutch Brabant, 12mo. — Voyage to Hudson's Bay, 8vo. — Dictionary of Monogrammes — a Natural History of Ireland — History of the Ancient Revolutions of the Globe — History of the United Provinces, 8 vols. 4to.

SEMIRAMIS, wife of Ninus, and queen of Assyria, is celebrated in mythological history, as a warrior, and as the builder of Babylon. She is said to have resigned the throne to her son Ninyas, about 2108 B. C.

SENAAC, *John*, a native of Lombes, who became physician to the French king, counsellor of state, and superintendant of the mineral waters of the kingdom. He died at Paris, 20th Dec. 1770. He published a translation of Heister's Anatomy, with Physical Essays on the Use of the Parts of the Human Body, 8vo. and 3 vols. 12mo. — treatise on the Causes and the Cure of the Plague, 4to. — on the Structure of the Heart, 2 vols. 4to. — de Reconditâ Febrium Naturâ & Curatione, 8vo. — Reflections on Drowned Persons — Memoir on the Diaphragm, &c.

SENAUDT, *John Francis*, a native of Antwerp, who became member of the oratory, and afterwards its superior. He died at Paris, universally respected, 3d Aug. 1672, aged 71. He wrote a treatise on the Use of the Passions, 4to. and 12mo. a popular work, translated into English, German, Italian, &c. — a Paraphrase of Job, 8vo. — the Christian Man, 4to. — and the Criminal Man, 4to. — the Duties of the Sovereign, 12mo. — Lives of Saints and Illustrious Persons — sermons.

SENECA, *Lucius Annaeus*, a native of Corduba, celebrated as an orator and as a pleader in the Roman Forum.

SENECA, *Luc. Annaeus*, son of the preceding, was also born at Corduba. He was appointed tutor to Nero by Agrippina; but all the sound precepts which he had inculcated were forgotten when his pupil ascended the throne, and instead of being rewarded, the virtuous preceptor was marked for destruction. On the discovery of Piso's conspiracy, he was commanded to destroy himself, and after taking poison, and then opening his veins to no effect, he was suffocated in a warm stove, A. D. 65. As a philosopher and moralist,

Seneca ranks very high. The tragedies ascribed to him are possessed of little merit.

SENECAI, or **SENECE**, *Anthony Bauderon de*, a French poet, born at Macon, 13th Oct. 1643. He left the profession of the law for belles lettres; but an unfortunate duel drove him to Savoy. Here a quarrel with the brothers of a lady who had shown strong partiality for him, rendered his residence disagreeable, and he retired to Madrid, from whence he was permitted to return to France. He became first valet to Maria Theresa, the wife of Lewis XIV. and after her death, entered into the service of the dukes of Angoulême. He died at Macon, 1st Feb. 1737. He wrote epigrams — satires — poetical novels — and fugitive poems, in a pleasing style.

SENNACHERIB, a Syrian king, whose army, when besieging Jerusalem in the reign of Hezekiah, was struck by a pestilence, and nearly destroyed. He escaped with difficulty from the ravages of the disease, and was at last slain in the temple of his gods by his two sons, B. C. 710.

SENNERTUS, *Daniel*, a German physician, born at Breslaw, son of a shoe-maker. He studied at Wittenberg, and afterwards at Leipzig, Jena, Frankfort, and Berlin, and on his return was elected professor of physic at Wittenberg. He introduced the study of chemistry among his pupils, and acquired great celebrity both as a professor and as a practitioner; but his censure of the ancients, and his opinions about the soul, drew upon him the virulence of contemporary writers, and the charge of impiety. He was three times married, and had by his first wife seven children, and none by the rest. He died of the plague at Wittenberg, 21st July, 1637. He wrote various things, printed together at Venice, 3 vols. folio, 1640, and Lyons, 1676, 6 vols. folio.

SENNERTUS, *Andrew*, son of the preceding, was born 1535, at Wittenberg, and became there professor of oriental literature. He lived to a good old age, highly respected, and died 1619, aged 84. He wrote treatises on the Hebrew language, and other books.

SEPULVEDA, *John Genes de*, a Spanish writer, born at Cordova, 1491. He was historiographer to Charles V. and is known for his profligate vindication of the cruelties of the Spaniards against the Indians, against the humane representations of de la Casas. He wrote some other works, not much esteemed, and died at Salamanca, 1572.

SERAPION, *John*, an Arabian physician, whose works appeared at Venice, 1497, folio. He flourished 890. There was a medical writer of that name, born in Alexandria, in the fifth century.

SERARIUS, *Nicholas*, a learned jesuit, born at Rambervillers in Lorraine. He taught philosophy at Wurtzburg and Mayence, and died at the last place, May 20th, 1610, aged 65. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, folio — Prolegomena, folio — Opuscula Theologica, &c. all of which have been collected into 16 vols. folio, and display great labor and extensive erudition.

SERENUS SANMONICUS, the preceptor of young Gordian, was a physician of the third century. He wrote

wrote a poem on Medicine and was put to death by Caracalla. — Another of that name was a mathematician, author of a treatise on Conic Sections.

SERGARDI, Lewis, a native of Sienna, author of some elegant Latin poems, and satires. He was an ecclesiastic, and died 1726, aged 86. His satirical reflections on Gravina are deservedly censured.

SERGIUS, a native of Syria, patriarch of Constantinople, and head of the Monothelites, a sect which supported that there was only one will and one operation in Christ, a doctrine condemned by a council of Constantinople. He died 638.

SERLIO, Sebastian, an architect, born at Bologna. He was employed by Francis I. in embellishing the palaces of Fontainebleau, &c. He died in France, 1552, and was known for a treatise on Architecture, printed, Venice, 1584, 4to.

SERRANUS, or DE SERRES, John, a learned Frenchman, who, as a protestant, escaped with difficulty the St. Bartholomew massacre, and fled to Laufanne. He was afterwards minister at Nîmes, and enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. He published in 1597 a book, called "de Fide Catholica," in which he attempted to reconcile the protestants and Roman catholics to the same tenets, in consequence of which he displeased both parties, and was at last supposed to have been poisoned by the Calvinists of Geneva, as he died there suddenly, 1598, aged about 50. He wrote also a treatise on the Immortality of the Soul, 8vo. — Inventory of the History of France, 2 vols. folio. — Memoirs of the third Civil War of France, 3 vols. 8vo. — History of Five kings of France — de Statu Religionis & Reipub. in Francia — besides an edition of Plato, 3 vols. folio, of which the Latin version is very elegant, but inferior in accuracy to that of Ficinus.

SERRES, Oliver de, a French agriculturist, born at Villeneuve de Berg, near Viviers, 1539. Though his chief delight was in the country, he was prevailed upon by Henry IV. to come to Paris, and as the monarch was pleased with his conversation, he made him superintendant of his plantations. He was the first who introduced the white mulberry-tree into France, and to his labors agriculture was much indebted for the rapid improvement which it made under his directing hand. He died 1619, aged 80. He wrote a treatise on the White Mulberry-tree, and on Silk, since reprinted — the Theatre of Agriculture and the Management of Land, 4to. a work of great merit and utility, and often reprinted.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, a famous Roman, who, after distinguishing himself in war under Marius and Cinna, found himself proscribed by Sylla, and retired to Spain, where he declared himself independent. He was at last defeated by Pompey and Metellus, and assassinated by one of his officers, B. C. 73, after governing the country with great wisdom and moderation, and every where showing himself valiant, vigilant, and active.

SERVANDONI, John Nicolas, a Florentine architect and painter, born 1695. He possessed great abilities for the display of theatrical shows, and therefore was

engaged at Paris at the play-houses from 1728 to 1746. He was in London 1749, and prepared that beautiful edifice for the exhibition of fire works on Tower-hill, in honor of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. He died 1766. The best known of his paintings are the Descent of Æneas into Hell — the Triumph of Conjugal Love — Hero and Leander; and of his architectural powers, the portal of St. Sulpice at Paris, is a beautiful specimen.

SERVETUS, Michael, a native of Villanuova in Aragon, son of a notary. He studied the law at Toulouse, but afterwards applied to medicine at Paris, and took there his doctor's degree. The boldness and pertinacity of his opinions created him enemies, and he left the capital to settle at Lyons, but afterwards he retired to Charlieu. On the invitation of the archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiny, he was prevailed upon to fix his residence there, and he might have lived in peace and respected, had he been satisfied to seek celebrity in medical pursuits alone. Eager to publish his Arian opinions on religion, he sent three questions to Calvin, on the Divinity of Christ, on Regeneration, and on the Necessity of Baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel, and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained, by secret means, copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus escaped from prison; but on his way to Italy, he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin, and immediately seized by the magistrates as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them, and the magistrates, at last yielding to the loud representations of the ministers of Basil, Berne, and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded the punishment of a profane heretic, ordered the unhappy man to be burnt. On the 27th Oct. 1553, the wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames from fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down the general odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were burnt in disgrace at Geneva, and other places. They bore for title, de Trinitatis Erroribus Libri Septem — Dialogorum de Trinitate Libri Duo — de Justitiâ Regni Christi, &c. — Christianismi Restitutio — Apologia pro Serveto, &c. As he said in his Christianismi Restitutio, that the whole mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonary veins and arteries, some have attributed the discovery of the circulation of the blood to him, which, however, must be, with more satisfactory reasons, claimed by Harvey. The History of the Opinions and of the Misfortunes of Servetus has been published by Mosheim, 1728, in 4to, and is an interesting performance. Servetus wrote besides, some medical tracts,

tracts — and a translation of Ptolemy's Geography.

SERVIUS, *Honoratus Maurus*, a Latin grammarian, author of a valuable Commentary on Virgil in the fourth century.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth king of Rome, distinguished himself by the regulations which he introduced among his subjects with respect to rank, law, and property. He was murdered by his son-in-law the second Tarquin, 534 B. C.

SESOSTRIS, a fabulous king of Egypt, who is said to have extended his conquests over various parts of the world. It is supposed that he at last destroyed himself when borne down by age and infirmities.

SESSA, an Indian philosopher, who is said to be the inventor of the game of chess. When he presented his invention to Scheram, king of India, the monarch, pleased with his ingenuity, desired him to demand for his reward whatever he pleased. Sessa asked only a grain of wheat to cover the first square of the chess board, two for the second, four for the third, and so on in progressive order through the 64 squares. The king regarded the request as unworthy of his merit; but the philosopher persisted in his wishes, and when the numeration began to be made, it soon appeared how difficult it would be to grant it, since all the granaries of the kingdom contained not wheat enough to satisfy the demand. The king, still more pleased with the wisdom of the philosopher, conferred on him the highest honors of his kingdom.

SESTO, *Cesare de*, a painter of Milan, the best of the pupils of Leonard de Vinci. His pieces are deservedly admired for elegance, correctness, and taste. He died at the beginning of the 16th century.

SETTLE, *Elkanah*, an English poet. He was born at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to reside in London. He there soon distinguished himself by his writings, became the city poet with a pension, and composed some dramatic pieces of merit, besides the Medal Reversed — Azariah and Hushai, against Dryden, in which he showed himself a very formidable rival, "and left the palm of superiority," says Johnson, "undecided." His *Cambyfes*, king of Persia — *Fatal Love* — *Empress of Morocco*, &c. are mentioned with applause. He was known also as a violent supporter of the measures of administration, in whose favor he was a weekly journalist. He died in the Charter-house, 1724, comptroller of the play-house.

SEVERUS, *Lucius Septimius*, a Roman, emperor after Pertinax. He took as his partner on the throne, Albinus, whom, after the defeat and death of his other rival, Pescennius Niger, he cut off in Gaul. He was a brave general, and made many conquests in the East, and built the Roman wall in Britain, to check the invasions of the Picts. He died at York, A. D. 211. Two other emperors of that name afterwards perished by the hand of their enemies, one by Maximin 307, the other 461.

SEVERUS, *Cassius*, a Roman orator, banished into Crete by Augustus, on account of the severity of his satirical declamations.

SEVERUS, *Sulpitius*, an historian, called the Christian Sallust. His *Historia Sacra*, is an elegant work, from the creation to the year of Christ 400, edited Padua, 1741, 2 vols. 4to. He died 420.

SEVERUS, *L. Cornel.* a Latin poet in the age of Augustus.

SEVERUS, a heretic of the second century. He maintained with Tatian two opposite principles, one good, and the other evil, &c.

SEVIGNE', *Mary de Rabutin, marquise de*, a lady, eminent for her wit, and for her virtues, daughter of Cellus Benignus de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, was born 1626. She, when little more than a year old, lost her father at the defence of Rhé against the English, and in 1644 she married the marquis of Sevigné, who seven years after fell in a duel. Thus left a widow with a son and daughter, she devoted herself to the education of these children, and had the happiness to find her labors most successfully rewarded. Her daughter married, in 1669, the count de Grignan, governor of Provence, and it was at her house that she caught a fever, and died 1696. She was a woman of great mental powers, and her letters are considered as the best models for epistolary writings. They have frequently been published; and the best edition is in 8 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1754. In the celebrated dispute about the merit of the ancients and the moderns, she said that the ancients are the finest, and we are the prettiest. A collection of anecdotes, moral sentiments, and apophthegms, extracted from her letters, and called *Sevigniana*, appeared at Paris, 1756. Her son was one of the admirers of Ninon de l'Enclos, and disputed with Madame Dacier about a passage in Horace. He died 1713.

SEVIN, *Francis*, member of the academy of belles lettres, and keeper of the MSS. in the king's library, was born in the diocese of Sens, and died 1741. He went in 1728 with Fourmont to Constantinople, in search of MSS. and returned with 600, among which, however, were none of the ancient Greek authors. His letters in this voyage have appeared in 8vo. and they contain interesting accounts about the Levant, Egypt, &c. He wrote a Dissertation on Menes or Mercury, the first king of Egypt, 12mo. — and communications to the memoirs of the academy.

SEWARD, *Thomas*, an English divine, who obtained Eyam rectory in Derbyshire, and a prebend of Lichfield cathedral. He wrote some poems, which are preserved in Dodsley's collection, and he also published an edition of the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, and a treatise on the conformity between the pagans and the Romish church. He died at Lichfield 1790, aged 82. He was father to *Anne Seward*, whose poetical and literary abilities are so well known.

SEWARD, *William*, a native of London, son of a brewer. He was educated at the Charter-house, and at Oxford, which he quitted without a degree. As he possessed a comfortable fortune, he devoted himself

to literary ease, unambitious of honors, or of any distinction, except what private merit and virtue confer. He was fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and was highly and deservedly respected for urbanity of manners, and entertaining anecdotes by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He published *Anecdotes of distinguished Persons*, extracted from scarce curious books, 5 vols. 8vo. to which he afterwards added a supplement, in 2 vols. under the title of *Biographiana*. This worthy man died 1799, aged 52.

SEWELL, *William*, a quaker, born at Amsterdam, of English parents, 1654. He practised as a surgeon at Amsterdam, but distinguished himself chiefly by his excellent *History of Quakers*, written in low Dutch, 1717, and translated into English in folio. He wrote besides, a *Dictionary of the English and Low Dutch Languages*, 4to. — a *Dutch Grammar* — a translation of *Josephus* — of *Kennet's Roman Antiquities*. He died at Amsterdam, 1720.

SEWELL, *George*, an English poet and physician, born at Windsor, and educated at Eton, where his father was treasurer and chapter clerk to the college, and at Peter-house, Cambridge. He afterwards studied medicine at Leyden, and then settled at Hampstead, where for some time he met with great success, but died poor, 8th Feb. 1726, and was meanly buried, unattended by friends or relations, though universally and deservedly esteemed. He wrote seven controversial pamphlets — the *Life of John Philips* — a *Vindication of the English Stage* — *for Walter Raleigh*, a tragedy, acted at Lincoln's inn fields, 1719 — *Richard the first*, left unfinished — two *Moral Essays*, besides single poems, &c.

SEXTUS EMPYRICUS, a Pyrrhonian philosopher, preceptor to the emperor Antoninus. As he was one of those philosophers who guided their practice by experience, his followers have received from him the name of *Empyrics*. Two of his compositions are extant.

SEXTUS, a native of Cheronea, nephew of Plutarch. He was a stoic philosopher, and was preceptor to L. Verus, and to Marcus Aurelius.

SEYDLITZ, *Frederic William, baron de*, one of the famous generals of the great Frederic, born in the duchy of Cleves. He distinguished himself in the war of Silesia, and ably covered the retreat of the Prussian army after the fatal day of Kolin. He was at the battle of Rossbach, and defeated the Russians at Zorndorf. He died 1773, covered with glory, and his memory was honored by the gratitude of Frederic, who raised him a public statue at Berlin.

SEYMOUR, *Edward*, protector of the kingdom, and guardian to Edward VI. to whom he, as brother of Jane Seymour, was uncle, was created viscount Beauchamp, and duke of Somerset. Though he discharged his trust of protector with ability, and supported the reformation, he was violently opposed by the party of the earl of Warwick, and at last brought to the scaffold as guilty of high treason, a disgraceful sentence, which the young king was prevailed upon to confirm, 1552. His brother *Thomas*, admiral of England, had, by his unnatural influence, suffered on

the scaffold three years before on a charge of high treason.

SEYMOUR, *Anne, Margaret, and Jane*, daughters of Edward, duke of Somerset, were known for their poetical talents. Their 104 Latin distichs on the death of Margaret de Valois, queen of France, were translated into French, Greek, and Italian, printed at Paris, 1551, 8vo. but possess little merit. The eldest, *Anne*, became wife of the earl of Warwick, and afterwards of sir Edward Hunton. *Margaret* died single, and also *Jane*, who was maid of honor to queen Elizabeth.

SEYMOUR, *lady Arabella*, daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the youngest brother of Darnley, the husband of Mary of Scots. Her mother was a daughter of sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Derbyshire. Her affinity to the royal family proved the source of her misfortunes; and in those turbulent times, the measures planned by the disaffected for her elevation to the English throne, procured her severe imprisonment under Elizabeth. Soon after James's accession, she privately married William Seymour, the second son of lord Hertford; but as this was without the permission of the king, she was seized, and with her husband conveyed to the Tower. They escaped after a year's confinement; but though the husband made good his flight on board a vessel, lady Arabella was taken, and four years after, 1615, died in her melancholy prison.

SFONDRATE, *Francis*, senator of Milan, and state counsellor to Charles V. was born at Cremona, 1494. He was employed by the emperor as ambassador to Sienna, but after his wife's death he took orders, and was raised by Paul III. to the bishopric of Cremona, and to the dignity of cardinal. He died 31st July 1550, aged 56. He wrote the *Rape of Helen*, a poem — He left two sons, *Paul*, and *Nicolas* who obtained the tiara under the name of Gregory XIV. — One of his grandsons, *Paul Æmilius*, became a cardinal, and died at Rome, 14th Feb. 1618, aged 57. — Another, *Celestin*, became also a cardinal, and abbot of St. Gal. He died at Rome, 4th Sep. 1696, aged 53, author of *Gallia Vindicata* — *Nodus Prædestinationis Dissolutus*, 4to. &c.

SFORZA, *James*, a renowned warrior, surnamed the Great, born at Cotignola, 1639. He was the son of a laborer or shoe-maker, and attracted by the fame of a military life, he joined a party of soldiers passing through his village, and gradually rose by valor to command. He was for some time in the service of Joan, queen of Navarre, and was afterwards made gonfalonier of Rome by pope John XXIII. and also count of Cotignola. His abilities were now displayed in the defence of Naples, when besieged by Alphonso, king of Arragon, whom he obliged to raise the siege. In his pursuit of the flying enemy, he was unfortunately drowned in the river Pescara, 1424, after rendering his name illustrious, and laying the foundation of the noble house of the Sforzas, dukes of Milan.

SFORZA, *Francis*, natural son of the preceding, became an eminent statesman and a great general. He served under his father, and was present at his melancholy

choly death, and continued the war against Alphonso with equal success. He afterwards served Joan of Naples, and also her successor René, duke of Anjou, and his reputation in arms was such that he was chosen by the pope, the Venetians, and Florentines, general of their armies against the duke of Milan, though he had married his daughter. The death of the duke changed the face of affairs, 1447, Sforza was appointed general of the Milanese against Venice, and after a successful campaign, he turned his arms against his employers, and obliged them to name him duke of Milan, an honor which he deserved for his services, and which was acknowledged by the French king, and to which afterwards was added the sovereignty of Genoa. This celebrated warrior died 1466.

SFORZA, *Galeas-Marie*, succeeded his father Francis, as duke of Milan; but his debaucheries, and his ferocious conduct, revolted the affection of the people, and he was assassinated 10 years after, 25th Dec. 1476. His son *John Galeas Marie*, was for a little time under the guardianship of his mother, but the government was seized by his uncle *Ludovic-Marie*, a monster of iniquity, who administered slow poison to him, and cut him off in 1494. The murderer was seized by Louis de Tremouille, the general of Lewis XII. and carried to France, where he died in prison, 1510.

SFORZA, *Catherine*, natural daughter of Galeas-Marie, mentioned above, acquired celebrity for her courage and presence of mind. She married Jerome Riario, prince of Forli, who was some time after assassinated by Francis Ursus, who had revolted against the government of her husband. She in consequence fell with her children into the hands of the enemy; but found means to escape to Rimini, which still continued attached to her person, and she defended it with such determined bravery against her enemies, who threatened to put to death her children if she did not surrender, that at last she restored herself to sovereign power. She afterwards married John de Medicis, and again in 1500, ably defended Forli against the attacks of the duke of Valentino, the illegitimate son of Alexander VI. When obliged to surrender, she was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of St. Angelo, but soon after set at liberty, though never restored to her dominions. This heroic woman died soon after.

SFORZA, *Isabella*, of the same family as the preceding, was distinguished for her learning in the 16th century. Her letters possessing great merit, were published at Venice by Hortensio Lando, 1549.

SHADWELL, *Thomas*, an English poet, descended of a good family, and born at Stanton hall, Norfolk, 1640. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, and afterwards of the Middle Temple, but after travelling abroad, he turned all his attention to dramatic composition, and acquired great celebrity. His plays were 17 in number, besides other poems, &c. At the revolution he was made historiographer to the king, and poet laureat in the room of Dryden, who resented the appointment by the severest satire in his *Mack Flecknoe*. In spite, however, of the attacks of malevolence, he possessed merit, and wrote with great ease, and rapidity, so that he composed his "*Psyche*" in five weeks.

He was an amiable man and died 6th Dec. 1692, it is said, in consequence of a large dose of opium, taken by mistake. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Brady, and a monument erected to his honor in Westminster abbey, by his son *sir John*. The best known of his plays were his *Virtuoso* — the *Gentleman of Alface* — *Epsom Wells* — the *Misanthrope* — the *Lancashire Witches*, &c. comedies. There was a *Charles Shadwell*, either his son, or nephew, whose plays, especially the *Fair Quaker of Deal*, are mentioned with credit. He died 1726.

SHAKESPEARE, *William*, the illustrious poet of Nature, was born of a respectable family at Stratford on Avon, April, 1564. His father was engaged in the wool trade, and of ten children the poet was the eldest. He was early removed from the grammar school of Stratford, as business, and not learning, was to form the employment of his future life; but after being some time engaged in his father's trade, he married, at the age of 17, the daughter of Hathaway, a neighbouring farmer, and became master of a family, and a parent. At this time he unfortunately formed a connection with some dissipated companions, and in a thoughtless hour he accompanied them in deer stealing, in the park of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. The offence was again and again repeated, and a prosecution was consequently begun against the depredators; but the young poet, instead of conciliating the baronet by submission, wrote a ballad upon him, with such satirical bitterness, that it became unsafe for him to remain at Stratford. He fled therefore to London, to escape the law, and soon enrolled himself among the players. For a while he maintained himself in the character of an inferior performer; but the acquaintance which he formed with the stage was productive of the noblest consequences. Though his name appears in the list of the actors of those days, it is not ascertained that he rose to any eminence in the profession, as Mr. Rowe asserts, that the ghost in his own *Hamlet* was the highest character which he could venture to perform. He was, however, born not to act, but to delineate characters, not to play the hero, or the tyrant of a foreign muse, but to create characters, and beings of his own, and with the pencil of nature, to portray in the most glowing colors, the various emotions of the heart. Without patronage from the great, and an exile from his native town, the poet at last burst to eminence and fame. His plays became popular, several of them were performed before the court, and Elizabeth was so pleased with his *Falstaff*, in the two parts of Henry IV., that he wished to see the valiant knight in love, and the hint produced the inimitable drama of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. These meritorious exertions for the entertainment of the court, and of the public, no doubt raised patrons to the poet; but little is known of them, and the name of lord Southampton only is mentioned, as distinguishing him with his friendship and confidence. It is said that in one instance the generous lord gave the poet one thousand pounds, to enable him to complete a purchase which he had made. For some years Shakespear, as allied with Ben Jonson, and the other wits and poets of the age, was manager of the play-house,

house, and after he had acquired a competent fortune, he retired to his native town, where he lived respected and beloved by his neighbours. To the house which he purchased, he gave the name of New Place, and he had the good fortune to save it from the flames in the dreadful fire which nearly consumed the whole of the town in 1614. The mulberry tree which he planted in his garden afterwards became an object of veneration, and when cut down by the hands of an avaricious proprietor, the wood was fashioned into various utensils, which sold for a high price, and were preserved with more than common affection, as a precious memorial of the immortal planter. Shakespear made his will in the beginning of 1616, and died the 23d of April of the same year, in the 53d year of his age. He was buried in the tomb of his ancestors, on the north side of the chancel in Stratford great church, where the following Latin distich is written on the elegant monument against the wall, and the English lines on the grave-stone beneath:

Judicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, arte Maronem,
Terra tegit, populus mæret, Olympus habet.

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust inclosed here.

Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

In 1740 a noble monument was raised to his honor in Westminster abbey, and that his fame, and not public charity, should contribute to the due homage, the collection was made from the admission to see his Julius Cæsar acted at Drury-lane, 28th April, 1738. Shakespear had three daughters, the youngest of whom was made, with her husband, executrix to his will, and inherited the best part of his estate. One of the daughters died young; *Judith* married Mr. Thomas Quincy, and *Susannah*, Dr. Hall, a physician. As an author, Shakespear deserves particular praise, as in originality, sublime conception, force and delineation, he has surpassed the poets of every age, and every country; and he therefore is properly the boast and the glory of England. In the midst, however, of his great and incomparable beauties, there are many blemishes, and while he scatters roses with a full and liberal hand, he is careless of the offensive weeds which accompany his exuberant profusion. His plays, of which it is scarce possible to trace the history, or to discover the date, except from a few scattered passages, have been often published, and by their own intrinsic merit, have given celebrity even to those who, as editors, have bestowed some labor in the elucidation of them. The first collection of them was in 1623, in folio, by two of his friends and fellow comedians, Heminge and Condell, and afterwards they engaged the attention of Rowe, in 1714, of Pope in 1721, of Theobald in 1726, of Hanmer in 1744, in 6 vols. 4to. of Warburton in 1747, of Dr. Johnson in 1765, of Steevens in 1766, of Capell in 1768, of Johnson and Steevens in 1778, besides more modern editions, and the publication of separate plays.

SHARP, James, a Scotch prelate, born of a good family in Banffshire, 1618. He was educated at Aberdeen, and early distinguished himself as an able opponent against the covenanters. He was in Eng-

land, where he was noticed by Hammond, Taylor, and others, and in consequence of his great abilities was patronized by lords Rothes and Crauford, and obtained some preferment. He was the advocate of a presbyterian party for Scotland before Cromwell, and acquitted himself of his duty with great dexterity, and when Monk was commander in Scotland, he used the talents of Sharp in his attempts to settle the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, and in soliciting the approbation of the exiled king to the proposed measures. At the restoration he became a convert to the principles of the church of England, and was made archbishop of St. Andrew's; but this elevation was considered as a shameful dereliction of his friends, and the covenanters were determined to sacrifice him to their resentment. His life was attempted in 1668, by a fanatic preacher; but in 1679, nine assassins proved more successful, and he was barbarously murdered on Magask-moor, three miles from St. Andrew's. He was then in his coach with his daughter, but neither her cries, nor his entreaties availed, and he fell, pierced with 22 wounds.

SHARP, John, an English prelate, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, 1644. He was educated at Christ college, Cambridge, and after he had taken orders he became chaplain to sir Heneage Finch, attorney general. In 1672 he was made archdeacon of Berks, and in 1675, prebendary of Norwich, and then rector of St. Bartholomew near the Exchange, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the Fields. In 1679 he took his degree of D. D., and in 1681, was made dean of Norwich, by the interest of his friend Finch, now lord chancellor. In 1686 he was suspended, for preaching in favor of the Anglican church against popery; but though the bishop of London, who refused to pronounce against him, was himself suspended, the storm of disgrace passed away, and he was restored to favor, and in 1689, promoted to the deanery of Canerbur. Though he refused some of the bishopricks vacated in consequence of the refusal of the bishops to take the oath of allegiance to William, yet he consented to succeed to the see of York, on the death of Dr. Lamplugh. He preached the sermon on Anne's coronation, and was made privy counsellor. He died at Bath, 1713, and was buried in York cathedral, where an inscription by Dr. Smalridge records his merits. His sermons, in 7 vols. 8vo., have been published since his death, and are deservedly popular.

SHARP, Thomas, D. D. younger son of the preceding, was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, 1728. He became chaplain to archbishop Dawes, of York, and obtained the rectory of Rothbury, Northumberland, a prebend of Durham, and the archdeaconry of Northumberland. He died 1758, aged 65. He is author of two Dissertations on the Etymology of the Hebrew Words Elohim and Berith, 8vo. — besides Discourses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue and Characters, &c. He was father to Granville Sharp, so eminently known as an elegant classical scholar, and as the author of Remarks on the Definitive Article in the Greek Testament, 12mo.

SHARPE, Gregory, D. D. F. R. A. S. S. an able divine, born in Yorkshire, 1713. From Hull school he came to Westminster, under Dr. Freind, and then completed his education at Aberdeen, under Dr. Blackwell. Soon after his return to England he took orders, and then became minister of Broadway chapel, St. James', and chaplain to the king, and next succeeded Dr. Nicolls, as master of the Temple. He died 8th Jan. 1771, highly respected for his virtues, and his extensive knowledge of oriental literature. He wrote a Review of the Controversy about the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 8vo. — Two Dissertations on the Origin of Language, and the Power of Letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon, 8vo. — Defence of Dr. Clarke against Leibnitz, 8vo. — Dissertation on the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue, 8vo. — Two Arguments in Favor of Christianity — Holberg's Introduction to Universal History, translated, 8vo. — Sermons, 8vo. &c.

SHARROCH, Robert, a clergyman's son, born at Adstock, Buckinghamshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL. D. 1661. He was prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and of Horewood, Bucks, and died 1684, much respected as a divine, and as a man. He wrote the History of the Propagation and Improvement of Vegetables, 8vo. — Hypothesis de Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata, seu Naturæ Jus, unde Casus Conscientiæ, &c. 8vo. against Hobbes — Judicia, seu Legum Censuræ, de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus, &c. 8vo. — De Finibus Virtutis Christianæ, in several discourses, 4to.

SHAW, Thomas, D. D. a celebrated traveller, born at Kendal, Westmoreland, 1692, and educated there, and at Queen's college, Oxford. When he took orders, in 1719, he received the appointment of chaplain to the English factory of Algiers, and during his residence there, he made various excursions to examine the curiosities and antiquities of the country. In his absence he was chosen fellow of his college, and returned in 1733, and the next year took his doctor's degree, and in 1740, was appointed principal of Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hants. He was afterwards regius professor of Greek, and died 15th Aug. 1751. His travels were published at Oxford, in 1738, and have often been reprinted. They contain an interesting and accurate Account of Barbary and the Levant, and particularly of Egypt, and were ably vindicated by the author, against the attacks of Dr. Pococke.

SHAW, Cutburt, an English poet, son of a shoemaker, born at Ravensworth, Yorkshire, 1739. He was brought up at Scorton school, where he became assistant, and afterwards also at Darlington grammar school; but this laborious confinement was too much for his volatile spirit. He therefore removed to London, in quest of easier employment, and went afterwards to Bury, and engaged as actor in the Norwich company. In 1760 he performed Sir George Wealthy, in the Minor, under Foote, at the Hay-market, and the next year he appeared on the boards of Covent-garden, but met with little public encouragement. After a life of chequered adventures and misery, he died 1771,

in very indigent circumstances. He was author of Liberty, 4to. 1756 — Odes on the Four Seasons, 4to. 1760, published under the name of Seymour — the Four Farthing Candles, 4to. 1762, a poem which attacked and ridiculed Lloyd, Churchill, Colman, and Shirley — the Race, a satirical poem on the chief poets of the time, 1766 — a Monody on his Wife whom he lost 1768, soon after his marriage. He wrote also an Account of the Beaume de Vie, a quack medicine, of which he was proprietor.

SHAW, John, a native of Durham, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and Brazen-nose. He was rector of Walton, Northumberland, in 1645, and at the restoration, obtained St. John's chapel, in Newcastle. He published, No Reformation of the established Religion, 8vo. — and some Tracts against Popery, and died 1689.

SHAW, Samuel, a native of Repton, Derbyshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was for some time master of Tamworth grammar school, and then removed to Moseley, and afterwards to Long Whetton, Leicestershire. Though ejected from his ecclesiastical preferment, for nonconformity, at the restoration, he obtained, in 1666, the school of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he collected a very respectable number of pupils. He died 1696, aged 61. He wrote the Voice of One crying in the Wilderness, 8vo. — Emanuel, a moral treatise, 8vo. — the True Christian's Test, or Meditations — a Latin Grammar — Words made visible, or Grammar and Rhetoric, and the Different Humors of Men, two comedies, acted by his pupils.

SHAW, Peter, author of the Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo. — a Course of Chemistry, 4to. — an edition of Bacon's Works, 5 vols. 4to. was a member of the London college of physicians, and of the Royal society, and a respectable practitioner, and died 1763.

SHAW, Stebbing, a native of Stowe, Staffordshire, educated at Repton school, and Queen's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree. He travelled in 1787, through the Highlands of Scotland, and the next year visited the West of England, of which two journeys he published an account separately, of no great merit. In 1789, he was engaged in the Topographer, which contained Extracts from Curious Works preserved in the British Museum; but this work was discontinued in 1791. The first volume of his History of Staffordshire, a work of considerable merit, and of great labor, appeared 1798, folio, and three years after, the first part of the second volume was published. This respectable divine, who had, in 1799, succeeded to the living of Harthorn, Derbyshire, on his father's death, died 1803, aged only 41.

SHEBBEARE, John, a native of Bideford, Devon, educated there under Mr. Mudge, the master of the grammar school. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, and after being in business in Bristol, he removed, in 1740, to London. His politics, however, were unfriendly to the government, and he went to Paris, where he was admitted member of the academy of sciences, and presented to a doctor's degree. On his return

return to England, he published the *Marriage Act* — and *Lydia*, or *Filial Piety*, two satirical novels of little merit; and in 1759, his seventh *Letter to the People of England*, exposed him to the resentment of government, and he was pilloried. On the accession of George III. he obtained a pension from lord Bute, and laying aside his attachment to the Stuart family, he defended the conduct of government in several pamphlets, especially at the beginning of the American war. He wrote also an *History of Jersey*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1771, in which he, with partial severity, attacks the conduct of the chief magistrate of the island — *History of the Sumatrans*, 2 vols. — *Chrysal*, or the *Adventures of a Guinea*, 4 vols. — *Practice of Physic*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Letters on the English Nation*, under the name of Angeloni, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He died 1788, aged 79.

SHEFFIELD, *John*, duke of *Buckinghamshire*, a respectable poet, and able statesman, born 1650. Though he lost his father when only nine years old, his education was not neglected; but assiduity brought to perfection, the naturally strong powers of his mind. After travelling into France, he went as volunteer in the second Dutch war, and afterwards made a campaign in the French service. He was next entrusted by Charles II. with the defence of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, which was threatened by the Moors. He soon became a great favorite at court, though his violent partiality for the princess Anne, afterwards queen, involved him in temporary disgrace. Under James II. he was privy counsellor, and lord chamberlain; and though he did not at first approve of the revolution, he afterwards warmly supported the measures for proclaiming William king, against those who wished to appoint Mary sole sovereign. Under Anne he was raised from the rank of an earl to that of duke of Normanby, and afterwards of Buckinghamshire, and was made steward of the household, and president of the council. On George's accession, he retired from the court, and died 24th Feb. 1720-1. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where the Latin inscription on his monument, written by himself, created some controversy, and drew upon him the reproach of scepticism. Though three times married, he left only one son, who died at Rome in 1753, and in whom the title became extinct. His works were elegantly published in 1729, in 2 vols. 8vo. the first of which contains his *Essay on Poetry*, his *Rehearsal*, and other poems, written on several occasions, and the second his prose works, consisting of essays, speeches, historical memoirs, dialogues, letters, &c. His learning and abilities have been greatly praised by his contemporaries; but later writers affect to speak with indifference of his compositions, and consider the adulation of Prior, Dryden, Addison, Garth, and Pope, as paid more to the nobleman, and the favorite of courts, than to the man of poetical merit, and deserved literary fame.

SHELDON, *Gilbert*, a distinguished prelate, born at Stanton, Staffordshire, 1598. He was admitted at Trinity college, Oxford, 1613, and in 1622 was elected fellow of All Souls. He afterwards took orders, and was made prebendary of Gloucester, and recommended by his patron, lord Coventry, to Charles

I. who gave him the living of Hackney, and other preferments. In 1635 he was elected warden of his college, and would have risen to higher honors had not the civil wars prevented his elevation. His attachment to the king, rendered him suspected by the parliament, and he was deprived of his preferment, imprisoned with Dr. Hammond, and, when set at liberty, forbidden to visit his royal master at the isle of Wight. He retired to Shelston, Derbyshire, and at the restoration recovered his ecclesiastical appointments, and was soon after made master of the Savoy, dean of the chapel royal, and successor to Juxon in the see of London. In 1663 he became primate, and in 1667, succeeded lord Clarendon as chancellor of Oxford. His freedom with the king, in advising him to put away his mistress, Barbara Villiers, proved so offensive, that he retired from the court, and spent the rest of his days at Croydon, where he died 9th Nov. 1677, aged near 80. His only publication was a sermon, preached before the king at Whitehall. His munificence was very great, he expended not less than 66,000*l.* in charitable purposes, and of his splendid donations, the theatre at Oxford is a very noble and lasting monument.

SHELLEY, *George*, writing master at Christ's hospital, was very eminent as a penman, and died 1736, aged about 70, at his house the Hand and Pen, Warwick lane. He published the *Penman's Magazine*, 1708, 32 plates engraved by Nutting — *Natural Writing*, 1714, 26 plates, engraved by Bickham — *Moral Sentences for Schools*, &c.

SHENSTONE, *William*, a celebrated English poet, born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, Nov. 1714. He was taught to read by an old dame, whose kind services he has transmitted to posterity in his *School Mistress*, and from his earliest years he showed a great fondness for books. After being at Hales-Owen school, and at Solihul, under Mr. Crompton, he removed in 1732 to Pembroke college, Oxford, a respectable society, among which he derived both delight and advantage, as he continued his name among them 10 years, though he took no academical degree. After wandering about and visiting sometimes London, sometimes Bath, yet without forgetting the muses, he settled, 1745, on his estate, on the death of his friend Mr. Dolman, who had with indefatigable attention and strict integrity hitherto regulated his affairs. But his object here was not to increase his income, but to improve the beauties of his estate; and by degrees, through inattention and injudicious expence, he brought on himself pecuniary distress, and probably hastened his own death by the difficulties and anxieties which surrounded him. He was a lamp, as his biographer observes, that spent its oil in blazing. He was attacked by a putrid fever which proved fatal, at the Leafowes 11th Feb. 1763. He was buried in Hales-Owen church-yard by the side of his brother. The tenderness and generosity of his character are mentioned with deserved applause. He was kind to all within his influence, but so irascible, that, if once offended, he was not easily appeased. He was inattentive to economy, and careless of his expences, but his life was unstained by any crime. His

mind was not very comprehensive, nor his curiosity active, and he esteemed light those parts of learning which he had not cultivated. His works have been published by Doddsley, in 3 vols. 8vo. consisting of 26 elegies, songs, odes, ballets, moral pieces, &c. written with ease, elegance, and simplicity. His epistolary correspondence afterwards appeared by Mr. Hull, in 2 vols. 8vo. and recollections of his life have been published by his venerable friend Mr. Graves.

SHEPREVE, John, an eminent scholar, born at Sugworth near Abingdon, Berks, and educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became Greek reader. In 1538 he succeeded Wakefield as university professor of Hebrew, and acquired great popularity as a lecturer. He had a most retentive memory, and wrote verses with astonishing rapidity, often 100 during the vacant hours of the day. He died at Amersham in Buckinghamshire 1542. He wrote *Summa & Synopsis Novi Testamenti Ducentis Sexaginta Distichis Comprehensa*, 8vo. — *Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ Respondens*, &c. His nephew *William*, was a Roman catholic, who wrote some religious pieces and died at Rome 1593.

SHERARD OR SHERWOOD, William, an eminent botanist born in Leicestershire, and educated at Merchant-Taylors' school, and St John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and where he took the degree of bachelor of laws 1677. During his travels abroad as tutor to some noblemen, he visited the chief places of Europe, and was honored with the acquaintance of the great Boerhaave, of Tournefort, and other learned men. He obtained the appointment of consul at Smyrna in 1702, and during 16 years' residence in this distant region, he applied himself to form a valuable collection of the plants of Asia Minor and Greece, and to examine every thing remarkable as a subject of antiquity, or of natural history. After visiting England, he returned to the continent, and ascended the Alps in search of plants, where he nearly escaped being shot by a peasant, who mistook him for a wolf as he was lying on the ground. On his return to England he was attended by Dillenius, to whom he gave an honorable asylum at his seat at Eltham, and whom he appointed first professor in the botanical professorship which he founded at Oxford by the bequest of 3000l. He had been admitted doctor of laws at Oxford, in 1718, and he died 10 years after, much respected for his benevolence and liberality, as well as his great learning and extensive information. He published *Herman's Paradisus Batavus*, 4to. — *Schola Botanica*, 12mo. which appeared under the name of Wharton, and he made some valuable communications to the philosophical transactions. His brother *James*, was an apothecary, and afterwards a physician, who acquired also some celebrity as a botanist, and died 1741.

SHERBURN, Sir Edward, an English writer, born at St. Giles' Cripplegate, London, 1618, and educated at Mr. Furnaby's school. He travelled abroad, and, in 1641, succeeded on his father's death as clerk of the ordnance, from which he was soon afterwards ejected by the House of Lords for adhering to the king. He then joined the king, and was at the

battle of Edgehill, and retired with Charles to Oxford, where he was made master of arts. When Oxford surrendered to the parliament, he, after suffering much in his property from parliamentary prosecution, went to London, and lived for some time in the Middle Temple. In 1652 he travelled abroad with Sir John Coventry, and at the restoration was re-instated in his clerkship, and knighted by Charles II. On the abdication of James II. he was deprived of his offices, and lived the rest of his life in retirement, and died 4th Nov. 1702, aged 85. He translated some of Seneca's tragedies into English, besides the *Sphere of Manilius*, *Theocritus' 16th Idyllium*, and poems and other translations.

SHEREBATOF, Prince, a Russian nobleman, author of a *Journal of Peter the Great*, 2 vols. 4to. — the *Russian History from 1114 to 1472* — the *Life of Peter the Great* — *History of Russia*, from the earliest times, 4 vols. 4to. a work valuable for its accuracy and impartiality.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, a divine and poet, born about 1684, in the county of Cavan, Ireland. Though his parents were in indigent circumstances, he received by the kindness of his friends a good education, which he finished at Dublin college, where he took the degree of D. D. He afterwards kept a school in Dublin, and obtained celebrity by the number of his scholars, and the diligence and abilities with which he instructed them. He was presented by the friendship of Swift to a living in the South of Ireland, worth about 150l. per ann. but his sermon on these words "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," preached at Cork on the anniversary of the first George's birth day, seemed so pointed at the politics of the times, that he ruined all hopes of further preferment. He afterwards exchanged his living for that of Dunboyne, and again exchanged that for the free school of Cavan; but his temper was fickle, and dissatisfied with the air, or more properly with the inhabitants of his new appointment, he sold it for 400l. He died some time after in indigent circumstances, 10th Sep. 1738, aged 55. Lord Corke describes him as better acquainted with books than men, as slovenly, indigent, and cheerful, yet in the midst of his poverty still a quibbler, a punster, a fiddler, and a wit, who never suffered the day to pass without a rebus, an anagram or a madrigal. He published a prose translation of *Perfius*, with judicious notes, 12mo. 1739, and his correspondence with Swift, &c. has also appeared in Swift's *Miscellanies*.

SHERIDAN, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Quilca in Ireland, and educated at Westminster school and Dublin university, where he took the degree of B. A. He early showed a partiality for the stage, and in 1743, when 22 years old he personated Richard III. in the Smock-alley theatre, after which he exhibited on the boards of Covent-garden. In 1744, he undertook the management of the Dublin stage, but he met with such opposition in his attempts to reform abuses and to introduce regularity, that a conspiracy was formed against him, and a mob threatened the demolition of his theatre. Thus driven from Dublin he became an itinerant lecturer on elocution, and he acquired such celebrity in this new method of conveying instruction, that

that not only his own university, but Cambridge, honored him with the degree of M. A. About 1760, he again had recourse to the stage, and appeared at Drury-lane theatre with great applause, and had the interest to obtain a pension from the government. In 1767, he engaged himself at the Haymarket, and for a while amused the town with his *Attic Evening*, an entertaining medley of singing, music, and repetition. He quitted the stage in 1776, to succeed Garrick as manager of Drury lane, but he resigned three years after, and again had recourse to his lectures and literary labors. He died at Margate 1788, aged 67. He was author of several works, the best known of which are, a Dictionary of the English language, in which he attempts to establish a permanent standard of pronunciation, 4to. and 2 vols. 12mo. — *British Education, or the Source of the Disorders of Great Britain*, 8vo. — *Lectures on the Art of Reading*, 8vo. — *Dissertation on the Causes and Difficulties of learning the English Tongue*, 4to. — *Course of Lectures on Elocution, &c.* 4to. — *Life of Swift* prefixed to his works, 8vo. — *Elements of English*, 12mo.

SHERIDAN, *Frances*, wife of the above, was granddaughter of sir Oliver Chamberlaine, and first distinguished herself as author of a pamphlet in the dispute which Mr. Sheridan had with the Dublin people with respect to his theatre. The little performance excited the attention of the manager, and he soon after married her. She proved a most amiable character in all the relations of life, and not only possessed very engaging manners, but joined the greatest benevolence of heart to respectable literary talents. After suffering much from a lingering illness, she retired for the recovery of her health too late to the south of France, and died at Blois 1767. Her *Sydney Biddulph* is a romance of great merit, and her *Nourjahad* deserves equal commendation. She wrote besides, two comedies, the *Discovery* — and the *Dupe*.

SHERLOCK, *William, D. D.* an English divine, born at Southwark 1641, and educated at Eton, and Peter house, Cambridge. In 1669, he obtained the rectory of St. George's Botolph lane, London, and a prebend of St. Paul's, and soon after was chosen master of the Temple. He was an able advocate for the church of England against the papists, but at the revolution he refused to take the oaths of allegiance, though he afterwards complied, and published an account and vindication of his conduct, which was severely censured by the nonjurors. In 1691, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and died at Hampstead, 19th June, 1707, and was buried in St. Paul's. He had a controversy with Dr. South about the Trinity, and also published various sermons, and some pamphlets on death and the last judgment. Burnet says that he was a clear and strong writer, but that the contempt he expressed for his adversaries made him pass for an insolent and haughty man.

SHERLOCK, *Thomas, D. D.* a learned prelate, son of the preceding, and born 1678. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, of which he was elected master. He was early eminent for his learning, and the policy and wisdom of his conduct at the head of a house procured him from Dr. Middleton the title of

the principal champion and ornament of the church and university. He succeeded his father as master of the Temple, and this honorable appointment was held by father and son for more than 70 years. He displayed great abilities in the vindication of the corporation and test acts against the attacks of bishop Hoadly; and also in the defence of the use and intent of prophecy, in six discourses delivered at the Temple, in answer to Collins, and also in an able vindication of the miracle of Christ's resurrection against the attacks of Woolston. He wrote besides other controversial works; but his sermons in 4 vols. 8vo. are particularly valuable, as compositions of elegance, ingenuity, and erudition. In 1728, Dr. Sherlock was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1734, was translated to Salisbury, but in 1747, on the death of Potter, he refused the offer of the metropolitan see, in consequence of a severe illness under which he labored, though the following year he accepted the diocese of London. He died July, 18, 1761, in his 84th year. His private character was adorned with the purest virtues of benevolence and humanity. He sent 2000 copies of his excellent discourses to the colonies and settlements of America, and presented his valuable library to Catherine hall, where he founded a scholarship and the office of a librarian.

SHERLOCK, *Richard*, a native of Oxton in Werral, Cheshire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, from which he removed to Trinity college, Dublin. He obtained some preferment in Ireland, but during the civil wars returned to England, and was made chaplain to one of the king's regiments. At the restoration he took the degree of D. D. at Dublin, and was presented by his patron lord Derby, to the valuable living of Winwick, Lancashire, where he died 20th June, 1689, aged 76. The best of his works are, the *Practical Christian*, 8vo. to the sixth edition of which his life is prefixed by bishop Wilson — *Confessions, Meditations, and Prayers, for the Sacrament*, 8vo. — pieces against the quakers, &c.

SHERRINGHAM, *Robert*, an able divine. After being ejected for attachment to the king from his fellowship of Gonvil and Caius college, Cambridge, he retired to Holland, but at the restoration he recovered his ecclesiastical honors. He wrote, *de Anglorum Gentis Origine Disceptatio*, 8vo. — the King's Supremacy asserted — *Joman*, a Hebrew book, translated into Latin, with notes, 4to. — sermons, 4to. &c.

SHERWIN, *John Keyse*, a wood cutter in Suffex, whose skill as an engraver was accidentally called forth at the house of Mr. Mitford. Viewing with astonishment the pieces which some of the family were engaged in drawing, he was asked to use the portcrayon, and his untutored hand produced such a drawing that the society of arts, to whom it was presented, voted him the silver medal. Removed from his humble occupation he became the pupil and the friend of Bartolozzi, and his engravings acquired deserved popularity. This excellent artist died 1790. The most admired of his engravings is, *Moses among the bullrushes*.

SHIPLEY, *Jonathan*, an English prelate, born 1714. He took his degrees at Christ-church, and upon entering

tering into orders obtained a living, and in 1743, was made prebendary of Winchester. After travelling in 1745, with the duke of Cumberland as his chaplain, he was promoted in 1749 to a canonry at Christ-church, became dean of Winchester in 1760, and in 1769 bishop of St. Asaph. He was author of some elegant verses on the death of queen Caroline, and published besides, some poems, and sermons preached on public occasions, and died 1788.

SHIRLEY, *fir Antony*, a native of Wiston, Suffex, educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of All Souls. He studied the law, but afterwards accompanied fir Philip Sydney to the Low Countries, and in 1596, he was sent to America by queen Elizabeth. He next attended Essex when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was knighted there, after which he went abroad, and became so much respected for his knowledge and acquirements that the king of Spain created him a grandee of the kingdom, and appointed him admiral of his fleet. James I. jealous of these honors bestowed on one of his subjects, recalled him home, but he had the boldness to refuse, and died in Spain 1640, aged 75. He was author of a Voyage to America, inserted in Hackluyt's collection — Account of Muley Hamet's Elevation to the Kingdom of Morocco, &c. 4to. — History of his Travels into Persia, 4to. — Voyage over the Caspian and through Russia, in Purcha's Pilgrims — History of his Ambassies, fol. &c. His brother *Robert* accompanied him into Persia and settled there, and became so great a favorite at court, that the emperor not only employed him as his ambassador to Poland and to England, but gave him his own niece in marriage, and loaded him with honors and opulence. He died it is said, of a broken heart on his return to Persia, 23d July, 1627, aged 63, because he had been treated as an impostor at the English court by his predecessor the Persian ambassador, and because he was not able to receive in Persia that satisfaction which he expected. His widow came to Europe and fixed her residence at Rome.

SHIRLEY, *Thomas*, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Westminster, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his medical degrees in France, and became physician to Charles II. and died 1678. He was author of a philosophical essay on the probable causes whence stones are produced in the greater world, &c. 8vo. a curious performance.

SHIRLEY, *James*, an English dramatic writer and poet, born in St. Mary Wool-church parish, London, 1594. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' and at St. John's college, Oxford, which he left without a degree to go to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. He afterwards took orders and served a cure near St. Alban's, but changed his religion for that of Rome, and then settled at St. Alban's where he kept a school, from which he removed to London. There he devoted himself to writing plays, and was patronized by Charles's queen, but when the civil wars broke out, and plays became unpopular among the republican fanatics, he had recourse to education for support, and kept a school at White-friars with some reputation. The fire of London which robbed him of his property proved so terrific to him that both

himself and his wife died in consequence of fright within 24 hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave, 29th Oct. 1669. He wrote 37 plays, besides a volume of poems, and was patronized by lord Newcastle. There was a *Henry Shirley* who lived in his time, and wrote the *Martyred Soldier*, a tragedy, &c.

SHORE, *Jane*, wife of Matthew Shore, a goldsmith in Lombard street, is known in history as the mistress of the voluptuous Edward IV. To great and fascinating personal charms she added some of the best qualities of the heart, and though she had not virtue enough to withstand temptation, she was benevolent and humane in the midst of a debauched court. After the king's death she lived with lord Hastings, and when he fell under the tyranny of the third Richard, she was seized as an accomplice in his pretended conspiracy, and felt all the resentment of the usurper. She was accused of witch-craft, and did open penance for her adulteries, and was also plundered of her property by the artful Richard. She survived her misfortunes, and was seen by fir Thomas More in the reign of Henry VIII. poor, decrepid, and shrivelled, without the least traces of that beauty which once commanded the admiration of a court. She perished of hunger in a ditch called from her Shoreditch, though Stow relates that that street bore the name before her time.

SHOVEL, *fir Cloudefley*, a celebrated English admiral, born of obscure parents about 1650. He was apprentice to some mean trade, which he quitted for the sea, and by application, bravery, and steadiness, he gradually rose from a cabin boy under fir Christopher Mynns to consequence and command. He served under fir John Narborough at the attack on Tripoli 1674, and by being sent on shore had the opportunity, while negotiating with the dey, of observing the weak parts of the enemy's fortifications and defence, and in consequence directed the blow which completely destroyed all their ships. This brave conduct procured him the command of a ship; and, after other eminent services, especially in Bantry bay, he was knighted by king William at Portsmouth, and conveyed, in 1690, that king and his army into Ireland. He was engaged as one of the rear admirals at the battle of la Hogue, and afterwards had an important command before Vigo, and in the Mediterranean before Malaga. In 1705, he was again sent against Spain, and after an unsuccessful attack upon Toulon he returned home. His fleet, however, unfortunately was wrecked on the Scilly islands, 22d Oct. 1705, and in his ship, the *Association*, perished with him his sons-in-law, and other persons of distinction. His body was next day cast on shore, and robbed of a ring by some fishermen, who buried him in the sand. The ring discovered his quality, the fishermen pointed out where they had deposited the body, which was dug up and brought to Portsmouth, and thence conveyed to London and buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument by the queen's directions records his meritorious services. He married his patron fir John Narborough's widow, by whom he left two daughters.

SHOWER, *John*, a nonconformist divine, educated by Doolittle, Islington, whom he succeeded in his school.

school. He was minister of Jewin street congregation 1687, and died at Hoxton, 1718, aged 58. He wrote *Sacramental Sermons — Reflections on Time and Eternity*, works of great merit.

SHREWSBURY, Elizabeth, *countess of*, daughter of John Hardwich esq. of Derbyshire, married at the age of 14 Mr. Barley, and after a widowhood of 12 years William Cavendish of Chatworth, the ancestor of the Devonshire family. She had three sons, one of whom was earl of Devonshire, and the other father to the duke of Newcastle, and three daughters, one of whom was ancestor to the Pierreponts dukes of Kingston and another wife of Charles duke of Lenox uncle to James I. Her third husband was sir William St. Low, and her fourth lord Shrewsbury. She was for 17 years the keeper of Mary queen of Scots, and died 1607, aged 87, and was buried in All-Hallows church, Derby.

SHUCKFORD, Samuel, rector of Shelton, Norfolk, canon of Canterbury, and chaplain to the king, was author of an *History of the World Sacred and Profane*, *Introductory to Prideaux's Connections — and the Creation and the Fall of Man*, and died 1754.

SHUTE, Josias, archdeacon of Colchester, rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, was author of a folio volume of sermons on the 16th chapter of Genesis. He was a most eloquent preacher, and much admired, but he was exposed to great persecution during the civil wars for his attachment to the king. He died 1643.

SHUTER, Edward, a good actor, son of a chairman. From a tapster in a public house, and a marker at a billiard table, he was engaged by Rich in some of the humbler offices of the theatre of Covent-garden, from which he rose by application to consequence and the greatest popularity. His abilities appeared in low comedy and characteristic humor, and his Justice Clack, and his Midas, were long and deservedly popular characters. He died 1776.

SIBBALD, sir Robert, a physician, born near Leslie, Fifeshire 1643, and educated at St. Andrew's. He travelled into France, and on his return to Scotland projected the establishment of the college of physicians Edinburgh, and the plantation of the botanical gardens. In 1686, he embraced the catholic religion, but afterwards read his recantation in Liberton church, with great contrition for his folly. He was the first professor of medicine at Edinburgh, and in consequence of his great reputation was knighted by Charles II. He died 1720. He was author of *Scotia Illustrata*, fol. — *Phalainologia Nova*, 4to. — *History of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross* — *Miscellanea Quædam Eruditæ Antiquitatis*, 1710 — and contributions to the philosophical transactions.

SIBRECHTS, John, a painter, born at Antwerp. He lived for some time in London, where his abilities were greatly patronized, and died 1703, aged 78. His landscapes and cattle possessed peculiar beauty.

SIBTHORPE, Robert, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford. He became rector of Water Stratford, Buckinghamshire, and vicar of Brackley, Northamptonshire, and by his zeal in the cause of Charles I. and by the eloquence of his preaching he obtained

a prebend in Peterborough cathedral, and Burton Latimer's rectory, Northamptonshire. These preferments were taken from him after the destruction of royalty, and his discourses were exposed to the severest censures of the house of commons. He died 1662.

SIBTHORPE, John, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his medical degrees, and where he succeeded his father Dr. Humphrey Sibthorpe, as professor of botany. In his zeal in the service of botany he travelled twice to Greece, and made a valuable collection of curious plants, which will appear before the public in a splendid form under the title of *Flora Græca*. Dr. Sibthorpe published *Flora Oxoniensis*, and died 1796, leaving a handsome bequest to the university for the encouragement of his favorite science.

SICINIUS DENTATUS, a warrior, surnamed from his valor the Roman Achilles. He won 121 battles, and received 45 honorable wounds in the service of his country. He was murdered by App. Claudius, B. C. 405.

SICOLANTE, Girolamo, a native of Sermoneta in Italy, distinguished as a landscape and historical painter. He died 1550, aged 46.

SIDNEY, Henry, an English statesman, descended from a noble family in Surrey. He was a student of New college, Oxford, 1513, and afterwards became the favorite of Edward VI. who knighted and employed him as ambassador to France. Under Mary he was made collector of the revenues in Ireland, and on Elizabeth's accession he became lord president of the marches of Wales, and knight of the garter, and in 1568, was sent to Ireland as lord deputy to the queen. He was a man of great integrity, and married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland. He died 1586, and was buried at Penshurst in Kent, a manor which had been formerly granted to him by the queen. He promoted the printing of the Irish statutes, while in the government of the country. Some of his letters to his son have been published.

SIDNEY, sir Philip, son of the above, was born at Penshurst, 1554, and named Philip in honor of the king of Spain, the husband of queen Mary. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and at the age of 17 he began his travels. At Paris he escaped the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew by flying into the house of the English ambassador, and afterwards extended his travels to Germany, and returned to England after an absence of four years. In 1576 he was sent by the queen to Rodolph, emperor of Germany, and on his return visited Don John of Austria, and William, prince of Orange, by both of whom he was received with great courtesy. In 1579 he ventured to oppose the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou, and soon after, in consequence of a quarrel with Vere, earl of Oxford, he absented himself from the court, and in his retirement wrote his famous romance, called *Arcadia*. He was in 1582 knighted, and three years after, while he meditated an expedition to America with Drake, he was sent by the queen to take upon himself the government of Flushing.

ing. The next year he surprized Axil, and behaved with such prudence, moderation, and wisdom, that he was proposed as a fit candidate for the vacant crown of Poland, but Elizabeth opposed it, observing, that England ought not to lose the jewel of the times. This brave man received a mortal wound in the thigh, at the battle of Zutphen, 22d Sept. 1586, and was carried to Arnheim, where he expired the 16th Oct. following. As he lay bleeding on the field of battle, and was going to taste a bottle of wine which his attendants had procured to refresh him, he saw a wounded soldier carried by, and casting a longing look on the liquor, upon which he ordered it to be given to him, adding, "poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine!" His body was brought home, and buried in great funeral pomp in St. Paul's cathedral; but though no monument was placed over him, his memory was embalmed by an epitaph written in his honor by king James, and by verses from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. This Marcellus of England was universally respected as a statesman, soldier, and scholar, and the panegyrics passed on him in his time have been re-echoed by the succeeding ages. Besides his popular *Arcadia*, which passed through eight editions before the end of 1633, he wrote an *Apology for Poetry*, 4to. — sonnets — *Ourania*, a poem — and other pieces.

SIDNEY, *Algernon*, an English gentleman, second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, was born 1617. In the civil war he espoused the party of the parliament, and was colonel in the army, and one of the king's judges, though he did not sit on the tribunal. Like Brutus, whom he made his model, he was the ardent friend of a pure republic, and therefore retired in disgust on Cromwell's usurpation. He was, however, in 1659, employed as ambassador to Copenhagen, to mediate a peace between the kings of Denmark and Sweden, but at the restoration he refused to return, and continued abroad till 1677. He was then permitted to return, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of demeaning himself in a quiet and obedient manner. He was in 1683 accused as being concerned in the Rye-house plot, and was arraigned in November before judge Jeffreys, and found guilty. He appealed to the king, and complained of the partiality of the judge, who had tried him with a packed-up jury, but all was in vain, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill, 7th Dec. 1683. His attainder was reversed as cruel and illegal in the first year of William and Mary. This strong republican was, as Burnet observes, a man of extraordinary courage, steady even to obiternity, sincere, but of a temper that could not bear contradiction, a christian in principle, but averse to all public worship, and an enemy to every thing that looked like monarchy. He left behind him *Discourses upon Government*, published 1698 and 1704, a work of such merit, that some authors declare, that the composition fully compensates for the loss of Cicero's six books de Republicâ.

SIDONIUS APOLLINARIS, a Roman, born at Lyons, and after holding various civil offices, raised

to the see of Auvergne against his will. He was a pious and exemplary prelate, and died 488, aged about 58. He left epistles, poems, &c. edited 1652, 4to.

SIGEBERT, king of the East Angles, mentioned with great praise by Bede, on account of his learning and piety. He was a munificent prince, and founded several churches, schools, and monasteries, and at last abdicated the throne to live in a cell at Burgh castle, Suffolk. He was assassinated 642.

SIGEBERT, third son of Clotaire I. inherited the kingdom of Austrasia, and married Brunehaut. He was a valiant prince, and was successful against the Huns, who invaded his kingdom, and against Chilperic, king of Soissons, his brother-in-law. He was assassinated 575, by the intrigues of Fredegonde, the wife of Chilperic.

SIGEBERT the Younger, son and successor of Dagobert in the kingdom of Austrasia, died 650, aged 20.

SIGISMUND, king of Burgundy, after his father Gondebald, 516, abjured the Arian principles of his father. He was engaged in war with Clodomir, son of Clovis, who took him, and threw him into a well, to perish, with his wife and family, at Orleans, 523.

SIGISMUND, son of Charles IV. was born 1368. He was made king of Hungary, 1386, and emperor of Germany, 1410. After re-establishing, by wise regulations, the peace of the empire, he prevailed upon pope John XXIII. to tranquillize the church by the calling of a council, which was to sit at Constance. Sigismund visited France and England to facilitate the peaceful measures which he proposed to establish, and was present at the deliberations of the council, which assembled in 1414, and consisted of 18,000 ecclesiastics, and 16,000 nobles. His conduct, however, was treacherous in suffering John Huss and Jerome of Prague, to be thrown into the flames, after he had solemnly granted them a safe passport; and this violation of faith armed against him the bravest of his subjects. The Hussites, headed by the brave Ziska, obtained a victory over the forces of the emperor, 1419, and sixteen years elapsed in civil discord and bloodshed, before peace could be restored in Germany. Sigismund died 8th Dec. 1437, aged 70.

SIGISMUND I. king of Poland, surnamed the Great, son of Casimir IV. was elected to the throne, 1507. After establishing order in his dominions, and restoring Poland to its ancient glory, he defeated the Muscovites, and drove them from Lithuania, and afterwards retook from the Teutonic knights the cities of Poland which they had seized, and in 1531 cut to pieces an army of Wallachians that had invaded his territories. This brave and wise prince died 1548, universally respected, aged 82.

SIGISMUND II. son and successor of the preceding, was surnamed Augustus, because born in the month of August. He offended his subjects by elevating to the throne Barba Radzivil, his mistress, whom he had married privately, and he reconciled the nobles only by

by permitting them to send their sons to be educated in the universities of Germany, which, before his reign, was not permitted. Heretical opinions were thus introduced into the kingdom, which he was not able to repress. He died 7th July, 1572, and as he had no issue, the race of the Jagellons became extinct. He was succeeded by the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III. of France.

SIGISMUND III. son of John III. king of Sweden, ascended the Polish throne 1587, to the exclusion of Maximilian of Austria, who had been elected by some of the nobles. On his father's death, 1594, he went to Sweden to possess himself of the crown; but as he was a determined catholic, the Swedes, who favored the protestant principles, placed, in 1604, his uncle Charles, the duke of Sudermania, on the throne. These civil dissensions long distracted the kingdom, and by the valor of Gustavus Adolphus, Sigismund was defeated; though in Poland he obtained some advantages over the Muscovites and the Tartars, who had made war against him. He died 1632, aged 66.

SIGNORELLI, Luca, a painter, born at Cortona, 1439. His pictures of naked bodies were so correct and beautiful, that Michael Angelo has copied many of his figures in his Last Judgment. He died very rich, 1521.

SIGONIUS, Carolus, a learned Italian, born at Modena, 1525. His father intended him for a physician, but he preferred literature, to which he assiduously devoted himself. He was professor of Greek at Venice, Padua, and Bologna. He died 1584, aged 60. He wrote several books, the best known of which are, his excellent treatise de Republicâ Hebræorum — de Republicâ Atheniensium — Historia de Occidentis Imperio — de Regno Italiæ — an Ecclesiastical History, Milan, 2 vols. 4to. 1734, &c.

SILHOVETTE, Stephen de, a native of Limoges, who, by his abilities, became master of requests to the duke of Orleans, and afterwards, by the influence of his patron, comptroller-general and prime minister, 1759. His wife attempts, however, to introduce order and economy in the government were ridiculed by the fickle nation, and he retired nine months after from the helm of the state to private life. He died at his seat of Bry-sur-Marne, 20th Jan. 1767, aged 58. He is author of General Ideas on the Chinese Government, 4to. — Political Reflections on Great Princes, from the Spanish of Gracian, 4to. — a translation of Pope's Essay on Man, 12mo. — Miscellanies, &c. from Pope — treatise on Happiness — Union of Religion and Politics, from Warburton, 2 vols. 12mo.

SILIUS ITALICUS, Caius, a Roman poet, made consul by Domitian. He wrote an indifferent poem on the second Punic war, and died A. D. 74, aged 75. He paid particular attention to Virgil's tomb, which was on his estate.

SILVA, John Baptist, a native of Bourdeaux, of Jewish origin. He abandoned the religion of his parents, and studied medicine at Montpellier and Paris, and acquired such celebrity, that the empress of Russia made him liberal offers to settle in her dominions,

which he declined. He died at Paris, 18th Aug. 1744, aged 61. He was author of a treatise on the Use of Bleeding, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. — Dissertations and Consultations of Chirac and Silva, 3 vols. 12mo. Memoirs of his Life were published by Bruhier.

SILVESTER I. made pope 314, opposed the Donatists at the councils of Arles and Nice, and labored earnestly to establish order and tranquillity in the church. Under him the Arian schism began first to arise. He died 335.

SILVESTER II. Gerbert, was born of obscure parents at Auvergne. He was educated at the monastery of Aurillac; but the ignorance and the consequent jealousy of his ecclesiastical brothers, drove him to Spain, where his abilities were noticed by the duke of Barcelona, who took him into Italy. Here he was recommended to the emperor Otho, who appointed him abbot of Bobio; but this office he soon quitted and became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards in the service of the archbishop of Rheims, and then selected by Hugh Capet to preside over the education of his son Robert, and in reward for his attention, he was, in 992, raised to the see of Rheims. He afterwards became archbishop of Ravenna, and on the death of Gregory V. he was, by the interest of Otho, placed in the papal chair, 999. He died 1003. He was a very learned man, and chiefly skilled in mathematics.

SILVESTER, Israel, an engraver, born at Nancy. His pieces, especially landscapes, were much admired, and he was employed by Lewis XIV. to embellish his palaces with the representation of his conquests. He also taught drawing to the dauphin, and died at Paris, 1691, aged 70.

SILVESTER, Louis, a painter, born at Paris. He was the pupil of Le Brun, and of Boullongne, and evinced superior powers in his profession. After distinguishing himself at home, he was invited by the king of Poland to Dresden, and was honored with the rank of nobility, and the office of director of the royal academy of painting. After residing 24 years in Saxony, and adorning the palaces of his patron with the noblest works of his pencil, he returned to Paris, and was received with great respect by the king. He died 14th April 1760, aged 85.

SIMEON STYLITES, a native of Cilicia, who, in his 13th year, left the employment of shepherd to enter a monastery. With the most romantic zeal of religious frenzy, he became the founder of a new sect of devotees, and exhibited himself to his astonished followers on the top of a column 60 feet high, on the mountains of Syria. He died 461, aged 69, of which he had passed 47 on the top of a column exposed to the inclemencies of the air, and of the seasons, and often supporting himself for hours and for days on one foot in his elevated situation. This new mode of mortification had several followers, who were called from the column, Stylites, and who, like their founder, were said to have frequent visions and communications with heaven.

SIMEON METAPHRASTES, a native of Constantinople, secretary of state to Leo and to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and author of the Lives of Saints,

which he composed at the request of his imperial patron in the 10th century. His work has been translated into French and Latin. He wrote also some verses, preserved in the *Corpus Poetarum Græc.*

SIMIANE, *Charles John Baptist de, marquis of Pianese*, after serving in the armies of the duke of Savoy, retired to Turin, where he died 1677. He is author of a treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion, in Italian, translated into French by Bouhours — *Piissimi in Deum Affectus*, &c.

SIMLER, *Johas*, a native of Zurich in Switzerland, author of an Abridgment of Gefner's *Bibliotheca folio* — of a treatise of *Helvetiorum Republica*, 12mo. — *Vallesiæ Descriptio*, and other works. He was an able protestant divine, and died at Zurich, 1576, aged 45. — There was an eminent portrait painter, of the same family, called *John*, who was also born at Zurich, and died at Stein on the Rhine, 1748, aged 55.

SIMON MACCABÆUS, high priest and ruler of the Jews, 143 B. C. signalized his valor under his brothers Judas and Jonathan, and bravely supported his countrymen against the invasions of the Tyrians and Sidonians. He was unanimously elected chief of his nation at Jerusalem, and immediately employed himself in repairing the fortifications of the cities of Judæa, and in obtaining from Demetrius, king of Syria, the confirmation of the privileges and independence of his nation. After defeating the troops of Antiochus Soter, he was basely murdered with his two sons by Ptolemy, his son-in-law, who had invited him to a feast, B. C. 135.

SIMON, surnamed *Zelotes*, an apostle of our Saviour, who, according to some, preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and at last suffered martyrdom in Persia.

SIMON, called the brother of Christ, was son of Cleophas, and made bishop of Jerusalem after James, A. D. 62. He was crucified under Trajan, A. D. 107.

SIMON MAGUS, a native of Samaria, who was baptized by Philip. Seeing the miracles wrought by the apostles, he wished to obtain the same power, and offered them money, but Peter rejected his bribes, and passed a curse upon him. From this circumstance, the appellation of *Simoniac* is applied to those who sell or purchase spiritual things. Afterwards Simon became head of a sect, and maintained that the divinity had abandoned the government of the world to a certain number of supernatural beings, whom he called *Æons*. He next went to Rome, where he acquired great celebrity, and, as some of the ecclesiastical writers assert, he raised himself, by his magical powers, into the air, when, by the prayer of St. Peter, he was precipitated to the ground, and broke his legs.

SIMON, *Claude Francis*, a printer of Paris, who died there 1767, aged 55. He was author of the *Knowledge of Mythology*, a work, in the first edition, very offensive and licentious, and he wrote besides *Minos* — and *Reciprocal Confidence*, two comedies — *Memoirs of countess Horneville*, a romance, 2 vols. 12mo.

— *Memoirs of Duguay Trouin*, 4to. He also edited Virgil, Terence, and other classics.

SIMON, *Thomas*, an English engraver in the age of Charles I. He was brought up under Briort, the French artist, and excelled in his profession. The great seal of Cromwell, and the arms of the Commonwealth, were cut by him in a very delicate manner. His brother *Abraham*, was for some time in the service of Christina, queen of Sweden, and afterwards of Charles II. and died soon after the revolution. He was intended for the church, but he preferred the bent of his genius, and he acquired both opulence and celebrity as a modeller in wax.

SIMON, *Richard*, a French critic, born at Dieppe, 1638. He became priest of the oratory, which he quitted to study at Paris, but to which he returned about 1660. He again left that society in 1678, and died at Dieppe, April, 1712. He was a man of great critical powers, of extensive learning, and strong judgment. His works are *Critical History of the Old Testament*, 1678, suppressed by the intrigues of the Port Royal — *History of the Rise and Progress of Ecclesiastical Revenues*, 1684, edited again 1709, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Disquisitiones Criticæ de Variis per Diversa Loca & Tempora Bibliorum Editionibus* — *Answers to Le Clerc*, &c. — *Critical Dissertation on Dupin's Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclesiastiques*, &c. — *Critical History of the New Testament*, 4to. — a *New select Library*, pointing out good books in various kinds of literature, &c. — *Critical History of the Versions of the New Testament* — the *New Testament translated into French with Critical Notes*, &c. 2 vols 8vo. &c.

SIMON of Durham, a monk of Whitby convent, and afterwards of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. He wrote a *Chronicle*, which was published at Oxford by Hearne. He died about 1356.

SIMONET, *Edmund*, a jesuit, born at Langres, 1662. He was professor of philosophy and theology at Rheims, and at Pont-a-Mousson, where he died 1733. He wrote *Institutiones Theologicæ ad Usum Seminariorum*, 3 vols. folio, Venice, 1731.

SIMONIDES, a poet and philosopher of Cos. His poetry which was chiefly elegiac, was much admired. He flourished about 480 B. C. Only fragments of his works remain.

SIMONNEAU, *Charles*, a native of Orleans, who studied the art of designing under Coypel. He acquired some celebrity as an engraver, and died at Paris, 1728, aged 89. His medals, which were engraved for the medallic history of Lewis XIV. were much admired.

SIMONNEAU, *Lewis*, an engraver of eminence, who published the *History of Printing and Engraving*, 1694 — and the *History of other Arts*, &c. from 1694 to 1710, 2 vols. folio, with 168 plates, works of merit.

SIMPLICIUS, a native of Phrygia, known as a peripatetic philosopher in the fifth century, and for his *Commentaries on Aristotle and Epictetus*.

SIMPSON, *Edward*, a native of Totenham, Middlesex, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. He died 1652, at his rectory

rectory of Eastling, Kent. He was author of *Universal Chronology*, in Latin, 1652, reprinted at Leyden, 1739, and Amsterdam, 1752.

SIMPSON, Christopher, author of a *Compendium of Practical Music*, 8vo. a work of merit, died at the house of his friend and patron, sir Robert Bolles, 1662.

SIMPSON, Thomas, an eminent mathematician, born at Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 20th Aug. 1710. As he was intended for the profession of his father, who was a stuff-weaver, he was taught only to read; but the loom was too humble an occupation for him, and the solar eclipse of 1724 roused all his attention to know and to understand how these extraordinary phenomena could be predicted. An accidental acquaintance with an itinerant pedlar, who pretended to tell fortunes and cast nativities, gave him opportunities of improving himself, and from the books which the modern sage lent him, from Cocker's *Arithmetic*, a book of Partridge's, &c. he derived much information, and began himself to be the oracle of Bosworth, and its environs. Leaving Leicestershire, he came to London, and worked for some time in Spital-fields, and by his industry was enabled not only to maintain his wife and children, but to purchase books, and to advance his knowledge of mathematics. He next engaged in teaching mathematics, and soon after published *Proposals for a New treatise of Fluxions*, &c. which at last appeared in 1737. He continued to write on mathematical subjects, and became so well known, that in 1743 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Woolwich academy, and some time after elected member of the Royal society. In his new appointment he devoted himself with such ardor to the improvement of his pupils, that he gained general esteem by his mildness and the clear and distinct manner of his instruction. His health, however, was weak, and the intenseness of his application still enfeebled it more, so that he sunk into such lowness of spirits, that the dropping of a tea-cup terrified him as much as if a house had tumbled down upon him. In this delicate state he was recommended to try the air of his native town; but on his arrival at Bosworth, he gradually grew worse, and died 14th May, 1761. His widow honorably received a pension from government, and handsome apartments near the academy of Woolwich. His other works are, a treatise on the *Nature and Laws of Chance*, 4to. — *Essays on Curious Subjects in Mathematics*, 4to. 1740 — the *Doctrine of Annuities and Reversions*, &c. with useful tables, 1742, with an Appendix the next year, in answer to de Moivre's objections — *Mathematical Dissertations*, &c. — a treatise of *Algebra* — *Elements of Geometry* — *Trigonometry*, Plain and Spherical — the *Doctrine and Application of Fluxions* — *Miscellaneous tracts*, &c. — papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c.

SIMPSON, John, a Scotch divine, born near Dumfries, and educated at Glasgow, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1716 he became professor of divinity; but in his lectures he denied the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, which excited great persecution against him for 10 years, and at last procured his de-

position and excommunication from the Scotch church. Queen Caroline had some concern for his sufferings, and procured for him a pension equal to his salary. He died at Edinburgh, 1744, aged 65.

SIMPSON, Robert, an able mathematician, born at Hamilton, 1695, and educated at Glasgow university, where he took his degrees in medicine. As he did not succeed in his profession, he applied himself to mathematics, for which he had strong natural abilities, and was appointed mathematical professor at Glasgow, where he died 1765. He published a treatise on *Conic Sections* — a valuable edition of *Euclid*, &c. His posthumous works appeared at Glasgow, 1776, in 4to.

SINGLIN, Anthony, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He was at the head of the abbey of Port-Royal, and was distinguished for his learning and piety. He died 1664. He wrote *Christian Instructions on the Mysteries of Religion*, &c. 5 vols. 8vo. a work of merit — *Letters*, &c.

SIRANI, John Andrew, a painter of Bologna. He was one of the most illustrious of Guido's pupils. His last supper was much admired. He died 1670, aged 60. His daughter *Elizabeth* excelled as an historical painter. She died 1664.

SIRI, Vittorio, an Italian, who settled at Paris, where he became historiographer to the king, and abbot of Vallemagne. He published *Mercury*, an historical journal, from 1635 to 1649, 15 vols. He wrote also *Memoire Recondite*, 3 vols. 4to. &c. and died at Paris, 1685, aged 77.

SIRIES, Violante Beatrice, a native of Florence, who studied painting under John Fratellini, and acquired celebrity and opulence by her portraits, especially those of the grand duke and of the imperial family at Florence. She died about 1760, aged 50.

SIRLET, Flavius, a celebrated engraver on precious stones, who died at Rome, 1737. He also painted, but his performances as an engraver are particularly admired, especially his representation of the famous groupe of Laocoon, on an amethyst.

SIRMOND, James, an eminent French jesuit, born at Riom, 1559. He was sent by the jesuits of his college at Billom, to Paris, where he taught Greek and Latin, and acquired so perfect a knowledge of these languages, that his style for elegance and animation has been universally admired. In 1590 he removed to Rome by order of the general of his society, Aquaviva, and undertook the office of his secretary, in which he was laboriously employed for 16 years. During his residence at Rome, he became the friend and the counsellor of all the men of learning, and assiduously applied himself to the study of antiquities, and to the examination of MSS. In 1606 he returned to Paris, but Urban VIII. sensible of his merits, sent for him to return to Rome, which Lewis XIII. would not permit. In 1637 he was made confessor to the king of France, after whose death in 1643 he again returned with pleasure to the tranquillity of an humble life. In 1645 he was at Rome at the appointment of a general of his order, and on his return to France, in consequence of extraordinary exertions

to support his opinions in the Jesuits' college, he heated himself too much, which brought on a jaundice, and an improper secretion of bile, of which he soon after died, Oct. 7th, 1651, aged 92. He wrote various pieces on theological subjects, and edited the works of Marcellinus, Theodoret, and Hincmar, the councils of France, &c. amounting to 15 vols. folio. He also assisted Baronius in the composition of his Annals. His character, as drawn by Dupin, is that of an amiable and virtuous man, not more distinguished by extensive erudition than by the most benevolent and mild qualities of the heart. His nephew *John*, was historiographer of France, and member of the academy, and died 1649. He wrote Latin poems — the Life of cardinal d'Amboise, 8vo. &c.

SIXTUS I. pope after Alexander I. 119, died at the end of the year 127.

SIXTUS II. an Athenian, pope after Stephen, 267. He suffered martyrdom in the persecution under Valerian.

SIXTUS III. pope after Celestinus I. 432, engaged in effecting a reconciliation among the divided churches of the East, and died about 440.

SIXTUS IV. *Francis Albecola*, son of a fisherman, of Celles in the state of Genoa, entered into the order of the Cordeliers, and after being professor of divinity at Padua, and in other Italian universities, he was made provincial of his society. He was raised to the rank of cardinal by Paul II. after whose death he succeeded to the popedom, 1471. He attempted to make a crusade against the infidels, but without success. In 1476 he granted, by a bull, immunities to those who celebrated the feast of the immaculate conception of the Virgin. He was author of some theological tracts, and a liberal patron of the learned, but so easy of access, that he granted often favors to the unworthy, and was imprudently lavish in his kindnesses to his nephews. He died 13th Aug. 1482, aged 71.

SIXTUS V. *Felix Peretti*, pope, was son of a gardener, and was born Dec. 1521, in the march of Ancona. For some time he kept the sheep and the swine of a neighbouring farmer, and he was at last drawn from his obscurity by a cordelier who had lost his way, and who, pleased with the shrewdness of his remarks, took him with him, and placed him in a mean office in the school of his order. His improvement was here rapid, and he soon embraced the order, became a priest, a doctor, and professor of theology at Sienna, where he took the name of Montalto. Distinguished as a preacher at Rome, Genoa, and other places, he was sent as commissary-general to Bologna, and as inquisitor to Venice; but in this last city he behaved with such severity that he was obliged to fly from the public odium. He afterwards went to Spain with Buoncompagno, and was raised to the rank of cardinal by Pius V. On the death of Gregory XIII. the successor of Pius, the opinions of the conclave were divided, and as father Felix was regarded as a man of weak constitution, and delicate habits, he was selected by the opposite factions as a proper person, fit for a few months to settle the dispute of the rival parties. No sooner was the tiara on his head than, to

the astonishment of all, his weaknesses, hitherto feigned, disappeared; he threw aside the stick on which he leaned, and lifting himself up, he began to sing, with the loudest voice, a Te Deum, and displayed in his conduct such activity, that the people could with difficulty believe him to be the same weak, helpless, and languid Montalto. His first care was to destroy the public robbers which infested the ecclesiastical states, and every where justice was administered with impartiality and with celerity. Anxious not only to embellish Rome, but to immortalize his memory, he caused an obelisk to be erected which Caligula had brought from Spain to Rome, and after the labor of four months, this stupendous column, above 100 feet high, was raised at the entrance of the church of St. Peter, and consecrated to the holy cross. He fixed, by a bull, the number of cardinals to 70; and introduced various salutary regulations in the government of the church. He labored much to improve the collection of the Vatican library; but his popularity was lost in the protection which he wished to afford to Clement, the vile assassin of Henry III. of France. He died 27th Aug. 1590, aged 69, universally detested for his pride and severity; and it is said that his death was hastened by poison. He promoted a new version of the bible, which appeared in three parts, and one vol. folio, 1590.

SIXTUS, a cordelier of Sienna. He was an able divine, and a great favorite with Pius V. He died at Genoa, 1569, aged 49. He wrote some theological works.

SKELTON, *John*, an English poet, born in Cumberland, and educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he was invested with the laurel, a sort of poetical degree occasionally conferred on the favorite of the muses. He took orders, and became rector of Disis, in Norfolk; but was suspended by his diocesan, for writing loose and satirical poems. His attacks were directed not only against obscure individuals, but against Wolsey, from whose resentment he fled to the sanctuary of Westminster, and the protection of abbot Islip. He died 21st June, 1529, and was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. He is called by some, but on doubtful authority, preceptor, and poet laureat to Henry VIII. His poems consist of satires, sonnets, &c. and also an attack on Lilly the grammarian, which was retorted in similar language. His genius, according to Warton, was suited to the low burlesque, and his poetry abounds not only with obscurity, but with coarse scurrility, and offensive obscenity.

SKELTON, *Philip*, an able divine, born near Lillburn, in Ireland, 1707. After an education at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his master's degree, he became curate of Monaghan, and in 1750, obtained the living of Peltigo, in Donegal. In this place his conduct was not only exemplary, but humane in the extreme, so that in a time of scarcity, the charitable pastor even sold his library to supply his indigent parishioners with bread. So much merit did not pass unrewarded; the bishop of Clogher, in 1759, presented him to the living of Deconish, in Fermanagh, and in 1766, to that of Fintona, in Tyrone, where his pulpit eloquence was so powerful, that he is said to have gained over to the church, the dissenters of his district.

district. This worthy and pious divine died in Dublin, 1787. He published three volumes of sermons, which, for language, argumentation, and pathos, possess superior merit. — *Deism Revealed*, 2 vols. 8vo. an excellent performance — besides tracts and fugitive pieces, all of which have been collected in 7 vols. 8vo. *An Account of his Life* has been published by Burdy.

SKINNER, *Stephen*, an English antiquary, born at London, 1622, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, in consequence of the civil wars. He studied in various universities of Europe, and travelled over Italy, France, Germany, &c. and after taking a doctor's degree in medicine at Heidelberg, he returned to England, and was incorporated to the same academical honors at Oxford, 1654. He settled at Lincoln, where he practised with great success, and died of a malignant fever, 1667. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and was, as Wood says, a walking library. He wrote, *Prolegomena Etymologica* — *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* — *Etymologicon Botanicum* — *Etymologicon Onomaton*, &c.

SLEIDAN, *John*, a German historian, born at Sleiden, on the confines of Juliers, 1506. He studied at home, and afterwards at Paris and Orleans, and in 1535, was recommended by his friend and school-fellow Sturmius, to cardinal du Bellay, who settled a pension on him, and treated him with great attention. He was afterwards engaged in negotiations in France and England, and assisted at the council of Trent. He died at Strasburg, where he had settled, and it is said, of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of his wife, 1556. He was an able and learned writer, and strongly attached to the doctrines of Luther. The best known of his compositions are, "*De Statu Religionis & Reipublicae Commentarii, Carolo Quinto Caesare*," in 25 books, 1555, a well written book, translated into various languages — *De Quatuor Summis Imperiis Libri tres*, a useful work, from which Voltaire drew much information — *Froissart's*, and *Ph. de Comines'* histories translated into Latin.

SLINGELAND, *John Peter Van*, a Dutch artist, born at Leyden, 1640. He was the pupil of Gerard Douw, whom he successfully imitated. He worked slowly, and was engaged three years in a family picture. He died 1691.

SLOANE, *sir Hans*, a celebrated physician and naturalist, born at Killileagh, in the north of Ireland, 1660. From his infancy he had a strong propensity for natural history, and to improve himself he came to London, where, in the acquaintance of Ray and of Boyle, and in the attendance of public lectures on anatomy, botany, and chemistry, he enlarged his faculties, and laid the foundation of future eminence. After four years' residence in London he went to Paris, to attend the hospitals, and the lectures of Tournefort and du Verney, and then extended his inquiries to the south of France, where the acquaintance of Chirac, and of Magnol enabled him to collect curious plants, and other natural productions. In 1684 he returned to England, and soon after was particularly noticed by Sydenham, who not only took him into his house, but recommended him to practice. He was about this time

elected into the Royal society, and the college of physicians, and soon after he accompanied, as physician, the duke of Albemarle, who went out as governor of Jamaica. Though only 15 months in the island, he made such a large collection of plants, not less than 800, as astonished his friend Ray. On his return he was made physician to Christ's hospital, and in 1693, chosen secretary to the Royal society, whose transactions he superintended and enriched by some original communications. His reputation was now so great as a diligent and judicious collector of natural curiosities, that at the accession of George I. he was created a baronet, and made member of the Paris Royal academy, president of the college of physicians, and successor to the immortal Newton, as president of the Royal society. At the age of 80 this venerable character retired from public life to Chelsea, but still accessible to the poor, and still respectfully visited by the learned and the great. He died after a short illness of three days, 11th Jan. 1752, in his 91st year. The first volume of his *History of Jamaica* appeared 1707, and the second not till 1725. Sir Hans was an active patron of all the benevolent institutions of the metropolis, and he warmly promoted the establishment of a dispensary for the poor. He left several charitable legacies, and his cabinet of curiosities was bequeathed to the public for 20,000l. not half its original cost, and now adorns the British Museum.

SLODZ, *René Michael*, an eminent sculptor, born at Paris. He studied sculpture under his father, who was a native of Antwerp, and at the age of 21 he went to Rome, to perfect himself. On his return to Paris he became member of the French academy, and sculptor to the king, and declined the honorable invitations made to him by the king of Prussia. He died at Paris, 12th Oct. 1764, aged 59. The most admired of his works are, St. Bruno refusing the Mitre at Rome — the Tomb of Marquis Capponi — Heads of Calchas and Iphigenia — the tomb of cardinal d'Auvergne — and that of Languet, the minister of St. Sulpicius.

SLUYS, *James Vander*, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden, 1660, and bred up in the Orphans' hospital. He studied under Slingeland, and excelled in representing conversations, parties, &c. His coloring is better than his design. He died 1736.

SMALBROKE, *Richard*, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was raised, in 1723, to the see of St. David's, and in 1730, translated to Lichfield and Coventry. He wrote a *Vindication of our Saviour's Miracles*, against Woolston, 8vo. a performance of great merit, and died 1749.

SMALCIUS, *Valentine*, a famous Socinian, born in Thuringia. He was author of a treatise, in which he denied the divinity of Christ, a work which claimed much of the public attention, and which was ably refuted by Cloppenburg, and others. He died at Cracow, 14th Dec. 1622.

SMALRIDGE, *George*, an English prelate, born of a good family at Lichfield, 1666, and educated at Westminster school. In 1682 he was elected to Christ-church, and began soon to display his learning and his application, by his publication of *Animadversions on a Piece*

of Obadiah Walker, on Church Government, 1687, and 1689 appeared his Latin poem called "*Auctio Daviana*," &c. on the sale of the books of Davis, the Oxford bookseller. When in orders he obtained respectable preferment, and in 1693, was made prebendary of Lichfield, and afterwards canon of Christ-church, then dean of Carlisle, and in 1713, dean of Christ-church, and the next year bishop of Bristol. He died Sept. 27th, 1719, and was buried at Christ-church. He published besides, 12 sermons in one volume, and after his death, 60 more were published by his widow.

SMART, *Christopher*, an eminent poet, born 11th April, 1722, at Shipbourne, Kent, and descended from a respectable Durham family. He received a good education at Maidstone and Durham schools, and at 17 entered at Pembroke hall, Cambridge; but his circumstances here were very unfavorable, in consequence of the death of his father, whose affairs, though steward to the Darlington family, were greatly embarrassed. His spirits were not, however, weighed down by family misfortunes, and while he was the friend and the companion of the gay, he cultivated the muses, and was thanked for his elegant translation of St. Cecilia's ode, by Pope, who recommended his undertaking a similar translation of the Essay on Criticism. This work was finished with applause, but brought no profit, and also a comedy, "*A Trip to Cambridge*," now deservedly forgotten. Afterwards for four successive years he obtained the Seatonian prize. In 1753 he married Miss Carnan, whose mother had taken for her second husband, Newbery, the bookseller; but in this new situation, and transplanted to a London residence, the same want of prudence and economy marked all his conduct. Though the friend of the learned, of Johnson, of Garrick, of Hawkeworth, &c. his circumstances became more narrow, and totally depended upon the exertions of his pen. His distresses at last were such that they produced occasional derangement in a mind which was naturally ardent, and could ill resist the frowns of fortune and of the world, and finally ended in melancholy insanity. A disorder in his liver put an end to his sufferings, 12th May, 1771. He left a widow and two daughters, settled as booksellers at Reading. His works consist of fables, sonnets, odes, prize poems, &c. and have been neatly printed at Reading, 2 vols. 12mo. 1791. He published besides, *Horace*, translated into English prose — a New Version of the *Psalms* — *Phædrus*, translated into verse — *Parables*, in verse — *Old Woman's Magazine*, &c. As a poet he possessed originality, animation, and occasional sublimity, and as a man, though too often intemperate, yet he had such a sense of devotion, that, in his sacred poems, he wrote several of the passages on his knees.

SMEATON, *John*, an eminent mechanic and engineer, born 28th May, 1724, at Aulthorpe, near Leeds. He early displayed a strong inclination for mechanical pursuits, though his father, an attorney, wished to bring him up to his own business. The law, however, had no charms for him, and his father wisely indulged his inclinations, and permitted him to follow the bent of his genius. In 1750 he commenced mathematical instrument maker in Turnstile, Holborn, and gained

so much applause by his machine to measure a ship's way at sea, and by his compass, that in 1753, he was elected fellow of the royal society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for his curious paper on the experimental inquiries concerning the power of wind and water to turn mills, &c. When the Edystone lighthouse was destroyed, in 1752, Smeaton was recommended by lord Macclesfield, as the fittest person to repair the damage, and of this great and astonishing work, completed in 1759, he published a very interesting account in 1791, in a folio volume. In 1764 he was elected one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he highly improved, and afterwards rose to great eminence in his profession. His abilities were employed in the execution of the great canal of Scotland, in better supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water, in improving and repairing Ramsgate harbour, and in other public works. Besides these meritorious efforts of labor and genius, he made improvements in the air pump, in mills, in the pyrometer, the hydro-meter, the steam engine, &c. On the 16th Sept. 1792, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, at Aulthorpe, of which he died 28th October following. His character has been drawn by his friend Holmes, and he is represented not only as a most ingenious man, but as a very benevolent and amiable character in private and domestic life. His Edystone narrative has passed through a second edition. His papers were purchased by sir Joseph Banks, and are to appear before the public.

SMELLIE, *William*, a surgeon and physician of great eminence. He was born in Scotland, and practised in his native country, and afterwards came to London. As a teacher he was highly respectable, and had nearly a thousand pupils, who assisted him during his lectures, in the delivery of 1150 poor women. He paid great attention to his profession of midwifery, and he was the first writer who considered the shape and the size of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the foetus, and his observations from practice and experience were most important. He had, in the height of his celebrity, several able opponents; but the skill and judgment which he displayed, the numerous improvements which he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery, and the forceps, and other surgical instruments which he used and recommended, are proofs of a great mind happily exerted in facilitating the delivery of the female sex, and in removing erroneous customs and dangerous systems. This eminent practitioner retired, after a long and successful practice, and died some time after, at an advanced age, at Lanerk, in Scotland, 1763. He published his lectures, 8vo. 1752 — a volume of cases, 1754 — *Anatomical Tables*, with 36 plates, folio — and five years after his death a second volume of his cases appeared, making together a most valuable collection, and a complete system of midwifery. A printer of the same name at Edinburgh, also secretary to the Edinburgh antiquarian society, published the *Philosophy of Natural History*, 4to. and a translation of Buffon's voluminous works. He died in 1795.

SMITH, *Mr Thomas*, a learned writer, born at Walden, Essex, 1512. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, 1531, and

and in 1536 he was made university orator. In 1539 he travelled through France and Italy, and took the degree of doctor of civil law at Padua, and on his return received the same academical honors at Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of civil law in the university, and on the accession of Edward VI. was admitted into the family of Somerset, the protector, by whose interest he was raised to the office of steward of the stanneries, provost of Eton, and dean of Carlisle. In 1548 he was made secretary of state, and knighted, and then sent as ambassador to Flanders. The disgrace of his patron removed him from the court; but his abilities were again called into action, and in 1551 he was sent ambassador to France. In Mary's reign he was again dismissed from favor, though not treated with harshness, and under Elizabeth he was restored to confidence and employment. He went to France, 1562, as ambassador, and was engaged in affairs of state till his death, 1597. As a man of learning, and a zealous protestant, he was as respectable as he was a politician. While at Cambridge, and public Greek lecturer in his college, he united with his friend John Cheke to introduce a new method of pronouncing the language; but though espoused by the best scholars of the university, by Ponet, Roger Ascham, and others, it met with opposition, and was publicly censured by the chancellor, bishop Gardiner. Smith expostulated with boldness, yet with moderation, and his epistle on the occasion was printed at Paris, when he was ambassador there, by Robert Stephens, 1568, 4to. with another, on the pronunciation of the English tongue.

SMITH, *Miles*, a native of Hereford, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, from which he removed to Brazen-nose. He obtained the canon residentiaryship of his native city, and in 1612, was made bishop of Gloucester. He died 1624. He was a man of great and profound learning, well skilled in oriental languages, and he also assisted in the translation of the Bible, and wrote the preface to it. His sermons appeared in one vol. fol. 1630.

SMITH, *John*, an able divine born at Achurch, near Oundle, 1618. He entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge 1636, and in 1644 was chosen fellow of Queen's. He died Aug. 7, 1652, and was interred in the chapel of his college. He was a man of great learning, and endowed with the most amiable virtues. He wrote ten select discourses on theological subjects, collected together 1660 in a 4to. volume.

SMITH, *Thomas*, D. D. a learned writer, born in London, 1638, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. In 1663 he was appointed master of Magdalen college school, and three years after elected fellow of that college. In 1668 he went as chaplain to the embassy to Constantinople, and returned 1671. He afterwards travelled in France, and was promised a Windfor canonry for collating the Alexandrian manuscripts in St. James's library, but this he did not execute. His learning and abilities were so universally acknowledged, that he was selected to travel into the east, and to visit mount Athos to make a collection of valuable manuscripts, but he declined the offer, and continued at home. He was disappointed in his expectation of preferment from sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of

state, and in 1688 he was deprived of his fellowship, by Giffard the catholic president of Magdalen, but though restored to it, he was finally deprived of it, for refusing the oaths to William and Mary. He died in London 16th May 1710. He published "Remarks on the Manners, Religion, &c. of the Turks," originally written in Latin, in four letters—*de Græcæ Ecclesiæ Hodierno Statu Epistola*—a Latin Life of Camden—three papers in the Philosophical Transactions—*Vitæ Quorundam Eruditissimorum, & Illustrum Virorum*, 1707, 4to. including Usher, Cosins, Greaves, Patrick, Young, Dee, Bainbridge, &c.—sermons—*Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrasis*, 8vo.—*Syntagma de Druidum Moribus & Institutis*, 8vo. &c.

SMITH, *John*, an English divine, born at Lowther, Westmoreland, 1659. After being educated partly under his father, the rector of the parish, he was intended for a Scotch university, but at last was sent to St. John's college, Cambridge, 1674, where he took his degree of D. D. 1696. He was chaplain to lord Lansdown, and was afterwards patronized by Crew, bishop of Durham, who presented him to a prebend, and the living of Bishop's Wearmouth. He died 1715, at Cambridge, where he was laboriously engaged in preparing for the press an edition of the works of the venerable Bede, which at last appeared in 1722 under the care of his son *George*. He had also begun to write the Antiquities of Durham.

SMITH, *Edmund*, son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, was brought up under the care of Mr. Smith, who had married his father's sister, and, in gratitude for his affectionate treatment, he assumed his name. He was born 1668, and educated at Westminster under Busby, from whence he removed to Christ-church. Here he distinguished himself for his taste, and for his extensive knowledge of classical literature, and in 1707 his tragedy of Phædra and Hippolitus was acted at the theatre royal, recommended by a prologue from the pen of Addison, and an epilogue from the pen of Prior. This play possessed little merit, though for a while supported by the partiality of friends. He prepared besides a plan for a tragedy of lady Jane Grey, and wrote a translation of Longinus, with notes and observations, &c. In his conduct Smith was very irregular and intemperate, and though admired for his wit and his learning, he was yet offensive to the directors of his college, by the impropriety of his conduct, so that at last he was expelled from the society 1700. He was so negligent in his dress, that he was generally called captain Rag, and he was so careless of his interests that after dedicating his tragedy to lord Halifax, he, either through pride, or indolence, neglected to present it to his patron who had provided for him the grant of a place of 300l. a year. He died 1710.

SMITH, *John*, a most excellent mezzotinter, according to Horace Walpole, flourished at the end of William's reign. He studied under Vander Vaart, and worked in the house of sir Godfrey Kneller, whose pieces he published with great success. His chief works are night pieces after Schalken.

SMITH, *George*, an eminent landscape painter, born at Chichester 1714. His abilities gained some prizes

at the society of arts. He died 7th Sept. 1776, and was buried in St. Pancras church-yard, Chichester. He had two brothers *William* and *John*, equally distinguished as painters. *William* the eldest excelled as a portrait painter, and in his fruit pieces, and died 27th Sept. 1764, and *John*, whose landscapes were much admired, died 29th July, the same year.

SMITH, *William*, an able scholar and divine, born at Worcester, 1711. He was educated at Winchester and New college, and became rector of Trinity church, Chester. He was for one year at the head of Brentwood school, Essex, but resigned in 1749, and in 1758 was promoted to the deanery of Chester, to which was added, in 1766, the rectory of Handley. His life was spent in the laborious service of literature, and of the church, and he published an elegant and valuable translation of Thucydides, and of Longinus, besides a volume of sermons on the Beatitudes. He died 1787.

SMITH, *Adam LL. D.* a celebrated writer, born 5th June, 1723, at Kirkaldy, where his father who died a few months before his birth was comptroller of the customs. Though of a weak constitution he had from his earliest years great partiality for books. At the age of three he was stolen by some vagrants and with difficulty recovered. After receiving instruction at Kirkaldy he was sent to Glasgow university; but as his friends destined him for the church of England he removed in 1740, to Baliol college, Oxford, as an exhibitioner. Not wishing, however, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he left Oxford after seven years' residence and returned to Scotland, and in 1751, he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, and the next year succeeded Cragie in the chair of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and in 1763 he quitted his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleugh in his travels on the continent. He visited, with his pupil, Toulouse, Geneva, and the south of France, and on his return to Paris became acquainted with the wits and the learned men of the capital. His travels were continued for three years, after which he retired to the domestic seclusion of Kirkaldy with his mother for 10 years. Hume and his other friends in vain expostulated against his retirement, but in 1771 he convinced them that his mind had been actively employed, by the publication of his celebrated work, an *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, 2 vols. 4to. This excellent book often republished in 3 vols. 8vo. procured him the appointment of commissioner of the customs in Scotland, and after being some time in London, he, in 1778, retired to Edinburgh where he enjoyed the rest of life in honorable independence, in the society of the learned, and among the companions of his earliest years. He now occasionally devoted himself to study, but not with that zeal which might have enabled him to add fresh celebrity to his fame; and when at last infirmities came upon him, he found it was too late to think of completing the works on which, in his serious hours, he had meditated. He died July 1790, of a chronic obstruction in his bowels, and after his death some essays and other miscellanies, which he had not ordered to be destroyed, were pub-

lished by his executors in 4to. 1795. Of the powers of his mind, and of his comprehensive information, his works will be a lasting memorial to the latest posterity. With all the perfections of a well cultivated understanding, he did not, however, possess that knowledge of the world which might have adorned a more active life, and though admired for his talents, he was careless in the midst of business, and absent to an extraordinary degree. It is to be lamented that his great qualities were disgraced by notions of infidelity. When he published the "*Life of David Hume*, written by himself," he added remarks which conveyed to the world how determined a foe he was to christianity, and though he was attacked with efficacy, and all the powers of wit by Dr. Horne, he never renounced those principles which proved him a deist, and the friend of the infidel philosophers of France.

SMITH, *Charlotte*, a well known writer. She was daughter of Mr. Turner, a man of property in Surry and Suffex, and when very young she married Mr. Smith, whose father was possessed of some valuable estates in the West Indies. The affairs of her husband, however, proved not so prosperous as was expected, and after various persecutions from creditors and from lawyers, and after passing some time in the gloom of a prison, with her unfortunate consort, she retired with her family to a chateau in Normandy. But here again persecution attended her, the chicanery of the lawyers, and the ingratitude of her friends reduced her to the greatest indigence, yet, however, though oppressed by domestic sorrows, the exertions of her mind administered to her wants. She wrote several novels which gained her a comfortable subsistence, and the romance of *Real Life*, *Emmeline*, *Ethelinda*, *Celestina*, *Desmond*, the *Old Manor House*, poems, sonnets, &c. contributed liberally to procure her the public esteem, and a respectable income. This ingenious, but unfortunate woman, died at Thetford, near Farnham, Surry, 28th Oct. 1806. Her novels display great powers of invention, and it is remarkable that in all of them she has interwoven much of her own personal misfortunes, and painted every where in strong colors, the character of those rapacious lawyers, to whose dishonesty she ascribed all her sorrows. Her descriptions are interesting, and her style is elegant; so that she aspired to the reputation not of a temporary novel writer, but hoped that her compositions would become the ornament of every elegant library. Her sonnets possess peculiar beauty, and all her writings every where display the powers of a fine imagination, correct taste, and strong judgment.

SMITZ, *Lewis*, an eminent painter, born at Dort. His fruit pieces were highly valued, but though beautiful, the colors proved not of long duration. He died 1675, aged 49.

SMITZS, *Gasper*, a Dutch painter. He was very happy in his portraits, and his Magdalens were peculiarly admired. He died at Dublin 1689.

SMOLLETT, *Tobias*, M. D. a Scotch physician more celebrated as an author. He was born near Cameron on the banks of the Leven, 1720. He was brought up for the medical line, and served as a surgeon in the fleet which bombarded Carthage; but

as his professional talents did not meet with encouragement, he commenced author. After trying his fortune in plays and poems, he published in 1748 his *Roderick Random*, 2 vols. 12mo. which excited much of the public attention, and ensured success to his future publications. *Peregrine Pickle* appeared in 1751, 4 vols. 12mo. and became very popular, not only on account of its own intrinsic merit, but for the adventures of a lady of quality, lady Vane, and for the entertainment of a republican doctor, supposed to be Akenfide, portrayed with all the humor and skill of a most facetious and learned scholar. *Ferdinand, count Fathom*, appeared in 1754, and the next year the *Critical Review* was undertaken, and conducted by him till 1763. In this work he exposed himself to much obloquy, and his censure of admiral Knowles' pamphlet on the Rochefort Expedition, brought on a prosecution against him. He was in consequence fined 100*l.* and imprisoned in the King's Bench three months, during which confinement he wrote his *fir Lancelot Greaves*, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1762 he enlisted among the periodical writers in defence of lord Bute's administration, and published the *Briton*, which was immediately followed by the *North Briton*. In 1763 he went abroad for the benefit of his health, and returned after two years' absence, and published an *Account of his Travels*, 2 vols. 8vo. a work which Sterne, in his *Sentimental Journey*, ridicules under the name of Smelfungus. His *Humphrey Clinker* appeared in 1771, and soon after, in consequence of the ill state of his health, and other disagreeable circumstances, he left England for Italy. He died in Italy, 21st Oct. 1771, and an epitaph on his monument by his friend Dr. Armstrong, marks the spot of his interment near Leghorn. Besides those works already mentioned, Dr. Smollett published, 1757, an *History of England*, 4 vols. 4to. edited also in 8vo. a work which produced him great profit, though regarded as partial, inaccurate, and hastily written — a translation of Gil Blas and Don Quixote into English — a *Collection of Voyages and Travels* — the *Regicide* — poems, &c. His life has been written by Dr. Anderson, 1796, and since by Dr. Moore. In his character Smollett was a man of acknowledged virtue and probity, and his abilities rank him high in the list of authors of celebrity. His two best works are *Roderick Random* and *Peregrine Pickle*, and in these he introduces great diversity of characters, interesting descriptions, and pleasing variety, though it is to be lamented that some parts of his narrative are more licentious than virtue can approve. His other novels are inferior performances, though they are not devoid of interesting anecdotes. The persecution and poverty to which he was occasionally exposed, ruffled the disposition of this able writer; and when the conduct of lord Bute, and the unfulfilled promises of other patrons, are well considered, it will be easy to explain why an author speaks with harshness and envenomed acrimony against the ingratitude of false friends, the tyranny of the great, and the insolence of rank. The mortifications and disappointments to which he was exposed by the spirit of faction, and the persecution of enemies, were increased by the loss of

his daughter, an only child; and he must be added to the number of those who, after contributing to the amusement, the improvement, and the intellectual pleasures of others, find vexation, disquiet, and neglect, the reward for mental exertions.

SMYTH, *James*, *Vid. Moore*.

SNELL, *Rodolphus*, a native of Oudewater in Holland, professor of Hebrew and mathematics at Leyden, where he died 1613, aged 67. He is author of some mathematical and philosophical works, now little known. His son *Willebrord*, was born at Leyden, 1591, and succeeded his father in the chair of mathematics, 1613. He is the first who discovered the true laws of the refraction of light, and he undertook to measure the earth in the same method, which afterwards was adopted by Picard and Cassini. His best works are, *Eratosthenes Batavus* — and *Cyclometrium*, 4to. He died at Leyden, 1626, aged 35.

SNORRO, *Sturlesonius*, a native of Iceland, whose abilities were employed in political affairs, as the minister of state to one king of Sweden, and to three kings of Norway. He retired, in an insurrection, to Iceland, where he was governor, and was at last pursued and put to death by his enemy Gyffurus, 1241. He wrote *Chronicon Regum Norwegorum* — *Edda Islandica*, two useful works, the last of which was translated by Mallet.

SNOY, *Renier*, a native of Ter-gouw in Holland, who studied medicine, and was also engaged in a diplomatic capacity by Charles V. to the courts of Christiern II. of Denmark, and James IV. of Scotland. He died in his native town, 1st Aug. 1537, aged 60. He wrote the *History of Holland*, in 13 books, in Latin, folio, 1620. — Another of that name, *Lambert*, was a native of Malines, who devoted himself laboriously to the genealogical history of the Low Countries, and died 1638, aged 64.

SNYDERS, *Francis*, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1587, and bred under Van Balen. He visited Italy, and settled at Brussels, and was attached to the household of the Spanish court. His hunting pieces, animals, fish, kitchens, &c. were much admired. In some of his pieces he was assisted by Rubens. He died 1657. He also engraved a book of animals of 16 leaves.

SOANEN, *John*, an eminent French ecclesiastic, born at Rioms, 6th Jan. 1647. After teaching divinity in the provinces, he acquired celebrity as a preacher at Lyons, Orleans, and Paris, and was one of the four distinguished orators who, at that time, were called the four evangelists. He was raised to the see of Senes; but his opposition to the bull *Unigenitus* was condemned by the council of Embrun, and he was stripped of his episcopal honors, and died an exile at Chaife-Dieu, Auvergne, 25th Dec. 1740. He wrote *Pastoral Instructions* — *Mandemens* — letters — sermons, &c.

SOBIESKI, *John III.* a celebrated warrior, who by merit rose to the throne. His father was James Sobieski governor of Poland. He received his education at Paris, and rose gradually by valor to the highest ranks in the army, and in 1665, was made grand marshal and general of the Polish armies, and after-

wards palatine of Cracovia. After retaking several cities from the Cossacks in the Ukraine, he at last gained the famous battle of Choczyn on the Niester in 1673, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. This victory, and a character eminent for every virtue, raised him to the throne on the death of Michael, and in 1683, he marched to the relief of Vienna, closely besieged by the Turks. So great was the terror of his name that the Turks fled with precipitation at his approach and even left behind the great standard of Mahomet, which the conqueror sent to the pope with these words, in imitation of Cæsar, "I came, I saw, God hath conquered." This truly great and heroic monarch died at Warsaw, 17th June, 1696, universally regretted, not only by the soldiers, by whom he was beloved, but by men of letters, whom he liberally and judiciously patronized. He was acquainted with most of the languages of Europe. His Life has been written by abbé Coyer, 3 vols. 12mo.

SOCINUS, Lælius, the founder of the Socinian sect, was born at Sienna in 1525, and designed for the civil law by his father, who was himself an able civilian at Bologna. To the study of civil law he united that of divinity, and therefore acquired a knowledge of Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic; but when, by deep investigation, he discovered the fallacy of the Romish church, he sought a safer asylum out of Italy, and after travelling through Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, and Poland, he at last settled at Zurich. In this retreat he became the friend and associate of the celebrated reformers, of Calvin, Bellen-ger, Beza, Melancthon, and others; but a difference of opinion with respect to the Trinity, soon produced hostile treatment. Calvin reproved sharply the strange opinions of his late friend, and Socinus, in the midst of theological animosity, had the good sense to keep his sentiments, and further to dread the resentment of his opponents when he saw Servetus soon after dragged to the stake. He afterwards travelled into Poland, and disseminated his opinions where he could be secure and unmolested, and after visiting Venice, he returned to Zurich, where he died 1562, aged 37. His tenets, though not very widely disseminated by him, were afterwards more fully spread by his nephew.

SOCINUS, Faustus, nephew to the above, was born at Sienna, 1539, and educated under the care of his uncle, who expected from his rising abilities a firm and active supporter of his theological opinions. He was at Lyons when Lælius died, and though only 20 years old, he immediately repaired to Zurich, to obtain possession of his papers, which, however, he for some time disregarded, while for 12 years enjoying the favors and the patronage of the court of Florence. In 1574 he left the palace of the Medici, and came to Germany, and after studying divinity at Basil, he, in 1579, went to Poland, where he began to disseminate his uncle's doctrines with a few alterations of his own. He was violently opposed by some of the Unitarians, but found an asylum near Cracow, in the house of a Polish lord, whose daughter he married. In 1598 he was exposed to fresh insults from the students and the populace of Cracow, and he escaped with difficulty

from their fury. He spent the remainder of his days about nine miles from Cracow, in the house of a Polish gentleman, and died there 1604, aged 65. His sect survived their leader, and still must exist, while opinions contrary to scripture and reason are countenanced, and while religious disputants endeavor to outdo each other in virulence and animosity, and not in the mild virtues and pure benevolence which the gospel of Christ teaches. The Socinians maintain that Jesus did not exist before he was born of the Virgin Mary, that he was a mere man, that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, and that the father alone is properly God. They explain away the doctrine of redemption, and the satisfaction made by the sacrifice of Christ, and therefore deny the existence of original sin, of grace, and of predestination. They affirm that the soul sleeps in death with the body, and that both will again rise together, either to the enjoyment of felicity, or the sufferings of punishment; but that whilst future felicity is eternal, the punishments of hell fire are proportioned only in duration to the demerits and offences of the sinner.

SOCRATES, an illustrious philosopher of Athens. He followed the profession of his father, a sculptor, for some time, till philosophy more fully engaged his attention. After distinguishing himself in the field of battle in the defence of his country, he commenced public instructor of youth, and soon saw his lectures followed by large, respectable, and admiring audiences. The simplicity of his dress, and the innocence and virtues of his life, however, in the midst of a restless and jealous population, soon procured him enemies; and while he directed all the energies of his mind to reform the morals of Athens, he was accused of corrupting the young Athenians, and of making innovations in the religion of his country. Against perjured witnesses, and before prejudiced judges, integrity is of no avail, and Socrates, therefore, was condemned to death. Though he could escape, he bowed before the unjust sentence, and drinking the fatal poison, expired in a few moments, B. C. 400. The Athenians too late repented of their cruelty; but while they punished his murderers with death, the virtues and character of their immortal sage were delineated in the writings of two of his faithful pupils, Xenophon and Plato.

SOCRATES, the scholastic, a native of Constantinople, author of a valuable, though occasionally inaccurate, Ecclesiastical History to the year 400 from the period where Eusebius ends.

SOLANDER, Daniel Charles, a celebrated naturalist, the pupil of Linnæus. He was born in the province of Nordland in Sweden, 28th Feb. 1736, and studied at Upsal, where he took the degree of M. D. In 1760, he visited England, and by the recommendation of his friend Collinson, he was employed to form a catalogue of the natural curiosities preserved in the British museum, and in 1765, was appointed one of the assistants in that valuable establishment. In 1768, he was prevailed upon by his friend Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph, Banks, to accompany him in Cook's voyage round the world, and without losing his appointment at the museum. By his judicious and indefatigable inquiries

inquiries during this voyage, a great addition was made to the plants and natural curiosities then known to Europeans. In 1773, he was advanced to the place of under librarian in the museum, and he died of an apoplexy 16th May, 1782. He is author of a description of the collection of petrifications found in Hampshire, and presented to the British museum, by Mr. Brander, and also of observations on natural history in Cook's voyage, and a letter in the philosophical transactions, &c. He has been celebrated by Dr. Pultney and by others, not only as a man of great abilities as a philosopher and naturalist, but as of modest and unassuming manners, and his visit to this country may be regarded as an important era in the history of botany.

SOLÉ, Anthony, a painter, born at Bologna. His landscapes are particularly beautiful. He died at Bologna 1677, aged 80. His son *Joseph*, was also an eminent artist in history and in landscape painting, and died 1719, aged 65.

SOLIGNAC, Peter Joseph de la Pimpie, chevalier of, the secretary and friend of Stanislaus, king of Poland, and author of a Polish History, in 5 vols. 12mo. was born at Montpellier, and died 1773, aged 86. He wrote besides, an Eloge on Stanislaus — a Piece on Education — the Amours of Horace — Pieces on the Memoirs of the Academy of Nanci, &c.

SOLIMENE, Francis, an Italian painter, born at Nocera de Pagani near Naples, 1657. He was permitted to study under his father who was himself a painter, at the persuasion of cardinal Orsini, afterwards Benedict XIII. and by consulting the works of the greatest masters he acquired a correct and elegant style. He settled at Naples where he was universally courted, and the most liberal offers were made to him by the kings of France and Spain, which he declined. He was also received with great distinction by the pope and cardinals at Rome, and by Philip V. and he was knighted by the emperor Charles VI. After living in becoming splendor and deservedly respected, he died at Naples 1747, aged almost 90. His pieces are much admired, and he was equally eminent as a man of letters and a poet.

SOLINUS, Caius Julius, a Roman grammarian, who flourished in the midst of the third century. His *Polyhistor* is a compilation of historical and geographical remarks, and he is called Pliny's ape, as the close imitator of that great naturalist.

SOLIS, Antonio de, a Spanish writer, born at Placenza in Old Castile, 1610. He studied law at Salamanca, but devoted himself more fondly to literary pursuits. At the age of 17 he wrote a comedy well received, and by his abilities obtained the patronage of the viceroy of Navarre, and then of the king of Spain, to whom he was made secretary. He was afterwards appointed historiographer of the Indies, and in this office, which was as honorable as it was lucrative, he published his History of the Conquest of Mexico, admired as a valuable composition, which he concludes with the subjugation of the Mexicans, that he may not have to record the consequent cruelties of his countrymen. In the latter part of his life he devoted himself more

seriously to religious duties, and took orders at the age of 57. He died 1686. He wrote besides some poems and dramatic pieces. His history has been translated into various languages, and into English by Townshend.

SOLOMON, son of David and Bathsheba, was king of Israel after his father. He is celebrated for his wisdom, the fame of which was so widely spread that distant princes came to see and to admire him, and he is equally distinguished for his piety, and for the magnificent temple which he erected at Jerusalem, in honor of the God of Israel, and which he consecrated with the most solemn pomp. The latter part of his life was unhappily disgraced by intemperance and debauchery, and in marrying the daughter of the king of Egypt; and in keeping a great number of concubines, he tarnished that high character of sanctity, and of uprightness, which had rendered his reign so glorious. He died 975 B. C. aged 58. He wrote the books of Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Canticles, to which some add the book of Wisdom in the apocrypha, though most probably the composition of a more modern pen.

SOLOMON BEN VIRGA, a Spanish physician, and rabbi of the 16th century, author of an History of the Jews, from the destruction of the temple to his own times, of which a Latin translation appeared 1651, at Amsterdam, 4to.

SOLOMON, Ben Job Jalla, an African, born at Bondarenear the river Senegal. He was sent by his father, who was a prince of the country, to sell slaves to captain Pyke, an English trader, and not agreeing in price set out across the Gambia, where he was taken prisoner by another race of blacks, enemies to his country, and sold himself as a slave. He was carried to Annapolis in America, and afterwards escaped, and upon making himself known was ransomed by general Oglethorpe and others, and came to England, 1733. He was in London employed by sir Hans Sloane in translating some Arabic MSS. and during his residence of 14 months he was much noticed, and after being introduced at court returned to his country loaded with kindness and presents. He had a very retentive memory, and could repeat the Koran by heart at 15, and he actually wrote the whole book in England three times by recollection only. Memoirs of him were published by Mr. Bluet, and he is also mentioned in Moore's travels, and Astley's voyages.

SOLON, a celebrated lawgiver of Athens, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He was called upon by his countrymen in the midst of their turbulent and distracted state to introduce regularity and order into their government, and he established among them his famous laws, which they solemnly bound themselves by an oath to observe. He died in Cyprus 558 B. C. aged 80.

SOLYMAN I. saved himself from the fatal battle of Ancyra, and was proclaimed emperor of the Turks after his father Bajazet 1402. He displayed great valor as a warrior, but his glory was tarnished by his excessive love of pleasure, which at last hastened his end. He was dethroned in consequence of his effeminacy by his brother Musa, 1410, and assassinated.

SOLYMAN II. surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded to his father Selim I. 1520. His reign was useful and splendid, he defeated the rebellious Mamelukes in Egypt, and made peace with Ismael Sophi, after which he carried his arms against Europe, and took Belgrade. In 1522, he attacked Rhodes, which was held by the knights of Jerusalem, and after a vigorous defence he took it, and then invaded Hungary and defeated the Hungarian army at the celebrated battle of Mohatz, 1526. The conquest of Buda was followed by the siege of Vienna, but after 20 unsuccessful assaults, Solyman retreated from the place, with the loss of 80,000 men. In 1534, he made war against Tauris and Persia, but suffered a defeat, and was disappointed in his attack on Malta, though in 1566, he took from the Genoese the island of Chios. This brave emperor died 30th Aug. 1566, aged 76, at the siege of Sigeth in Hungary, four days before its surrender.

SOLYMAN III. emperor of Turkey, 1687, after the deposition of Mahomet IV. He was a very indolent and superstitious prince, whose affairs were administered by his favorite Mustapha Coprogli. He died 22d June, 1691.

SOMBREUIL, Francis Charles Virot de, a French general, whose attachment to the cause of Lewis XVI. during the revolution produced his ruin. He was imprisoned in consequence of his loyalty, and on the 2d Sep. 1792, as he was going to be assassinated by the murderers of that fatal day, his daughter, young and amiable, rushed into the midst of the bloody assembly, and obtained his release. The next year, however, proved more fatal, and he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, on some frivolous accusation, and was guillotined with his eldest son by his side. His second son *Charles* escaped from his murderers, and after distinguishing himself in the Prussian armies and in Holland against Custines, he passed to England, and in 1795, was sent to head the forces which were landed at Quiberon. This expedition was unfortunate, and he was taken prisoner by Hoche, and carried to l'Orient and Vannes, where he was condemned to be shot. In the preparations for death he obtained permission to repair for three days on board the English ships on the coast to settle his affairs, and at the appointed moment this heroic character returned to save his honor and to perish. He gave himself to the soldiers, who shot him, the order to fire, and fell lamented even by those who cruelly shed his blood.

SOMERS, John, lord, chancellor of England, son of an attorney, was born at Worcester 1652. He was educated at a private school, Staffordshire, and then entered at Trinity college, Oxford, from which he removed to the Middle Temple. He united here the study of polite literature with that of the law, and in 1681, he assisted in the publication of "a just and modest Vindication of the Proceedings of the two last Parliaments," which Charles had dissolved with dissatisfaction. He afterwards highly distinguished himself as an able and eloquent pleader, and was, in 1683, one of the counsel for Pilkington, lord Gray, and others who had caused a riot in London, and in 1688,

for the seven bishops. In the convention parliament of 1689, he was member for Worcester, and was one of the managers of the commons at a conference with the lords about the word "abdicated." He was soon after made solicitor-general and knighted, and in 1692, appointed attorney-general. In 1697, he was raised to the peerage, and made lord chancellor, but in 1700 he was removed from his high situation, and accused by the commons, of high crimes and misdemeanors, of which, upon trial before his peers, he was acquitted. He now abandoned the struggles of political life for studious retirement, and was soon after chosen president of the Royal society. He, however, occasionally labored for the prosperity of his country in the house of lords, and projected the union between Scotland and England. In 1708, he was president of the council, but was removed by the change of ministry two years after. He grew so infirm, that he held no office under George I. He died of an apoplectic fit, 26th April, 1716, after surviving for some time the powers of his mind. He was never married. He wrote various pieces, and translated Plutarch's life of Alcibiades, in the lives by several hands, and also Dido's letter to Æneas from Ovid, &c. His character is deservedly celebrated, not only as a man of learning, but as the patron of the learned; and in the midst of political corruption and court intrigue he is represented as a patient, mild, and benevolent magistrate, uncorrupted as a statesman and lawyer, as an orator eloquent, possessed of a most refined taste, and a most upright patriot. He was among those who recommended to public notice the *Paradise Lost*, which party-spirit and false taste seemed desirous to condemn to eternal obscurity.

SOMERVILLE, William, an English poet, born of an ancient family at Edston, Warwickshire, 1692. He was educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, and when settled on his paternal estate he became known as a justice of the peace, as a poet, and as a country gentleman. The latter part of his life was spent in the midst of distress and poverty. He died 14th July, 1743. He wrote the *Chace*, a poem, much and deservedly admired, and some other pieces. He also is said to have translated Voltaire's play of *Alzire*.

SOMMERY, N. Fontette de, a lady, whose parentage is unknown, as she was secretly entrusted to the care of a convent by some person who withdrew immediately all connection with her. She possessed great powers of mind, with inoffensive gaiety, and she was patronized by the wife of marshal Brissac, and by her liberality rendered independent. Her company was in consequence sought by philosophers and men of learning, and her conduct and conversation deserve the respect which she received from the noble and the opulent. She died about 1792, in an advanced age, universally esteemed. Her *Doutes sur les Opinions recues dans la Societé*, appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1784, and she published besides *l'Oreille*, an Asiatic romance, 3 vols. 12mo. — letters, &c.

SOMMIER, John Claude, a French ecclesiastic of Lorraine. He published *l'Histoire Dogmatique de*

la Religion, 6 vols. 4to. a work of merit, — and the History of the Holy See, 7 vols. 8vo. a composition which, though decried in France, procured for him from Benedict XIII. the archbishopric of Cæsarea. He died 1737, aged 76.

SOMNER, *William*, an eminent antiquary, born at Canterbury, 30th March, 1606. After finishing his education at Canterbury school, he became assistant to his father, who was engaged in the ecclesiastical courts of the diocese, but antiquities, and not law, were his particular study. In 1640, he published "the Antiquities of Canterbury," a very valuable performance, and by the encouragement of his friend Meric Casaubon, he devoted himself laboriously to the acquisition of the old Gaelic, Irish, Scotch, Danish, Gothic, Saxon, and other northern dialects, that he might with greater accuracy and success develop the records of ancient times. Thus celebrated, he was consulted by the most learned of the nation, and when the Anglicanæ Historiæ Scriptores decem, &c. were published he prepared the Glossary for that valuable work. He was in 1657, at the recommendation of archbishop Usher, nominated to the vacant Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, by Spelman the patron, and in consequence of this appointment he finished his Saxon dictionary, published at Oxford 1659. Before the restoration he was imprisoned for petitioning for a free parliament, but in 1660, he was made master of St. John's hospital, Canterbury. He published in 1660, in 4to. a treatise of Gavel Kind, &c. a most capital work. He died 30th March, 1669, leaving several valuable papers behind him. His library was purchased for the use of Canterbury church. He was in private life a most respectable and benevolent man, acquainted with the most learned persons of the age. He was twice married.

SOPHOCLES, an Athenian, distinguished as a warrior, and particularly as a tragic poet. He was 20 times rewarded with the poetical prize, and had for his master Æschylus, and for his rival Euripides. Only seven of his plays are extant, to prove how deservedly he was entitled, for the spirit and elegance of his language, and the sublimity of his thoughts, to the applauses of his admiring countrymen.

SOPHONISBA, daughter of Asdrubal, and wife of king Syphax, married afterwards Masinissa on the defeat and death of her first husband. The marriage was displeasing to Scipio, and Sophonisba, obliged to abandon her second lord, poisoned herself in obedience to his commands, B. C. 203.

SORANUS, an Ephesian physician, who settled at Rome, under Trajan and Adrian. Some of his works are extant. Another physician of that name wrote a treatise on the Diseases of Women.

SORBAIT, *Paul*, imperial physician, and professor of medicine at Vienna, was born at Hainault. He was author of Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, 4to. — Medicina Universalis, Theoretica & Practica, fol. — Consilium Medicum, &c. and died 1691, at a great age.

SORBIERE, *Samuel*, a French writer, born in the diocese of Uzes, 1610 or 1615. He lost his parents in his youth, and was educated by his maternal uncle,

the learned Petit, and afterwards studied divinity at Paris, which he relinquished for medicine. He visited Holland, and wished to settle at Leyden; but in 1653 he abandoned the protestant religion for the popish, and published a Vindication of his Conduct, dedicated to Mazarin. He was at Rome, and was noticed by the pope, and then visited England, and published an account of his voyage thither, though he resided only three months in the country; but his abuse and scurrility were so offensive, that not only Sprat, but Voltaire himself, is severe upon his work; and for this satirical composition he was dismissed from the office of historiographer of France, by the French government. He afterwards paid his court to Clement IX.; but he received no higher preferment, as some suspected the soundness of his faith. He was in general a fair, unblemished character, and died of a dropsy at Bonne, 9th April, 1670. He wrote various publications, about 20 in number, though none of any importance. He was a correspondent of Hobbes, and had the art of sending his letters on philosophical subjects to his friend Gassendi, and then of transmitting, as his own, his answers to the English philosopher, who, thus deluded, admired the abilities, and the profound learning of his French associate.

SORBONNE, *Robert de*, founder of the celebrated college of that name at Paris, was born at Sorbon, near Rheims, 1201. Though originally poor, yet he acquired celebrity as a preacher, and became chaplain to Lewis IX. and when made canon of Cambray, he laid the foundation of his college, 1253. He died 1274, and left all his property to the improvement of his college, which has produced many respectable members. He wrote some theological tracts, &c. now little read.

SOREL, *Agnes*, a native of Fromenteau, in Touraine. She was maid of honor to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who became enamoured of her, and at last abandoned the cares of government for her loved society. Agnes, weak only in the presence of her royal lover, influenced him to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She maintained her influence over the heart of Charles till her death, which happened 9th Feb. 1450, in her 40th year, at Mesnel, near Jumieges. Some have reported, but falsely, that she was poisoned by order of the dauphin Lewis XI. From her beauty she was called by the poets of the age, the fairest of the fair, and in the powers of the mind, had she preserved her virtue, she might have equalled the most celebrated of her sex. She bore three daughters to Charles VII.

SORGH, *Hendrick*, a painter of Rotterdam, who studied under Teniers, and excelled in the representation of fairs, markets, &c. He died 1684, aged 61.

SORRI, *Peter*, an Italian painter. He was born at Sienna, and died 1622, aged 66.

SOSIGENES, an astronomer of Egypt, whose abilities were employed by J. Cæsar, in the reformation of the calendar. He made the Julian year consist of 365 days, B. C. 45.

SOSTRATES, an architect of Cnidos, who built the

the celebrated tower of Pharos, in the bay of Alexandria. He flourished B. C. 273.

SOTADES, a Grecian poet of Maronea, in Thrace. It is said that he was thrown into the sea in a leaden chest by order of Philadelphus, of Egypt, whom he had ridiculed in a satirical poem.

SOTO, Dominic, a learned Dominican, born 1494, at Segovia, where his father was a gardener. He studied divinity at Alcalá, and at Paris, and entered among the Dominicans on his return to Spain, and was made, in consequence of his abilities, confessor to Charles V. by whom he was sent in 1545, to the council of Trent. Though distinguished for eloquence, he possessed little ambition, and refused the bishoprick of Segovia, and early resigned the place of imperial confessor. He died 1560. He wrote, a Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans — treatises, *De Justitiâ & Jure* — *De Pauperum Causâ* — *De cavendo Juramentorum Abusu*, &c. There was another of the same name also at the council of Trent. He came to England with king Philip, with the intention of restoring the universities to the catholic faith, and died 1563. He was author of some theological tracts.

SOUBISE, John de Parthenai, lord of, of an illustrious house in Poitou, was one of the chief leaders of the protestants. He came from Ferrara, where he had enjoyed the favor of the duke, to France, and was sent by the prince of Condé, his new patron, to defend Lyons, and he behaved there with such bravery, that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. This great man, so much loved by the Calvinists, and dreaded by the catholics, died 1566, aged 54, leaving one daughter.

SOUBISE, Benjamin de Rohan, duke of, son of Renatus de Rohan, by the only daughter of the preceding, distinguished himself on the side of the protestants, and ably defended with his brother, the town of Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621 he long maintained the independence of St. John d'Angeli against Lewis XIII., and when he surrendered, he obtained honorable terms, and a free pardon. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poitou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly, and he retired to England, where he died 1640.

SOUCHAI, John Baptist, a French writer, born at St. Amand, near Vendôme. He distinguished himself as a member of the academy of inscriptions, to whose memoirs he made valuable contributions, and he became canon of Rodez, counsellor to the king, and professor of eloquence in the royal college. He translated sir Thomas Browne's *Vulgar Errors*, 2 vols. — edited Aufonius, 4to. — and Pellison's works, 3 vols. 12mo. and died 1746, aged 59.

SOUCIET, Stephen, a jesuit, born at Bourges, 12th Oct. 1671. He taught rhetoric and divinity in his society, and afterwards was librarian to the college of Louis the Great, and died at Paris, 14th Jan. 1744. He wrote, *Astronomical Observations in China and India*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Critical Dissertations on difficult Passages in Scripture*, 4to. — *Dissertations against Newton's Chronology*, 4to. &c. His brother *Stephen Augustin* died two days after him. He was professor of

theology at the college of Louis the Great, and he wrote *Poems on Comets*, 8vo. — *Agriculture*, with notes, 8vo. in Latin, in a pure and elegant style.

SOUFFLOT, James Germain, an eminent architect, born at Trenci, near Auxerre, 1713. His inclinations to study architecture were thwarted by his father; but he left home, and travelled to Italy, where he perfected his knowledge, and returned to France, to give the most convincing proofs of his abilities. He was engaged at Lyons, and afterwards at Paris became comptroller of the buildings of Marly and the Thuilleries, and superintendant of the royal buildings. His greatest work is the church of Genevieve; but it is said that the opposition raised against him, and the consequent vexations, shortened his days. He died 29th Aug. 1780, aged 67.

SOUTH, Robert, a celebrated English divine, son of a merchant, born at Hackney, Middlesex, 1633. He was educated under Busby, and in 1651, was elected to Christ-church, Oxford. Here he greatly distinguished himself by his talents both as a poet and a preacher; but it must be observed that his character, if we may credit Wood, his contemporary, was neither candid nor consistent. When Cromwell had made peace with the Dutch he congratulated him in a Latin poem, and abused the independents in the pulpit, whilst he favored the cause of the presbyterians; but when the restoration approached, he inveighed with the most eloquent zeal against presbyterians, and every denomination of dissenters. His abilities were so respectable however, notwithstanding his time-serving character, that he was in 1660, elected public orator of the university, and the next year became chaplain to lord Clarendon, and in consequence of this connection obtained a sinecure in Wales, and the degree of D. D. conferred by the university. In 1670 he was made canon of Christ-church, and in 1676, attended Hyde ambassador to Poland, and at his return published an account of that kingdom. In 1678 he was made, by the chapter of Westminster, rector of Ilip; but though some have imagined that he was eager after higher preferment, and dissatisfied, it is asserted that he lived in retirement at Caversham, near Reading, and refused not only an English bishopric, but an archbishopric in Ireland, offered him by Rochester, the lord lieutenant. At the revolution he took the oaths of allegiance, and might have again received a high ecclesiastical dignity. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock about the Trinity, which was carried on with great acrimony, and though the university of Oxford declared in his favor, yet the dispute was not allayed till the king published a decree to forbid the meddling with the subject of the Trinity, except in a manner agreeable to the doctrines of the church of England. This controversy was finely ridiculed in the "Battle Royal," a popular ballad, which exposed to public derision the two disputants, and Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-house. In Anne's reign South did little, though he was a warm advocate of Sacheverell, and of his doctrines. He died 8th July, 1716, aged 83, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Though learned and eloquent, South was not an amiable character; he was morose, overbearing, and haughty, and while his zeal for religion rendered

rendered him popular, his disposition, and the violence of his manners showed him to be a disagreeable man. His sermons have often appeared in 6 vols. 8vo. and possess great merit, and unite, with judgment and erudition, art and a strong vein of satirical moroseness. His *Opera Posthuma*, &c. appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1717.

SOUTHERN, Thomas, an English dramatist, born at Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, 1662. He was servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. and then went to settle in London. He now began to publish plays, and by this employment acquired a very comfortable subsistence. The *Loyal Brother*, or *Perfian Prince*, appeared in 1682, to compliment the duke of York, who when on the throne gave him a captain's commission. In 1721 he obtained for his "*Spartan Dame*" 150l. a high price at that time, and he was the first who extended the advantage of play-writing to a second and third night. The most affecting of his plays, and perhaps of all English plays, is his "*Innocent Adultery*," and the most finished is his "*Oroonoko*," or the *Royal Slave*, borrowed from a true story from Mrs. Behn's novel. He wrote besides *Isabella*, or the *Fatal Marriage*, and also the *Disappointment*, and the *Rambling Lady*, comedies. The last 10 years of his life he lived at Westminster, and was there a regular attendant at the abbey service. He died 26th May, 1746, aged 83. He has been blamed for mixing tragedy and comedy, together, a monstrous impropriety, of which it is said, he was, in his latter days fully sensible, though he had thus complied with the vitiated taste of the times. His dramatic works were published by T. Evans, 3 vols. 12mo.

SOZOMEN, Hermias, a native of Palestine, who practised as an advocate at Constantinople, and was author of an Ecclesiastical History from 324 to 439. He died about 450.

SPAGNOLETTO, Joseph Ribera, a painter, born at Xativa, near Valentia, 1589. Though born of poor parents his industry enabled him to travel into Italy, and after studying the best masters at Parma and Rome, and copying the beauties of Carravaggio and Correggio, he settled at Naples, where his abilities were patronized and encouraged by the viceroy, and the great men of Europe. His pencil delighted in works of horror, and therefore scenes of torture, and of martyrdom, the torments of Ixion, and Prometheus, and Cato tearing his own bowels, are painted by him with such great correctness, and such forcible expression as to astonish and terrify the beholders. He died 1656.

SPAGNOLI, Baptist, a native of Mantua, who became general of the Carmelites, and distinguished himself by the sound and virtuous regulations which he attempted to introduce among the corrupted members of his order. He devoted himself much to studious pursuits, and wrote verses with great facility, but not always with equal success. His works containing ecloges and other poems, and prose miscellanies, &c. were edited at Venice, 1499, 4to. and at Antwerp 1576, 4 vols. 8vo. He died 20th March, 1516, aged 72.

SPALLANZANI, Lazarus, a celebrated naturalist. He was born at Scandiano near Reggio, 1729, and studied at Bologna, after which he retired to private meditation. Being elected professor at Pavia he devoted himself to natural history, and made various and important experiments in physiology. In 1779 he began to travel, and in 1785 he visited Constantinople, the plains of Troas, and the the islands of Corfu and Cythera. He afterwards came to Vienna where the emperor Joseph received him with great ceremony and every mark of esteem, and on his return to Pavia he was greeted by the most affectionate respect of his pupils and friends. In 1788 he went to Naples and Sicily, and examined, with philosophical accuracy, the wonders and the productions of the Appenines. He died of an apoplexy 12th Feb. 1799 at Pavia. He published, *Letters on the Origin of Fountains* — *Experiments on the Re-production of Animals* — *Essay on Animalculæ in Fluids* — *Microscopical Experiments* — *Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood* — *Observations on the Transpiration of Plants* — *Travels in the two Sicilies and the Appenines*, 6 vols. — *Correspondence with eminent Men* — *Observations on the Influence of Confined Air*, &c.

SPANHEIM, Frederic, divinity professor at Leyden, was born at Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, 1600. He was educated under his father, a learned man, and then studied at Heidelberg and Geneva. He refused a professorship at Lausanne, and in 1631 succeeded to a divinity chair at Geneva, which he left in 1642 to settle at Leyden, where he had been honorably invited. Here he distinguished himself as a professor, and also as a preacher, in the Walloon church, and was respected by the queen of Bohemia, the prince of Orange, and Christina of Sweden. He died May, 1649. He wrote *Exercitationes de Gratiâ Universalis*, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Dubia Evangelica*, 2 vols. 4to. — the *Swiss Mercury* — *Life of count Dhona*, 4to. &c.

SPANHEIM, Ezekiel, a learned writer and statesman, eldest son of the preceding, born at Geneva, 1629. He early displayed great abilities, and at the age of 16 he wrote an ingenious defence of Buxtorf against Capellus, in favor of the Hebrew characters which his antagonist declared had been lost by the Jews, but preserved by the Samaritans. This performance he afterwards called unripe fruit, and candidly assented to the opinion of Capellus, which before he had attacked. On his father's death he left Leyden for Geneva, where he was honored with the title of professor of eloquence, and soon after he became tutor to the son of Charles Lewis, elector palatine. On this new appointment he devoted himself not only to literary pursuits, but to political studies, and was employed by the elector as envoy to the court of Rome, where he was treated with unusual respect by Christina of Sweden, and other great characters. After being employed by the elector in several negotiations, especially in Holland, at Mentz, at the congress of Breda, and in England, he next entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg, and was his envoy extraordinary at Paris, and in London. When the elector of Brandenburg assumed the title of king, he created him his minister, baron of the Prussian dominions,

nions, and again in 1702 employed him as his ambassador in England. He spent there the remainder of his days, and died 28th Oct. 1710, and was buried in Westminster abbey. Though so much engaged in political affairs, Spanheim wrote much and with great success and ability. The best known of his works are, *De Præstantiâ, & Usu Numismatum Antiquorum*, 2 vols. folio — *Letters and Dissertations on Medals* — Julian's works edited with notes, folio — besides *Notes on some Classical Authors*, published by his friends.

SPANHEIM, *Frederic*, son of Frederic, and brother to the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1632, and carried to Leyden by his father. He studied under Hereboord, Golius, and Boxtor, and after distinguishing himself as a preacher at Utrecht, he was invited to the chair of divinity at Heidelberg, by the elector palatine, 1565. After acquiring reputation here as a professor, he removed in 1670 to Leyden, where he succeeded to the professorship of divinity and sacred history with universal approbation. His laborious studies enfeebled his health, and he died 1701, in consequence of a palsy. He left only one son out of several children whom he had by three wives. His writings are very numerous, and were printed at Leyden, 3 vols. folio. They are chiefly on theological subjects, of which the chief is his *Ecclesiastical History*.

SPARROW, *Anthony*, a native of Depden, Suffolk, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he was expelled for refusing to subscribe to the covenant, 1643. On the restoration of the second Charles, he was placed at the head of his college, made archdeacon of Sudbury, and in 1667 raised to the see of Exeter, from which he was translated to Norwich. He compiled a collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, &c. and also published *Rationale*, or the book of Common Prayer, 1657, 8vo. improved afterwards with additions, and again edited 1722. This pious and learned divine died in his diocese, 1685.

SPARTACUS, a Thracian shepherd, who escaped from a school of gladiators, and collected so formidable a number of adherents, that he was enabled to conquer some of the Roman armies. He was at last defeated by Crassus, B. C. 71.

SPARTIANUS, *Ælius*, a Latin historian, author of the *Lives of the Roman emperors from Cæsar to Dioclesian*.

SPEED, *John*, a celebrated historian, born at Farington, Cheshire, 1555. Though originally a tailor, and of some eminence in his profession, he abandoned the needle for the pen, and in 1596, under the patronage of Mr. Fulke Greville, he published his "*Theatre of Great Britain*," afterwards improved and enlarged. His *History of Great Britain under the Conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans*, appeared 1614, dedicated to James I. and was recommended by verses from sir Henry Spelman, and other learned men. He published also, 1616, the *Cloud of Witnesses, or Genealogies of Scripture*, &c. a valuable book of divinity, often bound up with the bible. He died 28th July, 1629, and was buried in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. He had 12 sons and six daughters by his wife, who died the year before him,

after an union of 57 years. He was an able antiquary, and had his education been equal to the powers of his natural genius, as Nicolson observes, he would greatly have outdone himself.

SPELMAN, *sir Henry*, an eminent antiquary, born at Congham, near Lynn, Norfolk, of a respectable family, 1561. He was two years at Trinity college, Cambridge, and then entered at Lincoln's inn. He was sheriff for Norfolk, 1604, and became so well known for his abilities, that James sent him three different times into Ireland on public business, and appointed him at home one of the commissioners to inquire into the fees exacted in all the courts and offices of England. He received a present of 300l. for his services, and was knighted by the king. When 50 years old, he settled in London with his wife, and devoted himself there totally to literary pursuits, and to the company and correspondence of the great and the learned of the age; of Usher, Williams, Selden, Cotton, Abbot, Laud, Dugdale, Salmasius, Rigaltius, Bignonius, and others. He founded a Saxon lectureship at Cambridge, but the intervention of the civil wars prevented the full execution of his wishes in this respect. He died in London, 1641, and was buried in Westminster abbey, near Camden. He had eight children, four sons and four daughters, the eldest of which sons, *John*, was knighted by king Charles I. and was made master of Sutton's hospital. Sir Henry was member of the old society of antiquaries, and wrote several valuable works, the best known of which are, "*de non Temerandis Ecclesiis*," against sacrilege, or alienating the church lands — *Glossarium Archæologicum*, of which only the first part to the letter L, was published by himself, 1626; a second volume was collected from his papers, and published by sir William Dugdale after the restoration — an edition of the *English Councils*, 2 vols. folio, of which the second volume was edited by sir William Dugdale also — *Villare Anglicanum*, folio — *Reliquiæ Spelmaniæ*, folio; edited by Gibson, 1698, and again reprinted by the same learned editor in 1723. *Sir John*, the son, wrote among other things, two political tracts — *Alfred's Life*, &c. and died 25th July, 1643, greatly esteemed by the king. His funeral sermon was preached and published by Usher. — *Clement*, the youngest son of sir Henry, was also a learned man, and made one of the judges of the exchequer after the restoration. He wrote a Discourse on the Time of observing Easter — tracts on Astrology — Rules for judging the Weather, &c. and died June, 1679, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street.

SPENCE, *Joseph*, an elegant scholar and divine, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, of which he was fellow. In 1727 he published "*an Essay on Pope's Odyssey*," &c. which, though coldly praised by Dr. Johnson, is allowed by Warton to possess great merit; and indeed, far from irritating the poet, it procured his friendship, and to that connection the critic owed some of the preferment which he afterwards held. In 1728 he was elected poetry professor at Oxford, and travelled as tutor with lord Lincoln, afterwards duke of Newcastle. In 1742 he was made professor

feffor of modern history, and also obtained from his college Great Horwood rectory in Buckinghamshire, where he never resided, and in 1754 he was promoted to a stall in Durham cathedral. On the 20th Aug. 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet, and though the particulars of the melancholy accident must remain unknown, it is generally supposed that in a fit he fell with his face downwards into the water, where it was too shallow to cover his head, and was thus suffocated. He published an Account of his friend Stephen Duck, 1731 — an Account of the Life and Writings of Blacklock — some pieces preserved in Doddsley's Miscellany, and other compositions; but the work for which he is deservedly admired as a man of genius and of taste, is his "Polymetis," or an Inquiry on the Agreement of the Roman poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists, to illustrate each other, folio, 1747. This work, though fastidiously censured by Gray, has met with universal approbation, and has been highly commended by Lowth, Johnson, and Warton. Our amiable author made several communications about Pope, whom he attended in his last moments, to his friend Warton, and as he had formed memorials of his conversation, his assistance must be considered as valuable, and his anecdotes as authentic.

SPENCER, *John*, an ingenious divine, born in Kent, 1630, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1667 master. In 1677 he was made dean of Ely, and after a life usefully devoted to literature and religion, he died May, 1695, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He published some occasional sermons; but his works best known are a Discourse concerning Prodigies, &c. a learned composition — a Latin Dissertation concerning Urim and Thummim, 1668 — and in 1685 his celebrated work de Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, & eorum Rationibus, which has met with opposition from various quarters, because while he vindicates the ways of God to men, he asserts that many of the rites and ceremonies of the Jews are deduced from the practices of their heathen neighbours. This work was edited with the author's notes by Leonard Chappelow, Cambridge, 1727, folio.

SPENCER, *William*, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, published, in 1658, Origen's eight books against Celsus, &c. in 4to. with annotations, and a Latin version.

SPENER, *Philip James*, a Lutheran divine, of Frankfurt on the Maine, born in Alsatia, 1635. He became in 1680 founder of a new sect called Pietists, which maintained that only persons inspired by the Holy Ghost could understand the scriptures, a doctrine which produced many enthusiasts, and was at last checked by the interference of the civil power. He settled at Dresden, and afterwards at Berlin, where he held some ecclesiastical dignities, and died 1705, aged 70.

SPENSER, *Edmund*, a celebrated English poet, born at London, and educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1576. He left Cambridge upon being an unsuccessful candidate for a fellowship at Pembroke, and for some time re-

sided with some friends in the North, where he fell in love with his fair Rosalind, whose beauties and cruelty he has laboriously painted. His first publication was the Shepherd's Calendar, which was dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, a great favorite at court, and a fond admirer of good poetry. By means of this worthy patron, he was introduced at court, and appointed poet laureat, with a salary of 50l. and his verses pleased Elizabeth so much, that she ordered Burleigh to present him rool. to which the sagacious minister objected as being too much for a song. "Then give him," replied the queen, "what is reason." The gratuity, however, was delayed, till the impatient poet presented to the queen the following lines:

I was promised on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme,
From that time until this season,
I received nor rhyme nor reason:

which were graciously received, and immediately obtained the promised reward. He was afterwards employed by lord Grey de Wilton, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as his secretary, and for his faithful services he was rewarded with a grant of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork, and in the mansion on this estate, he spent some time, and completed his celebrated poem, "the Faery Queen." The rebellion, however, disturbed his repose; he was plundered and robbed of his estate, and broken in heart and fortune, he came to London, where he died 1598. He was interred in Westminster abbey, near Chaucer. A monument was erected to his memory by Robert Devereux, earl of Essex. Though he is said on his monument to have been born 1510, and to have died 1596, these dates are false according to Camden, who fixes the time of his death 1598. As a poet Spenser is deservedly regarded as little inferior either in invention or in judgment, and in the true fire of the muse, to any author in ancient or modern times. But with all his beauties, he was, says Rymer, fanciful and chimerical, and without uniformity, so that his poem is truly fairy land. His language unfortunately is becoming obsolete, and the form of his stanzas is heavy and ill-judged; but though his characters are generally all equal in the possession of moral virtues, and not drawn with sufficient discrimination; and though for every adventure a hero is raised by the inventive powers of the poet, yet the composition is interesting, grand, and sublime, full of variety, and animated by the happy efforts of a most fertile imagination. The best edition of this valuable poem is that published by Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo. with notes, 1805.

SPERLING, *Otto*, a native of Hamburg, who studied medicine in Italy, and after travelling in Dalmatia, settled as physician at Bergen in Norway. He afterwards went to reside at Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but he was involved in the disgrace of count Ulfeld, and was sent to prison, 1664, where he died after a long confinement, 1681. He wrote a Catalogue of the Plants of Denmark, 1642, 12mo. &c.

SPERLING, *John*, a native of Zeuchfeld in Thuringia,

ringia, professor of medicine at Wittenberg; where he died 1658, aged 55. He was author of *Institutiones Physicæ — Anthropologiæ Physicæ, &c.*

SPERONE, *Speron*, a polite writer, born at Padua, 1500. He lived for some time at Rome, patronized by Pius IV. who knighted him, and employed him in embassies to Venice, France, and Spain. He died at Padua, 1588. His works are written in excellent Italian, and consist of orations, dialogues, letters, dissertations, and a tragedy, called *Canace*.

SPIELMAN, *James Reinhold*, a physician, born 1722, at Strasburg. After travelling over Europe, and residing some time at Berlin, he returned to his native city, where, as professor of medicine and chemistry, his lectures were attended by numerous and respectable classes. He promoted the establishment of a botanical garden at Strasburg, which is now one of its principal ornaments, and he died Sept. 1782, universally esteemed. He published *Elementa Chymicæ*, 8vo. — *Prodromus Floræ Argentinensis*, 8vo. — *Institutiones Materiæ Medicæ — Syllabus Medicamentorum — Pharmacopœia Generalis*, 4to. &c.

SPIERINGS, *Henry*, a native of Antwerp, born 1633, and eminent as a painter of landscapes. His pictures exhibit great skill and judgment, and his trees and rural scenery are particularly admired.

SPIERS, *Albert Van*, an admired historical painter, born at Amsterdam. He improved his talents by studying in Italy, and afterwards settled in his native country, where he acquired celebrity and fortune. He died 1718, aged 52.

SPIGELIUS, *Adrian*, a native of Brussels, professor of surgery and anatomy at Padua. He died at Brussels, 1625, aged 47. His works were published at Amsterdam, 1645, in folio. The smaller lobe of the liver bears his name, as he is supposed to have discovered it.

SPIILBERG, *John*, a native of Dusseldorf, first painter to the elector palatine. His altar pieces, portraits, and historical drawings, possessed great beauty. He died 1691, aged 72. His daughter *Adriana* excelled as an artist in crayons. She married Vander Neer.

SPIILBERG, *George*, a Dutch admiral, who defeated the Spaniards in the south seas about 1616. An Account of his Adventures is published among the Dutch voyages.

SPINCKES, *Nathanael*, an eminent divine, born at Castor, Northamptonshire, 1654. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and though after his father's death, possessed of a respectable fortune, he applied for a Rustat scholarship at Jesus, which he obtained as an honorable proof of his abilities after a strict and prolonged examination. In 1681 he was chaplain to the duke of Lauderdale, and in 1685 obtained the rectory of Peakirk, Northamptonshire, and afterwards was promoted to a stall at Salisbury, and to the rectory of St. Mary in that city. He, however, lost all his preferments in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths to William, and lived afterwards in some distress, and in dependence upon the contributions of other nonjurors, of whom he was elected one of the bishops. He died

28th July, 1727, and was buried in St. Faith's cemetery, north side of St. Paul's. By his wife, who died seven days after him, he had many children, of whom only two survived him. He wrote various pious books and devotions — the *Sick Man visited*, a sixth edition of which appeared 1775.

SPINELLO, *Aretino*, an Italian painter, born at Arezzo in Tuscany, 1328. His portraits, madonnas, and historical pieces, were much admired, and are highly finished. He died 1420. His son *Paris*, was also an eminent painter, and died 1422, aged 56. It is said of him that, in a picture of the fallen angels, he represented the devil in so hideous a form, that the evil spirit haunted him in his dreams, and demanded with threats what authority he had to give him so horrible a delineation.

SPINOLA, *Ambrose*, a famous general in the service of Spain, where he was born 1569, but descended from a Genoese family. He distinguished himself in Flanders, and as commander in chief, took Ostend, 1604. His abilities were eminently displayed against Maurice of Nassau, the greatest hero of the age, whom he opposed with skill and military judgment. After the truce of 1608, he lived in retirement, till fresh troubles called him again to take the field, and to make Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda, submit to his arms. In 1629 he was employed in Italy, where he took Casal; but the court of Spain disconcerted his measures, and prevented his obtaining possession of the citadel, in consequence of which he fell sick, and died soon after, 1630, exclaiming, "they have robbed me of my honor."

SPINOZA, *Benedict de*, an atheistical writer, son of a Portuguese Jew, born at Amsterdam, 1638. He studied medicine and theology, but his religion was so loose, and his inquiries for the reason of every thing which he was to believe, became so offensive to the rabbis, that he was thrust out of the synagogue. In consequence of this he became a Christian, and was baptized; but his conversion was insincere, and though during his life he did not openly profess himself an atheist, his posthumous works plainly proved him such. He died of a consumption at the Hague, Feb. 1677, aged 45. He is the founder of a regular system of atheism, and by his hypothesis he wished to establish that there is but one substance in nature, which is endowed with infinite attributes, with extension and thought; that all spirits are modifications of that substance, and that God, the necessary and most perfect being, is the cause of all things that exist, but does not differ from them. These monstrous doctrines, though not new, were thus built into a regular system by this extraordinary man, who is said in other respects to have been of a good moral character in private life, benevolent, friendly, and charitable. His conduct was marked by no licentiousness or irregularity; but he retired from the tumults of Amsterdam, to a more peaceful residence at the Hague, where curiosity led princes, philosophers, and learned men to see and to converse with this bold asserter of atheism. His works were "*Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*," 4to. 1670 — *Opera Posthuma*, 4to. Few have studied

died the abstract and difficult principles of Spinoza, and fewer have followed them. Toland may be said to approach nearest, as a free-thinker, in his "Panthæisticon," to the opinions of the Dutch philosopher, and his sentiments seem in some degree to be the repetition of those of his atheistical predecessor.

SPIRA, *Francis*, a Venetian lawyer of eminence in the 16th century. Being accused before the papal nuncio of favoring the tenets of the reformation, he was compelled to make a public recantation of his opinions to save his life, and this had such effect upon his spirits, that he was seized with a dreadful melancholy, which baffled all the aid of medicine, and carried him to his grave, under the most poignant agonies of mind, 1548.

SPON, *Charles*, an ingenious Frenchman, born at Lyons, 1609. He studied at Ulm and Paris, and in 1632, went to Montpellier, to devote himself more attentively to medicine. He took his degree of M. D. there, and settled at Lyons, where he practised with great success, and died 21st Feb. 1684, highly respected. He was an excellent scholar, and had such facility of writing Latin verses, that Bayle says he had a copy of some of his iambics, on the Deluge and last Conflagration, which, though written at the age of 14, would have done credit to established abilities, if composed in moments of leisure. He had an extensive correspondence with the learned of Europe, and was particularly attached to Gassendus, and to his philosophy. He published the Prognostics of Hippocrates, in hexameter verses, dedicated to his friend Guy Patin.

SPON, *James*, son of the preceding, was born at Lyons, 1647, and after a careful education, was admitted doctor of medicine at Montpellier, 1667, and member of the Lyons college of physicians two years after. In 1675 he began to travel into Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler, of which he published an interesting account. He left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685, with the intention of retiring to Zurich, but died on the way at Vevay, on the lake Lemán, 1696. He was member of several learned societies, and was a most respectable character, than in whom, says Bayle, the qualities of a learned and of an honest man were never more happily united. He wrote various works, the best known of which are, *Recherches des Antiquités de Lyons*, 8vo. 1674 — *Ignotorum atque Obscurorum Deorum Aræ*, 8vo. 1677 — *Histoire de la Ville & de l'Etat de Geneve*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1680 — *Voyage de la Grece & du Levant*, 3 vols. 12mo. 1677 — *Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité*, 4to. 1683 — *Miscellanea*, &c.

SPONDANUS, *John*, or DE SPONDE, a learned man, born at Mauleon de Soule in Biscay, 1557. At the age of 20 he began a commentary on Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, printed at Basil, 1583, folio, full of much erudition, though sometimes trifling. He abjured the reformed religion, and left the court of his patron, Henry of Navarre, afterwards the fourth of France, and retired to the mountains of Biscay. He died 1595, and was buried at Bourdeaux. He pub-

lished Aristotle's Logic in Greek and Latin, at Basil, with notes, 1583.

SPONDANUS, *Henry*, younger brother of the preceding, was born 1568, and educated at the reformed college of Ortez. He became early eminent for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, and afterwards studied the civil and canon law, and recommended himself to the notice of Henry IV. of France, then prince of Bearn, who made him master of the requests at Navarre. He abandoned the protestant religion 1595, and then retiring to Rome, took orders, and obtained, on his return to France, the see of Pamiers from Lewis XIII. He died at Toulouse, 1643. He abridged his friend Baronius' *Annales Ecclesiastici*, and wrote besides, *Annales Sacri a Mundi Creatione ad ejusdem Redemptionem*, &c.

SPOTSWOOD, *John*, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was descended from an ancient family, and born 1565. He was educated at Glasgow, where he distinguished himself, and afterwards attended as chaplain the duke of Lenox, in his embassy to France, and when James I. took possession of the English throne in 1603, he was in the number of his attendants. That year he was made bishop of Glasgow, and privy counsellor of Scotland, and in 1615 was translated to the see of St. Andrew's. In 1633 he crowned Charles I. as king of Scotland at Holyrood-house, and in 1635 was made chancellor of the kingdom. The troubles of the country obliged him to leave his situation, and he retired to England, where he sunk under his infirmities, and the melancholy state of public affairs. He died in London, 1639, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote an History of the Church of Scotland, published 1655, folio. It was begun at the command of James I. and is regarded as accurate. His second son *for Robert*, was a man of abilities, patronized like his father by James I. and by his successor. He shared the fortunes of the great Montrose, and was put to death with him.

SPRAGG, *Edward*, a valiant Englishman. He commanded the Royal Charles in the first engagement with the Dutch fleet in 1665, and behaved with such courage, that the king knighted him in his own ship. The following year he distinguished himself under the duke of Albermarle, in the fight which continued four days with the Dutch, and in 1667 he contributed to the defeat of the same enemy by burning some of their ships when they attempted to sail up the Thames. He was employed in 1671 against the Algerines in the Mediterranean, where he destroyed seven of their men of war; but two years after he was unfortunately drowned in the dreadful engagement with Van Tromp, as he was passing in a small boat from his ship, which was sinking in the fight, to another.

SPRANGHER, *Bartholomew*, an eminent painter, born at Antwerp, 1546. He was at Rome, and was patronized by cardinal Farnese, and by Pius V. for whom he painted the "Day of Judgment" at Belvidere. On his return to Germany he was in the service of the emperor Maximilian II. and was so great a favorite with his successor Rodolphus, that he was honored with a gold medal, and with a pension, and

raised to the rank of nobility. He visited his country in his old age, and every where heard his productions admired. He died at Prague, 1623.

SPRAT, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1636, and educated at Wadham college, of which he became fellow. He here began to cultivate poetry, and published in 1659 his poem on the death of Cromwell, dedicated to Dr. Wilkins. He afterwards wrote the "Plague of Athens," a poem, and another poem on the death of Cowley. After the restoration he took orders, and was chaplain to Buckingham, and then to the king. He also became an active promoter of the establishment of the Royal society, of which he was one of the first members, and of whose labors he published the history, 1667. He next wrote *Observations on Sorbiere's Voyage to England*, and in 1668 edited his friend Cowley's poems. Thus distinguished as a writer, he was amply rewarded by preferments. In 1668 he became prebendary of Westminster, afterwards minister of St. Margaret's church, canon of Windsor, and in 1683 dean of Westminster, and next year bishop of Rochester. In 1685 he was prevailed upon to write the history of the Rye-house plot, and as he had been liberally noticed by James II. and made dean of the chapel royal, he was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs. In this office he acted with some timidity, and then at last withdrew; but when it was debated whether the throne was vacant by the flight of James, he boldly stood the manly advocate of his master. He, however, submitted to the revolution, and took the oaths; but an infamous attempt was made by some unprincipled informers to involve him in trouble by forging his name, and by introducing into his house the plan of a pretended plot, all which, however, proved his innocence, and after some confinement, left him the exercise of his episcopal duties. He died 20th May, 1713. His character is delineated with some degree of asperity by Burnet; but it should be remembered that they were rivals and enemies, and that while Burnet preached before the Commons, he made the pulpit the vehicle of sedition, and Sprat there displayed his zeal and loyalty in favor of the government. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a *Relation of the wicked Conspiracy of Stephen Blackhead and Robert Young*, who united to rob him of his Honor and of his Life — and also sermons, 8vo. — poems, &c. It has been observed that every book of his composition is of a different kind, and has its distinct and characteristic excellence.

SPURSTOW, William, D. D. master of Catherine hall, Cambridge, from which he was expelled in the civil wars for refusing the engagement, was afterwards minister of Hackney, of which he was deprived in 1662, for nonconformity. He was member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and assisted also at the Savoy conference. He was author of a treatise on the Promises, 8vo. — the *Spiritual Chemist*, 8vo. — the *Wiles of Satan*, and sermons, and died 1666. He was also engaged in the attack on episcopacy, under the name of *Smeatymnus*, *Vid. Newcomen*.

SQUARCIONE, Francis, an Italian painter, who ac-

quired such celebrity, that he was called the father of painters. He improved himself by viewing the most valuable antiquities preserved in ancient Greece, and died 1474, aged 80.

SQUIRE, Samuel, D. D. a learned prelate, son of an apothecary at Warminster, Wilts, where he was born 1714. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and afterwards was successively made archdeacon of Bath, rector of Topsfield, Essex, in 1750 rector of St. Anne's Westminster, vicar of Greenwich, and in 1760, dean of Bristol. The following year he was raised to the see of St. David's, and died May, 6th 1766. In the various characters of pastor, bishop, husband, father, and friend, he was a most excellent and amiable pattern. He left two sons and a daughter. The best known of his works are, a *Defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology* — and an *Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language*, 8vo. — an *Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution*, 8vo. — *Indifference to Religion inexcusable*, 12mo. — the *Principles of Religion made easy to Young Persons*, &c. — a character of his first patron Herring, &c.

STAAL, Madame de, a French lady, daughter of a painter called de Launai, well educated in a convent by the favor of the abbess. She was in the service of the duchess of Maine, and shared her disgrace by being confined two years in the bastille, and afterwards she married de Staal an officer of the Swiss guards. She died 1750, leaving her memoirs, published afterwards in 3 vols. 12mo. to which a fourth was afterwards added, containing two comedies. She possessed great wit and vivacity, as her memoirs fully prove, and it was this which recommended her to the notice and friendship of la Fontenelle, and other learned men.

STABEN, Henry, a Flemish painter, who studied under Tintoret, and acquired celebrity by his historical pieces, and particularly by his views of perspective. He died 1658, aged 80.

STACKHOUSE, Thomas, a pious divine, for some years curate of Finchley, and afterwards vicar of Beenharn, Berks, where he died 11th Oct. 1752. He wrote several things, and among them a *History of the Bible*, 2 vols. folio, a popular and valuable work, often reprinted — a *System of Practical Divinity*, fol. — a *Treatise on the Miseries of the inferior Clergy*, 8vo. — a *Review of the Controversy concerning Miracles*, &c. a complete *Body of Divinity* — an *Exposition of the Apostles' Creed*, &c.

STADIUS, John, a native of Loenhout, in Brabant, who became professor of history at Louvain, and afterwards filled the chair of mathematics and history at Paris, where he died 1579, aged 52. His knowledge of mathematics was disgraced by his fondness for astrological calculations. He wrote, *Ephemerides*, 4to. — *Tabula Aequabilis & Apparentis Motus Coelestium Corporum* — a Latin Commentary on *Florus* — *Fasti Romanorum*, &c.

STAFFORD, Antony, a writer, descended from a noble family, and born in Northamptonshire. He received his education at Oriel college, Oxford, and was made master of arts, 1623. He was a man of great learning,

learning, and died 1641. His works are, *Niobe dissolved into Nilus*, or his age drowned in her own Tears, 12mo. — *Meditations and Resolutions*, 12mo. — *Life and Death of Diogenes* — the Life of the Virgin Mary, or Female Glory — the Pride of Honor — Honor and Virtue triumphant over the Grave, exemplified in the Life and Death of Henry lord Stafford, 4to. His Female Glory proved very offensive to the puritans of England.

STAHL, *George Ernest*, an eminent German chemist, born in Franconia, 1660. He studied medicine, and was, in 1694, made professor of that science, on the foundation of the university of Hall. His reputation was so great that he was honorably invited to Berlin in 1716, and became there physician to the king, and counsellor of state. He died there 1734. As a chemist, he obtained great and deserved celebrity for nearly 50 years, and was the author of the Doctrine of Phlogiston. As a physician, he was fanciful, and maintained that every muscular action, whether from consciousness or not, proceeded from the will of the mind, which he asserted had at all time absolute power over the body. Of his valuable works these are the best known, *Experimenta & Observationes Chemicæ & Physicæ*, 8vo. — *Theoria Medica Vera*, 8vo. — a German Treatise on Sulphur, 12mo. — *Opusculum Chymico-Physico-Medicum*, 4to. — *Fundamenta Chymicæ Dogmaticæ & Experimentalis*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Negotium Otiosum*, 4to. — *Commentarium in Metallurgicum Beccheri* — a German treatise on Salts, &c.

STAHRMBERG, *Conrad Balchazar*, count de, governor of Vienna, is celebrated for the brave defence which he made when the city was besieged in 1683, by the Turks. He died at Rome, 1687.

STAHRMBERG, *Guido Balde*, count de, an Austrian general, who raised himself by merit to the highest military honors. He displayed great gallantry at the battle of Zenta, and by his courage and military skill ensured the victory of Saragossa, 1719. He died at Vienna, 1737, aged 80.

STALBENT, *Adrian*, a native of Antwerp, distinguished as a painter. He is very happy in his delineations of nature, and, to great correctness, unites strong judgment. He died 1660, aged 80.

STAMPART, *Francis*, a painter, born at Antwerp, 1675. He settled at Vienna, where his abilities recommended him to the notice of the emperor, who made him his cabinet painter. He died there, 1750.

STANHOPE, *George*, an able divine, born at Hartshorn, Derbyshire, March, 1660, of a respectable family, which had suffered much during the civil wars. He was removed from Uppingham school to Eton, and was elected to King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of D. D. 1697. He first obtained Tewling rectory, Hertfordshire, and afterwards Lewisham in Kent, by the favor of lord Dartmouth, in whose family he had been tutor, and soon after he became chaplain to the king. In 1701, he preached Boyle's lectures, and two years after exchanged Tewling for the vicarage of Deptford, and soon after was made dean of Canterbury in the room of Hooper, raised to the see of Bath and Wells. These prefer-

ments were due to his integrity, learning, and piety, and, as one of our ablest divines, his writings must always be held in high esteem. This worthy man, whose private life was as virtuous and exemplary as his public conduct was useful, died 18th March, 1728, aged 68, and was buried in Lewisham chancel. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Olivia Cotton, he had one son and four daughters. The second wife survived him. The best known of his works are a Translation of Thomas à Kempis de *Imitatione Christi*, 8vo. — a Translation of Charron on Wisdom, 3 vols. 8vo. — Translation of M. Aurel. Antoninus' *Meditations*, 4to. — sermons on several occasions — a Translation of Epictetus, with Simplicius' Commentary, 8vo. — Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols. 8vo. — the Truth and Excellence of the Christian Religion, in sermons preached at Boyle's lectures, 4to. — Translations of Rochefoucaud's *Maxims*, 8vo. — of St. Augustine's *Meditations* — of Bishop Andrews' *Greek Devotions* — Parsons' *Christian Directory*, 8vo. — the *Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion*, &c.

STANHOPE, *James*, earl of, of an ancient Nottinghamshire family, was born 1673. He embraced the military profession, and for his services at the siege of Namur, in 1695, king William gave him a company, and the rank of colonel. He served under the great Peterborough in Spain, and distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona, and at the victories of Almanza and Saragossa; but he was obliged to surrender the citadel of Briheuga to the forces of Vendome, after a very brave resistance. Under George I. he was made secretary of state, and in 1714 went as ambassador to Vienna, and in 1717 was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. These services to his country were rewarded with an earldom. He died 3d Feb. 1721.

STANHOPE, *Philip Dormer*, earl of Chesterfield, a distinguished nobleman and able writer, born in London, 22d Sept. 1694. After a private education he entered at the age of 18, at Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he studied the classics with great assiduity. In 1714, after two years' residence he left the university to make the tour of Europe, and after receiving lessons of gaming at the Hague, and polishing his manners under the tuition of the dissipated belles of Paris, and visiting Italy, he returned home the next year. He became gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales, and in the first parliament of George I. was elected member for St. Germain's, and then began his political career. He proved himself an able and accomplished speaker; but after defending the septennial bill he followed the prince of Wales in his opposition to the measures of the court, and no offers could persuade him to espouse the cause of the ministry. The death of his father, in 1726, removed him to the house of lords, and in this place he began to distinguish himself more as an orator than he had done in the house of Commons. Elegant and perspicuous in his delivery, with an inexhaustible command of language, adorned by all the graceful arts of high bred urbanity and sportive facetiousness, he acquired decisive superiority above all other orators, and rivetted

the attention of his auditors by the dignified and vehement powers of his eloquence, and the fascinating touches of his raillery and humor. When George the second was raised to the throne, Chesterfield, who had faithfully served him, was placed in offices of trust and honor. He was in 1728, sent ambassador to Holland, and for his services there, was rewarded with the garter, and the office of high steward of the household. He returned, in 1732, to England; but his determined opposition to Walpole stripped him of his offices, and he desisted from attending the court, where he was now received with coldness and indifference. During 12 years he continued to attack the measures of government from the ranks of opposition; but the coalition of parties, in 1744, restored him to a seat in the cabinet, and the following year he was again engaged in a short embassy in Holland. He hastened back from the continent, to take the office of lord lieutenant of Ireland, and in this high situation he had the happiness, by the mildness of his government, to conciliate the affections of the Irish nation. He left Ireland in 1746, and became principal secretary of state, but resigned two years after. Though infirmities and deafness came now rapidly upon him, yet he attended his duty in the house of lords, and in the debates, for the alteration of the style, 1751, he distinguished himself by an eloquent speech in favor of the plan. He lived with increasing infirmities to the 24th March, 1773. As a public character lord Chesterfield is highly esteemed, as from his rank, his influence, and his experience in political intrigues, he was, for many years a distinguished leader. He wished not only to appear a man of letters, but to be the patron of learned men; and his friendship with Pope, and the other wits of the time, ensured him celebrity. His conduct, however, to Dr. Johnson, from whom he expected an adulatory dedication of his dictionary, exposed him to the reprehension and indignant contempt of that unbending moralist. Lord Chesterfield wrote some papers in the *World*, and some poetical pieces, inserted in periodical publications; but his fame as an author rests on the celebrated letters which he sent to his natural son. These letters are written in an elegant and fascinating style; but in wishing to form his son for the higher ranks of life, he has shown himself the advocate of hypocrisy, licentiousness, and infidelity. The applause of the world was the governing principle of his life; but it was not by virtue alone that the polished peer endeavoured to command popularity, but by every art which can, without hesitation, sacrifice honor, religion, and morality, to its favorite objects. The publication of his letters prove him to be an excellent scholar; but they display a studied relaxation of principle, and, as Johnson says, inculcate the morals of a strumpet with the manners of a dancing master. He was married to Melosina de Schulenborg, countess of Walsingham, but had no children. His favorite son, to whose education he had so ardently and anxiously devoted himself, died Nov. 1768, and left him in a state of deep and lasting despondency. His letters appeared first in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, and his miscellaneous works also, in 2 vols. 4to. 1777, and have since frequently been published in other forms.

STANISLAUS, *Leczinski*, king of Poland, was born at Leopold 20th Oct. 1677. He was son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom, and to an elegant person joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, by the assembly of Warsaw, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom, which his valor had conquered. Stanislaus was accordingly crowned at Warsaw, 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede, and he continued attached to his benefactor, till the defeat of the Swedes at the battle of Pultowa, and the incursions of the Russians rendered his situation dangerous, and obliged him to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored to his crown, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus though supported by the interest of Lewis XV. who had married his daughter, was unable to re-ascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar, in which character he gained the affection of his new subjects, and deserved the name of the Beneficent. He died Feb. 23, 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his night gown catching fire. Stanislaus was author of "*Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant*," 4 vols. 8vo. in which he delineates the character of a true philosopher, meaning himself.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Lithuania, by the princess Czartorinski, of the illustrious family of the Jagellons, was born 1732. After receiving an excellent education he travelled to Paris, where the friendship of the Swedish ambassador recommended him to the notice of the great, but his expences were so extravagant that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity in the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he came to London, and became intimately acquainted with sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person and high accomplishments of Poniatowsky here captivated the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II. which gave so much offence to the empress Elizabeth, that the young favorite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus in 1763, interested Catharine in the fortunes of her favorite, and by her influence, and the terror of her armies he was elected king of Poland, 7th Sep. 1764, in the diet of Wola. The new monarch gained all hearts by the moderation and prudence of his government, but unfortunately religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom, the dissidents or protestants who had been excluded by the catholics from offices of trust and emolument laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by the ambassadors of England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favored their cause, and thus rendered the catholics his most inveterate enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three bold conspirators at the head of 40 dragoons disguised like peasants entered Warsaw, 3d Nov. 1771, and seized the unsuspecting king as he was returning in his carriage at ten of the clock of the evening. After much personal violence they mounted him on a horse, and rode away from the town, but during the darkness of the night

night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus exhausted, found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warlaw. In 1787, Stanislaus visited Kaniess, and after an absence of 23 years had an interview with Catharine whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus, to the borders of Persia. Though loaded with presents and honors by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792, all his efforts and the valor of Kosciusko were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warlaw were taken, and Catharine after having frequently declared herself the protectress of the independence of Poland, consented to share the disunited kingdom with the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. In 1795, prince Repnin delivered a letter to the unfortunate Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot the dangers of greatness and of royalty in the obscurity of a private life, and afterwards on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to Petersburg, where every mark of respect and attention was paid to him. He died at Petersburg, 11th April, 1798. This unfortunate man, if he had possessed more vigor and decision might have retarded if not totally averted the dangers which ruined the monarchy; but he was more calculated to shine in private life than adorn a throne, and uphold the fates of a falling empire. He was well informed and the friend of the learned, and he spoke and wrote with ease the seven languages of Europe.

STANLEY, *Thomas*, an elegant writer, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was knighted, and resided at Cumberlow-green, Herts, where he devoted himself to literature. He wrote poems and other things, but he is better known as the father of the learned Thomas Stanley, with whom he is confounded by Dr. Birch, &c.

STANLEY, *Thomas*, *esq.* son of the above, was born at his father's house, Herts, 1644. He was admitted at Pembroke hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a polite scholar, and good philologist. After taking his degrees he travelled through France, Italy, and Spain, and on his return entered at the Middle Temple. Not the law, however, but literature was his pursuit, and he published in 1665, an edition of *Ælian's Various History* with notes. His next work was the *History of Philosophy*, containing the lives, opinions, &c. of philosophers of every sect, 4to. dedicated to his uncle John Marsham, *esq.* a composition of great and acknowledged merit, which passed through four editions, and was translated into Latin for the use of the German literati—and in 1664, appeared his "*Æschylus*," cum *Versione & Commentario*. He wrote besides, various remarks on Eurides, Sophocles, and other classical authors, besides commentaries on *Æschylus* in 8 vols. fol. which have remained in manuscript. This worthy man who had thus early given such strong and valuable proofs of his learning and application, died in 1678, when scarce 34.

STANLEY, *John*, an English musician, born in Lon-

don 1713. He lost his sight when two years old, and at the age of seven he devoted his attention to music, under the care of Dr. Green, and with such effect that he was chosen organist of All-Hallows church, Bread street, in his 11th year. In 1723, he was made organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in 1734, he was elected by the benchers, organist of the Temple church, and in 1779, he was nominated master of the king's band. His execution on the organ was particularly admired, and his compositions displayed the most correct taste, and the soundest judgment. He died 1786.

STANNINA, *Gerard*, a painter, born at Florence. He studied under Venetiano, and was eminent for the correctness of his historical pieces. He was patronized by the king of Spain, and died 1403, aged 59.

STANYHURST, *Richard*, a native of Dublin, son of the speaker of the Irish house of commons, was educated at University college, Oxford. After studying the law in London he returned to Ireland, and married, and became a Roman catholic. He afterwards went abroad, and entering into orders was appointed chaplain to Albert archduke of Austria, governor of the Netherlands. He died at Brussels, 1618, aged about 72. He was universally esteemed as a good divine, an eminent philosopher, and a tolerable poet and historian. He wrote various things, the best known of which are, *de Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*—*Harmonia, seu Catena Dialectica in Porphyrium*—*Vita Sancti Patricii*—the four first books of the *Æneid* translated into English hexameters—the *Principles of the Catholic Religion*, &c. He was uncle to archbishop Usher.

STAPLEDON, *Walter*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Oxford. His abilities recommended him to the notice of the court, and he was advanced in the church, and made bishop of Exeter, and treasurer of England. He distinguished himself as a patron of learning, and founded Exeter college, Oxford. His conduct in office rendered him afterwards unpopular, and he was seized in an insurrection in London, and cruelly beheaded at Cheapside cross, 1326.

STAPLETON, *Thomas*, an eminent controversialist, born at Henfield, Suffex, 1585, and educated at Canterbury and Winchester schools, from which he was removed to New college, Oxford. In Mary's reign he obtained a prebend of Chichester, but on Elizabeth's accession he left the kingdom with his family, and retired to Louvain, where he was made regius professor of divinity, canon of St. Peter's, and dean of Hilverbeck. He died 1598, and was buried in St. Peter's church at Louvain. He was an indefatigable writer in favor of the Roman catholic religion. His works were published in 4 vols. fol. Paris, 1620.

STAPYLTON, *sir Robert*, a native of Carleton, Yorkshire. Though the son of a catholic family, and educated at Douay, he became a protestant, and was gentleman to the prince of Wales, afterwards the second Charles. He was zealously attached to the fortunes of Charles I. and served with valor at the battle of Edgehill, and was knighted. At the restoration he was reinstated in his honors, and died 1669. He

was a very intelligent man, and a poet of some merit. He translated Juvenal, and also wrote some plays, &c.

STAROVOLSKI, *Simon*, a native of Poland. He wrote in Latin a geographical account of his country, and lives of an hundred illustrious Polish writers. He flourished in the 17th century.

STATIRA, daughter of Darius, was taken at the battle of Issus, and became the wife of Alexander. She was murdered by Roxana, B. C. 323.

STATIUS, *Pub. Papinius*, a Latin poet, born at Naples. He was the flatterer of Domitian, and died about 100 A. D. His Thebais, and his Achilles remain, two heroic poems of considerable merit.

STAVELY, *Thomas, esq.* a native of Cuslington, Leicestershire, who was educated at Peter house, Cambridge, and afterwards studied the law at the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar 1654. He succeeded his father-in-law, Onebye, as steward of the records of Leicester, 1662, but the latter part of his life was clouded by habitual melancholy, probably arising from too intense an application to his studies. He died 1683. He wrote the Romish Horfeleech, or a discovery of the enormous exactions of the court of Rome, 8vo. — the History of Churches, and also made collections for the history and antiquities of Leicestershire.

STAUNTON, *fr George Leonard*, a native of Galway in Ireland. After finishing his education at home he passed into France, and studied medicine at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and then returned to settle in London. In 1762, he went to Grenada, and became secretary to the governor, lord Macartney, whom after the capture of the island by the French he accompanied back to England. When his patron and friend went as governor to Madras, he attended him as his confidential secretary, and so great were his abilities, and so important his services, that on his return to Europe he was raised to the dignity of baronet, and received in the most honorable manner a pension from the East India company. In the embassy of lord Macartney to the court of China, sir George accompanied his noble friend as secretary of legation, and in consequence of the opportunities of information which he had, and the judicious observations which he made, he presented to the world a very valuable and interesting account of that mighty and populous empire, 2 vols. 4to. and three 8vo. Sir George was intimate with men of science and literature throughout Europe, and was made honorary doctor of laws by the university of Oxford. Among other things, he published a translation of the medical essays of Dr. Storck, a physician of Vienna. He died in London, 18th Jan. 1801.

STEBBING, *Henry*, an English divine, known for his attacks on Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and on Warburton on the publication of his Divine Legation. He died 1763, chancellor of the diocese of Salisbury. His other works are, sermons preached at Boyle's lecture, 8vo. — Collection of Tracts, 8vo. — sermons on Practical Christianity, 2 vols. — and Tracts against Dr. James Forster on the Subject of Heresy.

STEDMAN, *John Gabriel*, a native of Scotland, au-

thor of a narrative of an expedition against the revolted negroes in Surinam, with 80 plates, 2 vols. 4to. The work is interesting and accurate, as he was present at the transactions of which he relates the history. He died at Tiverton, 1797, aged 52.

STEELE, *fr Richard*, a celebrated English writer. He was born in Dublin, where his father a counsellor at law, was private secretary to the duke of Ormond. He came very young to England, and was educated at the Charter house, where he had Addison for his school-fellow. In 1695, he wrote "the Procession," on queen Mary's funeral, and afterwards obtaining an ensigncy in the guards, he wrote "the Christian Hero," to strengthen his mind in habits of religion and virtue, against those seducing pleasures to which a military life exposed him. This little work valuable for the morality and piety of its contents, was dedicated to lord Cutts, who in consequence noticed him, and not only made him his secretary, but gave him a captain's commission in Lucas' fusiliers. His first comedy called the Funeral, or Love-a-la-Mode was acted with great applause in 1702, and the next year the Tender Husband appeared, and in 1704, the Lying Lovers. By the friendship of Addison he was introduced to the patronage of lords Halifax and Sunderland, and obtained the appointment of gazetteer, and in 1709, under the name of Isaac Bickerstaff, he began the Tatler, the first number of which was published 12th April, and the last 2d Jan. 1711. He next engaged with Addison in the Spectator, which first appeared 1st March, 1711, and afterwards in the Guardian, of which the first number appeared 12th March, 1713. He resigned in 1713, the place of commissioner of the stamp office, which he held, to sit in parliament for Stockbridge, but his parliamentary career was short, as his papers in the Englishman and in the Crisis, were voted by the house to be scandalous and seditious libels, and he was therefore after an able vindication of himself in a speech of three hours, expelled by a majority of 245 against 152. He now engaged in defending the rights of the house of Hanover, and in exposing the arts of the pretender, and in reward for his loyalty he was on the accession of George I. made surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton court, and governor of the royal company of comedians, and in 1715, knighted by the king. In the first parliament of the new monarch he was elected member for Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, and after the suppression of the rebellion he was made one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. Though engaged in offices of trust and business, Steele did not forget his character as a writer, but occasionally produced political pamphlets. His account of the Roman catholic religion throughout the world appeared in 1715, and it was followed by "a letter from the earl of Mar to the king," — a second volume of the Englishman — the Spinster — a Letter to Lord Oxford on the Peerage Bill — the Crisis of Property — the Nation a Family, on the South Sea Scheme. During the publication of "the Theatre," a periodical paper, his patent of governor of the comedians was withdrawn 1720, but though he exerted himself against the intrigues of the lord chamberlain, he never could recover

recover it, though he computed the loss occasioned by that arbitrary measure little less than 10,000*l*. His comedy of the *Conscious Lovers*, appeared in 1722, and was received with great applause, and procured to him a present of 500*l*. from the king, to whom it was dedicated. In the decline of life Steele became paralytic, and retired to his seat of Llangunnor near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died 1st Sep. 1729, and was very privately interred. He was twice married, by his first wife from whom he inherited a valuable plantation in Barbadoes, he left no children, and by the second who brought him the Welsh estate, he had one son and two daughters. As a writer Steele appears a very eminent character. The versatility of his talents, the extent of his information, and the deep acquaintance with polite literature, which he every where displayed, prove him to be an author of no ordinary rank, who would perhaps have shone to greater advantage if not united with the elegant Addison. Sir Richard in his private character was very eccentric, and often exposed himself to difficulties, from which all the interest and the ingenuity of his friends were required to extricate him. Among other methods which he adopted to better his fortune was the bringing fish alive to market, but though he obtained a patent, and wrote a pamphlet to vindicate his plan, he failed, and thus heavily narrowed his income.

STEEN, *John*, a painter, born at Leyden. He studied under Brouwer, and Van Goyen, and was very happy in his delineation of grotesque and comical characters. He died 1689, aged 53.

STEENWICK, *Henry*, a Flemish painter, who studied under John de Vries, and excelled chiefly in the representation of architectural subjects, and the inside of large buildings. He died 1603, aged 53. His son was also an artist of eminence, and died in London 1640.

STEEVENS, *George*, a native of London, educated at Kingston school, and King's college, Cambridge. He applied himself to polite literature, and in 1766, published 20 of Shakespeare's plays with notes, in 4 vols. 8vo. and his abilities as an annotator were so respectable, that Dr. Johnson joined him to himself in his edition of the immortal bard, which with their united labors appeared in 10 vols. 8vo. 1773. The text of Shakespeare was particularly familiar to this able critic, and therefore he published another edition of his works in 1793, in 15 vols. 8vo. and afterwards assisted in correcting the proofs of Boydell's splendid edition of the great dramatist. He died at his seat, Hampstead, 1800.

STEFANESCHI, *John Baptist*, a native of Florence, eminent as a painter. He painted historical pieces, and also sacred subjects in miniature, for the collection of the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 1659, aged 77.

STEINBOCK, *Magnus*, an illustrious Swede. After distinguishing himself in Holland and Germany, he followed the fortunes of his master Charles XII. and contributed by his valor to the victories of Narva and of Poland. During the absence of his master from Sweden he governed the kingdom with wisdom and moderation, and defeated at Gadembock the Danes,

who attempted to disturb the general tranquillity. He afterwards advanced against Altona, but was taken at Tonnigen, and died a prisoner of war in the castle of Frederickshaven, 23d Feb. 1717, aged 53. His memoirs have appeared in 4 vols. 4to. 1765. He is improperly called by some writers the last of Swedish heroes.

STELLA, *James*, an eminent painter, born at Lyons, 1596. He was much noticed by Cosimo de Medicis at Florence, and during a residence of seven years executed some excellent pieces of painting, designing, and engraving. He afterwards went to Rome, where he continued 11 years, and then returned to Paris, with the intention of going to Spain, but he was detained at Paris by the liberal patronage of Lewis XIII. and died there of a tedious consumption 1647. His pieces are much admired, and chiefly exhibit pastoral scenes, and the plays of children. His brother *Francis* was also eminent as a painter, but inferior to him. He died 1661.

STELLINI, *James*, a native of Forly in Italy, professor of divinity at Padua, where he died 1770, aged 71. He was an ecclesiastic, and was respected as a man of learning. He wrote on ethics, a valuable work published 4 vols. 4to. Padua, 1778.

STENO, *Nicholas*, a Danish anatomist, born at Copenhagen, 10th Jan. 1638. He studied under Bartholin, and afterwards travelled over Germany, Holland, France, and Italy, and obtained an honorable pension from Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, who appointed him tutor to his son. In 1669, he renounced the protestant religion, but the wish of his sovereign Christian V. to establish him as professor at Copenhagen, proved abortive, and he settled in Italy, and became an ecclesiastic. The pope in approbation of his conduct, appointed him apostolical vicar for Germany, and bishop of Titiopolis in Greece. He died at Schwerin, 1686. He was author of *Elementorum Myologiae Specimen—Anatomical Observations and Discoveries*, 1680, 12mo.—*Latin Discourse on the Anatomy of the Brain*, 12mo.

STEPHEN, *St.* first christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons, and had been a disciple of Gamaliel. He was in A. D. 33 stoned by the Jews, on a charge of blaspheming God and Moses, and in his death he exhibited the meek and patient sufferer, who prayed for forgiveness on his murderers.

STEPHEN I. pope, succeeded to the papal chair, after the martyrdom of Lucius, 253. He was engaged in a controversy with St. Cyprian and Firmilian, about rebaptizing penitents, who had been baptized before by heretics, and while he considered the imposing of hands upon such persons as sufficient to admit them into the church, his opponents held a contrary doctrine. He suffered martyrdom 2d Aug. 257, in the persecution of Valentinian.

STEPHEN II. a Roman, succeeded to the papal chair 752, after another pontiff of the same name, who lived only three days after his election. He was attacked by Astolphus king of Lombardy, who seized Ravenna, and threatened Rome, and in his distress he applied for assistance to Constantine Copronymus, emperor of the East, who being engaged in a war with Armenia,

nia, recommended his fortunes to Pepin king of France. Pepin thus reconciled to the pope, whom before he had offended, marched into Italy, defeated Astolphus, and stripping him of the exarchate of Ravenna, and 22 other towns, he bestowed them on the holy see, and thus laid the foundation of the temporal power of Rome. Stephen died 26th April, 757.

STEPHEN III. a native of Rome, succeeded to the vacant chair, 768. He tore out the eyes of Constantine, who had usurped the chair before him, and died 772.

STEPHEN IV. a Roman, elected pope after Leo III. 816. He again consecrated Louis the Debonair king of France, and died 25th Jan. 817.

STEPHEN V. pope after Adrian III. 885, died after a weak reign, 891.

STEPHEN VI. was elected in the room of the Antipope Boniface VI. 896. He rendered himself ridiculous and unpopular by causing the body of his predecessor Formosus to be dug up, and to be tried in his pontifical robes, and to have the head severed from the body because he had been his enemy. This barbarous conduct revolted the affection of the Romans, who rose against their pontiff, and at last strangled him in prison, 897.

STEPHEN VII. successor to Leo VI. died 933, after sitting in the papal chair two years.

STEPHEN VIII. a German raised to the holy see after Leo VII. 939. He was insulted and his face disfigured by the rebellious Romans, and died 942.

STEPHEN IX. brother of Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, was elected pope 1057, after the death of Victor, and died the next year 29th March, at Florence.

STEPHEN, of Muret, *Saint*, son of the count de Thiers in Auvergne, devoted himself to a religious solitude, and passed the last 50 years of his life on the mountains of Muret, where he founded a monastery. He died 1124, aged 78.

STEPHEN I. *St.* king of Hungary after the death of his father Geisa 997, labored earnestly to reform the barbarous manners of his people. After defeating some insurgents who opposed his measures, he introduced christianity into the country, and divided the kingdom into 11 bishoprics. He confirmed the wholesome measures which he had adopted by a wise code of laws in 55 chapters, and he died much and deservedly regretted by the affection of his subjects, at Breda 1038. He was ably seconded in his pious and benevolent labors by the co-operation of his virtuous queen Gisela.

STEPHEN, of Byzantium, a grammarian of the 5th century, author of a Geographical Dictionary, inaccurately abridged by Hermolaus in the reign of Justinian, and published by Gronovius, fol. 1694, Leyden, in Greek and Latin, with the learned notes of Berkelius.

STEPHEN, a waiwode of Moldavia, in the 16th century. He expelled the lawful sovereign of Moldavia, and was at last, in consequence of his tyranny, murdered in his tent with 2000 of his attendants, by the indignant Boyard.

STEPHEN, king of England, was third son of Ste-

phen earl of Blois, by Adela the Conqueror's daughter, and was born 1105. By well concerted measures he seized the English crown 1135, and thus in her absence dispossessed the lawful sovereign, Matilda the daughter of Henry I. who was wife of Henry IV. emperor of Germany. This usurpation was soon repented, Matilda landed with an army, 1139, and Stephen was defeated two years after at the battle of Lincoln, and taken prisoner. He was exchanged for Robert earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate brother of the empress, and on his liberation he managed his affairs that he at last triumphed over all opposition, and Matilda, unpopular on account of her pride, and supercilious conduct to the barons, left the kingdom 1147. Stephen, however, was not long to enjoy peace, and he found a new and powerful competitor in Henry, the son of Matilda, by her former marriage with Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. The kingdom was for a while distracted by civil war, till at last wiser sentiments prevailed, and an agreement was made between the two rivals 1153, by which it was stipulated that Stephen should enjoy the crown during his life, and that at his death, to the exclusion of his son, it should descend to Henry. Stephen died the following year and Henry peacefully ascended the throne.

STEPHENS, *Henry*, a celebrated printer, the founder of the family of that name, born at Paris. Of the many valuable books which he printed, the best known is a Psalter, in five columns, published 1509. He died at Lyons, 1520, and his widow married Colinaeus, a printer also of reputation, who continued the business of the family till his death 1547. His three sons were men of extraordinary talents.

STEPHENS, *Robert*, second son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1503. After receiving a good education he was admitted into the printing office of his father-in-law, Colinaeus, and in 1522 published for himself a New Latin Testament, which proved very offensive to the Paris divines. He set up for himself and married soon after the daughter of Badius, the printer, a woman who was well versed in Latin, and could thus converse with the learned correctors of the press whom he kept in his house. His great Latin Bible appeared in 1532, and the clamors raised against him 10 years before were now repeated by the doctors of the Sorbonne, because he had printed the notes of Calvin to his work. Though protected by Francis I. who had appointed him his printer, he found the virulence of his enemies particularly pointed against him, and after the king's death in 1547, he left Paris and retired to Geneva, carrying with him, it is said, the types, and moulds of the royal press. He died at Geneva, 1559. In his business he was most exact and particular, he undertook the printing of none but good books, and so solicitous was he of correctness, that he exposed the sheets to public view, and promised a reward to such as could discover errors. His mark was a tree branched, and a man looking upon it, with the words *noli altum sapere*, to which he added sometimes *sed time*. His Hebrew Bible, 8 vols. 16mo. 1544, and his Greek Testament, 2 vols. 16mo. 1546, called *mirificam*, from the first word of the preface, are much admired. He was not only a good printer, but a learned man, the friend

friend of Calvin, Beza, Rivet, and others, and his *Theſaurus Lingue Latinæ*, 4 vols. fol. is an astonishing monument of his labor and erudition. He wrote also an Answer to the Censures of the Sorbonne Doctors to his bible. He had three sons, *Henry*, *Robert*, and *Francis*, and one daughter. He had also two brothers *Francis* and *Charles*; *Francis* worked with *Colinæus*, and died at Paris 1550, and *Charles*, the youngest of the family, wrote several valuable books. He went into Germany, with *Lazarus de Baif*, and was tutor to his son. He afterwards studied medicine at Paris, and took his degrees, but he, however, continued the profession of his family, and was appointed printer to the king. He died at Paris 1564, leaving only one daughter, who was very learned. He wrote more than 30 works on various subjects, of which were an Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary — *de Vasculis*, 8vo. — *de Re Rusticâ*, 2 vols. 8vo.

STEPHENS, Henry, son of *Robert*, just mentioned, was born at Paris, 1528. He was well educated, and considered as the most learned of his learned family, and the best Grecian of his time, after the death of *Budæus*. Before he applied himself assiduously to his father's business, he travelled into Italy, and afterwards visited Flanders, and England. Though his father left Paris for Geneva, he still continued in France and settled there, and then devoted himself to the correct printing of the Greek classics, and other valuable authors, of which he gave most elegant and learned editions. He was liberally patronized by *Henry III.* and sent by him to Switzerland to make a collection of manuscripts, but the troubles which agitated the last years of that monarch's reign, extended to *Stephens*, who followed his father's example, and retired to Geneva. *Stephens* paid great attention, and expended large sums for the completion of a Greek *Theſaurus*, but when he expected his labors to be rewarded, he found that *Scapula* the printer, whom he confidentially employed, had dishonorably taken a copy of his papers, and offered to the world a Lexicon under his name, which was in some degree well received, and thus robbed the real author of the merit of his performance. This infamous conduct, though it did not lessen the reputation of *Stephens*, was, however, the cause of his ruin, the money he had spent in the collection was irrecoverably lost, as the *Theſaurus* did not sell, and the last years of his life were passed in poverty and distress. He died in an hospital at Lyons 1598, leaving a son *Paul*, and two daughters, one of whom had married *Isaac Casaubon*. Besides the *Theſaurus*, a most valuable work, he wrote *Introduction & l'Apologie pour Herodote*, 3 vols. 8vo. a popular performance which severely reflected on the papists — *de Origine Mendorum* — a version of *Anacreon* in Latin verses — *Juris Civilis Fontes & Rivi*, &c.

STEPHENS, Paul, son of *Henry*, was very learned, though inferior to his father. He continued his father's business at Geneva, but did not exhibit the same correctness and accuracy. He died at Geneva, 1627, aged 60, leaving a son *Anthony*, the last printer of the family. *Anthony* turned Roman catholic, and left Geneva for Paris; but though he was for some

time printer to the king, his inattention and prodigality proved his ruin, and he was supported for the last years of his life in an hospital, where he died 1674, aged 80. With him expired the glory of a family which, for five generations, had laboriously contributed to the advancement of literature.

STEPHENS, Robert, an eminent antiquary, born at Eastington, Gloucestershire, and educated at Wotton school, from which he removed in 1681 to Lincoln college, Oxford. He afterwards entered at the Middle Temple; but as his fortune was easy, and his fondness for polite literature very great, he did not apply much to the study of the law. He was for some time solicitor of the customs, by the influence of his relation *Harley*, earl of Oxford, and afterwards historiographer royal. He published lord *Bacon's* letters, with curious notes, and prepared materials for an history of *James I.* which he did not execute. He died at Gravesend, Gloucestershire, 9th Nov. 1732.

STEPHENS, John, an Englishman, educated at Douay, in the Romish persuasion. He espoused the fortunes of the exiled *James II.* and was captain in the army which invaded Ireland. After an act of amnesty had passed, he returned to London, and commenced writer. Among other valuable works he published a continuation of *Dugdale's Monasticon* — and a Dictionary, English and Spanish, folio, &c. He died about 1726.

STEPNEY, George, an English poet and statesman, born in London, 1663. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with *Charles Montague*, afterwards lord Halifax, which proved the source of all his future honors. Though he had paid his court to *James II.* he warmly embraced the principles of the revolution, and was employed as envoy to various courts in Germany, and though his abilities were not of a superior cast, he was very successful in his embassies. He was one of the commissioners of trade, and died at Chelsea, 1707, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a pompous inscription marks the place of his remains. He is ranked among the minor poets, and besides some parts of *Juvenal*, he wrote some short pieces, "where," says *Johnson*, "a happy line may now and then perhaps be found, though there is neither the grace of wit, nor the vigor of nature."

STERNE, Laurence, an eminent writer, descended from *Sterne*, archbishop of York. He was born at Clomwell in the south of Ireland, 24th Nov. 1713, where his father, an officer in the army, was then stationed; and after being nine years at school, at Halifax, Yorkshire, he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. By means of his uncle, who was prebendary of York, he obtained the living of Sutton, and afterwards a prebend in York cathedral, and by the interest of his wife he added Stillington living to his other preferments. In 1760 he came to London to commence author, and in 1762 he travelled to France, and afterwards to Italy for the recovery of his health; but a consumption on the lungs could not be removed by change either of air or of occupation. He died 1768, in London, and was buried in St. George's burial

rial ground, Hanover square, and Garrick, his friend, penned these four elegant lines for his epitaph :

Shall pride a heap of sculptured marble raise,
Some worthless, unmourned, titled fool to praise;
And shall we not by one poor grave-stone learn,

Where genius, wit, and humor, sleep with Sterne?
The works of Sterne consist of "the Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy," a sentimental romance, remarkable for its eccentricity, and for an interesting delineation of characters, but not without occasional obscenity — a Sentimental Journey — sermons — letters, published since his death. He is accused of plagiarism by Ferriar, who discovers several striking parallel passages in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, bishop Hall's works, and other ancient books.

STERNHOLD, Thomas, an English poet, born in Hampshire according to Wood, and educated at Winchester school and Oxford, which he left without a degree. He was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and had 100 marks left him by that king's will, and he continued in the same office with his successor. In his principles he was a rigid reformer, and was so highly offended at the obscene songs which were then in vogue, that he turned into English metre 51 of David's Psalms for the use of the courtiers, instead of lascivious sonnets. These were gradually introduced into parochial churches, and are still in repute, though the more elegant version of Tate and Brady, and that of Merrick, recommend themselves more powerfully to the attention of the musical ear. Of the rest of the Psalms, 58 were translated by Hopkins, a contemporary poet, and the remainder by Norton and other hands. No other composition of his is now extant. He died in London, 1549.

STESICHRUS, a Sicilian poet, distinguished also as a statesman. He died at Catana in Sicily, at the age of 80. His compositions have perished.

STEVENS, George Alexander, a native of London. He was brought up to a mechanical profession, but quitted it for the stage. The life of a theatrical hero, however, did not produce him popularity or fame, and he had recourse to a different mode of support. For several years he travelled over the kingdom, and even extended his excursions to America, lecturing on heads, in a style amusing and facetious, but often verging to licentiousness and sarcastic ribaldry; and having thus gained a comfortable income, he disposed of his lectures and of his heads to Lee Lewis. This eccentric character died at last in a mad-house, 1784. He was author of Tom Fool, a novel, 2 vols. 12mo. — some farces — songs, &c. — besides the Dramatic History of master Edwards, in which he censured and ridiculed his old friend and companion Shuter.

STEVENS, Alexander, an architect of great merit, who died 1796, in a good old age. The bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, the aqueduct over the Lune at Lancaster, and the locks in the grand canal of Ireland, are, among many other public works, lasting and honorable monuments of his skill, perseverance, and ingenuity.

STEVENS, William Bagshaw, a native of Abing-

don, educated at the grammar school there, and at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of D. D. He became usher, and afterwards master, of Repton school, Derbyshire, and by the patronage of the Harpur family, he was presented to the rectory of Seckindon, Warwickshire, and the vicarage of Kingsbury. He died 1800, aged 45. He wrote Retirement, a poem in blank verse, 1782, 4to. — Indian Odes, 4to. — Idyls in the Topographer — and some poetical pieces in the Gentleman's Magazine, and other periodical works.

STEVENS, Palamedes, an English painter, born in London, died 1638, aged 31. He was descended from Flemish parents, and studied his art at Delft. His battles and encampments possess great boldness and beauty. His brother Anthony excelled in the representation of conversations and in portraits, and died 1680.

STEVIN, Simon, a native of Bruges, who instructed prince Maurice of Nassau in mathematics, and was made superintendant of the dykes of Holland. It is said that he invented the sailing chariots which were for some time adopted by the Dutch. He died 1635. He is author of a treatise on Statics — Geometrical Problems — Mathematical Memoirs — de Portuum investigandorum Ratione, &c. His mathematical works written in Flemish, have been translated into Latin by Snellius, 2 vols. folio.

STEWART, Sir James, a Scotch baronet, who died 1789, aged 76. He is author of an Apology of Sir Isaac Newton on Ancient Chronology — and a treatise on Political Economy, a work of great merit, and replete with much information, though written in a negligent style.

STEWART, Matthew, a native of Rothsay in the isle of Bute, who after studying under his father who was the minister of the parish, went to Glasgow university, to devote himself to theology. He afterwards studied mathematics at Edinburgh, where he succeeded his master Maclaurin in the mathematical chair. He died at Edinburgh 1785, aged 68. He was author of tracts physical, and mathematical, on the Theory of the Moon, the Distance of the Sun from the earth, &c. 1761. — Propositiones More Veterum Demonstratæ — general Theorems, published when he succeeded to the professor's chair, &c.

STIFELIUS, Michael, a protestant divine of Germany. He was born at Ellingen, and died at Jena 1567, aged 58. He wrote, in German, a treatise on Algebra — another on the Calendar, &c. He foretold that the end of the world would happen in 1553, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his calculations, and the disgrace of his prophetic knowledge.

STILLFLEET, Edward, an eminent prelate descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and born at Cranbourn, Dorsetshire, 17th April 1635. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and by the patronage of his friend Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Wroxall, Warwickshire, he obtained in 1657 the rectory of Sutton. He in 1659 published his, Irenicum, or Weapon-Salve for the

Church's

Church's Wounds, which, though written with great ability, gave offence to some of the church-men of the times, but he added afterwards a discourse to another edition of it, to conciliate the favor of all parties. His greatest work, "Origines Sacrae, or a Rational Account of Natural and Revealed Religion" appeared in 1662, and though produced by a young man only 27 years old astonished every reader for its erudition, elegance, strength, and clearness of argument. Thus recommended to public favor by his abilities, he was appointed preacher of the Rolls's chapel, and in 1665 was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's Holborn. He afterwards gradually advanced through preferments; became lecturer to the Temple, chaplain to the king, canon of St. Paul's, prebendary of Canterbury, dean of St. Paul's, and in 1689 was raised to the see of Worcester. He died of the gout at his house, Park street Westminster, March 27th, 1699, and was buried in his cathedral, where an inscription, written by Dr. Bentley, was placed on his tomb. By his first wife, who lived few years with him, he had two daughters who died young, and a son *Edward*; and by his second, who died a little before him, he had seven children, of whom only two, *Joseph* and *Anne* survived him. Stillingfleet wrote besides, some controversial books against the deists, Socinians, papists, and dissenters, and he was engaged in the latter part of life with Locke, some part of whose Essay on Human Understanding, seemed to strike at the Mysteries of Revealed Religion. His works are the composition of an able scholar, deep divine, and a sound argumentative philosopher. They were collected and published altogether in 1710, in 5 vols. folio.

STILLINGFLEET, *Benjamin*, an eminent naturalist and poet, grandson of the bishop. His father *Edward*, rector of Wood-Norton, Norfolk, displeased his father by marriage, and the displeasure of the bishop proved injurious to his posterity. He died 1708, and *Benjamin* his only son, after being educated at Norwich school, entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, but here he was disappointed of a fellowship, by the interference of Bentley, the master, who had been his father's friend, and his grandfather's chaplain. Thus thrown upon the world he travelled through Italy, and by the friendship of lord Barrington he obtained the place of barrack-master at Kensington. He also succeeded to some property on the death of his friend Mr. Wyndham of Norfolk, with whom he had travelled abroad, and applied himself assiduously to the study of history, and botany. He died at a sadler's in Piccadilly, 15th Dec. 1771, aged 69, leaving some valuable papers behind him. He was never married, in consequence, it is said, of a severe disappointment in his youthful affections. He was buried in St. James's church. His works are "the Calendar of Flora" 1761 — Miscellaneous Travels, 8vo. — the Principles and Powers of Harmony, 4to. — Essay on Conversation 1757, a poem, and other poems in Dodsley's collection — some thoughts concerning happiness, &c.

STOBÆUS, *John*, author of a valuable collection of extracts from ancient poets, and philosophers, trans-

lated into Latin by Gefner, Geneva, 1608, was a learned Greek of the fifth century.

STOCK, *Christian*, a German orientalist, born at Canburg, 1672. He was professor at Jena, and died 1733, highly respected for learning. He wrote Disputationes de Pœnis Hebræorum Capitalibus — Clavis Linguae Sanctæ Veteris Testam. — and Novi Testamenti. &c.

STOCKADE, *Nicholas de Helt*, a native of Nimeguen 1614, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Ryccaert, and excelled as a portrait and historical painter.

STOFFLER, *John*, a native of Justingen in Swabia. He taught mathematics at Tubingen with great reputation, but he lost his good name, and the fame of superior knowledge, by terrifying Europe, in the prediction of a dreadful deluge which was to overwhelm the best part of the world 1524. He was author of various works in mathematics and astrology, and died Feb. 1531, aged 79. He had foretold that he should die by a fall, and in reaching for a book in his library, a large shelf fell upon his head, and he died a few days after.

STOFFLET, *Nicholas*, a native of Luneville, who for some years served in the army as a private soldier. During the French revolution he warmly espoused the cause of royalty, and assembling a band of men, of similar feelings with his own, he seized Bressuire, and maintained himself with vigor and success against the troops of the convention. Mildness effected what military art could not do, and Hoche prevailed upon this courageous chief, to lay down his arms, and to be reconciled to the existing government. Stofflet agreed to an armistice in 1795, but soon after his conduct was interpreted by the suspicious republicans, as subversive of the treaty; and as he was defenceless, he was easily seized and dragged to Angers, where he was shot, 23d Feb. 1796, in his 44th year. This active and heroic leader, who thus fell a victim to the cruelty of the convention, was during the short space of two years, present at 150 battles, where he not only displayed valor, but generally ensured the victory. He showed in his last moments the same intrepidity which had marked the whole of his life.

STONE, *John*, an English painter, best known as an able copier in the reigns of the two Charles. He studied under Crofts, but spent 37 years to improve himself abroad, and was well skilled in several languages. He died 24th Aug. 1653, at London.

STONE, *Edmund*, a self taught mathematician, son of the gardener of the duke of Argyle. Though not nurtured by education, he yet acquired by the feeble assistance of the duke's butler, and his own indefatigable industry, a most correct and extensive knowledge of arithmetic and mathematics. The duke accidentally found him, when 18 years old, reading Newton's Principia, and his grace had the good sense to give encouragement to such powers of genius, and he therefore transplanted him from obscurity, and manual labor, to a comfortable situation, where he devoted himself to study, and produced some

some valuable works. He died about 1750. His works are a Mathematical Dictionary — a treatise on Fluxions — an edition of Euclid's Elements, 2 vols. 8vo. &c. He is described by Ramsay as a man of the utmost modesty.

STONE, *Nicholas*, an able statuary under James I. and his son Charles. He was employed as chief architect in the building of the banqueting house, Whitehall, and, among other works, the gate and porch of St. Mary's church, Oxford, are beautiful specimens of his abilities. The best known of his monuments is that erected for the Bedford family, for which he received 1120*l*. He died 1647, aged 61, leaving two sons *Nicholas*, and *Henry*, also eminent in their profession. The younger of these, who died 1653, was also an excellent painter, and copied some of Vandyck's pieces with admirable effect.

STONEHOUSE, *for James*, a physician and divine of great eminence. He was born at Tubney in Berkshire, 1716, and after receiving his education at Winchester school, and St. John's college, Oxford, he applied himself to medical studies under the instruction of Dr. Nicholls. He afterwards travelled abroad and then settled at Coventry, from which he removed to Northampton, where his benevolence was strongly displayed in the erection of the county infirmary. Though for some years inclined to the principles of infidelity, in the defence of which he even wrote a book against revealed religion, three times edited, he gave way to better thoughts, and by reading the books of the best divines, especially Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion*, he became a convert to the opinions of the English church. In proof of his sincerity, though in full and extensive practice, ensured by an experience of twenty years, he took orders and obtained the lectureship of all Saints, Bristol. He afterwards was presented to the livings of Great and Little Cheverell, in Wiltshire, where he devoted himself not only to the promotion of the spiritual comfort of his parishioners, but the composition of useful works in the cause of religion and virtue. As a preacher he was eloquent and impressive, and his discourses always carried conviction to the heart, and disposed the mind to more than the outward and barren profession of christianity. In 1791, on the extinction of the elder branch of his family, settled at Radley, Berkshire, he succeeded to the title of baronet, and died at Bristol, 1795. His works are very numerous, and all on religious subjects, and some of them have been recommended by the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge. His friendly Advice to a Patient has been frequently edited. An account of his life was prefixed by Mr. Stedman, to his letters, which were published in 1800, 12mo.

STORACE, *Stephen*, a musician and composer of eminence. The public have paid deserved approbation to his music for the Haunted Tower, the Siege of Belgrade, No Song no Supper, &c. and to several pieces composed for the Italian opera. This promising musician, who was so rapidly rising in reputation, and in opulence, died of a fever 1796, aged 33.

STORCK, *Nicholas*, a native of Saxony, who aban-

doned the tenets of Luther to found the sect of the anabaptists with Muncer. By the most extravagant doctrines, and by assuming the powers of a sovereign, he gained numerous adherents, and when banished from Saxony he retired to Swabia and Franconia, where his opinions were eagerly embraced by the deluded multitude. The military power was at last exerted to silence his preaching, and to disperse his followers, and after being guilty of the grossest excesses, he escaped to Poland, 1527, and afterwards settled at Munich, where his sect again raised its head, and spread its influence into Moravia. He died soon after, in the greatest poverty.

STORK, *Abraham*, a Dutch painter, whose sea pieces, sea ports, and other marine views were greatly admired. He died 1708. His brother was a good landscape painter, to whom the sublime views of the Rhine afforded many objects for the employment of his pencil.

STOUFFACHER, *Werner*, a native of the canton of Schwitz, who, in 1307, joined Furst, Melchtal, and Tell, in the destruction of Griser, the oppressive governor of the country. This small band of heroes succeeded in their attempts, and overturned the Austrian government, and restored their country to its original independence. Their names are still held in honor, and celebrated in the national songs of Switzerland, and will never fail to excite their posterity to deeds of heroism and glory.

STOW, *John*, an eminent English antiquary, born in Cornhill, London, about 1525. It is supposed that he was bred up to his father's business, which was that of a taylor. He removed from Cornhill to Aldgate, and then settled for the rest of his life in Lime street ward. In 1560 he began to make a collection for his Chronicle, and whatever was illustrative of the history and antiquities of the country, was the object of his indefatigable researches. These studies, however, were not productive at first of fame, much less of gain, and he would have abandoned them, had not Parker, the primate, stepped to his aid, and honorably contributed to his support and encouragement. His first work was, a "Summary of the Chronicles of England, from the coming in of Brute to his own Time," 1573, begun at the request of lord Robert Dudley, whose grandfather Edmund had, during his confinement in the Tower, laid the foundation of this work in his "Tree of the Commonwealth." Afterwards, in 1598, appeared his "Survey of London," containing the original, antiquity, &c. of that city, 4to. and in 1600 he published his "Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom, from the the Times of the Britons to his own," dedicated to Whitgift, the primate. This last work was an enlargement of his "Summary," but even in that state was little less than an abridgment of a larger work, which he had prepared, and which his printer was afraid to undertake. In the latter part of his life, Stow was reduced to indigent circumstances; he petitioned twice the corporation of London, whose history he had by his labors elucidated; but the relief he received is unknown. He also obtained a brief from the king, to collect the benevolent contributions of

of well disposed people for his support, and after thus devoting himself for upwards of 40 years, to develop the history, and to illustrate the antiquities of his country, and suffering the infirmities of old age, added to the horrors of indigence, he fell a victim to the stone-cholic, 5th April, 1605, aged about 80, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Underhaft, where his wife erected a monument to record his name. To the high merits of an able historian, and indefatigable antiquarian, Stow united all the virtues of private life. He wrote for the public, he adhered to truth, and recorded nothing either through fear, or envy, or favor. He had transcribed many valuable MSS. the originals of which he could not obtain, and he travelled afoot to the various cathedrals, in search of authentic papers. Camden purchased some of his MSS. for which he allowed him an annuity of 8l.

STRABO, a native of Amasia, in Cappadocia, in the reign of Augustus and Tiberius, celebrated as a geographer and historian. Of his works only his valuable Geography is extant, best edited at Amsterdam, 2 vols. fol. 1707.

STRADA, *Famianus*, a learned jesuit, born at Rome. He taught there rhetoric, and wrote several treatises on oratory and other subjects. His *Prolusiones Academicæ*—and his *Historia de Bello Belgico*, have been much admired for their correctness, the elegance of the language, and the purity of the style, though he has been attacked and severely censured by Scioppius, Rapin, and even Bolingbroke. He died at Rome 1649, aged 77.

STRADA, *John*, or STRADANUS, a Flemish painter, born at Bruges 1536. He studied in Italy, and settled at Florence, where he died 1604. His hunting pieces, and his historical pieces also selected from sacred subjects were much admired, and were thought worthy to rank with those of Salvati, Volterra, &c.

STRAETEN, *N. Vander*, a Dutch painter, born in 1680, who acquired celebrity by his landscapes. He travelled over Europe as a painter, and as a man of pleasure, and ruined his purse and his constitution by intemperance and debauchery, to which he fell an early victim.

STRAFFORD, *Thomas Wentworth*, earl of, *Vid. WENTWORTH*.

STRAHAN, *William*, a native of Edinburgh. After serving his time with a printer in his native town, he came to London, and by his assiduity soon rose to eminence in his profession. He purchased in 1770 a share of the patent place of king's printer, and in 1775 sat in parliament for Malmesbury, and in the next parliament for Wotton-Basset. Thus raised by his own merits to distinction and to opulence, he became the friend of the learned, and was ever ready to contribute to the comfort of those whose mental exertions had promoted his elevation. Among his particular friends was Dr. Johnson, and it is no small proof of his discernment and loyalty that he attempted to introduce this great philosopher into the House of Commons, though lord North, to whom it was earnestly proposed, did not finally accede to the measure. Mr. Strahan died 1785, aged 70, and left by his will the interest of 1000l. to the company

of stationers, to be distributed in annuities of 5l. each to poor and infirm printers.

STRAIGHT, *John*, rector of Findon in Suffex, to which he was presented by Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was fellow, was author of some poems in Doddsley's collection, much in the style of Prior. He was presented by bishop Hoadly to a prebend in Salisbury cathedral, but injured his property by turning farmer to maintain his family, and died poor about 1740, leaving a widow, and six children. His sermons, in 2 vols. 8vo. were published after his death for the benefit of his family.

STRANGE, *sir Robert*, an eminent engraver, born at Pomona in the Orkneys, July 14, 1721. He studied the law, but his genius pointed a different path to eminence, and his sketches and other drawings, appeared so highly finished, that he was placed by his friends under the care of Mr. R. Cooper of Edinburgh. His progress to fame was however arrested by the rebellion, he joined the pretender, and after the ruin of his affairs, he wandered for some time a fugitive in the highlands, and at last not without alarm returned to Edinburgh, and then passed to London with the intention of visiting Rome. He was at Rouen, and at Paris where he studied under Le Bas, and had the first knowledge of the *dry needle*, an instrument which his genius afterwards so much used and improved. In 1751 he settled in London, and began to be distinguished as an historical engraver, of which art he may be said to be the father in England. In 1760 he visited Italy, where every where he was received with respect and attention, and honorably elected member of the learned schools of Rome, Florence, and Bologna, and made professor of the royal academy of Parma, and member of the royal academy of painting at Paris. He was knighted by the king in 1787, and died of an asthma, 5th July, 1792. His works are greatly admired, and about 50 capital plates are still preserved by his family. In private life he was a most worthy and amiable man. A widow, 3 sons and one daughter survived him, and succeeded to a very comfortable independence.

STRAUCHIUS, *Giles*, a native of Wittemberg. He studied at Leipzig, and afterwards was appointed professor of divinity in his native town, from which he was invited to go and preside over the university of Dantzic as rector and theological professor. The disputes which then prevailed between the protestants and catholics, prevented his settlement, and soon after on his way to Hamburg, he was arrested by order of the elector of Brandenburg, on account of some improper allusions made by him in the pulpit. He was soon after released, and died 1682, aged 50. He is author of *Breviarium Chronologicum*, translated into English by Salt — *Breviarium Historicum* — *Geographia Mathematica* — *Doctrina Astrorum Mathematica*, &c.

STREATER, *Robert*, an English painter, eminent for his pieces in history, architecture, and perspective. At the restoration he was made serjeant painter to Charles II. and died in 1680, in consequence of being cut for the stone, aged 56. His great works are in the Theatre at Oxford — Moses and Aaron in St. Michael's church, Cornhill — The battle of the Giants and of the Gods, at sir Robert Clayton's, &c.

STREEK, *Julian Van*, a Flemish painter, whose works are much admired. He was happy in representing death and melancholy subjects. He died 1678, aged 46. His son *Henry*, excelled as an historical painter, and died 1713, aged 54.

STRIGELIUS, *Vidorius*, a native of Kaufbier, in Swabia, one of the first of Luther's disciples. He taught theology and logic at Leipzig, but his dispute with Francowitz, and his opposition to some of Luther's principles, rendered him unpopular, and he was deposed and imprisoned by his enemies. He was afterwards professor of morality at Heidelberg, where he died 26th June, 1569, aged 45. He wrote Notes on the Ancient and New Testament, and other works now little known.

STROBELBERGER, *John Stephen*, a native of Gratz, in Styria, who took his doctor's degree in medicine, at Montpellier, 1605. He became imperial physician at the baths of Carlsbad, and died 1630. He wrote *Galliz Politico-Medica Descriptio*, 12mo. — *Historia Montpelienfis*, 12mo. —

STRONG, *Joseph*, an English musician, who died at Carlisle, 1798. Though blind from his infancy he became an able mechanic, and constructed an organ on which he played with astonishing execution. He made all his own garments, and left a great number of figures, &c. as memorials of his extraordinary perseverance and great ingenuity.

STROZZI, *Titus and Hercules*, father and son, were Latin poets at Ferrara. Their works which consist of elegies and sonnets, and possess merit, were published together at Venice, 1 vol. 8vo. 1513. The father died 1502, aged 80, and the son was killed by a rival 1508.

STROZZI, *Cyriaco*, a learned Florentine, born 1504, and called a peripatetic philosopher, as he supported the doctrines of Aristotle, to whose eight books on politics he added a ninth, and a tenth, in Greek and Latin, and in the most able manner. He was professor of Greek and of philosophy at Florence, Bologna, and Pisa, and died 1565, aged 61. His sister *Laurentia*, a nun, was well skilled in the learned languages, and wrote some Latin hymns on the festivals of the church.

STROZZI, *Julius*, an Italian poet. He wrote *Venetia ædificata*, 1624 fol. an admired poem, on the origin of Venice, and also another heroic poem. He died 1636.

STROZZI, *Nicholas*, a native of Florence, distinguished as a poet. His *Sylvæ of Parnassus*, Idyls, and sonnets, all in Italian, are much admired. He wrote two tragedies, besides *David of Trebizond*, and *Conradin*, and died 1654, aged 64.

STRUDELL, *Peter*, a German painter, born in the Tyrol. He settled at Vienna, where he adorned the churches, and other public buildings, with his admirable paintings. He died there 1717.

STRUENSEE, *Count*, a physician, who by his abilities, recommended himself to the notice of the king of Denmark. He became prime minister and maintained his power by great talents in politics and in negotiation; but his imprudent partiality for the queen, Caroline Matilda, proved fatal to him. The

queen mother, determined to ruin this favorite, caused by her intrigues his arrestation and that of his friend Brandt, and Struensee, falsely accused of an improper intercourse with Matilda, but guilty of treasonable practices, for the preservation of his power, was conducted to the scaffold, 26th July, 1772. The unfortunate Matilda, banished from the presence and the protection of her husband, was demanded back by her brother, the king of England, and she retired to Zell in Hanover, where she died of a broken heart, 1776.

STRUTT, *Joseph*, an English antiquary, author of a dictionary of Engravers, 4to. — an historical treatise on the manners and customs of antient inhabitants of England, 2 vols. 4to. translated into French by Boulard. He died 1787.

STRUVIUS, *George Adam*, professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the dukes of Saxony, was born at Magdebourg, and died 15th Dec. 1692, aged 73. He was twice married, and was father of 26 children. He wrote *Syntagma Juris Feudalis*, and *Syntagma Juris Civilis*, two works of great merit.

STRUVIUS, *Burcard Gottlieb*, one of the sons of the preceding was born at Weimar, and afterwards settled at Jena, where he engaged in his father's profession, and was equally esteemed. He died 1738, aged 67. He published, *Antiquitatum Romanarum Syntagma*, 4to. — *Bibliotheca Historica Selecta*, 8vo. — *Syntagma Juris Publici*, 4to. — *Syntagma Historiæ Germaniæ*, 2 vols. fol. — *Historia Misenfis*, 8vo. — a History of Germany, in German, — *Introductio ad Notitiam Rei Literariæ, & Usus Bibliothecarum*, &c.

STRUYS, *John*, a Dutch man, who began to travel in 1647, and visited, in three different journeys, Madagascar, Japan, the Levant, the shores of the Mediterranean, Muscovy, and Persia. He wrote an account of his travels, which were published by Glanville, Amsterdam 1681, 4to. and afterwards in 3 vols. 12mo. at Rouen, &c. He died about 1680.

STRYPE, *John*, a learned editor, born in London, of German parents. He was educated at Catherine hall Cambridge, and in 1669, was presented to the living of Theydon-boys, Essex, which he the same year resigned for Low Leyton. He had also a sinecure, the gift of Tenison the primate, and was lecturer of Hackney, where he died, 13th Dec. 1737, at a great age, having been in possession of his vicarage 68 years. He published the Lives of Archbishops Crammer, Grindal, Parker, and Whitgift, of Aylmer bishop of London, of sir Thomas Smith, of sir J. Cheke, and also ecclesiastical memorials, 3 vols. — *Annals of the Reformation*, 4 vols. folio. — the 2d. vol. of *Lightfoot's works*. — *Stow's Survey of London*.

STUART, *Arabella*, *Vid. Seymour*.

STUART, *James*, an eminent architect, born in London, 1713. The death of his father left him and his mother and three children in very indigent circumstances, but his genius began early to shine forth, and his abilities were successfully exerted and employed to support his orphan family by painting fans for a person in the Strand. While thus honorably engaged, he directed his attention to the acquisition of other

other branches of science, and by assiduity he obtained a perfect knowledge of anatomy, geometry, painting, the mathematics, and architecture, to which he joined a tolerable acquaintance with Greek and Latin. After his mother's death, he settled his brother and sisters in a comfortable situation, and with scanty resources set out to visit the antiquities of Rome and Athens. He mostly travelled on foot, through Paris, and when he reached the capital of Italy, he was so fortunate as to form an intimacy with Mr. N. Revett, an able architect and painter. With this worthy associate he continued his journey to Athens, and there for five years, till 1755, remained laboriously employed in making drawings, and in taking the measures of the remarkable places of this venerable city. Their perseverance was supported and encouraged by the kindness of sir Jacob Bouverie and Mr. Dawkins, who were then at Athens, spectators of the magnificent remains of that classical spot. The result of their useful labors appeared in 1 vol. folio, 1762, under the title of the *Antiquities of Athens*, measured and delineated by I. Stuart and N. Revett. The merit of this publication recommended Stuart to the patronage of the great, he was taken into the society of Mr. Dawkins, and noticed by lords Anson and Rockingham and others, and was appointed surveyor of Greenwich Hospital. This respectable character was twice married; by his first wife, he had one son who died an infant; by the second, whom he married in his 67th year he had 4 children, the eldest of whom died of the small pox in 1787, and by his death undermined the feeble constitution of his father, who survived him but a few weeks. He died at his house in Leicester square, 2d Feb. 1788, aged 76, and was buried in St. Martin's church in the fields. Two more volumes have appeared since his death, one in 1790 published by Mr. Newton, the other in 1794 by Mr. Revell. Mr. Stuart is best known by the deserved surname of the Athenian Stuart.

STUART, *Gilbert*, a Scotch historian born in 1742, at Edinburgh, where his father was university professor. He was well educated and intended for the law, which however, his natural indolence made him abandon for the less laborious pursuit of elegant literature. Before the completion of his 22d year, he published his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution; which was so admired that the university granted him the degree of L.L.D. He afterwards published his view of Society in Europe, in its progress from rudeness to refinement, an ably written composition; but his labors did not sufficiently recommend him in his application for the law professorship of the university, and when disappointed he came to London, where he continued from 1768 to 1774, to write for the *Monthly Review*. In 1774 he returned to Edinburgh, but his attempts to establish there a review and magazine failed, and in 1782 he again visited London, and took a share in the political herald, and the English review. Intemperance brought on here complicated disorders, and when laboring under an attack of the jaundice and of the dropsy, he returned to Scotland by sea, and died in his father's house, 13th Aug. 1786. He published besides, *Observations concerning the public law, and constitutional history of Scotland* —

the history of the reformation in Scotland — the history of Scotland from the reformation to Mary's death, in which he ably defends the character of that unfortunate queen, against Dr. Robertson and other writers. Though popular as an author, and intelligent as a man of letters, Stuart was entitled to little praise for the laxity of his principles, and the dissoluteness of his morals; for as Mr. Chalmers observes, he wantonly considered ingratitude as the most venial of sins.

STUBBE, *Henry*, a learned writer, born at Partney, Lincolnshire, 28th Feb. 1631. He was sent to Westminster-school, and Busby commended and rewarded his extraordinary abilities. In 1649 he was elected to Christ church, and distinguished himself there by his zeal and his learning. When bachelor of arts, he went and served in the parliamentary army in Scotland, and after he had been admitted to his master's degree, he was in 1657 appointed under librarian to the Bodleian. As he refused to conform to the orders of government, he was ejected from his offices and retired to Stratford on Avon to practise physic, to the study of which he had formerly applied himself. In 1661 he went to Jamaica as king's physician to the island, but soon returned in consequence of the unfavorable climate. He afterwards settled at Warwick, and then at Bath, where he acquired considerable practice. He was intimate with Hobbes, whom he supported against Dr. Wallis, and against the new establishment of the royal society, and in consequence of this controversy, in which he ably maintained the ancient doctrines of the schools of the Aristotelian philosophy, he made a severe attack on Mr. Glanvill, and charged him and the other members of the society, with the intention of undermining the universities, destroying the established religion, and introducing popery. His enemies, fairly however, accused him of inconsistency, as before the restoration he had abused monarchy, universities, churches, and all ancient establishments, while he defended the conduct and principles of his early friend and patron sir Henry Vane. After a life chequered with accidents and controversial quarrels, this extraordinary man was unfortunately drowned, 12th July 1676, while crossing the river two miles from Bath. The body was taken up the next morning, and when buried in the great church, Bath, a funeral sermon was preached over him, probably with little commendation, by his antagonist Glanvill the rector. As a man of erudition, of extensive information, an accomplished scholar, an able and ready disputant, Stubbe deserves the highest praise. In other respects he was strongly deficient in common discretion, wavering in his principles, occasionally rash and obstinate in his opinions, and regardless of that sobriety and that decorum in conduct, which should accompany great powers of mind. His writings are very numerous, but though they convey much information and deep research, they are distinguished for abuse, satire, and malevolence.

STUBBS, *George*, an able writer, rector of Gunville, Dorsetshire, and known as the author of some of the best papers of the *Free Thinker*, with Ambrose Philips and others, 1718. He wrote also the "new adventure of *Telemachus*", 8vo, an admired performance, founded on principles of liberty, and in opposition to Fenelon's

work. He wrote besides some elegant verses, which are still preserved in MS. by his friends. He was twice married. The time of his death is not mentioned.

STUBBS, George, a native of Liverpool, distinguished as a painter and anatomist. At the age of 30 he visited Rome, to improve himself in the study and knowledge of the arts and the monuments of the ancients, and on his return he devoted himself laboriously to the completion of his valuable work, the anatomy of the horse, including a particular description of the bones, cartilages, &c. with most valuable plates, published 1766. In the delineation of animals he particularly excelled, and his pieces stand very high in the public estimation. He undertook another elaborate work, a comparative anatomical exposition of the structure of the human body, with that of a tyger and common fowl, in 30 tables, of which, however, he published only three parts before his death. This excellent artist died in London, 10th July, 1806, aged 82.

STRUCKIUS, John William, a native of Zurich, distinguished as an antiquary. He wrote a treatise on the Feasts of the Antients and their Sacrifices, a learned work in fol. — a Commentary on Adrian — a treatise called *Carolus Magnus Redivivus*, 4to. in which he compares Henry IV. of France with Charlemagne. He died 1607.

STRUDLY, John, an English poet, educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He followed the profession of arms, and served under prince Maurice at the siege of Breda, where he was killed 1587. Among other things he translated several of Seneca's tragedies.

STURKELEY, William, a celebrated antiquary, born at Holbeck, Lincolnshire, 7th Nov. 1687. After receiving his education in the school of his native town, he was, in 1703, admitted of Benet college, Cambridge, where he studied physic and botany with great assiduity. When he had taken his degrees of bachelor in medicine, he settled at Boston, and in 1717 removed to London, where he was soon after, at the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, elected fellow of the Royal society, and also one of the first members of the antiquarian society. He left London in 1726 to settle at Grantham, in his native county, where his abilities were called into action by his attendance on the noblest, and most respectable families of that neighbourhood. He found himself, however, so much afflicted with the gout that he determined to abandon his laborious profession, for the church preferment, which his powerful friends could command for him, and after being ordained by Wake, the primate, in 1730 he was presented to the living of All-Saints, Stamford. In 1739 he obtained from the duke of Ancafter the living of Somerby near Grantham, and in 1747, he relinquished, at the pressing solicitation of the duke of Montague, his country preferments, for the rectory of St. George, Queen's square, London. He was seized with a stroke of the palsy, the 27th Feb. 1765, and died four days after in his 78th year. He was buried in East-Ham church-yard, Essex, without any monument. He was twice married, but had issue only by his first wife, three daughters.

The best known of his works are *Itinerarium Curiosum*, or an Account of the Curiosities and Antiquities in Great Britain, folio, with copper plates — *Palæographia Sacra*, or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity, that relate to Sacred History, 4to. — *Palæographia Britannica*, 4to. — an Account of Stonehenge and Abury, folio. — *History of Carausius*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Dissertation on the Spleen*, fol. — a treatise on the Gout, besides other valuable tracts on antiquities, &c. His knowledge of druidical history was so extensive that he was not improperly called by his friends the arch-druid of his age. He was the correspondent and the friend of the most learned and respectable persons of his time.

STUNICA, James Lopez, a Spanish divine and philosopher, in the university of Alcalá. Besides an account of his journey to Rome from Alcalá, called "*Itinerarium, dum Compluto Romam Proficisceretur*," he wrote against Erasmus, and against James le Fevre's notes on St. Paul's epistles. He died at Naples, 1530.

STURMIUS, James, a learned German, born at Strasburg 1489. His abilities were employed in several embassies to the diets of the empire, to England and the imperial court, and he contributed greatly by his influence to the reformation at Strasburg, and also to the erection of a college there. He assisted Sleidan in the compilation of the History of the Reformation in Germany, which was honorably acknowledged by the author, and died at Strasburg, 30th Oct. 1553.

STURMIUS, Leonard Christopher, a native of Altorf, distinguished as an architect. He published a complete course of Architecture, Augsburg, 16 vols. — and a Translation of Bökler's Architecture, and died 1719, aged 50.

STURMIUS, John, the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan, in Eifel, near Cologne 1507. He studied at Liege and Louvain, and afterwards set up a printing press with Rudger Rescius, and began the printing of the Greek classics. In 1529, he was at Paris where he read lectures on Greek and Latin writers, and logic, and then retired to Strasburg in 1537, as he was afraid of the persecution which might attend his attachment to the protestant principles. He settled at Strasburg, which now obtained the title of an university, and he was appointed rector, and saw his pupils numerous and respectable. When pressed on account of his principles he declared himself a Calvinist, and in consequence was deprived of his rectorship. He died 3d March, 1589, aged about 80. He was three times married, but left no children. He published various books, among which were valuable notes on Aristotle's Rhetoric, and other authors, besides, a tract called *Linguae Latinae resolvendæ Ratio*, 8vo.

STURMIUS, John Christopher, professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altorf where he died 1703, aged 68, was a native of Hippolstein. He published a German translation of the works of Archimedes — *Collegium Experimentale Curiosum*, 4to. — *Physica Electiva & Hypothesica*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Scientia Cosmica*, folio. — a Course of Mathematics, translated into

to English, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Mathesis Juvenilis*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Physicæ Conciliatricis Conamina*, 12mo. — *Prælectiones contra Astrologiæ Divinatricis Vanitatem*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Physicæ Modernæ Compendium*, &c.

STUVEL, *Ernest*, a painter born at Hamburgh. His prints and flowers were highly admired. He died 1712, aged 45.

SUAREZ, *Francis*, a Spanish jesuit, born at Granada, 5th Jan. 1548. He was professor at Alcalá, Salamanca, and Rome, and afterwards was invited to Coimbra in Portugal, where he became professor of divinity. He died at Lisbon, 1617, with a great character for piety. He wrote on metaphysics, morality, and theology, and his works amounted to 23 vols. fol. and so extraordinary was his memory that on quoting any passage from his works, he could continue the quotation to the end of the page. His treatise "*de Legibus*" was an able performance.

SUBLEYRAS, *Peter*, a French painter whose portraits and historical pieces were much esteemed. He was a native of Languedoc, and died 1759, aged 60.

SUTTERMANS, *Justus*, a native of Antwerp, celebrated as a painter. His most admired piece preserved at Florence, represents the Florentines paying their homage to Ferdinand II. He died 1681, aged 84.

SUCKLING, *for John*, an English poet, born at Wingham, Essex, 1613. His abilities were early displayed, so that he could speak Latin at five, and write it at nine. When his education was completed he went on his travels, and studied the manners, and character of foreign nations, without imitating their vices. He was prevailed upon to attend one of the campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus, and was present at three battles, and five sieges, and on his return, as a proof of his patriotism, and military spirit, he raised at his own expence of above 12,000l. a troop of horse, for the king's service. This troop was more remarkable for finery, than valor, so that it is said *for John* took much to heart their ill conduct against the Scots, and fell a victim to a fever, in his 28th year, 1641. He wrote besides, a few poems, and some letters — an Account of Religion by Reason — a Discourse, upon occasion presented to lord Dorset, and four plays which have been edited several times, in 2 vols. 8vo.

SUE, *John*, a native of Cotte-St.-Pol., who studied surgery at Paris, under Devaux, and acquired great celebrity. He learned Latin at the age of 45, that he might be enabled to examine students in medicine. He was a very intelligent man, and wrote some useful medical memoirs. He died, 30th Nov. 1782.

SUE, *John Joseph*, brother of the above, came to Paris, in 1729, and studied under the celebrated anatomist Verdier, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair. He died at Paris, 10th Dec. 1792, aged 82. His works are, an Abridgment of Anatomy, 2 vols. 12mo. — treatise on Bandages, 12mo. — Elements of Surgery, 8vo. — Anthropotomia, or the Art of Injecting, Dissecting, and Embalming, 8vo. — Osteology, translated from the English of Dr. Munro, 2 vols. fol. with 31 plates, besides memoirs in the collection of the Savans Etrangers, &c.

SUETONIUS, *Gaius Tranquillus*, a Roman biographer, and historian, secretary to Adrian, and the friend of Pliny. Of all his works, only his lives of the 12 first Cæsars, and his treatise of Illustrious Grammarians is preserved, best edited by Ernesti, 1775, 8vo.

SUEUR, *Nicholas le*, or SUDORIUS, counsellor, and president of the parliament of Paris, was assassinated by some robbers in the night, 1594, aged 55. He published an elegant translation of Pindar, in Latin verse, 1582, 8vo. — republished at Oxford by Prideaux, 1697, in fol.

SUEUR, *Thomas le*, of the order of Minims, was born at Rethel, in Champagne, 1703, and taught with great applause, theology, philosophy, and mathematics at Rome. He assisted in the education of the infant duke of Parma, and died at Rome, 22d Sept. 1770. He was deservedly patronized by the popes, and from his long, and faithful intimacy with father Jacquier, arose the composition of a learned commentary on Newton's Principia — a treatise on the Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 4to. — *Institutiones Philosophiæ*, 5 vols. 12mo.

SUEUR, *Eustache le*, a French painter, born at Paris. He studied under Simon Vouet, and though never out of France, he acquired great celebrity, and carried his art to the highest perfection, on models of antiquity, and after the best Italian masters. He died at Paris, 30th April, 1655, aged 38. His works are preserved at Paris, the most admired of which, is the life of St. Bruno, in the Carthusian cloisters, at Paris.

SUFFREN, *John*, a native of Salon, in Provence, who became an active member of the jesuits' society, and was confessor to Mary de Medicis. During the disputes, between this prince and her son Lewis XIII. he attempted to produce a reconciliation but without effect, and by the intrigues of Richelieu, he was banished from the court, and died at Flushing, 1641, aged 70. He wrote *Année Chretienne*, 4 vols. 4to. a work of merit, abridged by Frizon in 2 vols. 12mo. Admiral Suffren, who distinguished himself in the East Indies against the English is supposed to be of the same family, as he was born in Provence. This gallant officer was highly honored by the French king for his services, and died 1789.

SUGER, *Abbé*, minister under Lewis VII. and Lewis the Grös, was born at Touri in Beauce, 1082. He was made abbot of St. Denis, where he died 1152. This epitaph was placed on his tomb. *Cy git l'Abbé Suger*. He was of superior talents, and of unshaken integrity. His life has been written in 3 vols. 12mo. by Gervaise a Dominican.

SUIZER, *John Gaspard*, a learned German, born at Zurich 1620. He was there professor of Greek and Hebrew, and died at Heidelberg, 1705. His Lexicon, "*five Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum*" best edited 2 vols. fol. 1728, Amsterdam, is an useful work. His son *Henry*, was also an able professor at Zurich, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1705. His Chronology of Switzerland, in Latin, is much esteemed among his other learned works.

SUIDAS, the author of a valuable Greek Lexicon, containing much historical, and geographical information, is supposed to have lived in the age of Alexis Comnenus. The best edition is by Kuster, 1705, 3 vols. fol. Cambridge.

SULIVAN, *fr* Richard Joseph, an English writer. He went early in life to the East Indies, and after his return to England, he published an account of his tour through various parts of the kingdom, 2 vols. 8vo. He afterwards published a letter to the East India Directors — Analysis of the Political History of India — Thoughts on Martial Law — Philosophical Rapfodies, &c. — a View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work of little merit, though commended by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. In 1790, he obtained a seat in parliament and continued member of the house of commons till his death. He was created a baronet in 1804, and died at Thames-Ditton, Surrey, 17th July, 1806.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni, duke of, celebrated as the friend and minister of Henry IV. was born of an illustrious family at Rosni, 1559. At the age of 11 he was presented to the queen of Navarre, and educated with her son, afterwards Henry IV. of France. He accompanied him to Paris, but must have perished in the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew, if not humanely concealed for three days by the principal of the college of Burgundy. Attached by affection to the young king, Sully distinguished himself in the various campaigns in which he was engaged, and at Marmande, Cahors, Coutras, Fosseuse, Arques, Gisors, Dreux, and Ivry, his character as an able, active, and intrepid warrior, was nobly established. But he was born to shine not only in the field, but in the cabinet. Before his master ascended the French throne, he was his envoy at the court of Paris, and by his negotiations with the Swiss in 1586, he obtained a subsidy of 20,000 men. In 1599 he negotiated the marriage of Henry with Mary de Medicis, and in his embassy at the court of Elizabeth, he displayed the most consummate prudence, and after the decease of that princess, he had the address to settle the wavering mind of James in favor of his master. Raised to the office of prime minister he exerted himself for the prosperity of the kingdom, as well as the splendor of the monarchy. The taxes were collected with ease and without oppression to the subject and all impositions were abolished. Though often thwarted in his views, by the intrigues of the courtiers, and of the mistresses of the monarch, he remained firm to his principles, distinguished more as the zealous friend than as the temporizing minister of Henry. Regular in the affairs of his office he rose every morning at 4, and after devoting some time to business, he gave audience to such as solicited an admission to him, and never rejected the meanest person from his presence. Always attentive to the interests of the kingdom, he prevailed upon his master to change his religion, and to become a catholic to please his catholic subjects of France, but when solicited also to abandon the protestant tenets, he firmly refused, and replied to the pope, who in flattering him, upon the greatness of his abilities as mi-

nister, artfully pressed him to enter upon the right way, "I never shall cease to pray for the conversion of your holiness". After the murder of Henry, he was disgraced from the court, and when recalled some years after by Lewis XIII. he recommended the banishment of all the buffoons, and the flatterers, who amused, and ruined the effeminate monarch. Sully died at his seat of Villebon in Pays Chartrain, 21st Dec. 1641, aged 82. The memoirs which he composed in his retreat, and which he called *Economies Royales*, have been published, and contain a very minute detail of the history of the court, not only during his ministry, but during the reign of Charles IX. of Henry III. and Henry IV. This work has been pruned of its obsolete terms by de l'Ecluse, and published in 3 vols 4to. and in 8 vols 12mo. 1745.

SULPICIA, a Roman lady, called the Roman Sappho, in Domitian's reign. Her poem against the emperor is still preserved.

SULPICIUS, Severus, an ecclesiastical writer, born in Aquitaine, in the fifth century. He wrote the *Life of Martin of Tours* — *Ecclesiastical History*, edited by Le Clerc, 1709, 8vo.

SULZER, John George, an eminent philosopher, born at Winterthurn, in the canton of Zurich, Oct. 1720, the youngest of 25 children. His abilities slowly unfolded themselves; at 16 he had no taste for study, till at last a perusal of Wolfe's *Metaphysics* roused his attention, and called into action all his powers of thought. He became an ecclesiastic, and was the friend of Maupertuis, Euler, and Sack, and in 1747, he was invited to fill the mathematical chair at Berlin, where he died Feb. 1779, universally respected for modesty, learning, benevolence, and all the milder virtues. His works are numerous, the best known of which are, *Moral Contemplations on the Works of Nature* — *treatise on Education* — *Universal Theory of the Fine Arts*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Remarks on Hume's Essays*, &c.

SUMOROKOF, Alexander, the founder of the Russian theatre, was born at Moscow, 14th Nov. 1727. He was educated at home, and then removed to the seminary for cadets, at Petersburg, where he studied with uncommon assiduity. He was recommended by count Shuvalof to the empress Elizabeth, and at the age of 29 he began to study the plays of Racine, and soon produced his first piece, "Koref," which was acted in private, and then before the court, and received with the most unbounded applause. The public favor animated his muse, and he successively wrote *Hamlet*, *Aristona*, *Sinaf* and *Truvor*, *Zemira*, *Dimisa*, and other tragedies; besides comedies, and 2 operas, sonnets, elegies, fables, satires, odes, &c. except epic poetry. Thus supported by national applause, he was not unrewarded by the court; Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier, and made him director of the Russian theatre, with a pension of 400l. and Catherine appointed him counsellor of state, and knight of St. Anne. He died universally respected, 1st Oct. 1777. His tragedies possess great merit; but there are some blemishes in them, and in his comedies he displayed much humor, though he sacrifices too much

to vulgarity, while he attempts to excite the laughter of his auditors. His satires are the best in the Rufian language, but are very unequal. In his elegies he shows great powers of tenderness and animation, and in his idyls, the most pleasing simplicity. He is deservedly regarded with Lomonoſof as the honor of the nation; and while he displayed all the softness, the graces, and the harmony of the poetry, his illustrious countryman soared to the regions of sublimity and majestic strength. He wrote also some short historical pieces, in a style clear and elegant, but perhaps too flowery.

SUPERVILLE, Daniel de, a native of Saumur, in Anjou, who studied at Geneva, and became a protestant minister at the Walloon church of Rotterdam. He died at Rotterdam, 9th June, 1728, aged 71. He wrote, the *Duties of the Afflicted Church*, 8vo. — sermons, of which a seventh edition appeared 1726 — the *Truths and the Duties of Religion*, &c.

SURENHUSIUS, William, a learned professor of Hebrew at Amsterdam in the 18th century. He is known by his valuable edition of the *Mischna* of the Jews, with notes, and the *Commentaries* of Maimonides and Bartenora, published 1703, 3 vols. folio.

SURIAN, John Baptist, a native of St. Chamas, in Provence, who became bishop of Vence, and died 3d Aug. 1754, aged 84. He was a pious and benevolent prelate, an amiable man, and an eloquent preacher. Some of his sermons have been published, of which the best known is that on the small number of the elect.

SURIUS, Lawrence, a native of Lubeck, who studied at Cologne, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. He died at Cologne, 1578, aged 56. He wrote some theological tracts, now little read.

SURVILLE, Margaret Eleanor Clotilde de, a French poetess, who celebrated the heroic deeds of her countrymen, and died at a great age at the close of the 15th century. Her language is almost obsolete; but she possessed great vigor of mind, and a fertile imagination. Her poems were published at Paris in 1803, prepared for the press by one of her descendants, Joseph Stephen de Surville, an officer of merit, who, after distinguishing himself in the wars of Corsica and America, fell a victim to the French revolution, and was shot at Puyen-Velay, 1799.

SUTCLIFFE, Matthew, a learned divine, known for his controversial works, — a treatise of *Ecclesiastical Discipline*, 4to. 1591 — *De Presbyterio*, 4to. — *De Turco-Papismo*, or the Resemblance between Mahometanism and Popery, 4to. — *De Purgatorio* — *De Verâ Christi Ecclesiâ*, 4to. 1600 — *De Missâ*. He was dean of Exeter, and founder of Chelsea college, and died about 1610.

SUTTON, Thomas, founder of the Charter-house, was born at Knaith, in Lincolnshire, 1532. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, as is supposed, and then studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, but he had no inclination for that profession, and therefore travelled over Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. At his return he became secretary to the earls of Warwick and Leicester, and distinguished himself in the north of England, in the service of Elizabeth. He purchased

some estates in the county of Durham, which were found to contain coal mines, and thus produced him an immense income. His property was farther increased by marrying a rich widow, and by engaging in commerce, and with such success that he is said to have had 30 agents abroad, and to have prevented, for one year, the armament of Philip against England, by draining the bank of Genoa, of the money, which was intended for that monarch's use. With money and patriotism he possessed courage, and one of his ships, called Sutton, was distinguished among the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada. After living with great splendor, he retired to private life and solitude, after the death of his wife, 1602, and he determined to render his name immortal by some spirited foundation, though the court tempted him with the honors of a peerage, to divert him from his purpose, and to induce him to make the duke of York, Charles I. his heir. In consequence of this resolution he bought the dissolved Charter-house for 13,000l. and founded there a noble hospital, and public school. He died 11th Dec. 1611, at Hackney, aged 79, and his remains were deposited in Christ church, London, till removed, in 1614, to a vault in his newly erected hospital. His property, at his death was 5000l. a-year in land, and above 60,000l. in money, an immense fortune in those times.

SUTTON, Samuel, a native of Alfreton, Derbyshire. After serving in the army under Marlborough, he kept a coffee-house in Aldergate street, and having strong natural powers as a mechanic, he applied them to various useful projects. His plan, in 1740, of clearing the foul air from the wells of ships, by opening a communication with the fire-places by means of pipes, though recommended by Dr. Mead, was superseded by the more simple invention of ventilators, introduced by Dr. Hales. He died in 1752.

SUWARROFF, Alexander, a Russian general, born of an ancient family, 1730. His father intended him for the magistracy; but the future general preferred the military service of his country, and in 1742 he entered into the army as a common soldier, and by a gradual rise he, in 1762, was made a colonel. After some campaigns in Poland, he went under the celebrated Romanzoff against the Turks, and behaved with such personal bravery, that he killed with his own hand, several of the Janissaries, and as a proof of victory, threw their heads into a sack, and emptied the contents at the feet of his general. He next crossed the Danube, near Silistria, and joining Kamaskoy, he defeated the 40,000 men commanded by the Reis-Effendi, and took all his artillery. In 1783 he obliged the Tartars of Kuban and Budziack to submit to the power of Russia, and to take the oath of allegiance, for which the empress nominated him general in chief. In 1787 he bravely defended Kinburn against the Ottoman fleet, and cut to pieces the Janissaries who had been landed. In 1789, after defeating the enemy at Fockan, he flew, at the head of 10,000 men, to the relief of the prince of Saxe Coburg, who, with the imperial troops, was surrounded by 100,000 Turks, and he obtained so signal a victory, that his services were rewarded with the title of a count of the Roman empire.

pire, under the name of *Riminiski*, in commemoration of the river *Riminisk*, near which the battle had been fought. Soon after he was sent by *Potemkin* against the town of *Ismailow*, which had already resisted its assailants for seven months, and he was ordered to take it in three days, and on the third day the town submitted, after the dreadful slaughter of 40,000 Turks, who refused to give or take quarter. The treaty of *Yassy* put an end to the war with the Ottomans; but *Suwarroff* found in Poland a new field of glory. He attacked *Prague*, and made himself master of *Warsaw*, after cutting to pieces 20,000 of the Poles who opposed his progress, and for this bold conduct, and his successful campaign, which thus enabled three neighbouring powers to parcel out among themselves the Polish dominions, the conqueror was raised to the rank of field marshal, and rewarded with large domains. In 1799 the general was sent to command the Russian forces in Italy, and to check the career of the French triumphs. After a glorious campaign, in which he restored the fallen fortunes of the allies, he was opposed to the genius of *Moreau*; but notwithstanding the abilities, and the generalship of his enemy, he maintained his superiority, and though obliged at last to give way, his retreat through the snows of Switzerland, to the borders of Germany, displayed the most masterly manoeuvres. Another campaign would have opened the way to fresh victories, but *Paul* capriciously changed his politics, and the general, displeased with the want of co-operation on the part of the Germans, retired to Russia. Though honorably received at *Peterburg*, and created prince *Italisky*, he fell under the displeasure of his ungrateful master, and died, it is said, of a broken-heart, near the capital, 1800. In his character, *Suwarroff* was as singular as he was bold and intrepid. He was the idol of his soldiery, and often on the field of battle, he appeared among them stripped to his shirt, and with one leg booted, and the other with only a sandal. His food was often coarse, like that of the common soldier, and he rested in the camp like his inferior associates, covered with a sheep skin. In his intercourse with the world he affected to be laconic. When he took *Toutou-Kai*, in Bulgaria, he sent these words to Catherine, "the town is taken, I am there," and when *Ismailow* fell into his hands, the empress was informed of it by this short sentence, "Madam, proud *Ismailow* is at your feet." He declined all political and diplomatic employments about the court, observing that the pen is unbecoming the hand of a soldier. In his religious opinions he affected great devotion, and he ordered his officers every evening to repeat a prayer in the presence of their soldiers, and he never began a battle without paying adoration to the image of *St. Nicolas*, which accompanied him in all his expeditions. Though brave, fortunate, and heroic, *Suwarroff* must be condemned for his inhumanity, for surely that general sinks below the name of man, who permits his soldiers to ravage and to murder when the prostrate enemy implores aloud for mercy.

SUZE, *Henriette de Coligni*, *Vid. COLIGNI*.

SWAMMERDAM, *John*, an eminent naturalist, born at *Amsterdam*, 1637. He imbibed his first ideas of natural history from the occupation of his father, who

was an apothecary, and early began to make a collection of curiosities. He employed much time in catching and examining the flying insects of Holland, and to improve a taste so strongly marked for the examination of the works of nature, he studied at *Leyden*, and became the friend of *Steno* the celebrated anatomist, and of *Van Horne*, and in 1667, took his degree of M. D. He had in the mean time visited *Paris* and *Saumur*, and improved himself by the conversation and intimacy of *Tanaquil Faber*, and *Thevenot*. In 1667, he made his first experiment of injecting the uterine vessels of the human body, with ceraceous matter, which he afterwards brought to great perfection. A dreadful ague, however, interrupted his anatomical labors, which he had pursued with his friend *Horne*, and in consequence he determined to devote himself solely to the study of insects. In 1669, he published a general history of insects, a work of great merit, in 2 vols. fol. but though tempted by liberal offers by the grand duke of *Tuscany*, he refused to quit his native country, though his father was displeased with his pursuits, and insisted upon his practising physic. In 1673, he became acquainted with *Madam de Bourignon*, and for her mythical reveries he abandoned the pursuits of natural history, wholly devoted, as he said, in adoring and loving the sovereign good. He continued thus lost to himself and to the world, and died 1680. His other works are, a treatise on *Respiration*, 4to—*de Fabricâ Uteri Muliebris*, 4to. His works in Dutch, have appeared in an English translation from the Latin version of *Gaubius*, in folio, with 53 copper plates, 1758.

SWANEFELD, *Herman*, a Flemish painter, who studied under *Gerard Douw* and *Claude Lorraine*. He settled at *Rome*, and lived in so reclusive a manner that he was called the hermit of Italy. His landscapes, which are very scarce, possess great merit. He died 1680, aged 60.

SWEDENBORG, *Emanuel*, a fanatic Swede, born at *Stockholm*, 29th Jan. 1688. His father was a bishop of the Lutheran persuasion, and president of the Swedish churches. The son travelled abroad in 1710, and on his return was elected assessor of the Metallic college, an office which he resigned in 1747. He was well acquainted with the business of his profession, and wrote *Regnum Minerale*, 3 vols. fol. 1734, besides, a treatise on the Tides, and another on the position and course of the Planets. From the pursuit of philosophical objects, he at last withdrew himself to the contemplation of heavenly things, and in his opinions he became the founder of a new sect of enthusiasts, which though not numerous during his lifetime, has since his death increased rapidly on the continent and in London, where under the title of *New Jerusalem Conventicles*, they ensnare the superstitious and the unwary. This singular character, who in his moments of mystical reveries and enthusiastic madness, supposed that he conversed not only with angels but with the Supreme Being, pretended that whatever happens in the world, has already happened in the world of spirits, which is situated between heaven and hell. According to his declaration the final judgment took place in 1756, in this invisible world of spirits,

'spirits, and the result of it was communicated to him by the Redeemer himself. To support his doctrines he published various works, such as books on the New Jerusalem — on Heaven and Hell — Spiritual Influx — the White Horse of the Revelations, &c. This extraordinary character died in London, 29th March, 1772, aged 85. In his younger years he had shared the favors of the king of Sweden, and been ennobled in 1719.

SWIFT, *Jonathan*, a distinguished divine, and able writer. He was born 30th Nov. 1667, in Ireland, descended of an ancient English family. His father died about seven months before his birth, and left him with his mother and a daughter in very indigent circumstances, but the elder branches of the family provided for the maintenance of the future dean. At the age of six he went to Kilkenny school, and eight years after removed to Trinity college, Dublin. At the university he applied himself more to history and poetry, than to logic and academical learning, so that after four years' residence he was refused his first degree for insufficiency, and was at last permitted to take it *speciali gratia*, in terms of reproach. This circumstance roused all his attention, and for the seven next years of his life he regularly studied eight hours a day. In 1688, his uncle was attacked by a most severe illness, which deprived him of his speech and memory, and having thus lost a patron and a friend he passed into England to visit his mother, who had fixed her residence at Leicester, to consult about future means of support. Here he was introduced to sir William Temple, who had married a relation of Mrs. Swift, and in the company of this distinguished statesman he continued about two years, and had frequent opportunities of seeing king William, who once offered to make him captain of horse. Swift's thoughts, however, were bent to the church. He was admitted to his master's degree at Oxford, *ad eundem*, 1692, with many marks of civility, and afterwards assisted his friend sir William in revising his works; but though he enlarged his political knowledge in the conversation of his patron, he thought himself neglected, and in 1694, a quarrel and separation took place. Swift soon after obtained from Capel the lord deputy of Ireland, the prebend of Kilroot, in the diocese of Connor, worth 100*l.* a year, but in a little time returned to sir William Temple, who wished for his conversation by any sacrifice whatever; and for four years till sir William's death, the greatest harmony prevailed between them. On his friend's death he inherited a legacy from him, and the right of his posthumous works, which he dedicated to the king, in hopes of receiving some preferment which the monarch in his gayer hours had liberally promised, but he was disappointed, and soon after followed, as secretary and chaplain, lord Berkeley, one of the lords justices of Ireland. Here again disappointment followed him, he had been promised the deanery of Derry, but when it became vacant his patron gave it to some greater favorite, and presented him to the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath. At Laracor he now resided, engaged in all the duties of an active and exemplary parish priest. It was in this place that he was first visited by the ce-

lebrated Stella, who was daughter of W. Johnson, steward to sir William Temple, and who inherited from him, for the faithful services of her father, a legacy of 1000*l.* This lady, whom Swift had seen at the house of his former patron, came to Ireland at his pressing invitation, and as she was but 18 she was accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, a female friend 15 years older. These two ladies lived with Swift on terms of the strictest intimacy, but without scandal; in his absence they resided at the parsonage, but on his return they removed to their lodgings in the village, and they were never known to meet but in the company of a third person. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and after the death of king William, he came to England occasionally, and embarked in the politics of the time. He became acquainted with Harley, and the leading members of the ministry, and gained so much their confidence, that he was consulted by them in matters of importance, and considered as capable not only of defending, but almost of guiding the public measures. Though thus courted by the great and powerful, he did not receive any preferment before 1713, when he was made dean of St. Patrick, Dublin. A bishopric had before been intended for him by the queen; but on the representation of archbishop Sharp, who declared him to be a man whose christianity was very questionable, his name was passed by. Soon after he had taken possession of his deanery, he returned to England, to attempt to reconcile Harley and St John, whose enmity seemed to threaten destruction to the whole power of the ministry, but in vain. After the death of queen Anne, he had little connection with the leading men of England; but, though for some time very unpopular in Ireland, his patriotism soon restored him to the public favor. When Wood obtained, by iniquitous means, a patent to coin 180,000*l.* in copper, for the use of Ireland, a measure which, in enriching the projector, would have ruined the people, the dean boldly opposed the plan, and by the publication of his *Drapier's Letters*, he prevailed upon the public to reject the use of the money. Thus successful in the suppression of this irregular patent, he became the oracle of Ireland, and nothing was adopted in commercial or political subjects, either at Dublin or in the country, without previously knowing the sentiments of the dean. The last period of his life was spent in retirement, and under the afflictions of melancholy. In 1736 he lost his memory, and as his temper was naturally irascible, he grew violent and peevish, so that few of his friends were permitted to visit him. In 1741 his infirmities were such that he was unfit for conversation, and the next year he became wild and delirious, and at times sunk into such insensibility, that for a whole year he never spoke. After short intervals of reason, he gradually declined, and at last died at the end of October 1745, aged 78, without the least pang or convulsion. He was buried in the cathedral of St. Patrick. Among the singularities of this extraordinary character, his conduct to Stella deserves the severest reprobation. After an intimate friendship of more than 16 years, he in 1716 married this amiable woman; but still no alteration took place in their mode of living, and she never resided in his house except

cept when fits of giddiness or deafness made her presence necessary. He never acknowledged her as his wife, though she always presided at his table; and this cruel conduct at last broke the heart of this injured woman. Late in life he wished her to be publicly acknowledged as his wife, but hurt by his unkindness, she replied, "that it was too late, and that they must live as they had lived before," and she gradually declined in health, and died 28th Jan. 1727, in her 44th year. But not only Stella experienced the coldness and cruelty of his heart. In his excursions in England, he became acquainted with Mrs. Vanhomrigh, and her two daughters, with the eldest of whom he conversed frequently on literary and poetical subjects. From an occasional instructor, Swift soon became in the eye of the lady an object of admiration and of love, and she at last ventured to propose marriage to him. He affected to ridicule her on her choice, but without a direct and absolute refusal, he continued to indulge her hopes by the frequency of his correspondence. In 1714, this lady, who is better known under the name of Vanessa, passed into Ireland with her sister, and fixed her residence in his neighbourhood, and at last in 1717 she solicited him in the strongest terms not to trifle with her affections, but to declare whether he would accept or refuse her for a wife. The dean, who had hitherto sported with the feelings of this innocent and amiable woman, wrote an answer to her letter, probably intimating his marriage with Stella, and delivered it with his own hands. Vanessa read it, and survived the shock only a few weeks; but before she expired, she altered her will, and left to the bishop of Cloyne and serjeant Marshall, the property which he had designed for her cruel lover. The works of Swift are very respectable. He wrote poems, which possess elegance and beauty, but their humor is often coarse and licentious. His political writings are composed in a forcible and argumentative style, and when published they had a strong effect on the public opinion, and drew on the author the admiration and the applause of the great parliamentary leaders of the time. His *Gulliver's Travels*, a satirical romance, and his *Tale of a Tub*, in which he ridiculed popery and puritanism, were very popular works, and are still read with admiration. In his political principles he was a tory, and ably defended the succession of a protestant monarch to the throne. As the friend of Oxford, Pope, Addison, Congreve, Steele, Rowe, and other great and learned men, he was universally respected for the importance which his opinion acquired in the public esteem, and wherever he appeared he was courted and respected as a pleasing companion, and a man of information. Though a great humorist, and an excellent punster, he preserved delicacy in his conversation, and was best pleased when ladies were present, as he observed that they would banish whatever was indecorous, profane, or vulgar. As an ecclesiastic he was punctually exact, and as a man of the world he regarded wealth as the proof of independence, and therefore often made his frugality subservient to his avarice. He left by his will 11,000*l.* for the endowment of an hospital for idiots and lunatics, in the city of Dublin. His works

have been published in 14 vols. 4to. also in 25 vols. 8vo. in 27 vols. small 8vo. and in 17 vols. 8vo. 1784, with an account of his Life by T. Sheridan.

SWIFT, *Deane*, a near relation of the dean of St. Patrick, was called Deane from the name of one of his maternal ancestors. He published in 1755 an *Essay on the Life, Writings, and Character of Dr. Jonathan Swift*; in 1765 an eighth quarto volume of the dean's works, and in 1768, 2 vols. of his letters. He intended a complete edition of his relation's works, but died before it was finished, at Worcester, 12th July, 1783.

SWINBURNE, *Henry*, a native of York. He was educated at Oxford, and took his degree of L.L. B. and became proctor and judge of the prerogative court of the archbishop of York. He wrote *Brief treatise on Testaments and Last Wills*, 4to. — *treatise of Sponfals or Matrimonial Contracts*, 4to. &c. and died at York, 1620.

SWINDEN, *Tobias*, an English divine, author of a curious *Inquiry into the Nature and Place of Hell*, which he places in the sun. This work, first published in 8vo. 1714, appeared again with an appendix, 1727, and was translated into French by Bion, Amsterdam, 1728, 8vo. The author, who was vicar of Cuxton in Kent, died about 1720.

SWINNOCK, *George*, a native of Maidstone, educated at Cambridge, from which he removed to Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He lost, in 1662, his living of Great Kymbels, Bucks, for non-conformity, and died at Maidstone, 1673. He was author of *Heaven and Hell Epitomized*, 4to. — *the Door of Salvation Opened*, 8vo. — *the Christian Man's Calling*, 3 vols. 4to. a useful work, and other divinity tracts, now little known.

SWINTON, *John*, B. D. an English antiquary, born 1703, at Bexton, Cheshire. He was originally servitor of Wadham college, Oxford, where, in consequence of his good conduct, he was elected scholar and fellow. When he had taken orders he obtained the living of St. Peter-le-Bailey in Oxford, and then went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. As the situation did not agree with his health, he returned home through Venice, Presburg, and Vienna. He married in 1743, and in 1747 was elected keeper of the university records. He died 4th April, 1777, and his wife in 1784. They were both buried in Wadham chapel. He published some learned works, the best known of which are an *Essay on the Words Δαιμον and Δαιμονιον*, &c. — *Inscriptiones Criticæ*, &c. — and other curious dissertations, besides some sermons, and parts of the *Ancient Universal History*, comprehended in the 6th and 7th volumes of that useful work.

SYBRECHT, *John*, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp, 1630. His drawings, especially of views on the Rhine, were much admired. The duke of Buckingham invited him to England, and patronized him. His Derbyshire views possessed great merit. He died at London, 1703, and was buried in St. James's church.

SYDENHAM, *Thomas*, an eminent physician, born at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire, 1624. He was of Magdalen

dales hall, Oxford, which, when it was garrisoned by the king's forces, he left for London, but afterwards returned, and took his degree of M.B. 1648. He then subscribed to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was made fellow of All Souls, and some years afterwards settled as a physician at Westminster, and took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. From 1660 to 1670 he enjoyed a most extensive practice, and a reputation superior to that of his contemporaries, but the gout arrested his progress, and permitted him to go little abroad. He was, however, consulted at home, and his writings continued to improve and enlighten the medical world. He died in Pall Mall, 29th Dec. 1689, and was buried in St. James's church. In his practice he followed experience rather than theory, and observed the nature, properties, and symptoms of disease with such success and discrimination, that he has been called the father of physic among the moderns. He was the first who recommended a cool regimen in the small-pox. His treatises on nervous disorders, and on consumptive fevers are very valuable. His works were written in English, but translated into Latin by his friends, and universally esteemed by the learned of Europe. There were editions of them at Leyden, Geneva, Leipzig, and London.

SYDENHAM, *Floyer*, a learned man, born 1710, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1734. He undertook the translation of Plato, for which he was well qualified by his great knowledge of ancient literature, and published some parts; but poverty persecuted him, and clouded the happiest of his hours. He was at last arrested by a victualler, at whose house he had often had a scanty dinner, and he died while in confinement, 1788. The amiable character of the man, his unassuming modesty, and well known abilities, as well as his melancholy fate, deeply interested the friends of humanity and of science, and to that honorable feeling England owes the institution of the literary fund, a noble establishment, which tends to banish indigence and despair from the humble abodes of the professional favorite of the muses, and to shed a beam of comfort on his declining years.

SYLBURGIUS, *Frederic*, a learned German, born at Marburg, 1546. He was for some time school-master at Licha, but afterwards devoted himself to the study of ancient authors. He published learned editions of Herodotus, Aristotle, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Dion Cassius, Justin Martyr, &c. wrote some Greek poems, and also assisted Stephens in the compilation of his Greek Thesaurus. His Greek Grammar, and Etymologicon Magnum, folio, 1594, are highly valued. He died universally lamented, 1596.

SYLLA, *Lucius Cornelius*, a famous Roman, who acquired military fame in the armies of Marius and of Catullus. Success in the war against the Marri, and great popularity among the soldiers, incited him to aspire to the sovereign power under the title of dictator, and though opposed by Marius, he gained his purpose, and cruelly murdered the most powerful of the senators, who wished to curb his authority. After being absolute at Rome, he had the courage to lay down

his office, and to retire to the inconsequence of a private life. He died at Puteoli, B. C. 78, aged 60. The last years of his life were spent disgracefully in low debauchery.

SYLVESTER, *Matthæw*, an English divine, educated at Cambridge, and ejected from the living of Gunterby, Lincolnshire for nonconformity 1662. He settled afterwards in London, as pastor to a dissenting congregation, and died there 1708. Besides some sermons he published Baxter's history of his Life and Times, in fol.

SYLVESTER, *Joshua*, an English poet, born 1563. He was noticed by Elizabeth and James I., and was for some time engaged in mercantile business. He was poetical pensioner to Henry, James' eldest son. He was obliged to leave his country, for what cause is unknown, and died at Middleburg in Holland, 28th Sep. 1618. He is known as the translator of Du Bartas' Divine Weeks, and works, 4to. and as the author of some poems, but of little merit.

SYLVIVS, *Francis*, professor of eloquence, and principal of the college of Tournay at Paris, was a native of Levilly near Amiens. He laboured zealously to introduce the right pronunciation of the Latin language in the colleges of France, and to supersede the barbarous jargon of the schools by the more elegant diction of Cicero. Besides commentaries, he wrote Progymnasmatum in Artem Oratoriam, &c. and died 1530. After the fashion of the times he altered his name of Dubois to the more classical word Sylvius.

SYLVIVS, *Lambert*, or VANDEN BOSCH, a Dutch writer, born at Dordrecht, He wrote the Theatre of illustrious men, &c. 2 vols. 4to. — History of his age, from 1667, to 1687. — History of sea heroes, 4to. — with figures, tragedies, poems, &c. He died 1688, aged 78.

SYLVIVS, *Francis de le Boe*, a native of Hanau in Veteravia, professor of medicine at Leyden, where he ably demonstrated the truth of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. He promoted also the study of chemistry, and died 14th. Nov. 1672, aged 58. His works have been collected by Elzevir, 1679, 4to. and fol. Venice 1708.

SYLVIVS, *James*, or DUBOIS, an eminent French physician, born at Amiens in Picardy 1478. After receiving an excellent education, he devoted himself totally to medicine, and to the study of Hippocrates and Galen. He gave lectures on the medical art at Paris, with such success that other physicians, jealous of his fame, exclaimed against him, as he had been graced by no degree. In consequence of this, he went to Montpellier, but his avarice was so great that he would not spend money to procure the university honors. He afterwards obtained a degree, by interest, at Paris, and in 1548 was nominated to the medical chair of the royal college. He died 1555. His great learning was obscured by his uncommon avarice, and he unfortunately was engaged with his pupil Vesalius. His works have often been printed, called Opera Medica, the best edition of which is that of Cologne 1630.

SYMMACHUS, *Q. Aur. Avianus*, a learned Roman, who

who warmly opposed Christianity, and wished for the re-establishment of paganism at Rome. He was banished by Theodosius. His epistles are extant.

SYNCELLUS, a monk of Constantinople 792, author of a chronography in Greek and Latin.

SYNESIUS, a native of Africa, made bishop of Ptolemais 410. His epistles and homilies remain, and possess merit. There was a Platonic philosopher of that name, author of a treatise on natural philosophy, &c.

SYNGE, *Edward*, a pious prelate, second son of the bishop of Cork, was born at Inishonane, in Ireland, where his father was then vicar, 6th April 1659. He was educated at Cork school, and then came to Christ-church Oxford, where he took his first degree, and afterwards completed his studies at Dublin university. He distinguished himself for above 20 years, as an active and laborious parish priest in Ireland, and

in consequence of his great zeal in favor of the Hanoverian succession was made bishop of Raphoe in 1714, and two years after advanced to the primacy of Tuam. He died at Tuam 1741, and was buried in the church-yard of his cathedral. His tracts are valuable, as written in a popular style, and for the active promotion of piety and virtue. They have appeared in 4 vols. 12mo. and often been reprinted, especially by the society for promoting christian knowledge. Dr. Synge had the singular fortune, of being a bishop, the son and the nephew of a bishop, and the father of two bishops.

SYPHAX, a king of Numidia, who revolted from the side of the Romans, to the cause of Carthage, and of Asdrubal, whose daughter he had married. He was defeated by Masinissa, and died in prison at Rome B. C. 201.

T.

TAC

TABOR, *John Otto*, a native of Bautzen in Lusatia. On the destruction of his country during the wars of Germany, he retired to Gießen where he became counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He died at Frankfort 1674, where he had retired a few years before, aged 70. His works, which are all on law, were published 1688, in 2 vols. fol. An account of his life was written by Paschius his son-in-law.

TABOUROT, *Stephen*, called *Sieur des Accords*, a French writer, born 1549. He was king's proctor at Dijon, and distinguished himself by some curious and eccentric publications. He died 1590. His bigarrures, &c. consisting of apophthegms, epitaphs, dialogues, conundrums, &c. not always on the most delicate subjects, were published, 2 vols. 12mo.

TACCA, *Peter James*, a native of Carara, who studied sculpture under John of Bologna. He travelled into Spain and France, and acquired great celebrity. He died at Florence, 1640. The best of his pieces is an equestrian statue of Philip IV. at Madrid. His statue of Henry IV. at Paris, his Jane of Austria, his Ferdinand III. of Tuscany, and the four slaves in bronze, in the harbour of Leghorn, are also much admired. His son *Ferdinand* was also an able sculptor, and his statue of Ferdinand was among his best pieces.

TACHARD, *Guy*, a French jesuit, sent in 1686 as missionary to Siam. He, with the ambassadors Chaumont and Choisi, visited Europe, 1688, and then returned, and died at Bengal of a contagious disorder, 1694. An account of his voyages to Siam have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1686, and 1689, but he is very credulous and inaccurate.

TAL

TACITUS, *Caius Cornel.* a celebrated Roman historian. He was also eminent as a pleader, and as the assertor and the advocate of virtue and innocence, in the reigns of Domitian and Nerva. Of his historical works some have perished. His annals are very valuable. His language and style possess elegance and spirit, purity and nervous strength.

TACITUS, *Marcus Claudius*, emperor of Rome after Aurelian 275, was a wise, benevolent, and patriotic monarch. He was also distinguished as a warrior, and died 276, aged 70, as he was preparing to go against the Persians.

TACONNET, *Toussaint Gaspard*, a native of Paris, known for his eccentricities. He was for some time a player, and then a poet, and rendered himself ridiculous by his intemperance. He wrote several farces and plays, of which the heroes are persons of low birth and mean professions. He died in the hospital of charity at Paris, 29th Dec. 1774, aged 44.

TACQUET, *Andrew*, a jesuit of Antwerp, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, and his publications, a treatise on Astronomy — an edition of Euclid, &c. He died 1660. His works were collected into one vol. fol. 1669, and 1707, at Antwerp.

TAFFI, *Andrew*, a native of Florence, eminent as being the artist who introduced the art of designing in mosaic, which he had learnt from some Greeks. His best piece is a dead Christ, in a chapel at Florence. He died 1294, aged 81.

TALBERT, *Francis Xavier*, a native of Besançon. He abandoned the law, for which his father, a counsellor of the parliament of Franche-Comté, designed him, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession and obtained a canonry at Besançon. He was a popular

and eloquent preacher at Luneville, Versailles, and Paris, and in 1791, he quitted France, to reside in Italy, and afterwards went with the princess of Nassau, into Poland. He died at Lemberg in Galicia, 4th June 1803, aged 78. He is author of a discourse on inequality among men, crowned at Dijon, 1755. — Panegyric of St. Louis — Eloges of Bonnet, Montaigne, cardinal Amboise, Philip regent of France, Boileau, &c. and some poetical pieces.

TALBOT, John, earl of Shrewsbury, a warlike Englishman descended from a Norman family, distinguished himself in the reduction of Ireland, of which he was made governor by Henry V. He was afterwards in France with the English army, and took Alençon, Pontoise, and Laval, but was repulsed at the siege of Orleans, by Joan of Arc. He was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Patay, but when restored to liberty he signalized himself at the siege of Beaumont-sur-Oise, and afterwards invaded Guienne, and took Bourdeaux, and other towns. This brave warrior who was the terror of the French, and deservedly named the Achilles of England, at last fell in battle near Castillon, a town of which he was attempting to raise the siege, 17th July 1453.

TALBOT, Peter, a native of Ireland, almoner to Catherine, wife of Charles II. He was a zealous papist, and was made by pope Clement IX. archbishop of Dublin. He was seized by the protestants, and died in prison 1682. He wrote *de Naturâ Fidei & Hæresis* — *Tractatus de Religione*, and other works.

TALBOT, Richard, earl of Tyrconnel, brother to the preceding, was made viceroy of Ireland by James II. and he opposed the invasion of William III. He died 1692.

TALBOT, Charles, earl and duke of Shrewsbury, was one of the warmest promoters of the revolution, and for his services he was created a duke. He was afterwards made lord chamberlain, and went to Ireland as viceroy, and afterwards held the office of high-treasurer. He died 1717, aged 57.

TALBOT, William, a native of Lichfield, educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he entered 1674. The interest of his relation the earl of Shrewsbury opened for him the door of preferment, and he became dean of Worcester 1691, bishop of Oxford 1699, of Sarum 1715, and six years after was translated to Durham. He died 1730. He wrote sermons which have been published in 1 vol. 8vo.

TALBOT, Charles lord, son of the preceding, rose by his merit to high offices in the law, and was at last made lord chancellor. To the deepest knowledge of law and of politics, he joined the soundest virtue and the most incorruptible integrity. He died 1737, aged 51.

TALHAIARN, a Welsh bard of the sixth century. He composed a prayer which was adopted by the whole body of bards in Wales, and he afterwards retired to the solitude of a hermitage where he was visited as a saint of superior virtues.

TALIAECOTIUS, Gaspar, or **TAGLIACOCEI**, an Italian surgeon, at Bologna, where he died 1553, aged 64. He wrote a treatise "*de Curatorum Chirurgiâ per*

Infitionem," Venice, fol. 1597, which is known in England by the ludicrous allusion to it in Hudibras, "So learned Taliacotius from" &c. In this work he pretended that he could restore the nose, ears, &c. to their original form and appearance in case of mutilation, or deformity. He is represented at Bologna in a statue with a nose in his hand, as expressive of the art which he practised.

TALIESIN, a Welsh bard of great celebrity. He flourished about the sixth century. Several of his compositions are preserved in the *Archæology of Wales*, and are mentioned with applause.

TALLARD, Camille d'Hostun, count de, a celebrated marshal of France, born 14th Feb. 1652, in Dauphiné. He early distinguished himself as a soldier, and in 1672, was under Lewis XIV. in Holland, and soon after gained the approbation and friendship of Turenne, by his noble conduct in the battles of Mulhausen and Turkheim. In 1693 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant general, and in 1697, was sent as ambassador to England, concerning the succession to the Spanish crown in the person of Charles II. In 1702 he was placed at the head of the armies on the Rhine, and made marshal of France soon after. He defeated the Imperialists under the prince of Hesse, before the town of Landau, which he took after a short siege; but his pompous ostentation of announcing the victory rendered him ridiculous. "I have," said he, "obtained more standards than your majesty has lost soldiers." In 1704 he was opposed to the great Marlborough, and at the battle of Blenheim, was taken prisoner and brought to England, where he continued seven years. On his return to Paris, 1712, he was created a duke, and in 1726, made secretary of state. He died March 3d, 1728.

TALLIS, Thomas, an eminent English musician in the 16th century. He was organist, it is said, in the chapel of Henry VIII. and of his three successors. Under Mary he was only, it is supposed, gentleman of the chapel, and received for his salary, 7½d. a-day, and under Elizabeth he had Bird as his fellow organist. He may be said to be the father of the cathedral style, especially in England. He published, with Bird, a collection of hymns, chiefly from the English liturgy, for church service, &c. He died 23d Nov. 1585, and was buried in Greenwich church, Kent.

TAMERLANE, or TIMUR BEG, or TIMUR the Lame, from some defect in his feet, was born in the village of Kesch, in ancient Sogdiana, 1335. Whether the son of a shepherd, or descended from the royal race, is unknown; but, however, the obscurity of his first years was soon forgotten in the glory of his exploits. Distinguished by courage, by intrepidity, and by unbounded ambition, he soon gained a number of faithful adherents, and at their head, he seized the city of Balk, the capital of Khorasan, and easily subdued the province of Candahar, the kingdom of Persia, and Bagdad. Elate with his success he now meditated the conquest of India, and though his soldiers at first refused to follow, their hesitation was soon conquered by promises, and the powerful aid of a pretended prophet. Thus seconded by an enthusiastic army, he penetrated to India, took Delhi, with the immense treasures

tures of the Mogul, and returned to conquer Damascus, and to punish Bagdad, that presumed to shake off his yoke. The offending city was given up to the pillage of his soldiers, and 80,000 of her inhabitants put to the sword. Now master of the fairer part of Asia, he interfered, at the request of the Greek emperor, in the affairs of Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, and sent to him a haughty message, commanding him to abandon the siege of Constantinople, and to restore the princes whom he had deposed. The message roused the indignation of Bajazet; he marched against this new enemy, and was defeated by Tamerlane in the plains of Ancyra, in Phrygia, after a dreadful battle, which continued three days. Bajazet fell into the hands of the conqueror, and was treated with great inhumanity, and carried about in mockery in an iron cage. Some writers, however, deny this, and affirm, that the conduct of Tamerlane towards the captive prince, was as humane and honorable as fallen greatness merited. To these last conquests Tamerlane added Egypt, and the immense treasures of Cairo, and then fixed the seat of his empire at Samarcand, where he received the homage of submissive princes, and among them, of Manuel Paleologus, emperor of Constantinople, and Henry III. king of Castille, by their ambassadors. Tamerlane was preparing fresh victories by the invasion of China, when death stopped his career, April 1st, 1405, in the 36th year of his reign. He appointed his grandson as his successor over that vast empire, which he had acquired with such astonishing success and rapidity.

TANAQUIL, wife of the elder Tarquin, persuaded her husband to go and settle at Rome, where he was elected king. Her memory was held in great respect by the Romans.

TANEVOT, *Alexander*, first commissary of the finances, was born at Versailles, and died at Paris, 1773, aged 81. He wrote *Sethos*, and *Adam and Eve*, two tragedies, besides fables, stories, epistles, songs, &c. which were collected into 3 vols. 12mo. 1766. His style is pure, easy, and flowing, though he occasionally degenerates into a feeble and insipid diction. Though he had the power of enriching himself, he died poor, but highly respected.

TANNER, *Thomas*, a learned antiquary, born 1674, at Market Lavington, Wilts, where his father was minister. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became chaplain and fellow of All-Souls. In 1701 he was made chancellor of Norwich, and rector of Thorpe, and afterwards prebendary of Ely, canon of Christ-church, and in 1732, bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Christ-church, Oxford, 14th Dec. 1735, and was buried in the cathedral. He is known as the author of *Notitia Monastica*, or a short History of all the Religious Houses in England and Wales, 8vo. 1695, republished in folio, 1744 — *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*, the labor of 40 years, published 1748, folio. He also contributed to Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, last edition, &c.

TANSILLO, *Luigi*, an Italian poet, born at Nola 1520. The best part of his life was spent in the service of Don Pedro de Toledo viceroy of Naples, and he was made judge of Gaeta, and died after 1596. He was esteemed as a poet, but his *il Vendemiatore*, or

the *Vintager*, a poem 1534, was considered so indelicate and licentious that his writings were put into the index expurgatorius of the pope. He published besides other poems, and reconciled himself to the see of Rome, by his "Tears of St. Peter," which removed the papal interdicts from his writings, except the *Vintager*. His poems consist of sonnets, songs, comedies, &c. The *Tears of St. Peter* were translated by Malherbe into French.

TANUCCI, *Bernard*, *marquis de*, chief minister of Naples, was born of poor parents at Stia, in Tuscany, 1698. He studied at Pisa, and by his merit rose to the chair of jurisprudence in that university. On the coming of Don Carlos to succeed to the Neapolitan throne, the professor, who had been recommended to the new king, and who had defended the legality of seizing a murderer from the asylum of a church against the opinions of the see of Rome, was raised to the office of minister, and by his firmness and wisdom, deserved the high appointment. For 50 years he continued in this important office, and after contributing zealously to the prosperity of the kingdom, and to establish its independence from the ecclesiastical superiority of Rome, he resigned in 1777, and died 29th April, 1783. This enlightened minister encouraged literature; and to his zeal in the cause of science, antiquarians are indebted for the important discoveries, and the valuable collections made in the subterraneous towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

TARGE, *J. B.*, professor of mathematics, and author of a general history of Italy, from the fall of the Roman empire, to modern times, 4 vols. 12mo. — translated Smollet's history of England, 19 vols. 12mo. — Barrow's travels, 12 vols. 12mo. — and died at Orleans, 1788. He wrote also an history of England, from the treaty of Aix la Chapelle to 1763, 5 vols. 12mo.

TARIN, *Peter*, a French physician, born at Courtenai. He died in 1761, but his age is unknown. His writings were held in great esteem, especially his *Adversaria Anatomica*, 4to. — *Anatomical Dictionary*, 4to. — *Osteographia*, 4to. — the *Art of Dissecting*, 2 vols. 12mo. — a treatise on Ligaments — *Observations on Medicine and Surgery*, 3 vols. 12mo. — a description of the Muscles, 4to. with figures, &c.

TARLETON, *Richard*, a native of Condover in Shropshire, who distinguished himself as an actor, and was patronized by Robert earl of Leicester. He performed the character of judge in a play called *Henry V.* acted at the Bull, Bishopsgate street, London, before the *Henry V.* of Shakespear was written. He was one of the queen's players in 1583 according to Stowe, and he died 1589. The seven deadly sins are mentioned as one of his dramatic compositions, and his jokes are still preserved in several collections.

TARPA, *Spur. Metius*, a learned Roman appointed by Augustus to examine with four others the compositions of contemporary poets.

TARPEIA, daughter of Tarpeius the governor of Rome, under Romulus. It is said that she betrayed the gates of the city to the Sabines, and that she was overwhelmed by the bucklers of the enemy thrown upon her as they entered through the street.

TARQUIN the elder, 5th king of Rome, settled at Rome from Tarquinii the place of his birth, and by liberality

liberality and mildness so gained the hearts of the Romans, that on the death of Ancus Martius he was elected king. He was a benevolent prince, and adorned his city with stately buildings, and aqueducts, and added dignity and consequence to the body of the senate and to the magistrates. He was assassinated by the sons of Ancus Martius, B. C. 578, aged 80.

TARQUIN the second, or the Proud, was grandson to the elder Tarquin. He was brave, but his rise to the throne by the murder of his father-in-law Tullius, rendered him deservedly unpopular. The licentious and cruel conduct of his son proved fatal to his interests; and while he was at the siege of Ardea, the Romans took up arms and shut him out of their city. He took refuge among the cities of Etruria, and died there, aged 90.

TARRAKANOFF, *N. princess of*, daughter of Elizabeth empress of Russia, by her secret marriage with Alexis Rozoumoffski, was carried away at the age of 12 by prince Radzivil in 1767, and concealed in a convent at Rome. This singular step was taken by the dissatisfied noble, to curb the views of the ambitious Catharine, but they failed, and Alexis Orloff pretending greater discontent against the government of the empress, prevailed upon the princess, in the absence of Radzivil, to marry him, and by her influence and preference to excite a new insurrection in Russia. The unsuspecting princess no sooner yielded her person to her seducer, than she was seized in the bay of Leghorn, where she had been conducted on pretence of paying her military honors, and cruelly bound in chains and conveyed to Petersburg. In Dec. 1777, a violent rising of the Neva suddenly forced the waters into her prison, and the unfortunate princess was drowned before any assistance could extricate her.

TARRANTIUS, *Lucius*, a Roman, the friend of Cicero, who is said to have made two curious horoscopes.

TARTAGLIA, *Nicholas*, a native of Brescia, called the most eminent mathematician of his times. He published an Italian translation of Euclid, with a commentary, fol. 1543 — a treatise of Numbers and Measures — *Nova Scientia*, and other works, 3 vols. 4to. 1606. He died about 1557, in a good old age.

TARTINI, *Joseph*, a musician, called the Admirable by Dr. Burney, was born April 1692, at Pirano in Istria. He studied the law at Padua, but his powers were formed for musical eminence, and by practice and application he became one of the best performers on the violin, and was made master of the band in the church of St. Antony of Padua. He died 26th Feb. 1770 at Padua, universally respected and endeared to the inhabitants by a residence of 50 years. He wrote, sonatas, a treatise on music 1754, and other things, and was a great admirer of Corelli.

TARUFFI, *Emilius*, a native of Bologna, distinguished as a painter. His landscapes were particularly admired for boldness of expression, and for the correctness and animation of his figures. He died 1694, aged 62.

TASKER, *William*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts. He afterwards obtained the living of Iddefleigh, in Devonshire, and died there, 1800. He distinguished himself as a poet, and pub-

lished, Odes of Pindar and Horace, in English verse, 3 vols. 8vo. — Ode to the warlike Genius of Britain — Letter on Physiognomy, &c.

TASMAN, *N.* a Dutch navigator. He sailed from Batavia, 1642, and discovered New Holland, and New Zealand, which were regarded as a southern continent, till the more minute investigation of captain Cook ascertained their insular form and situation. He visited also Gilolo, New Guinea, and other islands, on his return to Europe.

TASSO, *Bernardo*, an Italian poet, better known as the father of the illustrious Tasso. The best esteemed of his poems is *Amadis* in 100 cantos, and his letters also are regarded as very valuable by the Italians. He died at Rome in the convent of St. Onuphrius, 1575. The best edition of his letters is that of Padua, 3 vols. 8vo. 1733, and of his poem 1560, 4to.

TASSO, *Torquato*, a celebrated Italian poet, son of the above. He was born at Sorrento in the kingdom of Naples, 11th March, 1544. His father was secretary to San Severino, prince of Salerno, and he shared his honor and his disgrace. When the prince made a complaint to Charles V. against the viceroy of Naples, who wished to introduce the inquisition into the kingdom, he was condemned, and the cruel sentence was pronounced not only against him but against his secretary, and also his son the future poet, who was only nine years old. They withdrew from the fatal punishment by flight, and came to Rome, where the young poet already wrote verses, and compared his escape to the adventures of Aeneas and Æneas flying from Troy. From Rome he was sent to Padua to study the law, and there he took his degrees in philosophy and theology, but poetry was his favorite pursuit, and at the age of 17 he produced his *Rinaldo*. In 1565, he placed himself under the protection of Alphonso duke of Ferrara, and he accompanied his brother, the cardinal, in an embassy from pope Gregory XIII. to the court of Charles IX. of France. On his return to Ferrara he imprudently became enamoured of the sister of his patron, and this passion joined to the malevolent insinuations of his enemies and persecutors, proved the cause of that melancholy, which embittered his life for 20 years. To fly from the scene of his misery he retired to his sister's house at Sorrento, and there spent a whole summer, but absence increased his flame. He returned to Ferrara, and in the midst of a crowded assembly he had the imprudence to embrace his favorite princess Eleonora. The duke, who was present, with great coolness, ordered his courtiers to remove the poet, whom he pronounced insane, to a place of confinement, and there in the hospital of St. Anne the unfortunate lover mourned his misfortunes, a prey to lingering disease, and at intervals deprived of his reason. The interference of the duke Vincent de Gonzaga, at last restored him to liberty 1586, and he retired to Naples in quest of tranquillity and happiness. His great merits now eclipsed the clouds, which envy and malice had raised around him, and his poetical works began to be regarded as the pride and glory of Italy. Sensible of his deserved reputation, the pope Clement VIII. in a full congregation of cardinals, determined

to encircle his brows with the laurel crown, and to honor him with a triumph. The poet was sent for from Naples, and received with all due honors at the distance of one mile from Rome, and the most magnificent preparations were made for the ceremony in the capitol. Vain, however, are the schemes of man, Tasso as if persecuted by fortune, to the last moment of life, was taken ill, and the preparations made for his coronation ended in the melancholy procession of his funeral, as he died the evening before the intended ceremony, 15th April, 1595, aged 51. He derives his celebrity and the palm of immortality from his *Jerusalem Delivered*, a poem well conducted throughout, and abounding with all the pleasing description of tender scenes, the animated representation of battles, and the majestic flow of language, which so much captivate and overpower the reader in the pages of Homer and Virgil. Besides his *Jerusalem*, which is familiar to the English reader in the elegant translation of Mr. Hoole and of Miss Watts, Tasso wrote *Jerusalem Conquered* — *Rinaldo* — *Aminta*, a pastoral — *Torissmond*, a tragedy, &c. His life has been written by the marquis Manzo. His works have been published in various forms, the best of which is that of Florence, 6 vols. fol. 1724.

TASSONI *Alexander*, an Italian poet, born at Modena 1565. Though early an orphan, his abilities displayed themselves through want and obscurity. He was in the service of cardinal Colonna, and of the dukes of Savoy and of Modena, and died 1635. He wrote "Secchia Rapita, or Rape of the Bucket," a mock-heroic poem much admired in Italy for its elegance and delicate humor. It was written in consequence of the war between Modena and Bologna. He wrote besides, observations on Petrarch, an ecclesiastical history, &c.

TATE, *Nabum*, a native of Dublin, born 1652, and educated at the college there. He was befriended by Dryden, and patronized by Dorset, and succeeded Shadwell as poet laureat, with a salary of 100l. per annum, and a butt of canary. He wrote nine dramatic pieces, but he is now little known but as the joint translator of the psalms of David with Dr. Brady. Of his miscellaneous poems, that on the death of queen Anne was most admired. He died 12th Aug. 1715, at the mint, where he resided to escape from the persecution of his creditors.

TATIAN, a Syrian pagan, who was converted to christianity and became the disciple of Justin Martyr. He still retained the principles of the platonists and fell into the errors of Marcion. Of his works nothing remains but an apology for the christian religion, edited 1700, 8vo. at Oxford.

TATISCHEF, *Vassili*, a Russian historian, engaged for 30 years in collecting materials for the history of his country. He died before his labors were completed 1750. The work is rather a series of connected chronicles than a regular history. The part published by Muller was 3 vols. 4to.

TATIUS, king of the Sabines, took possession of the Roman capitol, but was reconciled to Romulus, with whom he shared the kingdom. He was murdered at Lavium B. C. 742.

TATIUS, *Achilles*, a native of Alexandria, who became a christian. He is author of a commentary on Aratus' phenomena, and of the loves of Leucippus and Clitophon, a Greek romance.

TAVANES, *Gaspard de Saulx de*, a French general, born 1509. He was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the fatal battle of Pavia, and afterwards became the companion of the king's second son the duke of Orleans. Called away at last from scenes of dissipation and extravagance, he became an ornament to the military profession. He prevailed upon the rebellious citizens of Rochelle to return to their duty in 1542, and two years after he ably contributed to the victory of Cerisoles. He distinguished himself so much at the battle of Renti in 1554, that the king seeing him covered with dust and with blood tore the order of St. Michael which he wore round his own neck, to throw it around that of his valiant general. His courage again was displayed at the sieges of Calais and Thionville, and afterwards at the famous victories of Jarnac and Moncontour; but his character in the eyes of humanity must deservedly suffer for the countenance and support which he gave to the bloody massacre of St. Bartholomew, though he had the magnanimity to save from the horrors of that dreadful day the king of Navarre and the prince of Condé. He died at Sully 29th June, 1573, as he was preparing to go to the siege of Rochelle, which had again revolted. His son William was governor of Burgundy, and espoused the cause of the league, which he maintained at the battle of Ivry, but he was afterwards reconciled to Henry IV. and died 1633. The family long distinguished itself in the military service of France.

TAVARONE, *Lazarus*, a Genoese painter, the disciple of Luca Cangiagio, and his successor in the service of the Spanish king. He died 1631, aged 75.

TAUBMAN, *Frederic*, a German critic, born at Wunsch in Franconia, 1565. He was well educated at Culmbach, though his father-in-law was but a taylor, and on the foundation of the college of Heilbrun 1582, he was removed thither among other promising students. Ten years after he went to Wittemberg, and became the favorite of the prince of Saxony, and in 1595, obtained the professorship of poetry and belles lettres, which he kept till his death 1613. His private character was very amiable. He left a widow and five children. He wrote commentarius in Plautum, 1605, an also in Virgilium, — de Lingua Latina Disertatio, besides Latin poems, &c.

TAVERNIER, *John Baptist*, a famous traveller born at Paris 1605. He acquired a fondness for travelling, in the house and conversation of his father who was a merchant, and after visiting the best part of Europe, before he had completed his 23d year, he meditated more distant excursions in mercantile pursuits as a trader in jewels. In the space of 40 years he is said to have travelled six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, by various routes, and after being ennobled by Lewis XIV. he, in 1668, purchased Aubonne near Geneva, there to spend the rest of his days, in the enjoyment of independence and tranquillity. His affairs however were afterwards thrown into disorder by the ill conduct of a nephew, and to repair

pair his losses he began a seventh journey into the East. He died on his way at Moscow, July 1689, aged 84. His travels 6 vols. 12mo. were published in French, with the assistance of his friends, as he was not a perfect master of the language, and they have been translated into English.

TAYLOR, *Jeremy*, a celebrated prelate, son of a barber at Cambridge. At the age of 13 he was admitted at Caius college, Cambridge. And when he had taken orders, he removed to London, where he was introduced to Laud, who admired his abilities as a scholar, and his eloquence as a preacher, and by his influence, procured him a fellowship at All-souls college, Oxford, 1636. He was afterwards made chaplain to his patron, who bestowed upon him the rectory of Uppingham, and in 1642, he was created by royal mandamus doctor in divinity. During the civil troubles he retired to Carmarthenshire, where he maintained himself by teaching a school, till the death of three sons in three months rendered his retirement extremely unpleasant, and therefore he retired to London, and soon after accompanied lord Conway to Ireland, and settled at Portmore. At the restoration he came back to England, and in 1662, he was nominated to the bishopric of Down and Connor, and to the administration of Dromore, and was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He died of a fever at Lisnegarvy 13th Aug. 1667, and was buried in a chapel which he had erected on the ruins of Dromore cathedral. His friend and successor Dr. Rust represents him as a most learned man, of solid judgment, keen sagacity, and the most lively imagination, to which were united all the mild virtues of private life. His writings are universally known and admired, the best of which are, his life and death of Jesus Christ, folio. — Holy living and dying, 8vo. — Ductor Dubitantium — Cases of Conscience. — Discourse on the liberty of prophecy, &c.

TAYLOR, *John*, called the water poet, was born in Gloucestershire 1580. From Gloucester school, where he learnt little, he was bound apprentice to a waterman in London, but in the midst of his laborious vocation he often indulged in poetry. In 1642, he came to Oxford where he kept a victualling house, and assisted the King's service by his facetious songs and ballads against the round heads. When Oxford surrendered, he went to London, and kept a public house in Phoenix alley, Long Acre, which he called the Mourning Crown. The sign however displeased the government, and instead of it he hung up his own effigy, with these lines under,

There's many a head stands for a sign,

Then gentle reader, why not mine?

And, on the other side, these,

Though I deserve not, I desire

The laurel wreath, the poet's hire.

He died 1654, aged 74, and his portrait was given by his nephew, a painter, to the picture gallery Oxford. It is said that he wrote 80 books, more facetious than elegant.

TAYLOR, *John*, a dissenting minister of abilities, was born near Lancaster. He was settled 20 years at Kirkstead Lincolnshire, and then removed to Nor-

wich, and afterwards, by pressing invitations, to Warrington, where he was engaged to superintend the academy there. In this situation, where he expected independence and comfort, he soon found opposition and ill treatment, and this weighed so much upon his mind, that it shortened his days. He died 5th March 1761. He wrote a treatise on Original Sin, — various theological tracts, &c. but his most valuable work is a Hebrew and English Concordance, 2 vols. folio.

TAYLOR, *John*, an eminent critic, born 1703, at Shrewsbury, where his father was a barber. He was educated at the grammar school there, and at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1730. He soon distinguished himself by his publications, and was appointed, by the university, its librarian, and afterwards registrar. He took his doctor's degree in civil law, and was of Doctors Commons, and afterwards became known to lord Carteret, who entrusted him with the education of his sons. After some hesitation he took orders and obtained the rectory of Lawford, Essex, the archdeaconry of Bucks, and the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He died April 4th 1766, universally and deservedly lamented, and was buried nearly under the litany desk in St. Paul's. His publications were numerous and highly respectable. Besides public orations and other tracts, he published "Elements of the Civil Law" 4to. 1755, and 1769, — valuable editions of Lyfias and Demosthenes, — a Latin dissertation on the Marmor Sandvicense, &c.

TAYLOR, *Brook*, an eminent philosopher and mathematician, born at Edmonton 28th Aug. 1685. He was educated at home, and at the age of 15 entered at St. John's college Cambridge, and in 1709, took his degree of L. L. B. He became known by his treatise on the Center of Oscillation, and in 1712, was admitted into the royal society, and two years after elected the secretary of that learned body. He took the degree of L. L. D. in 1714 and continued to distinguish himself by his philosophical publications. He visited Paris in 1717, and was honorably received by the French literati, and soon after his return he resigned the office of secretary to the royal society. He was twice married, and had the singular misfortune of losing both his wives very soon after his union with them, a melancholy circumstance, which in some degree hastened his end. His first wife died 1723, and the second whom he married in 1725, died in child-bed 1729, and on the 29th Dec. 1741, he himself fell a victim to a consumptive disorder in his 46th year. He was buried at St. Ann's, Soho. His works on mathematical subjects are very valuable, especially his new Principles of Linear Perspective, which has often been republished and also improved by Colson of Cambridge. He wrote also Contemplatio Philosophica, published by sir William Young, the son of his only surviving daughter by his second wife.

TEILO, a British saint in the fifth century. It is said that he founded a college at Landaff, and erected that church into a bishop's see. Several churches in Wales bear his name.

TEISSIER, *Anthony*, a native of Montpellier, who quitted

quitted France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was made by the elector historiographer, with a handsome salary, and counsellor of embassies. He died at Berlin, 1715, aged 83. He is author of *Eloges of learned Men*, from de Thou's History, 4 vols. 12mo. — *Catalogus Auctorum qui Librorum Catalogos Indices Bibliothecas, Virorum Literatorum Elogia, Vitam aut Orationes Funebres scriptis Consignarunt*, 8vo. — the Duties of Man as a Citizen, from Puffendorf — Moral and Political Instructions — Calvin's Letters — the Life of Illustrious Princes, &c.

TEKELI, *Emmeric, count de*, a noble Hungarian, who escaped from the captivity which the Austrians prepared against his father for his attachment to the cause of some rebellious chiefs. From Poland, where he had concealed himself, Tekeli issued forth to head the Hungarian malcontents, and he proved successful against the forces of Austria. Assisted by the armies of the Turks, and by the Transylvanians, he wished to assume the title of king, but the terror which he spread among the Imperialists did not further his views of ambition, nor promote a reconciliation with the emperor. He joined in the siege of Vienna with the vizier Mustapha; but though the disasters which happened were attributed to him by the suspicious Turk, he hastened to Adrianople to justify himself in the presence of the grand signior Mahomet, who assured him of his protection, and bestowed on him the principality of Transylvania. This was but an empty title, as the province was in the hands of the Austrians, and therefore, after a vain but gallant struggle against Heuller, the governor of the country, he retired from the contest, and lived in a private manner at Constantinople. He was a man of great courage, but though admired for his intrepidity, he wanted judgment, and that commanding presence of mind which often converts dangers into prosperous events in the career of the military hero. He died near Nicomedia, 13th Sept. 1705, aged 47.

TELL, *William*, a celebrated Swiss, one of the heroes who restored liberty to their oppressed country in 1307. The conspiracy which he had formed with others was suspected, when the Austrian governor, Herman Gesler, more clearly to ascertain the spirit of the people, ordered a hat to be raised on a pole, and homage to be paid to it as to himself. Tell refused, and when seized for disobedience, was directed to shoot an arrow at an apple placed on the head of his own son, or else to be dragged with his child to immediate death. He cleft the apple in two without injuring his son, and declared that the other arrow which he had in his girdle was intended for the heart of the governor if he had hurt his child. This boldness occasioned his confinement, and the governor, afraid of a rescue, carried him across the lake of Lucern; but a violent storm obliged Gesler, who knew the nautical skill of his prisoner, to entrust to him the helm for his own preservation. Tell, freed from his fetters, steered the boat to a rock, still called by his name, leaped ashore, and escaped into the mountains. The governor afterwards was shot by the hand of Tell, and the Swiss, roused to arms by the conduct of their

hero, drove away their Austrian masters, and established the independence of their country. Tell, 47 years after this great event, lost his life in an inundation at Burgeln, 1354. His descendants became extinct in the male line in 1684, and in the female 1720.

TELLIER, *Michaelle*, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 19th April, 1603. After filling various law offices about the court, he was in 1640 named intendant of Piedmont, and gained the favor of cardinal Mazarin, who recommended him to Lewis XIII. as a proper person to be secretary of state. He displayed great abilities in this office, and during the political disputes which agitated France after the death of Lewis XIII. he possessed the confidence of the queen mother and of the cardinal, and contributed much to the restoration of concord and reconciliation among the contending parties. Though he resigned in 1666 his office to his son, he yet continued in the cabinet, and in 1677 was made chancellor of the kingdom. It is to be lamented that his many services were disgraced by a particular hatred against the protestants, whom he represented to the monarch as suspicious subjects. By his influence with Lewis XIV. the famous edict of Nantes was revoked, and the minister, triumphing in the cruel measures which he saw adopted, exclaimed profanely, "nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, quia viderunt oculi mei salutare tuum." He died a few days after, 28th Oct. 1685, aged 83, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet. To great intrigue of character, and to deep dissimulation, he joined the imposing appearance of simple and austere manners, high talents for business, indefatigable application, and extensive knowledge.

TELLIER, *Francis Michel le, marquis de Louvois*, son of the chancellor of France, was born at Paris, Jan. 18th, 1641. The elevation of his father, as well as his own abilities recommended him to notice; at the age of 23 he was made war minister, and in 1666 he became secretary of state. He was a great favorite at court, and after the death of Colbert in 1683, he was placed by Lewis XIV. in the office of superintendent of buildings, arts, and manufactures. His attention was likewise directed to military affairs; he introduced more regular discipline into the army, supplied the magazines with provisions, and built the royal hospital of invalids. The consciousness, however, of his own abilities, rendered him proud and arrogant, and he even showed some marks of disrespect to his king. Lewis, in consequence of this, treated him with coldness, and the ambitious and disappointed minister, returning home from the levee, died in his own apartment of vexation and grief, 16th July, 1691. Though at last unpopular in the court, he was a statesman of most splendid talents, who united for the glory of France, promptitude, secrecy, spirit, and magnanimous conduct. Madame de Sevigné has elegantly commented on his death in her letters to her daughter. The "Testament Politique," published in his name, was written by Courtils.

TELLIER, *Adrian le*, a lawyer of Melun, who was returned as deputy to the national assembly of France, and afterwards to the convention. He was in 1795, sent by the convention to Chartres, to encourage a

more free circulation of the corn, but the disaffected raised a violent cry against him, and obliged him not only to sign a decree, to reduce bread to three sous the pound, but to proclaim it, in the public square, mounted on the back of an ass. This indignity had such an effect on the feelings of this honest deputy, that he shot himself on returning to his lodgings, leaving a paper by which he declared the decree which he had signed void, and hoped that no blood but his own might be shed to restore the public tranquillity.

TELLIER, *N. le*, a faithful servant about the person of Barthelemy. When this virtuous minister was condemned, during the violent measures of the French revolution, to be deported in 1797, the honest domestic demanded to share his captivity, and, from the prison of the Temple, he was conveyed with him to Guyenne, where his attentions and kindnesses administered to his relief under a burning climate, and in the hands of cruel oppressors. When Barthelemy escaped from his dungeon, Tellier accompanied his flight; but this faithful friend died on the passage, before he reached the European shores.

TEMESTA, *Antonio*, a Florentine painter the disciple of Strada. His landscapes, animals and battles, were much admired for their spirit, and the delicacy of their coloring. He died 1630, aged 75. He also engraved some of his pieces.

TEMPLE, *for William*, an eminent statesman, son of sir William Temple, master of the Rolls in Ireland, was born in London, 1629. He was educated under the care of his uncle, Dr. Hammond, minister of Penhurst, Kent, and afterwards at Bishop's Stortford school, and at the age of 17 was admitted of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he had Cudworth for his tutor. He did not continue more than one year at the university, and then travelled through France, Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and returned to England in 1654. He lived in Ireland during the usurpation, devoted to studious pursuits and philosophy; but at the restoration he became a member of the Irish parliament. About 1663 he removed with his family to England, and then began to be employed as an active and penetrating negotiator. He was chiefly instrumental in forming the triple league in 1668 between England, Holland, and Sweden, and also by his means the marriage of the lady Mary with the prince of Orange was effected. After spending twenty years in the affairs of the state, and in advancing her prosperity and consequence by his negotiations with foreign nations, he retired in 1680 from public life, and employed the rest of his time in literary pursuits, and in the cultivation of his grounds. But, though withdrawn from the intrigues of courts, his character for general information and for integrity, was too well known to be neglected; his advice and opinion were frequently consulted by the leading men of the nation, and even king William himself visited him to converse with him on political affairs. Sir William died at the end of 1700, at Moor Park, near Farnham, and according to his directions his heart was buried in a silver box under a sun-dial in his garden. Though universally respected as an able nego-

ciator, sir William is censured, and with justice, by bishop Burnet, not only for his vanity and spleen, but for his irreligious and profane principles. His only son *John* was a man of abilities, and was, in consequence of his merit, and his father's influence, made secretary at war under king William; but he had scarce been in office one week when he drowned himself at London bridge, 14th April, 1689. The cause of this melancholy event is said to have originated in his recommending to the king too warmly, though innocently, general Hamilton, who, instead of reducing to obedience Tyrconnel, the rebellious viceroy of Ireland, encouraged and assisted him in his defection. This misfortune was borne with great composure by the father, whose atheistical opinion it was said was, that a wise man may dispose of himself and make his life as short as he pleases. By his wife, a French lady of the name of Rambouillet, the son had two daughters, to whom he left his property, provided they did not marry Frenchmen. The works of sir William are valuable, and consist of *Memoirs of Public Affairs during his public employments* — *Letters* — *Miscellanies* — *Observations on the United Provinces of the Netherlands*, 2 vols. folio, &c.

TEMPLEMAN, *Peter*, M. D. a physician, born at Dorchester, Dorsetshire, 17th March, 1711, and educated at the Charter-house, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge. After taking his first degrees, he went to Leyden, where for two years he studied medicine under Boerhaave, and other celebrated professors, and in 1739 returned to London. Though he settled in London with the intention to practise, yet he was of too indolent a disposition to succeed, and his fondness for literature, and the company of men of science and erudition, left him little time to pursue his original plan. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the reading room of the British museum, which he resigned in 1760, when elected secretary to the new society of arts. He died of an asthma, 23d Sept. 1769. He was a man of great erudition, and published a translation of Norden's *Travels in Egypt* — *Curious Remarks on Physic, Anatomy, &c.* extracted from the memoirs of the French academy of sciences, &c. — besides some poetical pieces.

TEMPLEMAN, *Thomas*, a writing-master of Bury, Suffolk, who published engraved tables, with calculations of the number of square feet and population of the kingdoms of the world, folio.

TENCIN, *Peter Guerin de*, a native of Grenoble, who was educated at Paris, and embracing the ecclesiastical profession, became grand vicar of Sens. He went in 1721 with cardinal de Bissy to Rome, and after the election of Innocent XIII. to the papedom, he remained in that capital as the envoy of France. His services were rewarded by the archbishopric of Embrun, and in 1739 he was raised to the purple, and soon after made archbishop of Lyons, and prime minister of France in the room of Fleury. This high distinction was not suited to the talents of the new cardinal, who, though he might possess the abilities or the intrigues necessary for an inferior station, was devoid of that firmness, that intelligence, and that un-

shaken integrity which should adorn the prime minister of a mighty empire. He retired soon after from the helm of affairs, and lived in privacy in his diocese, where he died 1758, aged 80.

TENCIN, *Claudine Alexandrine Guerfi de*, sister of cardinal Tencin, was born at Grenoble, and took the religious habit at the monastery of Montfleuri. Tired of a religious life, she obtained the pope's permission to quit it, and she came to Paris, and launched into all the extravagances and foibles of the gay world. In consequence of the death of la Frefnaye, a counsellor of state, who was said to be murdered in her chamber, she was thrust into the Chatelet prison, and then into the Bastille, from which she was liberated soon after. She died at Paris, 1749, advanced in years. She wrote the *Siege of Calais*, a romance of merit — *Memoirs of Comminges* — *les Malheurs de l'Amour*, &c.

TENIERS, *David*, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1582. He learned the rudiments of his art under Rubens, and then travelled to Rome, and studied under Adam Elsheimer. He afterwards returned to Antwerp, where he died 1649. His pieces are much admired for their expression, and contain entertaining scenes taken from country fairs, drinking parties, merry making, chemists, &c. He was called old Teniers to distinguish him from his son *David*, who also excelled as a painter. Young Teniers died at Antwerp, 1694, aged 84. His pieces are highly esteemed. They consist of fairs, drinking and smoking parties, laboratories, &c. but are superior to those of his father in harmony, union, and correctness. Young *David* was patronized by the prince of Orange, and the archduke Leopold of Austria. He had a brother, *Abraham*, who was also a painter, and chiefly excelled in the knowledge of the chiaro oscuro.

TENISON, *Thomas*, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 29th Sept. 1636, and educated at Norwich school, from which he went to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. Here he became fellow, and took his degrees regularly, and in the first part of his life, during the prevalence of fanaticism, he studied physic, but afterwards applied to divinity. He was presented to the rectory of Holywell, Huntingdonshire, by lord Manchester, and in 1680 he obtained the vicarage of St. Martin in the fields, London. During the reign of Charles II. and his successor, he was an active and zealous writer against popery, and in consequence of his services in favor of the revolution, he was made archdeacon of London by William, 1689, and in 1691 nominated to the see of Lincoln, and on the death of Tillotson, 1694, promoted to Canterbury. Distinguished as a parish priest by his benevolence and liberality, and an assiduous care of his Christian calling, he continued, at the head of the church, the same zeal, mingled with moderation, firmness, and exemplary piety. He died at Lambeth, 14th Dec. 1715, about one year after his wife, daughter of Dr. Love, of Benet college. He published some sermons — the Creed of Hobbes examined, &c. — *Baconiana*, or Remains of Sir Francis Bacon, 8vo. — some tracts, &c.

TENTZELIUS, *Andrew*, an eminent German phy-

sician, in the 17th century, author of a treatise on Mummies, &c.

TENTZELIUS, *William Ernest*, a native of Arnstadt, Thuringia. He devoted himself to literature, and struggled with unusual resignation against the evils of poverty. He died 1707, aged 49. He wrote *Saxonia Numismatica*, 4 vols. 4to. — *Supplementum Historiæ Gothanæ*, 3 vols. 4to. works of great merit.

TERBURGH, *Gerard*, a Dutch painter, born at Zwol near Overijssel 1608. He travelled over Europe, and was much noticed and encouraged, especially at the court of Spain, where he was knighted. He settled at Deventer, where he became a magistrate, and died 1681. His subjects are chiefly conversations, persons engaged in games, and other humorous adventures, much inferior however to the performances of Douw, or Mieris.

TERENCE, *Publius*, an African slave, in the service of Terentius Lucanus. By the kindness of his master he obtained his liberty, and soon distinguished himself as an elegant writer of comedies. By his industry some of the best Greek comedies appeared in a Latin dress; but of all these only six remain, deservedly admired for delicacy of sentiment, and purity of expression. He was drowned as is supposed in coming from Greece, B. C. 159.

TERPANDER, a poet and musician of Lesbos, who added three to the four strings of the lyre, B. C. 675.

TERRASSON, *John*, a French writer, born at Lyons 1670, and admitted into the congregation of the oratory, which he afterwards left. By the friendship of Bignon, he procured a place in the academy of sciences 1707, and in 1721, was elected professor of the college royal in Greek, Latin, and philosophy. He died 1750, respected according to Voltaire, as a good practical philosopher. He wrote a dissertation against the Iliad, 2 vols. 12mo. during the dispute between la Motte, and Madame Dacier, about Homer, — *Sethos*, a learned political and moral romance, translated into English — a translation of Diodorus Siculus into French with notes and prefaces, an excellent work in 7 vols. 12mo. — *Reflections* in favor of Law's Mississippi Project, &c. — His brother *Andrew* was also a priest of the oratory, and died at Paris, 1723, author of sermons in 4 vols. 8vo. much admired. *Gaspard* another brother, was also of the oratory, but quitted it. He also published sermons and died 1752.

TERRASSON, *Mathew*, a French lawyer, born at Lyons 13th Aug. 1669. He studied law at Paris, and acquired great reputation in the provincial courts. Besides some contributions to the *Journal des Savans*, he wrote discourses, pleadings, memoirs, &c. published together in 4to. He died at Paris 30th Sep. 1734, aged 66.

TERRASSON, *Anthony*, son of the preceding, was also distinguished as an advocate. He was born at Paris 1st Nov. 1705. He wrote at the request of the chancellor Aguesseau, the history of Roman Jurisprudence, published, folio 1750, and for this useful and judicious work he was made censor royal, counsellor to the assembly of Dombes, and afterwards advocate to the French clergy, and professor to the royal college. He wrote besides miscellanies in history, literature, &c.

literature, jurisprudence, criticism &c. 12mo. &c. and died 30th Oct. 1782, aged 77, without issue.

TERRAY, Joseph Marie, a native of Boen near Roanne, who by his merits rose to places of honor and trust in the French government. He was made comptroller general, minister of state, and director general of buildings; and in times of difficulty he maintained his character of integrity, loyalty, and patriotism. He recommended to the monarch, not the laying of fresh taxes on the already overloaded people, but to suppress abuses, to introduce reform and economy, and to make the expences equal to the resources of the state. He retired in 1774 from public affairs, respected by the virtuous, but hated by those who live upon the distresses of the public, and grow rich by the profusion and the extravagance of the government. He died at Paris, 18th Feb. 1778, aged 63. His collection *Des Comptes Rendus*, from 1758 to 1787, has been published. His nephew who was intendant of Lyons, was dragged with his wife to the guillotine, at Paris 1793, on the accusation that he had suffered his children to emigrate and to bear arms against the republic.

TERTRE, Francis Joachim Duport du, a French writer, born at St. Maloes' 1715. He was of the society of Jesuits, among whom he was professor of the learned languages. He died 1759. He wrote an *Abridgment of the history of England*, 3 vols. 12mo. a work of some merit, — an history of famous Conspiracies, 10 vols. 12mo. — *abridgment of the History of Spain*, 5 vols. 12mo. — *L'Almanach des Beaux Arts*, &c.

TERTRE, John Baptist, a native of Calais, who after serving his country in the military and naval service, became a Dominican, and set out as missionary into America. After a zealous discharge of his mission he returned to Europe 1658, and died at Paris 1687. He wrote a general history of the Antilles belonging to the French, 4 vols. 4to. 1667, and 1671, a work accurate, though not elegantly written. There was a Jesuit of that name, *Rodolphus*, a native of Alençon, who died 1762, aged 95. He was author of some works on religious subjects, and refuted Malebranche's *Metaphysics*.

TERTULLIAN, Q. Septim. Florus, one of the fathers of the church, was born at Carthage. When converted to Christianity he came to Rome, and produced his famous apology for the christians during the persecution of Severus. He died about 216.

TERWESTEN, Augustin, a Dutch painter. He was born at the Hague, and studied the works of the best masters in Italy. By his influence the academy of painting was revived at the Hague, and that of Berlin was established. He died at Berlin where he had been deservedly patronized 1711, aged 72. His brothers *Matthew* and *Elias*, were also eminent painters. The first excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers, and died 1724, and the latter was admired for his valuable historical pieces. He died 1735.

TESTA, Peter, an Italian painter and engraver, born at Lucca 1659. He studied at Rome, under Dominichino, and showed great attachment to his art, though his subjects were not always correct, nor his execution chaste. He was drowned in the Tiber 1650, while endeavouring to recover his hat, which

had been blown into the water, whilst he was engaged in taking a landscape.

TESTELIN, Louis, a painter, born at Paris. He studied under Vouet, and distinguished himself by his historical pieces. His restoration of Tabitha to life, and the scourging of Paul and Silas were the best of his compositions. He died at Paris 1655, aged 40. His brother *Henry* also excelled as a painter, and was on account of his merits patronized by the French king. He died 1696, aged 80. He was, as well as his brother, member of the French academy.

TESTI, Fulvio, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara. He became prime minister to Francis duke of Modena, but after enjoying the favor of his master he fell under his displeasure and ended his days in confinement in a fortress 1646. He wrote odes and other poems, printed Venice 1656, 2 vols. 12mo. He was a successful imitator of the best writers of Greece and Rome, and was called by his countrymen the Italian Horace.

TESTZEL, John, a native of Pirn on the Elbe. He became a Dominican, and was empowered by the archbishop of Mayence, to publish the indulgences granted by pope Leo X. for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome. The zeal with which this holy father executed his commission, drew upon him the attacks of Luther, and at last became the cause of the reformation. Not only in the monasteries, but in taverns and even brothels, these indulgences for the remission of sins were to be bought, and whoever contributed to the filling of the purse of the holy see might be permitted to riot in the greatest debauchery, and even, as Testzel said, might offer violence to the holy virgin, and be forgiven by the power of the pope, whose arms were equal to the cross of Christ. When this bigoted preacher was reproached by Militius as being the cause of all the disasters of the church in Germany, he was so afflicted with the imputation that he died of a broken heart 1519.

TEXTOR, Vid. TEXIER.

THAIS a celebrated courtesan of Corinth, who persuaded Alexander the Great to set Persepolis on fire. She afterwards married Ptolemy king of Egypt.

THALES, a famous philosopher of Miletus, who improved himself by travelling, and deserved to be the first of the seven wise men. He first observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and divided the year into 365 days. He also was able to predict eclipses, and died B. C. 545.

THELLUSON, Peter, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, where he acquired, by his industry and labor, an enormous fortune. He died at his seat at Plaſtow, Kent, 21st July 1797, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters. From an ambitious desire of posthumous fame, he left his property in an extraordinary manner. To his wife and children he left about 100,000l. and the rest, amounting to upwards of 500,000l. he leaves to trustees to accumulate till the male children of his sons and grandsons are dead. This distant period may extend to 120 years, in which case the property will then amount to 140 millions, and if then he should have no lineal descendants, this astonishing property is to go to the use of

the country for the benefit of the sinking fund. This extraordinary will was disputed by his surviving family, but it was affirmed by a solemn decree of chancery, though afterwards an act was passed, by the means of chancellor Roslyn, to prevent the recurrence of so extravagant a desire of private accumulation.

THEMISIUS, a Paphlagonian philosopher in the 4th century, made prefect of Constantinople by Theodosius. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle and Plato, and died 410, A. D.

THEMISON, an ancient physician, author of the first called Methodists in Medicine before the Christian era.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian general. He was brave in war, and in the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, his prudence and perseverance contributed to the naval battle and victory of Salamis. After strengthening and improving the resources of his country, he was treated with suspicion and ingratitude by his fellow citizens, and sought an asylum in the territories of his Persian enemies. He died at Magnesia 449 B. C. aged 65.

THEOBALD, *Lewis*, the editor of Shakespeare, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, and educated at Islington. He studied the law, which he soon relinquished for poetry. He was for some time engaged in the *Censor* published in *Mist's* journal, and by his severe censure on the wits of the age, drew down their resentment upon his own head. Pope made him the hero of his *Dunciad*, but afterwards bestowed the honor on another character. He, in 1720, introduced on the stage the *Double Falsehood* as the production of Shakespeare, which was attacked by Pope and other critics. He wrote in 1726, *Shakespeare Restored*, and besides above 20 dramatic pieces of little merit. He is chiefly known as the editor of Shakespeare's plays, 8 vols. labors which, though abused by some critics, and especially Warburton, are not devoid of merit. He died 1742.

THEOCRITUS, a famous Greek poet of Syracuse, patronized by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote *Idyllia*, in a very interesting style of sweetness and simplicity, besides epigrams.

THEODATUS, king of the Goths, was placed on the throne of Italy by his aunt Amalasonta whom he married, and afterwards destroyed. He was defeated by Belisarius, the general of Justinian, and then put to death by his own soldiers, A. D. 536.

THEODORE, king of Corsica, was son of Anthony, baron de Newhoff and de Stein, in Westphalia. He was born 1696 at Metz, where his father then held an office at the court of Lorraine, having left his country in consequence of marrying a merchant's daughter against the wishes of his family. Young Theodore was for some time in the suite of baron Gortz, the Swedish minister, but after his execution he left the Swedish for the Spanish service. He afterwards visited France, Holland, and England, and in 1736 landed in Corsica, while the inhabitants of that island were in a state of rebellion against their tyrannical masters, the Genoese. His character for boldness and enterprise was such that he was treated with unusual respect by the heads of the insurrection, and as he had brought with him

supplies of arms and money, he was soon regarded as the future deliverer of the oppressed Corsicans, and solemnly declared king of the island, 15th April 1736. In this new capacity he displayed great vigor; though denounced as a traitor by the Genoese, he collected an army of 25,000 men, and laid siege to Bastia, which he took. Assistance from abroad was also expected, to give weight and consequence to his measures; and to render his power more united, he established a military order, called the Order of Deliverance, but his popularity at last began to vanish when the promised succours from France and England did not arrive. His subjects grew dissatisfied, and threatened to reduce him to a private station; but Theodore, not trusting to the negotiations of ambassadors, determined in person to solicit the crowned heads of Europe for assistance, and after appointing a regency of 47 to manage the public affairs in his absence, he left the island. He now travelled in disguise, but when he reached Paris, he was ordered to leave the kingdom; and after retiring to Amsterdam where he met with some protection, he embarked for the Mediterranean, but was soon after seized at Naples, and imprisoned in the fortress of Cueta. His circumstances were now so desperate, that when he regained his liberty, he could not venture to visit his subjects, but fled to England for an asylum. His creditors prosecuted him also in England, and in the midst of his distresses, though a charitable contribution was made for his relief, he was thrown into the king's-bench prison, from which in 1756 he extricated himself by the privilege of an act of insolvency, after registering his kingdom for the benefit of his creditors at Guild-hall. He died soon after, Dec. 11, 1756, at the house of his taylor, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Anne's, Westminster. In 1757 a marble monument was erected to his memory, by Horace Walpole, with these concluding lines:

The grave, great teacher, to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings.
But Theodore this moral learned, ere dead,
Fate poured its lesson on his living head;
Bestowed a kingdom, and denied him bread.

THEODORET, a father of the church, deposed from his bishopric, by the council of Ephesus, but restored by the assembly of Chalcedon. He died about 460. He wrote an ecclesiastical history, lives of saints, commentaries, &c.

THEODORIC, first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodimir, king of the Ostrogoths. He was given up as an hostage by Welamir, his father's brother, to the emperor Leo I. 461, and he distinguished himself by the importance of his services to Zeno, who had been driven from his throne by Basiliscus. He became consul 484, and was sent by the emperor to Italy, against Odoacer, whom he defeated and put to death. Thus become master of all Italy, he strengthened his power by marrying, in 509, the sister of Clovis, king of France, and by making a treaty of alliance with Anastasius, emperor of the East, and with the Vandals of Africa. In the enjoyment of peace he devoted himself to the improvement of his dominions, and to the happiness of his people, and his noble plans were warmly and ably seconded by his active secretary, the celebrated Cassiodorus. New edi-

edifices were raised to beautify Rome; her walls were repaired, and Pavia and Ravenna also equally shared the kindness of their munificent prince. While, however, he promoted commerce, encouraged the arts, and patronized literature, Theodoric grew suspicious and cruel, and he caused to be put to death Symmachus and Boethius, two of the most illustrious of his subjects. This inhumanity, it is said, preyed upon his mind, and he died soon after, under the severest tortures of conscience, 30th Aug. 526.

THEODORUS, a bishop of Cilicia, who died 428. His works were condemned by a general council, as heretical. His commentaries on the psalms, &c. are extant.

THEODOSIUS, a noble Roman, raised for his valor, and services, to a share of the imperial throne, by Gratian. When sole emperor he waged successful war against the Goths; but he disgraced himself in causing the people of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, a cruel action, which drew down upon him the censures of St. Ambrose, and exclusion from the church till he made due atonement for the crime. He afterwards defeated the barbarians that invaded Thrace, and proved equally fortunate in his war against Maximus and Eugenius. He died at Milan, 395.

THEODOSIUS II. grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father Arcadius on the imperial throne, 408. Though a weak prince, he defeated the Persians on the borders of the Euphrates; but in his expedition against the Huns, he was obliged to purchase a dubious peace. He married Eudocia, the daughter of the philosopher Leontius, and died 450.

THEODOTUS, a tanner of Byzantium, who abandoned the Christian faith to save his life, under the persecution of M. Aurelius. His apostacy drew down upon him the censures of the church, and in consequence he became the founder of a new sect, which denied the divinity of Christ. Another of that name became the head of the Melchisedeckians, who supposed that the Messiah was inferior to Melchisedeck.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet of Megara, of whose works only a few fragments remain. He flourished B. C. 544.

THEON, a Greek sophist, author of a treatise on rhetoric, edited Leyden, 1726, 8vo.

THEON, a mathematician of Alexandria in the age of the great Theodosius. His Commentary on Euclid was printed Oxford, 1672, in 4to.

THEOPHANES, *George*, a native of Constantinople, known as an historian, and as an ecclesiastic at the seventh general council. He was banished into Samothrace by the jealousy of Leo the Armenian, and died there 818. He is author of a chronicle, extending from the period where Syncellus finishes, to the reign of Michael Curopalatus, of which the best edition is that of the Louvre, 1655, folio.

THEOPHANES, *Prokopovitch*, a Russian historian of eminence, born at Kiof, 9th June, 1681. After studying under his uncle, the rector of a convent school; the learned languages, he went to Rome, where he imbibed a taste for the fine arts and works of genius. He returned to Kiof, and assumed the monastic habit,

and became professor of philosophy. He was noticed by Peter the Great, attended him in his campaigns, and, under his direction, was employed in reforming the clergy, and abolishing the patriarchal dignity. His services were duly rewarded; he was made bishop of Plescof, and under Catherine, raised to the dignity of metropolitan of all Russia, as the archbishop of Novogorod. He died 1736. Besides sermons, disquisitions, and a treatise on rhetoric, he wrote, a Life of Peter the Great, which terminates at the battle of Pultowa, a most candid and valuable performance.

THEOPHILUS, archbishop of Antioch, the first who used the word Trinity, to express the three persons in the Godhead. He flourished in the second century, and wrote a Defence of Christianity.

THEOPHRASTUS, a Greek philosopher of Lesbos, educated under Plato and Aristotle. He was a popular teacher, and had not less than 2000 pupils. His works have been best published by Heinsius, Leyden, 1613, folio.

THEOPHYLACT, a native of Constantinople, metropolitan of Bulgaria, in the 11th century. He was author of Commentaries on the Gospels, and Acts, and also the Prophets, and the Epistles, &c.

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher, one of the 30 tyrants appointed over Athens by Sparta. He was condemned to death by Critias, because he refused to assent to the violent and cruel measures of his colleagues, and took poison, B. C. 403.

THERMES, *Paul de la Barthe*, lord of, a native of Conserans, who early devoted himself to arms and served under Francis I. and his two successors. The victory of Cerisoles, in 1544, was attributed to his great valor, and he acquired fresh glory at the taking of Saluces and Ravel. He afterwards passed into Scotland, to invade the English territories, and in 1551, was sent as ambassador to Rome, and soon after he headed the French forces in Italy. His capture of Dunkirk, and of St. Venox, was followed by his defeat at the battle of Gravelines, in which he was taken prisoner. The peace of 1559 set him at liberty, and he died at Paris, 6th May, 1562, aged 80, without posterity.

THESPIAS, a Greek poet of Attica, called the inventor of tragedy, B. C. 536. His theatre was a cart dragged from town to town, where two men with be-smeared faces, entertained the people with uncouth dialogues and rustic songs.

THEVENOT, *Melchisedec*, librarian to the king of France, was born in Paris, 1621. He was actuated, from his youth, with the strongest desire of seeing foreign countries, and from the voyages published by others, as well as from his own personal observations, he gave to the world his voyages and travels. His account of an Instrument, for ascertaining the longitude, and the declination of the needle, is considered as the best part of these books. Thevenot was, for some time, ambassador of France, at Constantinople, and also assisted at the conclave assembled after the death of Innocent X. and was afterwards envoy at Genoa. He died of a slow fever, Oct. 1691. He was a curious collector of rare and valuable books and manuscripts, but the most noble part of his library, was the marbles presented

ed to him by M. Nointel, with bas reliefs, and inscriptions, two thousand years old. His travels have been translated into English. He wrote also the Art of Swimming, 12mo.

THEVENOT, *John*, another traveller of reputation, who died 1667. It is said that he was the first person who brought coffee to Paris. He travelled into Asia, of which an account was published, 3 vols. 4to. and at Amsterdam, 1727, 5 vols. 12mo.

THIELIN, *John Philip*, a painter of Mechlin, born 1618. Though of noble birth, and a man of considerable fortune, he studied painting under Daniel Segers, and produced some beautiful pieces for the king of Spain. His flowers were particularly admired, as painted with native delicacy, and grouped with taste. His three daughters were also eminent as artists.

THIERRY I. king of France, third son of Clovis, II., ascended the throne of Neustria, and Burgundy, 670, by the interest of Ebroin, the mayor of the palace, by whom he suffered himself to be governed. He was defeated at Testri in Vermandois, by Pepin, of Austrasia, and he died four years after, 691, aged 39. He is called by Henault, the third of that name.

THIERRY II. or IV. son of Dagobert III. was taken from a cloister, to ascend the throne of France. He was a king only in name, as his minister Charles Martel governed the kingdom at pleasure. He died 737, aged 25.

THIERRY I. son of Clovis I., obtained as his share of the kingdom of France, the kingdom of Austrasia, of which he made Metz the capital. The best part of his reign was occupied in repelling the invasion of the Danes, and in quarrels with his brother Chilbert, king of Paris. He died 534, aged about 51, after a reign of 23 years.

THIERRY II. second son of Chilbert, was king of Burgundy and Austrasia. He was engaged in disputes with his brother Theodebert, in consequence of the intrigues of his mother-in-law, Brunehaut, and at last he took him prisoner, and suffered him to be cruelly put to death. He was afterwards reconciled to Brunehaut, at whose instigation, he had disgraced himself by the murder of his brother, but this inhuman prince, soon after, caused him to be poisoned, 613.

THIERRY, of Niem, a native of Paderborn, in Westphalia, who was secretary to the popes at Rome, and was employed by them at the council of Trent. He died 1417. He wrote history of the schisms of the popes, fol. and other works now little known.

THIERRY, *Henry*, a printer of eminence at Paris, in the 15th century. His family became celebrated in France for several generations as printers, and some most valuable works at various times have issued from their press. One of their descendants who was bookseller to Boileau, and was immortalized by the poet, in his epistle to his verses, died at Paris, 1712.

THIERS, *John Baptist*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Chartres, 1636. He was professor of belles lettres, at Paris, and afterwards curate of Vibray, in the Mans, and of Champrond, in the diocese of Chartres. He died Feb. 28, 1703. He wrote, a treatise on Superstitions, concerning the Sacraments — de Fæstorum Dierum Immunitione Lib. — and other things, be-

sides the History of Perukes, a curious book, in which he says the year 1629 was the epoch of Perukes in France, and that no clergyman wore them before 1660.

THIRLBY, *Styan*, an able critic, born at Leicester, 1692. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of L. L. D. but the most promising abilities were clouded by great indolence of disposition, a quarrelsome temper, and a strong fondness for intemperate drinking. He studied physic, and afterwards applied himself to the civil law, and then the common law, but with this he soon grew dissatisfied, and at last obtained a sinecure place of about 100l. a year as king's waiter in the port of London, by the interest of his friend sir Edward Walpole, who had been his pupil. For some time he resided in the house of his friend, but he rendered himself disagreeable by keeping a journal of whatever he observed or heard in the family, incompatible with his unfocial ideas, and he spent the remainder of his life in private lodgings, where he died, Dec. 19, 1753. He wrote some notes on Shakespeare's plays, which appear in Johnson's edition, but he is chiefly known as the author of an able tract against Whiston on the Trinity, and as the publisher of a valuable edition of Justin's works, fol. 1723, the dedication to which is considered as a masterly production.

THOMAS, *St.* surnamed Didymus, was a Galilean, and one of the apostles of the Redeemer. When after the resurrection, he disbelieved the appearance of his master, he was convinced of the truth, and required by our blessed Lord to examine his wounds, and to put his finger into the print of the nails, upon which he expressed his belief by the exclamation of, my Lord, and my God! After the ascension he went to Parthia, to preach the gospel, and penetrated into the eastern countries as far as India, where it is said that he suffered martyrdom.

THOMAS, an obscure individual, from a common soldier obtained the command of the troops of Leo, the Armenian, after whose death he aspired to the throne of the Cæsars. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, but was soon after defeated by Michael the successor of Leo, who caused him to be impaled alive, 823.

THOMAS, *James Ernest*, a native of Hagelstein, who studied painting in Italy and was the friend and imitator of Esheimer. His landscapes possessed great merit. He died 1653, aged 65.

THOMAS, *William, D. D.* bishop of Worcester, was born at Bristol, 2d Feb. 1613. He was educated at Czermarthen school, and then entered at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed to Jesus, of which society he became fellow. He was then chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, from whom he obtained the vicarage of Laugharn, and Lansedunon rectory, and during the troublesome times of civil war, he continued here to discharge his duties, and became an active and benevolent parish priest. At last, however, he was deprived of his living by the parliament, and had in consequence to struggle with many difficulties and with poverty, till the restoration replaced him in the confidence of the government and the

the possession of his living. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of York, and made dean of Worcester 1665, and in 1677, raised to the see of St. David's. In this diocese he rendered himself popular by his affability and attention, he often preached in Welsh, and gained the good opinion of his clergy, but his attempts to remove the cathedral of his diocese from the unfrequented town of St. David's, to the more populous and commercial town of Caermarthen, proved abortive. In 1683, he was translated to Worcester, where he behaved with exemplary attention towards his clergy, and promoted the prosperity of his diocese. In 1687, he entertained the king in his progress through the county, grieved indeed at the sight of his popish attendants, but hospitably respectful to him as became a subject. On William's accession he was unwilling to take the oaths to the new monarch, and prepared to resign all his preferments, and to retire to the house of his friend Martin, vicar of Wolverly. He died, however, before the time fixed for his departure, of a violent fit of the gout, 25th June, 1689. He was buried in the cloisters of his cathedral. By his wife, who died 1677, he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, but only two survived him. Respectable as a man and as a prelate, he was also a good writer, but more nervous than elegant. He wrote an Apology for the Church of England, 1678-9, 8vo. — Letter to the Clergy — some sermons — Roman Oracles Silenced, published after his death.

THOMAS, *William*, grandson of the bishop, by John Thomas and Mary Bagnall, was born 1670, and was educated at Westminster school, from whence, in 1688, he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees. By the interest of lord Somers he obtained the living of Exal in Warwickshire, and in 1721, he removed to Worcester for the better education of his family, which consisted of nine daughters and five sons. In 1723, he was presented by bishop Hough to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and died July, 26, 1738. He was buried in the cloisters of the cathedral near his grandfather. He was distinguished as a man of letters and as a good antiquary. He published *Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne* — *Dugdale's Warwickshire improved*, 2 vols. fol. 1730 — a Survey of Worcester Cathedral, and prepared materials for a history of Worcestershire, which have been handsomely noticed by Dr. Nash.

THOMAS, *Elizabeth*, better known by the name of Corinna, was born 1675. She was known as a writer of considerable abilities, but her misfortunes arose in the death of Mr. Gwynnet, to whom she was to have been married, 1711. After this, ill health and affliction were her constant companions, and she sunk into the grave 3d Feb. 1730, and was buried in St. Bride's church. She incurred the severest displeasure of Pope, because she had suffered Curl the bookseller to publish some of the poet's letters with those of Henry Cromwell, and for this offence she was placed in a conspicuous situation in the Dunciad. Her poems were published after her death, together with 2 vols. of letters which passed between her and her lover Gwynnet.

THOMAS, *Anthony Leonard*, a member of the French academy, distinguished as a writer and a poet. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne, 1732, and educated with great care by his mother. He was intended for the law, but his abilities were called into action by the offer of a professorship in the college of Beauvais at Paris, which was more congenial with his disposition. He rose gradually by his merit, and was at last secretary to the duke of Orleans. He died of a fever 17th Sep. 1785, at the house of the archbishop of Lyons, and was buried in the village of Oulins. Respected and beloved as a man, he was highly esteemed as a writer. In 1756, he published his reflections, historical and literary, on Voltaire's poem of natural religion, in which he ably defended christianity. In 1759, his eulogy of marshal Saxe was crowned by the academy, and he deserved public applause also by his eulogies on d'Aguesseau, Du Guay Trouin, Des Cartes, Sully, and Marcus Aurelius. He wrote also an Essay on Elogies, 2 vols. 12mo. — an Essay on the Character, Manners, and Mind of Females, 8vo. and some poems, and he was at his death engaged on a poem on Peter the Great. His works were published together 1802, 7 vols. 8vo. Paris.

THOMASIUS, *James*, a native of Leipzig, of an ancient family. He became there professor of eloquence, belles lettres, and philosophy, and had among his pupils the celebrated Leibnitz. He was a man of mild manners and great benevolence of heart, and he died 1684, aged 62, at Leipzig. He wrote the *Origin of Philosophical and Ecclesiastical History* — several dissertations, &c. all in Latin in 11 vols. 8vo. His son *Christian* was born at Leipzig, and took his doctor's degree at Frankfort on the Oder 1676. He published a German journal, which drew upon him in consequence of the severity of some of his remarks, the displeasure of government, and he retired to Berlin, and was made by the king of Prussia first professor of law, in the newly founded university of Halle. He attracted much of the public attention by asserting in a thesis that concubinage is not contrary to the laws of God. He died 1728, aged 73. He wrote an *Introduction to the Philosophy of the Court* — *History of Wisdom and Folly* — on the Defects of the Roman Jurisprudence, &c.

THOMPSON, *Edward*, a native of Hull in Yorkshire. He was educated under Dr. Cox at Hampstead, and early went to the East Indies. He was afterwards pressed into the navy, and by his good conduct rose, in 1757, to the rank of lieutenant. At the conclusion of the war he retired on half pay, and then turned his thoughts to literary pursuits. He published successively the *Meretriciad*, a licentious poem — the *Soldier*, a poem, 4to. 1764 — the *Courtezan*, and the *Demirep*, two poems, 1765 — and *Sailors' letters*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767. His *Trinculo's trip to the Jubilee*, a ludicrous performance, in which he gave an account of the jubilee celebrated at Stratford on Avon, in honor of Shakespeare, appeared in 1769, and also his *Court of Cupid*, 2 vols. which contained a collection of the immoral pieces which he had already obtruded upon the world. He altered the *Fair Quaker* from Shadwell, in 1773, and produced it on the Drury-

Drury-lane stage, with some effect, and he afterwards published Paul Whitehead's works, and also Marvell's, 3 vols. 4to. On the breaking out of the American war he obtained by the interest of Garrick a captain's commission, and the command of the Hydra, in which he had the good fortune to capture a valuable French East India-man. He died in 1786, on the coast of Africa, on board the Grampus, a ship to which he had been appointed the preceding year. He published proposals for maritime observations, collected from 1753 to 1763, but the work never appeared.

THOMSON, *James*, a celebrated English poet, son of a Scotch minister, and born at Ednam in Roxburghshire, 11th Sep. 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh school, and then entered at the university of Edinburgh. He here distinguished himself by the elegance and spirit of his compositions, and when he had been directed by the divinity professor, Hamilton, to write an exercise on a psalm, descriptive of the greatness and majesty of God, his paraphrase was much admired for its fire and its poetical beauties. He then studied divinity, but soon relinquished it, as he considered the profession too confined for the expansion of his abilities. He determined to seek in London the patronage which might be extended to merit, and the publication of his "Winter," 1726, soon introduced him to the notice of the great and of the learned. By the friendship of Dr. Rundle, afterwards bishop of Derry, he was recommended to lord chancellor Talbot, and attended his son as a companion in his travels on the continent. The popularity of "Winter," produced Summer in 1727, Spring 1728, and Autumn in 1730; and other pieces were also published to prove the diligence, the patriotism, and the creative powers of the poet. The death of his noble pupil was soon after followed by that of the chancellor, and Thomson was thus reduced from a state of comfort and independence, to a narrow and precarious subsistence. The place of secretary of the briefs which he had obtained from the chancellor, fell at his death, yet the generosity of his friends was kindly exerted, he was by the recommendation of lord Lyttelton noticed and patronized with a pension by the prince of Wales, and by the influence of the same noble friend he obtained in 1746, the office of surveyor general of the Leeward islands. He died of a fever 27th Aug. 1748, and was buried in Richmond church, Surrey. His executors were lord Lyttelton and Mr. Mitchel. Besides his seasons, Thomson wrote an elegant poem to the memory of sir Isaac Newton, 1727 — *Britannia*, a political poem, occasioned by the quarrels of the Spaniards with England, with respect to America — *Liberty*, a poem in five books, containing ancient and modern Italy compared, Greece, Rome, Britain, the Prospect — the Castle of Indolence, an allegorical poem, after Spenser's manner — besides some tragedies which were received on the stage with reiterated and deserved applause — *Agamemnon*, acted 1738 — *Edward and Eleanor*, a tragedy, not acted in consequence of the dispute between the prince of Wales his patron and the king — the *Masque of Alfred*, written jointly with Mallet — *Tancred and Sigismunda*, from Gil Blas, acted 1745 — and *Coriolanus*, acted after his death for the benefit of his sisters. Thomson in private life was an

amiable, pious, and benevolent character, with great goodness of heart and the most virtuous disposition. As a poet he possessed powers and perfections peculiarly his own. His Seasons display the most glowing, animated, and interesting, descriptions of nature, in language at once elegant, simple and dignified. They bring before us, as is well observed, the whole magnificence of nature, whether pleasing or dreadful. The gaiety of spring, the splendor of summer, the tranquillity of autumn, and the horrors of winter, take each in turn the possession of our minds. In the midst of a florid and luxuriant flow of imagery, some exuberances perhaps may be found by the fastidious critic, but the merits of the poet are built on too solid a foundation to be shaken, and while the delightful changes of the varied year continue to convey pleasure to the eye, so long must the verse of the poet entertain the mind with the most seducing powers of well managed description and of animated portraiture. The works of the poet have been edited in various forms.

THORESBY, *Ralph*, an eminent antiquary, born at Leeds, Yorkshire, 1658. As his father was a merchant, he was intended for the mercantile line, and was in consequence sent to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages. On the death of his father 1680, he succeeded to his business, but he paid at the same time great attention to the study of history and to antiquarian researches. Though bred among the presbyterians, he was induced by reflection to conform to the rites of the church, and to participate in her sacraments. He was not only a learned man, but the friend of the learned, and to his kindness and communications the most respectable writers of the times, have acknowledged themselves, such as Gibson, Walker, Calamy, Collins, Lister, Gale, Hearne, &c. He died 1725, aged 68, and was buried in St. Peter's church, at Leeds. He was fellow of the Royal society, and wrote *Ducatus Leodienfis*, or the topography of Leeds, and the parts adjacent, with a catalogue of the antiquities and curiosities of his cabinet. He intended to publish a view of the state of the Northern parts of the kingdom, in the times of the Romans and Britons, but his age prevented the completion, and his history of the church of Leeds alone, as a part, appeared 1724, containing an account of some remarkable characters, Matthew Hutton, Edwyn Sandys, Tobie Matthews, John Thoresby, archbishop of York, &c.

THORIUS, *Raphael*, a physician, much admired at the court of James I. He was a French protestant, and was remarkable for his learning, but more for his love of wine. He died of the plague in London, 1629. He wrote a poem on tobacco, published, 12mo. 1644, and a letter de *Causâ Morbi & Mortis* II. *Causaboni*.

THORNDIKE, *Herbert*, an able divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B. D. He obtained the mastership of Sidney college 1643, but was soon dispossessed for his attachment to the royal cause. His sufferings during the civil wars, were rewarded at the restoration by the gift of a prebend of Westminster. He wrote *Epilogus*, fol. in which he ably defends the tenets of the church of England — treatises on *Weights and Measures* — on

Ecclesiastical Censures, and he also assisted Walton in the completion of his Polyglott bible. He died 1672.

THORNHILL, *for James*, an eminent painter, born 1676. Though of a respectable family in Dorsetshire, his circumstances were low through the ill conduct of his father, but by the friendship of his uncle Dr. Sydenham, he was enabled to attend to his favorite pursuit, painting. He travelled on the continent, and there greatly improved himself, and made a valuable collection of some of the pieces of the best masters. His merits were noticed by the great; queen Anne entrusted to his care the beautifying the dome of St. Paul's with the history of that saint, which he executed in a grand style on eight pannels; and his abilities were also called into action on other works at Hampton-court, Greenwich hospital, and other places. He was made chief historical painter to the queen, and knighted by George I. and he acquired a very handsome fortune. He died 1732, aged 56, and left besides a son, a daughter married to Hogarth. Sir James was for some time member of the house of commons, and also fellow of the Royal society. He chiefly excelled in historical and in allegorical pieces, though his portraits and landscapes, also possessed great beauty.

THORNTON, *Bonnel*, an English poet, born in Maiden-lane, London, 1724. He was educated at Westminster school, and in 1743, was elected to Christ-church. He wished to study medicine, and accordingly took his degree of M. B. in 1754, but he preferred a literary life to the labors of the medical profession. The first publication, in which he was engaged with Smart and others, was the Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany, in monthly numbers, which was collected 2 vols. 8vo. 1748. In 1754, the Connoisseur was undertaken jointly with Colman, and was continued for two years. In 1766, after the example of his friend Colman who had translated Terence, he published 2 vols. of a translation of Plautus, which though possessing merit, and admired by Warburton for its pure and elegant style, has not been very popular. In 1767, he published as an additional canto to Garth's Dispensary, the Battle of the Wigs, to ridicule the quarrels then kindled between the fellows and licenciates of the college of physicians. He died 9th May, 1768, aged 44, of the gout in his stomach, leaving behind him a widow with two sons and a daughter. His epitaph was written in Latin by his friend Dr. Warton, and placed on his grave in Westminster abbey. He wrote besides, the "Oxford Barber," and some periodical essays, &c. in the Public Advertiser, and other publications.

THOYNARD, *Nicholas*, a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans. He was well skilled in history, and in the knowledge of medals. He wrote a concordance of the four evangelists, in Greek and Latin, 1707, folio, with learned notes, and died at Paris, 5th Jan. 1706, aged 77.

THRASYBULUS, an Athenian general, celebrated for his bravery and his bold attack and expulsion of the 30 tyrants. He united the highest benevolence to personal courage, and passed an act of amnesty for the reconciliation of all parties. He was at last killed in a battle against the Apendians, B. C. 394.

THUANUS, *Jacobus Augustus*, or DE THOU, a celebrated French historian, born 9th Oct. 1553, at Paris, where his father was first president of the parliament. His infancy was passed in debility and disease, and while all possible care was bestowed to improve his constitution, little was done for the cultivation of his mind; his powers, however, shone forth early, and with unusual splendor. He was at first educated under private tutors, and then studied the law at Orleans, but as he was destined for the church, he was placed near his uncle, the bishop of Chartres, who resigned some of his preferments in his favor. In 1573 he visited Italy, and after devoting himself to the pleasures of retirement and study, he was employed in various negotiations in the Low Countries, and in 1578, made counsellor clerk to the parliament. The death of his brother, in 1579, induced him to give up the ecclesiastical profession, and he now gradually rose to offices of trust and honor. In 1581 he was sent to administer justice at Guyenne, with other counsellors, and in 1584, was made master of the requests. During the violence of the league he attached himself to Henry II. and was usefully employed in various negotiations by him. He afterwards enjoyed the favor of Henry IV. who appointed him his first librarian, and entrusted him with the negotiations with the duke of Guise, and with the protestants. Under Mary de Medicis he was one of the general directors of the finances. After a life spent honorably in the service of literature, and of his country, this great man died, 17th May, 1617, universally respected, not only as an historian, but as a man, and was buried in the chapel of St. Andrew of the Arches. He was twice married; by his first wife, who died 1601, he had no children, and by the second he had three sons. He is particularly distinguished for his History of his own Times, from 1545 to 1608, written in pure, elegant, and classical Latin, and admirable for its fidelity, correctness, and accuracy. It has been much and deservedly praised by Grotius, Casaubon, Perrault, and others; but as it speaks with freedom and truth, of men and of manners, it never appeared, but in a mutilated and partial form, till Dr. Mead undertook its publication, free from all omission, in 1733, in 7 vols. folio. Thuanus wrote besides, some poetical pieces, a Paraphrase on the Book of Job — on Ecclesiastes — the Lamentations of Jeremiah, &c. — Miscellanies, &c. The eldest of his sons, *Francis Augustus*, was librarian to the king; but he unfortunately did not reveal a conspiracy with which he was acquainted, made by the marquis d'Effiat, against Richelieu; and the cardinal, resenting the levity, and contemptuous manner in which he had been mentioned in the pages of the historian, most inhumanly sacrificed the son to his mean revenge, and caused him to be beheaded at Lyons, 1642.

THUCYDIDES, a celebrated Greek historian of Athens. He was in the military service of his country, and during a temporary disgrace, through the jealousy of his countrymen, he devoted himself to the composition of his famous History of Grecian Affairs in his own Times. He died 391 B. C. The best edition of his work is that of Duker. It has been ably translated by Dr. Smith.

THUILLIER, Dom Vincent, a native of Coucy, in Laon, distinguished among the members of the congregation of St. Maur. He was eminent as a preacher, and as a man of letters. He died 12th Jan. 1736, aged 51. He wrote *Letters of an Ancient Professor of Theology on the Bull Unigenitus*, &c. besides a translation of Polybius into French, in 6 vols. 4to.

THUNBERG, Charles Peter, an eminent Swedish botanist, the pupil and the friend of Linnæus. He visited France in 1770, and soon after, by the interference of his friend Burmann, he was sent by the Dutch company to Japan, to make observations and discoveries in botany. After a delay of three years at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made himself perfect in the Dutch language, he, in 1775, set out for Japan; but the jealousy of the inhabitants, and the mistrusting conduct of the government, limited his excursions, and he made few botanical discoveries. In 1776 he quitted Japan for Ceylon, and after some valuable observations in this island, he returned to Europe, and was appointed professor of botany at Upsal. He died at the end of the last century, leaving his valuable cabinet of natural history to the university. His *Flora Japonica* appeared at Leipzig 1784, 8vo. with 39 plates, and gave an account of above 300 unknown plants.

THURLOE, John, secretary to the Cromwells, during their usurpation, was born 1616, at Abbots-Roding, Essex, where his father was rector. He was educated for the law, and by the influence of judge St. John, he obtained some offices, and in 1645, was secretary to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge. Though connected with the great republican leaders, he was not accessory to the king's death; but he favored with all his might, the affairs of the commonwealth, and in 1653, became secretary of state to Cromwell. In 1656 he was member for Ely, and the next year deserved the thanks of the commons for discovering Harrison's plot. On Cromwell's death he continued in his office under Richard, the next protector, over whom he had great influence, and at the restoration he made a tender of his services to the new monarch, who, however, did not accept them. He was accused, soon after, of high treason by the Commons, but released, and then he retired to his seat at Great Milton, Oxfordshire. His knowledge of political affairs was such, that Charles solicited him in vain to take a share in the administration, which he declined. He died suddenly at his chambers, Lincoln's Inn, 21st Feb. 1668, aged 51. He was twice married, and left, by his second wife, four sons and two daughters. In his character he was very amiable, and remarkable for his courtesy and mildness to persons of all parties. His *State Papers*, in 7 vols. folio, have been published, and they are valuable not only for conciseness and perspicuity, but for the general and important matter which they contain.

THURLOW, Edward lord, a celebrated lawyer. He was born in 1735, at Ashfield, Norfolk, where his father was rector, and after passing some time at Cambridge, he came to London, to study the law. He was called to the bar 1758, and raised himself to professional notice by his manly and successful opposi-

tion to sir Fletcher Norton. In the famous Douglas cause, in which he was accidentally engaged, he displayed such abilities, such eloquence, and such a command of arguments, that the public attention was turned towards him, as towards a man who was formed to fill the highest stations in the law. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, and the next year succeeded sir William de Grey as attorney-general; but in the house of Commons he neglected the cultivation of his oratorical powers, till, in the beginning of the American war, he stepped forth with the most commanding language of eloquence in support of the measures of administration. In June 1778, he was created a peer and the day following he was nominated lord high chancellor of Great Britain. This dignified office he resigned in 1783, during the temporary triumph of the coalition ministry, but on the re-admission of Mr. Pitt into the cabinet, he again was promoted to the seals, and kept them till 1793, when a dispute with the premier occasioned his resignation. Since that time he lived in retirement, and seldom engaged in the political disputes of the day. He died after an illness of two days at Bournemouth 12th Sep. 1806, and was buried in the Temple church. His character as a lawyer is fixed on the firmest basis of extensive knowledge, quick penetration, correct judgment, and the most undeviating integrity. Though overbearing in his manners, harsh and uncivil, he was zealously attached to his party, and inflexible in his opinions, and loyal in his conduct. As a patron of church preferment, he was the friend of persevering industry, and active merit, and though lax in his private conduct, and in his moral principles, he was ever anxious to reward virtue and to encourage learning. In his court he displayed all the wisdom, and nothing of the low cunning of the lawyer, and with a powerful mind which quickly comprehended and discussed with clearness the most intricate cases, he pronounced his judgment by the strictest rules of equity and justice, alike anxious to protect the rights and the privileges of the poor, as the immunities of the great. He was, as has been well observed, among lawyers and orators, in the senate and in the courts, what his contemporary Johnson was among wits and authors, a mighty genius proudly elevated above the littleness of common minds. As he was not married his titles descended to the issue of his brother the bishop of Durham. He left three natural daughters, to two of whom he left 70,000l. each, and to the third, because she married against his consent, he, with the most uncharitable caprice, and studied cruelty, bequeathed only an annuity of 50l. per month, and on the condition that she never returned to her husband.

THYSIUS, Anthony, a Dutch philologist, born 1603. at Harderwyck. He became professor of poetry and eloquence at Leyden, and librarian to the university, and died there 1670. He published "*Historia Navalis*," a History of Naval Wars between the Dutch and Spaniards — *Compendium Historiæ Bataviæ*, 1645 — *Tracts on the Government and the Laws of Athens*, besides valuable editions of *Paterculus*, *Salust*, *Valerius Maximus*, *Seneca's tragedies*, *Laetantius*, *Aulus Gellius*, &c.

TIARINI, Alexander, a native of Bologna, eminently distinguished as a painter of portraits and historical pieces. He succeeded in happily expressing the passions. The best of his pieces are preserved in the church of St. Michael in Bosco. He died 1668, aged 91.

TIBALDI, Pelegrino, a native of Bologna, who became eminent as a painter, sculptor and architect. He studied at Rome under Vasari, and was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, who raised him to the dignity of marquis. He died at Bologna, 1592, aged 70. His son *Dominico*, was also distinguished as an architect. He built the palace Magnani, at Bologna, and other public edifices in that city, which are still deservedly admired. He died 1583, aged 42.

TIBERIUS, Claudius Nero, emperor of Rome after Augustus, promised a happy reign on his succession, but soon disgraced himself by debauchery, cruelty, and the most flagitious excesses. He died A. D. 37, aged 78.

TIBERIUS, Constantine, emperor of the East, was appointed by his merits colleague on the throne by Justin the younger. He was a wise, valiant, and benevolent prince, and died 582.

TIBULLUS, Aulus Albius, a Roman poet, in the age of Augustus. His elegies are much admired for ease, elegance and simplicity, and they are generally published with Propertius and Catullus.

TICKELL, Thomas, an English poet, born at Bridekirk, Cumberland, 1686. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1710, which he vacated by marrying at Dublin, 1726. He was early introduced to the notice and the patronage of Addison, who employed him in Ireland, and when secretary of state made him his under secretary. In 1724 he was secretary to the lords justices of Ireland, and continued in that honorable office till his death, which happened 23d April, 1740, at Bath. As a writer Tickell obtained some celebrity, and he must rank high among the minor English poets. His "Prospect of Peace" written during the negotiations with the French government under queen Anne was a popular work, and passed quickly through six editions. He wrote "the Royal Progress" on the arrival of George I. and published a translation of the first book of the Iliad, in opposition to Pope's version. This work, which some have regarded as the labor of Addison, was not without merit; but while it was approved by the literati at Button's, Pope, no way dismayed, boasted that he had the town, that is, the mob in his favor. "The Letter to Avignon" is a party poem of great merit, and expresses contempt without vulgarity, and maintains its dignity without insulting arrogance. Tickell published the works of his friend Addison after his death, and wrote also a very beautiful funeral poem in honor of his memory.

TICKELL, Richard, an eminent writer who first appeared before the public 1778, in his "Project," and soon after in his "Wreath of Fashion," two poems of some merit and celebrity. The most admired of his performances was the "Anticipation," in which he imitated with great success and humor the principal speakers in the parliament, and thus in some degree

disarmed the opposition of the force of their argument. He altered Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd for the stage, 1781, and wrote also the Carnival of Venice, a comic opera. He was killed Nov. 4, 1793, by falling from the window of his apartments in Hampton-court. He had been one of the commissioners of the stamp-office. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Miss Linley, had three children.

TIDEMAN, Philip, a painter, born at Hamburgh. He was the pupil of Laireffe, and excelled in mythological and allegorical representations. He died 1705, aged 48.

TIEDEMANN, Dietrich, a native of Bremervorde, in the duchy of Bremen educated at Gottingen. By the recommendation of his friend Heyne, he obtained in 1766, the professorship of Greek and Latin, at Cassel, which he quitted, in 1786, for the chair of philosophy at Marburg. He wrote essay on an Explanation of the Origin of Language — System of the Stoic philosophy — Investigation of Man — Spirit of Speculative Philosophy — the first Philosophers of Greece — Argumenta Platonis; works of great merit, and deep erudition. He died 1803, aged 55.

TIGNY, G. de, a French naturalist. He published the Natural History of Insects, 10 vols. 8vo. — a work of great merit. His collection of insects, was large, curious, and valuable. He died, 1803.

TIGRANES, king of Armenia, opposed the power of Rome, but was easily conquered by Lucullus. He preserved his dominions, by a large bribe, and maintained himself, against the rebellion of his son, and the insurrection of his subjects. Pompey afterwards conquered him, and sent him in chains to Rome.

TILINGIUS, Matthias, a native of Westphalia, who studied medicine, which he professed at Rinteln. He was also physician to the court of Hesse Cassel, and died 1615. He wrote de Rhabarbaro, 4to. — Lili Albi Descriptio, 8vo. — de Laudano Opiate, 8vo. — Opologia Nova, 4to. — Treatise on Malignant Fevers — Anatomie de la Rate, 12mo.

TILLEMANS, Peter, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp. He came to England in 1708, with Casteels, and was patronized by the great, of whose horses, seats, races, &c. he drew very pleasing views. He died of an asthma, at Norton, Suffolk, 5th Dec. 1734, aged about 50.

TILLEMONT, Sebastian de Nain de, a French writer, born at Paris 1637. He was educated in the school of Port-royal, and distinguished himself, as an accurate and elegant author. He was an ecclesiastic, but of such humility of deportment, that he refused to succeed to the bishopric of Beauvais, and preferred obscurity, retirement, and literature, to all dignities. His indefatigable application proved at last too much for his constitution. He died 1698, aged 61. His Histoire des Empereurs, & Histoire Ecclesiastique, are two works, valuable for accuracy, correctness, precision, and elegance.

TILLET, N. du, a native of Bourdeaux, who devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and published various works of merit, for the destruction of insects in corn, and for the improvement of the produce of the earth. This active and ingenious author, who was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and di-

rector of the mint, at Troyes, died 20th Dec. 1791, aged 60.

TILLI, John Tzerclaes count de, a native of Brussels, of an illustrious family. He quitted the order of the jesuits, for the military profession, and after signaling his courage against the Turks, in Hungary, he commanded the troops of Maximilian, duke of Bavaria, at the battle of Prague, 1620. He contributed to the capture of Breda, and of Heidelberg, and defeated Mansfeld, one of the rebel chiefs, and afterwards routed the forces of the duke d'Halberstadt, at Stavelo, and took Minden. In 1626, he obtained a great victory over the army of Denmark, at the battle of Lutter, and three years after went to Lubeck to settle the articles of peace, with the Danish ministers. When placed at the head of the imperial armies, he took Brandenburg, Magdeburg, and Leipsic, but he was soon after defeated by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and received a mortal wound in defending the passage of the Lech, at Ingoldstadt, 30th April, 1632.

TILLI, Michael Angelo, a native of Florence, educated at Pisa. He studied medicine, and became physician to the grand duke, and professor in the university of Pisa, inspector of the botanical garden, and fellow of the London royal society. He published *Catalogus Horti Pisani*, fol. Florence, 1723, with 50 plates, and died 1740, aged 85.

TILLOTSON, John, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, Oct. 1630, son of a clothier, descended from an ancient Cheshire family. Though his father was a strict Calvinist, Tillotson was educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow 1651. The perusal of Chillingworth's works, and the friendship, and conversation of Cudworth, Whichcot, Worthington, Smith, Wilkins, and other learned divines, soon removed those principles, which he might have imbibed from puritanical instructors, and fitted him for the more active scenes of life. In 1656, he was tutor to the son of Mr. Prideaux, of Devonshire, and was afterwards curate to his friend Dr. Wilkins, at St. Lawrence, Jewry. After the restoration, he was curate of Chelshunt, and in 1663, was promoted to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he immediately resigned for the preachingship of Lincoln's-inn-society. In 1664, he was chosen Tuesday lecturer, at St. Lawrence, Jewry, and as being a popular preacher, he exerted himself strenuously against popery and atheism. In 1666 he took his degree of D. D. and afterwards was promoted to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and also of St. Paul's, and in 1672, made dean of Canterbury. He attended his friend lord Russell, when condemned to die in consequence of the Rye-house plot, and he strongly urged him to admit the doctrine of non-resistance, a measure for which he was greatly censured, and for which he censured himself. At the revolution he was confidentially consulted by the princess Anne of Denmark, and for his integrity and loyalty, he was held in high esteem by the new king, and by his queen. In 1689, he was made clerk of the closet to William, and upon the suspension of Sancroft, in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths, he was nominated by the king, to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. His elevation gave great displeasure to the non-jurors,

who directed all their virulence and malice against him, but he exhibited in his conduct, the persevering and conscientious prelate, intent upon the reformation of all ecclesiastical abuses, and eager to introduce greater regularity, and a more strict residence among his clergy. The reproaches which were hurled against him, though they depressed his spirits, did not alter the mildness of his manners; and after his death were found some bundles of papers, and letters, full of invective and malicious insinuations against him, on which he wrote with his own hand, "these are libels, I pray God forgive them, I do". The cares attendant upon an elevated situation, were felt and recorded by him, with all the resignation of a christian philosopher; and in his common place book, he inserted some strong and striking remarks, to remind the reader, that what appears to a distant spectator real grandeur, and perfect happiness, is too often experienced by the unhappy possessor, a source of misery, vexation, and trouble. This great and good man, was attacked by a palsy, which proved fatal, and he died in the arms of his respected friend Mr. Nelson, 24th Oct. 1694. His death was sincerely lamented. Dr. Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, preached his funeral sermon, and Locke was also in the number of those who regarded his departure, as a great loss to the church, and to the nation. He left nothing to his widow but the copy of his posthumous sermons, which sold for 2,500 guineas, to which the king added an annuity of 400l. in 1695, and in 1698 an addition of 200l. more. His sermons have been frequently published in 10 vols. 8vo — and in 3 folio. These volumes, have been and continue to be, universally read, and they have been translated also into various languages. They are the composition of an able divine, who displays throughout sound reasoning, strong sense, and solid piety, in a clear, elegant, unaffected style. Though abused by some critics, for inharmonious periods, and undignified metaphors, he is deservedly commended for his noble simplicity, and great copiousness; and not only Dryden, attributed his own perfect knowledge of prose writing, to the frequent perusal of Tillotson's works, but Addison, who was a judge of writing, regarded them as the chief standard of our language, and actually projected an English dictionary, to be illustrated with particular phrases, to be selected from the sermons. Dr. Birch has prefixed a copious life of the learned prelate, to his edition of his sermons.

TIMÆUS, a philosopher of Locris, the pupil of Pythagoras, and author of a treatise on the Nature of the Soul. He supposed that there is an universal motion in the universe.

TIMAGENES, a native of Alexandria, known as an historian. He was the slave of Sylla's sons, and afterwards was in the service of Augustus, but burnt the history of that emperor's reign, when he was discarded from his protection.

TIMOLEON, an illustrious Corinthian, who went to the assistance of Syracuse, when oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius. He became there a most benevolent and popular character, and died B. C. 337.

TIMON, a misanthrope, born at Athens. He declared himself the enemy of the human race, and in his conduct exhibited the savage character of a man-hater.

hater. He said he loved Alcibiades, because he would prove one day the ruin of Athens.

TIMOTEO, *da Urbino*, a painter of eminence, born at Urbino. He died 1524, aged 54. His landscapes, historical pieces, and portraits, possessed particular beauty, and all the striking effects of taste and genius.

TIMOTHEUS, a musician of Miletus, splendidly rewarded by the Ephesians for a poem in honor of Diana, the protecting goddess of their city. He died about 557 B. C.

TIMOTHY, the disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra in Lycaonia, and the son of a pagan by a Jewish woman. He labored earnestly with Paul in the propagation of the Christian faith, and he was made by him first bishop of Ephesus, and received, for the guide of his conduct in the ministry, the two excellent epistles which are still preserved in the New Testament. It is supposed that he was stoned to death, 97, for opposing the celebration of an impious festival in honor of Diana.

TINDAL, *Matthew*, a deistical writer, born 1657, at Beer-ferres, Devonshire, where his father was minister. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, 1672, and afterwards removed to Exeter, and thence was elected fellow of All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of L.L. D. and under James II. declared himself a papist, but afterwards renounced the Roman catholic tenets, and took the oaths to secure his fellowship. He died in London, Aug. 1733. He is particularly known for two publications, the first, published 1706, the Rights of the Christian Church asserted against the Romish and all other priests, &c. 8vo. — and the other, published 1730, in 8vo. Christianity as old as the Creation, or the Gospel, a republication of the Religion of Nature. In the former of these works, the intention of the author was, in subtle and insinuating language, to destroy the authority of the church; and in the latter, his design, in the most plausible and artful manner, is to set aside revealed religion, and to establish that there is no other revelation but that of the law of nature imprinted upon the heart of all mankind. These works were deservedly censured, and among the ablest opponents of his tenets, he had Dr. Hickes, who had been his tutor at Lincoln, Dr. Conybeare, afterwards bishop of Bristol, Leland, Foster, and others. He wrote some tracts besides, on civil and religious liberty, and he left at his death a second volume to his Christianity as old as the Creation, the publication of which was prevented by Gibbon, bishop of London.

TINDAL, *Nicholas*, nephew to Matthew, was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1713. He was afterwards fellow of Trinity college, and obtained the livings of Alverstoke, Hants, and of Great Waltham, near Chelmsford, and afterwards succeeded to the rectory of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight. He died at Greenwich, where he was chaplain to the hospital, at an advanced age, 27th June, 1774. He published two quarto numbers of an intended history of Essex, in 3 vols. which, however, he relinquished for the translation of Rapin's History of England, in which he was assisted by Mr. Morant. This last work succeeded so well that, in

addition to his agreement, his booksellers, the Knaptons, handsomely gave him a present of 200 guineas. He published besides Cantemir's History of the Ottoman Empire, folio — and Polymetis abridged, a Guide to Classical Learning, a useful work.

TINDALL, *William*, an English divine, author of Juvenile Excursions in Literature and Criticism, 12mo. — History and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of Evesham, 4to. — Plain Truth in a Plain Dress — Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted, a poem, &c. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1778, and he was admitted into the Antiquarian society, and appointed chaplain to the Tower, where, in a fit of melancholy, he shot himself, 1804, at the age of 50.

TINELLI, *Tiberio*, a native of Venice, admired for his abilities as an historical and portrait painter. He was honored with the patronage of Lewis XII. and made knight of St. Michael. He died 1638, aged 52.

TINTORETTO, *James*, a famous painter, so called, as son of Robusto, a dyer at Venice, where he was born 1512. He studied under Titian, who observed his rising talents, and therefore dismissed him, as afraid of a powerful rival. Tintoretto studied the works of his predecessors, especially of Michael Angelo, with judgment, and deserved the surname of *Furious*, from the boldness of his paintings, the rapidity of his genius, and the vivacity of his spirit. He died 1594, leaving behind him a son and daughter, who also inherited his genius and his powers in the use of the pencil. The daughter married a German, and died 1590, aged 30, and the son, eminent as an historical painter, died 1637, aged 75. The pieces of Tintoret are deservedly admired, and though he is censured for the incorrectness of his outlines, and some other irregularities, his coloring, and the expression of his figures are particularly striking.

TIPPOO-SAIB, succeeded his father Hyder-Ally as king of Mysore, and of the Mahrattas, and he ably maintained his independence against the Great Mogul. During the American war, he joined the French in hostilities against the English; but after the breaking out of the French revolution, he was alone exposed to the fortunes of the war. In 1790 he was defeated at Travancore; Bangalore was afterwards taken, and yielding to the superior force of the British arms, he consented, in 1792, to make peace with lord Cornwallis by delivering up his two sons as hostages, and paying, besides the loss of part of his dominions, above three millions sterling. His intrigues with the French government, and his secret machinations to destroy the English power in India, renewed the war in 1799. He was quickly attacked by the British forces in his very capital, and in the storming of Seringapatam, the Mysore monarch was killed whilst bravely defending himself on the ramparts. He was 52 years old. Though oppressive and capricious in his government, he patronized the arts, and his fondness for literature was displayed in the valuable collection of books found in his palace, consisting of various works in the Sanscrit language in the 10th century, translations of the Koran, MSS. of the history of the Mogul victories, and

and historical memoirs of Hindostan, all of which have been carefully deposited in the library of the university of Calcutta.

TIRABOSCHI, Jerome, a native of Bergamo, who entered among the jesuits, and became professor of rhetoric at Milan. He was in 1770 made librarian to the duke of Modena, and was enrolled in the number of the nobility by the unanimous voice of the people, who thus honored his virtues and his merits. He died June 1794, aged 62. He wrote *Memoirs on the Ancient Order of the Humiliés*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Catalogue of the Writers of Modena*, 6 vols. 4to. — *History of Italian Literature from the days of Augustus*, 13 vols. 4to. a work of great merit. His eulogy was written by Lombardi in Italian, and translated into French by Boulard.

TIRAQUEAU, Andrew, a French lawyer, counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux, and afterwards of Paris, was born at Poitou. His abilities were usefully employed by Francis I. and Henry II. and in their service he displayed great integrity and sound judgment, and exerted also all his influence to banish intrigue and chicane from the French bar. He died at an advanced age, 1574. He wrote various books and commentaries, and it was observed that he produced every year a child and a book, till the number of each was 20, some say 30; as it is recorded in a jocular epitaph, which mentions his being a water-drinker; "Hic jacet, qui aquam bibendo, viginti liberos fuscit, viginti libros edidit. Si merum bibisset, totum orbem implevisset."

TISSOT, S. A. D. a celebrated Swiss physician, a warm advocate of inoculation, and of experimental, rather than theoretical, systems of medicine. He was, in consequence of his great reputation, member of the medical societies of London, Berne, Basil, &c. He died at Lausanne, 15th June 1797, aged 70. His works, which are valuable, have been collected in 10 vols. 12mo. His *Advice to Men of Letters*, and to the people on the subject of health, and other smaller pieces, possess high merit, and are deservedly popular. He also edited Morgagni's works, 3 vols. 4to. 1779.

TITIAN, or TITIANO, a celebrated painter, descended from the ancient family of Vacelli, and born at Cadore in Friuli, 1477. His fondness for painting was early observed, and he was placed under the care of Bellino; but he improved himself more by the laudable emulation between him and his fellow pupil Giorgione, than by the instruction of his master. His abilities, and the execution of his pencil soon recommended him to the notice of the great; he was patronized by Charles V. who knighted him, made him a count palatine, assigned him a pension, and bestowed on him several handsome presents, which he gave him as a mark of his esteem, and not for his pictures, which he declared to be above any price. He died at Venice, of the plague, 1576, aged 99. His character as a man as well as a painter, was so universally respected, that he received the strongest marks of esteem and friendship from the greatest and most eminent persons in Europe. His pieces are much admired for their coloring, delicacy, and correctness.

His best pieces are a Last Supper in the Escorial — a Christ crowned with thorns, at Milan — and a portrait of himself, with his mistress combing her hair, in the Paris collection. He left two sons, one of whom, *Horatio*, was also eminent as a painter, till allured by the hopes of discovering the philosopher's stone, he applied himself to chemistry, and died of the plague with his father. Titian's brother, *Francesco*, was also a painter, and besides employed himself in making cabinets of ebony, adorned with figures, &c.

TITLEY, Walter, a polite scholar, educated at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he held a lay fellowship. He was employed by the court as envoy extraordinary to Copenhagen, where he died, highly respected, 1754. He had been for some time resident in bishop Atterbury's house, as tutor to his son. He wrote an Imitation of Horace, and other Latin pieces, preserved in the Reliquiæ Galeana.

TITON DU TILLET, Everard, a native of Paris, educated at the jesuits' college, after which he followed the military profession. At the peace of Ryf-wick, he purchased a place in the royal household, and afterwards travelled into Italy as a man of letters, and an antiquarian. He formed in 1708 the plan of erecting a brazen Parnassus in honor of Lewis XIV. and the work was completed in 1718. In this singular monument the monarch was represented in the figure of Apollo holding a lyre, while below the graces are personified by de la Suze, des Houlières, and de Scuderi, three learned French ladies, and the nine muses appear under the name of P. Corneille, Molière, Racan, Segrais, la Fontaine, Chapelle, Racine, Despreaux, and the musician Lully. Medallions in this celebrated group are given to less known poets, and every person distinguished for literature or the fine arts, had due honors paid to his talents. Titon published in 1727 a description of this poetical monument, and of the characters of the personages represented; and as he continued additions to his Parnassus, he likewise added supplements to the lives and accounts of his heroes up to the year 1760. He died 26th Dec. 1762, aged 86.

TITUS, a Greek disciple of St. Paul, converted from the errors of paganism by that great apostle. He was the attendant and the amanuensis of his master, and was appointed by him bishop of Crete, where he died in a good old age.

TITUS VESPASIAN, a Roman emperor, distinguished at the siege of Jerusalem, under his father Vespasian, and deservedly celebrated for reforming the profligacy of his youth by the most correct morals when raised to the throne. He was so anxious to do good to his subjects, that he exclaimed one day, on discovering that he had granted no favor, "my friends I have lost a day." He died A. D. 81.

TIXIER, John, called also *RAVISIUS TEXTOR*, lord of Ravify in Nivernois, was an elegant scholar, and taught polite literature in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he died 1522. He wrote, among other things, epistles — dialogues — epigrams — an edition of *Opera Scriptorum de Claris Mulieribus*, folio, &c.

TOALDO,

TOALDO, Joseph, an Italian physician, who taught mathematics in the university of Padua, and bestowed much attention on subjects of electricity, astronomy, and meteorology. He published a Journal Astro-Meteorological — *Memoirs on the Application of Meteorology to Agriculture* — *Cycle of 123 Moons*, &c. He died at Padua, 11th Nov. 1797, aged 79.

TODD, Hugh, D. D. a divine, born at Blencow, Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was elected fellow of University, 1678. He was chaplain to Smith, bishop of Carlisle, and vicar of Stanwix, and accumulated his degrees 1692. He published various things, and died about 1710. The best known of his works are the *Description of Sweden*, folio — the *Life of Phocion*, &c. He left in MS. an *History of the Diocese of Carlisle*, &c. — *Notitia Prioratus de Wedderhall* — *Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carlilenfis*, &c.

TOIRAS, John Caylard de St. Bonnet, marquis de, a native of St. Jean-de-Cardonnenques, who embraced the military profession, and served under Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. He distinguished himself at the sieges of Montauban and Montpellier, and at the taking of Rhé, and when governor of the Montferrat, he acquired new glory by his gallant defence of Casal, against marquis Spinola. He was, in consequence of his services, made marshal of France; but the attachment of his brothers to the party of Orleans, and the mean jealousies of Richelieu brought on his disgrace, and he retired from France, and found in Italy, at Naples, Rome, Venice, and other places, that respect for his talents and meritorious services, which his ungrateful country refused to acknowledge. He afterwards became a general in the army of the duke of Savoy, and was killed before the fortrefs of Fontanette, in the Milanese, 14th June, 1636, aged 51. His reputation for courage was such, that after he expired, the soldiers dipped their handkerchiefs in the blood which issued from his wound, exclaiming, that so long as they carried that with them, so long would they prove victorious over their enemies.

TOLAND, John, one of the founders of modern deism, was born 30th Nov. 1669, in the north of Ireland, and educated at Redcastle school, near Londonderry, from which he went to Glasgow, 1687, and three years after to Edinburgh. Though brought up as a papist, he renounced that religion, and at the age of 15, declared himself a zealous protestant dissentor. He afterwards went to study at Leyden, and then returned to England, and visited Oxford, and in 1696, published at London his *Christianity not Myste-rious*, which excited great clamor against the writer, and even occasioned its presentation as dangerous by the grand jury of Middlesex. At this time he went to Ireland, but here the fame of his book was spread, and not only his company was shunned, as infectious, but his work was attacked by the parliament, and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman. He, upon this, returned to England, and was engaged in various publications. His *Life of Milton* was published in 1698, and some other works on political or religious subjects followed. He was abroad in 1703, at the court of Berlin and Hanover, where he was received with great respect, and on his return to England, he was

for some time patronized by Harley, earl of Oxford. In 1718, he published his *Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan Christianity*, &c. which was a violent attack against revelation, and in 1720 appeared his *Tetradymus*, in four parts. He died at Putney, near London, where he had retired for some time, 11th March, 1722. It must be fully acknowledged that Toland possessed vast erudition, and great powers of mind; but, unfortunately, these were misapplied in the support of atheism. The wish of being known in the world, and the strong passion of vanity, with which he was influenced, led him to adopt opinions which, probably, sober reflection disapproved; and the ambition of being singular, hurried him to oppose whatever is held as most sacred and solemn amongst mankind. His works were very numerous; those which were posthumous were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1726, and re-published 1747, with an *Account of his Life and Writings* by Des Maizeaux.

TOLLET, Elizabeth, an English lady, eminent for her knowledge of mathematics, of history, of French, Latin, and Italian. She published some poems, besides *Susannah, or Innocence Preserved*, a sacred drama, and died unmarried 1754, aged 60.

TOLLIVS, Jacobus, a physician, born at Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht. He was, in 1684, made professor of eloquence and Greek at Brandenburg, by the elector, and died 1696. He possessed great learning, but favored the notion of discovering the philosopher's stone. He edited *Ausonius*, in 8vo., and *Longinus*, in 4to., and wrote *Epistolæ Itinerariæ*. His brother *Cornelius* was at first an amanuensis to Isaac Vossius, and then became professor of eloquence and Greek at Harderwyck, and published an appendix to *Pierius Valerianus' treatise de Infelicitate Litteratorum*, 12mo. Another brother, *Alexander*, published an useful and valuable edition of *Appian*.

TOLOMMEI, Claudio, a native of Sienna, who distinguished himself as a poet and orator, and was, in consequence of his abilities, made bishop of Corsica. The best known of his works is a speech, which he delivered in the presence of pope Clement VII. in consequence of the peace made with Charles V. in 1529. This truly learned and virtuous man died 1557, aged 63.

TOMPION, Thomas, a celebrated mechanic. His name is mentioned with those of Graham, and other ingenious men, as an able clock and watch maker. He died 1696.

TONSTALL, Cuthbert, a native of Tackford, Hertfordshire, who studied at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Padua, and distinguished himself for his knowledge of mathematics and divinity. He was employed in several embassies by Henry VIII. and for his services was made bishop of London 1522, lord privy seal 1523, and in 1530, translated to Durham. He was deprived of his honors by Elizabeth, for denying her supremacy, though he had formerly supported her father in the work of the reformation, and he died in confinement, 1559, aged 84. He was author of a treatise *de Arte Supputandi*, Lond. 1522, 4to. — on the *Presence of Christ in the Eucharist*, 4to. — *Aristotle's Morals* abridged, &c.

TOOKE, Andrew, an English writer, born in London,

don, 1673. He was educated at the Charter-house, and Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1695 he was made usher of the Charter-house, and in 1704 professor of geometry at Gresham college, and though he inherited much property from his brother, the bookseller in Fleet-street, he was so attached to his habits of life that he accepted the headship of the school, 1728. He died of a dropsy, 20th Jan. 1731, aged 58, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel. He published *Synopsis Græcæ Linguae* — Ovid's *Fasti* — the *Pantheon*, or *History of the Heathen Gods* translated, without acknowledgment from the Latin of Pomey, a jesuit.

TOOKE, *George*, of Popes in Hertfordshire, was born 1595. He went as captain of a band of volunteers in the expedition against Cadiz in 1625, of which he wrote a poetical account. He retired to his seat, and devoted himself, during the civil wars, to literary pursuits, and the conversation of his friends, the learned Selden, Hales, John Greaves, &c. He lost his wife 1642, and wrote various canzonets to her memory. He died 1675, aged 80.

TOOKE, *Thomas*, a learned schoolmaster, born in Kent, and educated at St. Paul's school, and Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was appointed master of the school at Bishop Stortford, and by his influence and recommendation a new school was erected by contributions, and the seminary was raised, under his auspices, to great celebrity. He died 4th May, 1721, after 30 years usefully employed in the labors of his school, and was buried at Lamborn in Essex, where he had been 14 years rector.

TOPHAM, *Thomas*, a publican of Islington, of whose prodigious strength curious particulars are related in Hutton's *History of Derbyshire*. It is said that he could squeeze together a pewter quart pot at arms' length; lift over his head with his little finger a weight of 200lbs. and with his teeth raise an oak table six feet long, at the extremity of which was suspended half a hundred weight. He raised with apparent ease, and with one hand, a man who weighed 27 stone, and so powerful was the strength of his arms, that he broke against it the largest sticks. He stabbed himself in 1749 in consequence of a quarrel with his wife, and after wounding her in a dangerous manner.

TOPLADY, *Augustus Montague*, a native of Farnham in Surrey, educated at Westminster school, and Dublin university. He became in 1768 vicar of Broadhembury, Devon; but finding the air of the place unfavorable to his constitution, he settled in London, and officiated in a chapel, Orange-street, Leicester-fields. He was author of *Historic Proofs of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England*, and other theological works, which have been collected together in 6 vols. 8vo. with an account of his life. He died in London, 1778, aged 41.

TORFÆUS, *Thormodus*, a native of Mifnia, historiographer to the king of Denmark. He is known for his *History of the Orcaades* from 850 to 1206, published 1715, folio — and his *History of Norway*, 4 vols. folio, 1711, two works written in Latin, and possessing great merit. He died 1720, aged 81.

TORRE', *N.* a native of the Milanese, who from

low beginnings, rose to eminence, as a chemist, and as an artist in fire-works. By his great application, he became acquainted with experimental philosophy, and the friendship of Reaumur, rendered him expert in the construction of barometers, and in the knowledge of pneumatics. His artificial fire-works, exhibited at Paris, on the marriage of Lewis XVI. were much admired, and in his experiments in pyrotechny, it is said, that he discovered the method of preparing, an unextinguishable fire, which might consume an enemy's fleet. This dreadful secret was revealed to the French government, who refused to practise it against the English fleet, and the inventor at last, sensible of the terrible consequences of this powerful engine of destruction, expressed great contrition for his discovery. The sudden death of his wife had such an effect upon him, that he soon followed her to the grave, 30th April, 1780. Though an intelligent man, he wasted much of his time, in the foolish attempt of transmuting metals into gold.

TORRENTIUS, *Lævinus*, a learned man, born at Ghent in Flanders, 1525, and educated at Louvain. He studied the civil law at Bologna, and on his return home was employed in some embassies. He afterwards took orders, and died bishop of Antwerp, 1595. He published Latin poems — *Commentaries* on Suetonius and Horace, &c.

TORRENTIUS, *John*, a painter of Amsterdam. He possessed merit, but unfortunately was so lascivious in his ideas, that all the powers of his art were employed in delineating naked and obscene figures, in the most licentious and disgusting attitudes. Not satisfied to corrupt the youthful and unwary by the extravagant efforts of his pencil, he became the founder of a sect of Adamites, and for his heretical opinions was seized by the magistrates, and tortured. He expired under the severity of his torments, 1640, and his offensive pieces were burnt by the hands of the hangman.

TORRICELLI, *Evangeliste*, an eminent mathematician, born at Faenza, 1608. He was well educated, and he learned philosophy under Castelli, who had been the pupil of the great Galileo. His progress in science was so great that he was recommended to Galileo, and went to live with him as an assistant and friend; but the death of that venerable philosopher three months after left him to his own pursuits. He settled at Florence, where he was patronized by the duke Ferdinand II. and he devoted himself to the construction and improvement of telescopes and microscopes. To his ingenious experiments we are indebted for the discovery of ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere by quicksilver in the barometer or Torricellian tube. He died after a few day's illness, 1647, aged 40. He published *Opera Geometrica*, 4to. 1644.

TORY, *Geoffry*, a native of Bourges, who settled at Paris, as professor of philosophy in the college of Burgundy, and afterwards became printer. He greatly improved the art of printing, and published an useful book on the Proportion and Distance of Letters, called *Champ Fleuri*, 4to. and 8vo. He also translated the Hieroglyphics of Horus Apollo, 8vo. and wrote *Ædiloquium*, &c. He died 1550.

TOSCANELLA, *Paul*, an able astronomer, who erected

erected in Florence cathedral a famous gnomon, of which a description has been published by father Ximenes in 4to. 1757. It is said to be the largest of the kind in Europe. Some suppose that Toscanella formed an idea of the possibility of a passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and by mentioning the circumstance to Martenz of Lisbon, the Portuguese, it is said, were animated in their endeavours to improve navigation and to make discoveries. He died about 1490.

TOSTATUS, *Alphonso*, a doctor of Salamanca, bishop of Avila, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the council of Basil, and died 1454, aged 40. He wrote Commentaries on Eusebius' Chronicle, 5 vols. folio — Commentaries on Scripture, &c. His works were printed together at Venice, 1596, in 13 vols. folio, 2 ponderous vols.

TOTILA, king of the Goths, defeated the troops of the emperor Justinian, and obtained possession of Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily. He sacked Rome, and was at last killed in battle by one of the foldiers of Justinian, 552, in the 11th year of his reign.

TOTTIE, *John*, a learned divine, who became canon of Christ-church, and archdeacon of Worcester. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and was much admired at St. Mary's, Oxford. His sermons have been published, and are deservedly esteemed. He died after 1775.

TOUP, *Jonathan*, a learned critic, born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, 1713. He was educated in the school of his native town, and at St. Merryn's, and then entered at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. His master's degree was taken at Cambridge 1756. His "Emendationes in Suidam," which first appeared in 1760, and were continued in another volume, 1764, recommended him to the notice of Warburton, by whose means bishop Keppel bestowed on him a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and the vicarage of St. Merryn's. He published his *Appendiculus Notarum* in Suidam, 1775, and in 1778 his edition of *Longinus* in 4to. and afterwards in 8vo. He passed his life in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits; but though unacquainted with the world, he was the correspondent of the learned of the age, of Ernestus, Brunck, Valknaer, Runkenius, Larcher, &c. He died 1785, aged 72, and was buried in St. Martin's church, Exeter, of which he was rector. He was never married.

TOURNEFORT, *Joseph Pitton de*, a celebrated French botanist, born at Aix in Provence, 5th June, 1656. From his very youth he showed a strong passion for collecting plants, and though devoted to theological pursuits by his father, he did not abandon his favorite studies, and when become his own master, he applied himself most assiduously to botany, philosophy, and medicine. In 1678 he explored the mountains of Dauphiné and Savoy in quest of plants, and in 1679 perfected himself in anatomy and medicine at Montpellier. In 1681 he set out for Spain, and after visiting attentively the mountains of Catalonia and the Pyrenees, frequently in the midst of danger from the uncivilized inhabitants, he returned to France with the intention

of exploring also the Alps, to enrich his botanical curiosities. In 1683 he was at Paris, where his merit began to be known, and he was appointed botanical professor in the king's garden. He afterwards travelled over Spain, Portugal, Holland, and England, and in 1700 was sent by the king to examine the plants of Greece, Asia, and Africa, and to make observations on the manners and the natural history of those countries. He returned after an absence of three years, and brought with him 1356 species of plants. He was soon after made professor of physic in the college royal, and admitted into the academy of sciences. He received an injury from the wheel of a cart which passed by him, and neglecting the proper remedies, he was seized with a spitting of blood, which after some months carried him off, 28th Dec. 1708. This most celebrated botanist of the age published, *Elements of Botany*, 3 vols. 8vo. enlarged to 3 vols. 4to. — *History of Plants near Paris*, 12mo. enlarged to 2 vols. — *Voyage to the Levant*, 2 vols. 4to. and three in 8vo. — a treatise on the *Materia Medica*, 2 vols. 12mo. besides several papers in the history of the academy of sciences.

TOURNELY, *Honoré*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Antibes 28th Aug. 1658, of obscure parents. He gradually rose by his great application from the mean office of a swineherd, to become professor of theology at Douay, and a popular preacher. He was much engaged in the controversy about the bull *Unigenitus*, which he defended with great ability. He died of an apoplexy, 26th Dec. 1729. The best known of his works is a *Course of Theology* in Latin, 16 vols. 8vo. a composition of great merit.

TOURRETTE, *Mark Anth. Lew. Claret de la*, a native of Lyons, who studied in the jesuits' college at Lyons, and afterwards at the Harcourt college at Paris. He became one of the magistrates of his native city, and devoted himself much to the study of natural history. He formed a valuable collection of insects and of herbs, and cultivated in his garden not less than 3000 of the rarest and most curious plants. This amiable man, whose zeal in the investigation of natural curiosities and in botanical pursuits was indefatigable, and whose correspondence was extended to all the learned of Europe, was attacked by an inflammation in the lungs at the siege of his native town in the autumn of 1793, and he survived it but few days. He died aged 64. He published, *Démonstrations Elementaires de Botanique*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Voyage au Mont Pila*, 8vo. — *Chloris Lugdunensis*, 8vo. — *Memoires sur les Montres Vegetaux*, &c.

TOURVILLE, *Anne Hilarion de Costentin de*, a French admiral, born at Tourville, near Contances 1642. He first distinguished himself against the Algerines, and afterwards at the battle of Palermo, and against the Spanish fleet. He defeated in 1690, the combined fleets of England, and Holland, but the battle of la Hogue, two years after, proved fatal to his glory, and to the honor of the French flag, by the loss of 14 of his largest ships. He was honored in 1701, with the staff of marshal of France, and died the same year, 28th May, aged 59.

TOUSSAINT LOUVÉRTURE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, who by his courage and abilities rose to command in the French army under Rochambeau, in 1796. The influence which he possessed among the blacks, induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French began to exercise against the natives, served to increase the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution in the island, and being acknowledged the head of all power civil and military, he consolidated his authority, by the wisest, and most humane regulations; but his confidence in the friendly professions of the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person amongst them, and instead of being respected as an independent chief, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by le Clerc. Immured in a prison, his sufferings were disregarded, while his countrymen, indignant at his treatment, rose to repel their ferocious invaders. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 1803, and it is said that either poison, or violence, hastened his death.

TOWERS, Joseph, a dissenting minister, born at Southwark 1737. He followed the printing business with Goadby, of Sherborne, and then settled as a bookseller in London, and in 1774 became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Highgate. Four years after he was associated with Dr. Price, in Newington-green meeting, and in 1779 was honored, by Edinburgh university, with the degree of L. L. D. He wrote, *British Biography*, 7 vols. 8vo. — *Observations on Hume's History of England — the Life and Reign of Frederic III. of Prussia*, 2 vols. 8vo. — a *Vindication of Locke — Sermons — an Answer to Burke's famous pamphlet*, and other political tracts. He also assisted Dr. Kippis, in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica*. He died 1799.

TOWNLEY, Charles, an eminent English collector of antiquities, born at Townley-hall, Lancashire, long the residence of his ancient family. With genuine taste in the knowledge of antiquities, and with the command of an independent fortune, he zealously devoted his labors to the formation of a noble collection, and his house, in Park-street, became the depository of the bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, and the more pleasing and beautiful specimens of the Grecian and Roman models. His medals were also numerous and valuable, and among his choice MSS. was a Homer, which he permitted to be collated, in a late edition of that poet. The Etruscan vases, and other antiquities of his collection, were illustrated in 2 vols. 4to. by d'Ancarville, a French antiquarian who has explained the mythological representations and inscriptions, with ingenious observations. Mr. Townley, who was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and one of the trustees of the British museum, died at his house Park-street, 3d Jan. 1805, aged 67. By his will he left 4000l. for the building of a museum, at Standish, for the reception of his valuable antiquities, but as the bequest has not been complied with, the whole collection is, agreeable to his further directions, now deposited in the British museum, for which purpose parliament

have granted a very liberal allowance to the trustees.

TOWNSON, Thomas, D. D. an able divine, born in Essex 1715. From Christ-church, Oxford, he removed to Magdalen college, where he obtained a fellowship, and afterwards was presented successively to Hatfield Peverel, in Essex, Blithfield, Staffordshire, the lower moiety of Malpas, Cheshire, and by the patronage of bishop Porteus, Richmond archdeaconry, Yorkshire. He is eminently known for his valuable discourses on the four gospels, and three tracts in answer to the Confessional, and since his death, which happened in 1792, a discourse on the Evangelical History has appeared with his life.

TOZZETTI, John Targioni, an eminent botanist, born at Florence, 11th Sep. 1722. He was educated at Pisa, and succeeded in 1737 his master Micheli in the care of the botanic garden of Florence. In 1737, he was made professor of botany there, and consulting physician to the government. He was engaged with Cocchi in making a catalogue of the famous library at Florence, and in consequence of his fame as a physician and botanist, he was admitted into several of the learned societies of Europe. He was one of the first who introduced inoculation in Tuscany. He died at Florence 1780, of an atrophy. His publications in Latin, as well as in Italian, are very respectable. He published a thesis "*De Præstantiâ & Ufu Plantarum in Medicinâ*," fol. — a work on the Improvement of Medicine in Etruria, in 4 vols. 4to. &c.

TRADESCANT, John, a Dutchman, who travelled over the best part of Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and Barbary, and at last settled in England, where he became superintendant of the gardens of Charles I. It is said that he was the first who formed in England a collection of medals and objects of natural history. His son was also a great traveller. They had a large garden at Lambeth, well stocked with various plants and trees from foreign countries. An account of their valuable collection appeared under the name of *Museum Tradescantium*. The father died 1652, and the monument of the family is still seen in Lambeth church-yard.

TRAJAN, M. Alpinus Crinitus, a Roman emperor. After serving under Vespasian and Titus in their Asiatic campaigns, and after supporting by his valor the power of Nerva, he was associated with him on the throne. He was a brave and popular prince, though he persecuted the Christians. He died in Cilicia, 117 A. D.

TRALLIAN, Alexander, a native of Tralles in Lydia, eminent as a medical writer. He first used cantharides for the cure of the gout, and practised phlebotomy with success, about 550 A. D. His works, all on medical subjects, have appeared at Basil, Paris, and London.

TRAPP, Joseph, an able divine, born 1672 at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, where his father was rector. He was educated by his father and then entered at Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was the first poetry-professor on the Birkhead foundation, and he published the lectures which he delivered under the title of *Prælectiones Poeticæ*, a very elegant

gant and ingenious work. As he had given excellent rules for the forming of a poet, he afterwards attempted to act up to those rules in the translation of the *Æneid*, but in this he totally failed. Virgil, as has been well observed, viewed through the medium of Trapp, appears an accurate writer, and the *Æneid* a well conducted fable; but discerned in Dryden's page, he glows as a fire from heaven, and the *Æneid* is a continued series of whatever is great, elegant, pathetic, and sublime. Dr. Trapp was rector of Harlington, Middlesex, of Christ-church, Newgate-street, and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, and lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, and of St. Martin's in the Fields. Though acquainted with the great he obtained no higher preferment. He died 22d Nov. 1747, and left behind him an excellent character, as a critic, a scholar, a preacher, and as a man. He published Milton's *Paradise Lost*, in Latin verse — 4 vols. of sermons — *Abraham*, a tragedy — a treatise on being over righteous — besides 2 vols. of his *Prælectiones* — a poem in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and, among other poems, one on the duke of Ormond, of which only 11 copies were sold.

TRAVERSARI, *Ambrose*, a monk born at Cameldoni near Florence, 1386. He translated into Latin *Dionigenes Laertius* which he inscribed to Cosmo de Medici, and the work possessed merit, and has often been reprinted. He was for some time interpreter between the Greeks, who fled from Constantinople, and the Italians who hospitably received them.

TRAVIS, *George*, a native of Royton, Lancashire, educated at Manchester school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards was promoted to Eastham vicarage, and Handley rectory, Cheshire, and obtained the archdeaconry of Chester, and a prebend in that church. He ably attacked Gibbon's history, and showed himself a strenuous assertor of the genuineness of the famous passage in 1 John v. 7. about the three witnesses, against Griesbach, Porson, Marsh, and Pappelbaum. He died at Hampstead 24th April, 1797.

TREMBLEY, *Abraham*, a native of Geneva who retired to Holland, not to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, according to the wishes of his father. After being private tutor to some persons of distinction in Holland, he came to London, and undertook the education of the duke of Richmond. He returned to Geneva 1757, where he married, and became an useful member of the republic. He died there 1784, aged 74. His works are *Memoirs on Polypus*, 4to. — *Instructions from a Father to his Children, on Natural Religion*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Instructions on Natural Religion*, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Enquiries on Virtue and Happiness*, &c.

TREMELLIUS, *Immanuel*, a protestant divine, born at Ferrara, 1510, of Jewish parents. He was converted by Peter Martyr, and after visiting England and Holland, he settled at Heidelberg, where he was appointed Hebrew professor. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew at Sedan, where he died 1580. He published a translation of the Bible, much esteemed by Matt. Poole and others, and also a Latin version of the Syriac Testament.

TREMOILLE or TRIMOUILLE, *Louis de la, viscount*

de Thouars, a French general of illustrious birth, born 20th Sep. 1460. He so early displayed his valor that at the age of 18 he was made general of the French forces, and at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier in 1488 he took prisoner the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. He possessed equal abilities as a negociator, and was successfully employed as an ambassador at the courts of Britany, of Vienna, and of Rome. Lewis XII. when raised to the throne forgot the injuries which he had received from this powerful subject, and entrusted him with his armies in Italy, and rewarded his services with several honorable appointments. Tremoille was wounded at the battle of Novara, but bravely defended Dijon against the Swiss, and protected Picardy and Provence against the attacks of invading armies. He fell gloriously at the fatal battle of Pavia, 24th Feb. 1525, aged 65. An account of his life was published by Bouchet, 4to. His grandson *Francis* was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, and recommended himself to the favor of his sovereign by his attentions to him during his captivity. He died at Thouars 1541, aged 39. There were others of this family distinguished for their fidelity and services to the crown.

TREMOLLIERE, *Peter Charles*, a native of Chollet, in Poitou, who died at Paris 1739, aged 36. He studied under J. B. Vanloo, and after a residence of six years in Italy he settled at Paris. His shipwreck of Ulysses, his golden age, and his altar pieces, are much admired.

TRENCHARD, *John*, an English patriot, born 1669. He was bred to the law, but never followed it as a profession. He was commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland, and enjoyed independence and comfort, by the offices he held, and by marriage. He began publishing in 1697, and distinguished himself as a political writer. In 1720 he began with Thomas Gordon to publish in the London, and the British Journal, letters under the name of "Cato" which were popular, and attracted much attention. He was member of parliament for Taunton, Somersetshire, and died 1723 of an ulcer in his kidneys. He published some pamphlets now forgotten. He is described by his friend Gordon as a man of extraordinary talents, and great probity, and one of the worthiest, ablest, and most useful men this country ever produced.

TRENCK, *Francis, baron de*, a Prussian nobleman, who by his imprudent conduct drew upon him the displeasure of his government, and was imprisoned. After a long captivity he escaped, and published his memoirs, which contain a curious account of his adventures and sufferings, but not always in the language of truth. He came to France during the revolution, and wishing to acquire popularity among the leaders of the state, he was arrested as a suspected person, and by the revolutionary tribunal sentenced to the guillotine. He suffered in the summer of 1794, aged 70.

TREVISANI, *Francis*, a native of Trieste, eminent as a painter. He married a Venetian lady of illustrious birth, and afterwards settled at Rome, where he acquired celebrity and opulence. His historical pieces and his landscapes are deservedly admired. He died at Rome 1746, aged 90.

TREVISI, Jerome, a native of Trevisi. He came to England and recommended himself to the notice of Henry VIII. to whom he was appointed painter and chief engineer. He was killed at the siege of Boulogne, 1544. He chiefly excelled in history and in portraits.

TRISSINO, John George, an Italian poet, born at Vicenza, 1478. He studied at Milan and at Rome, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He married in 1503, and retired to the enjoyment of domestic happiness and learned ease. The death of his wife, by whom he had two sons, drew him into public life, and at Rome he soothed the sorrows of his domestic misfortunes by writing a tragedy, *Sophonisba*, which was received with universal applause, and acted before pope Leo X. with unusual pomp and magnificence. He was afterwards employed in some embassies by the pope, and universally respected for his talents as a negociator. His second marriage 1526, and his fondness for a son, the fruit of this marriage, proved the source of misery to him. His eldest son was jealous of his partiality for this younger child, and sued his father for the property of his departed mother, in which he prevailed. This had such effect upon Trissino, that he died of chagrin at Rome, 1550. His works were published 2 vols. fol. Verona, 1720. His chief poem is *Italy Delivered from the Goths* by Belisarius, in Italian, a work which displays genius and felicity of invention, though it does not possess the flights or beauties of Tasso. If he was not the greatest modern poet, he was the first who attempted an epic poem in blank verse, and in a language as yet unclassical.

TRIVULCE, John James, a native of Milan, banished from his country for his attachment to the Guelphs. He next entered into the service of the king of Arragon, and afterwards of Charles VIII. king of France, and for his meritorious actions was promoted to the rank of marshal of the kingdom. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel in 1509, but the defeat of the French before Novara was attributed to his negligence, and therefore his character suffered much in the public estimation, till his services to Francis I. in the crossing of the Alps 1515, restored him to popularity. He afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan, and died at Arpajon, 5th Dec. 1518, aged about 80. His relation, *Theodore*, was also marshal of France, and distinguished himself at the battle of Aignadel. He was made governor of Genoa by Francis I. and when obliged to surrender through famine, to a besieging army, he retired to Lyons, where he died 1531. His brother *Anthony* was a cardinal, and four others of that family also were raised to the rank of cardinals in the 16th and 17th centuries.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, author of a valuable history of the world to the age of Augustus, flourished about 41 B. C. The work was epitomized by Justin, and the original is lost.

TROMMIUS, Abraham, a protestant, born at Groningen 1633. He wrote a valuable Greek concordance of the Old Testament, 2 vols. fol. 1718, and died the next year.

TROMP, Martin Hapbertz, a native of Brille, who at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the

naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar, 1607, and by degrees rose from the lowest station to the chief command, and was made admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valor in the service of his country in 32 other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter deck while commanding the fleet which engaged the English ships under Albemarle, 10th Aug. 1653, and he was honored by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral in Delft church, where his remains were deposited. This brave man refused all titles except that of father of the sailors.

TROMP, Cornelius, son of the above, distinguished himself also in the naval service of the republic, against the corsairs of Barbary in 1650, and against the English in 1653, and 1665. He behaved with great valor in the two naval battles fought with the English fleet in 1673, and three years after he succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the fleets of the United Provinces. He died 21st May, 1691, aged 62.

TRONCHIN, Theodore, a physician, born at Geneva 1704. He came to England with lord Bolingbroke his relation, and after studying at Cambridge he went to Leyden, where he devoted himself to medicine, under the care of the great Boerhaave. After taking his degrees he settled at Amsterdam as physician, but returned to Geneva in 1754, and two years after removed to Paris, where he inoculated some of the royal family with great success. He was much respected in this capital, and acquired great celebrity and equal independence. He died there 1781, deservedly lamented for his benevolence and humane attention to the diseases of the poor. He wrote *de Nymphæ*, 8vo. — *de Colicâ Pictorum*, 8vo. besides an edition of Bailon's works, and various communications to the *Encyclopedie*.

TROOST, Cornelius, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as an historian and a painter. He died 1750, aged 53. His chief piece is preserved in the school of surgery at Amsterdam, where he represents an anatomical professor in the act of dissecting a body before his attentive pupils.

TROY, Francis de, a native of Toulouse, who studied painting under his father and under le Fevre. He became professor, and afterwards director of the academy of painting, and was patronized by the royal family. His female figures were particularly pleasing, so that it was said of him, that he had stolen the cestus of Venus. He died at Paris 1730, aged 85.

TROY, John Francis, son of the above, died at Rome 1752, aged 76. He also excelled as a painter, and was made rector of the academy of painting at Paris, afterwards director of that of Rome, and a knight of the order of St. Michael. His Niobe changed into a rock, his Esther and his Jason, are admired pieces.

TROYEN, Rombrud, a Flemish painter, who travelled in Italy, and excelled in the representation of grottoes, caves, ruins, and all objects of a dark and melancholy appearance. He died 1650.

TRUBLET, Nicholas Charles Joseph, a native of St. Malo, who became member of the French academy, of the Berlin academy, and treasurer of the church of Nantes. He published *Reflexions on Telemachus*, which introduced

introduced him to la Mothe and Fontenelle, and he enjoyed the patronage of cardinal de Tencin, but preferred retirement and privacy to the honors which the court might have heaped upon him. His essays on literature and morality, 4 vols. 12mo. possess great merit, and have been translated into various languages. He wrote besides, memoirs of la Mothe and Fontenelle, &c. and died March 1770, aged 73.

TRUCHET, *John*, a native of Lyons. He applied himself to philosophy and divinity, but mechanics proved his favorite pursuit. Under the patronage of the great Colbert, he paid attention to geometry and hydraulics, and his superior knowledge was consulted in the construction of canals and aqueducts. He also improved the mode of bleaching, and invented various machines for purposes of commerce, and for the promotion of the arts. This ingenious man, who had embraced the order of the Carmes, died at Paris 5th Feb. 1729, aged 72. As he was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, he enriched their memoirs with valuable communications.

TRUMBULL, *William*, LL. D. an eminent statesman, born in Berkshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls, where he took his doctor's degree 1667. He was advocate in doctors' commons, was knighted 1684, and the next year sent envoy extraordinary to France. He was member for East Loo, and afterwards for Oxford university, and in 1695 was appointed secretary of state, but resigned two years after. The time of his death is not fully ascertained. He is described by Burnet as a most able civilian, and a very virtuous man. He is, however, chiefly known as the friend and correspondent of Pope, the poet.

TRYPHODORUS, a Greek poet, whose poem on the destruction of Troy has been printed by Merrick, with an English translation, Oxford, 1742, 8vo.

TUCKER, *Abraham*, author of "the Light of Nature Pursued," 9 vols. 8vo. published under the assumed name of Search, was possessed of an affluent fortune, and died at his seat, Betchworth castle near Dorking, Surrey, 1775. By his wife, daughter of E. Barker, esq. he had two daughters, one of whom married sir H. St. John. He was an amiable man in private life.

TUCKER, *Josiah*, an able divine. He was born at Laugharn, Caermarthenshire 1711, and educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he proceeded D. D. 1759. His first ecclesiastical preferment was a curacy at Bristol, and afterwards he became rector of St. Stephen's, then prebendary of the cathedral, and in 1758 dean of Gloucester. During the American war he drew much of the public attention upon himself by his pamphlets, in which he asserted the necessity of granting independence to the colonies, rather than to attempt to subdue them by arms, and though he was abused by the friends of the minister, his deductions proved prophetically true. As a writer on subjects of government, of commerce, and of politics, his opinion was highly respectable, and ensured him the good opinion of the world. In his celebrated treatise on civil government he opposed the system of Locke, and proved himself no mean antagonist in the field of phi-

losophy and reasoning. He published some sermons, &c. and died at an advanced age 1799.

TULDEN, *Theodore Van*, a native of Bois-le-duc, eminent as a painter and engraver. His fairs, markets, village feasts, &c. were subjects in which he displayed superior abilities and unparalleled excellence. Some of his historical pieces are much admired, and his engraving of the labors of Hercules by Nicolo possesses merit. He died 1676, aged 69.

TULL, *Jethro*, a gentleman, descended from an ancient Yorkshire family. He has ever to be celebrated as the first Englishman who bestowed particular attention to agriculture, and endeavoured to reduce it to a regular system, and on consistent principles. He is the inventor of the drill plough. He travelled into France, and visited other parts of Europe, earnestly attentive to the improvements made in agriculture in foreign countries, and he introduced into practice his own plans in his farms in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Though in some degree baffled by the stupidity and obduracy of his laborers and the mechanics whom he employed, he demonstrated that by careful labor and due arrangement, the ground would produce in the course of 13 years more plentiful crops than by the usual methods of manuring and of fallow. His neighbours who observed the rapid improvements of his land, prevailed upon him to publish his theory, which appeared in 1733. His essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry, fol. was so popular that it was translated into French by du Hamel. He published other agricultural tracts, and died 3d June, 1740.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, third king of Rome, after Numa, was successful in his war against the people of Alba and the Latins. He died B. C. 640.

TULLY, *Thomas*, a native of Carlisle, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he became tutor and fellow. He was in 1642, elected master of Tetbury grammar school, but he soon quitted the appointment for a college life. He was made head of St. Edmund hall 1657, and at the restoration he took his degree of D. D. and became chaplain to the king. He was made dean of Rippon 1675, and died the next year aged 56. He was author of *Logica Apodeictica*, 8vo. and some other theological tracts, besides controversial pieces against Bull and Baxter on the subject of justification.

TULLY, *George*, a relation of the preceding, born also at Carlisle, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was author of a Discourse on the Government of the Thoughts, 8vo. — and published a Translation of Plutarch's *Morals* — of *Miltiades' Life* by Corn. Nepos, and of *Julius Cæsar* by Suetonius, with notes. He published besides some sermons and theological tracts. He obtained a prebend of Rippon, and the rectory of Galefield near Newcastle, and the subdeanery of York cathedral. He died 1695, aged 42.

TUNSTALL, *James*, an able divine, born 1710, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor. He was presented 1739, to Sturmer rectory, Essex, and in 1741 elected public orator of the university. He was chaplain afterwards to Potter the primate, who gave him Great Chart.

Chart rectory in Kent. He died universally respected, 28th March, 1772. He wrote *Epistola ad Virum Erudit.* Conyers Middleton, &c. — *Academica*, or Discourses on Natural and Revealed Religion — a Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clannish Marriages, &c.

TURBIDO, *Francis*, a native of Verona, who studied painting under Gorgione and Veronese, and acquired eminence in the execution of historical pieces, in fresco and in oil. His transfiguration is much admired. He died 1581, aged 81.

TURENNE, *Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscount de*, second son of the duke of Bouillon, by Elizabeth daughter of William I. of Nassau, prince of Orange, was born at Sedan 11th Sep. 1611. He was alive from his earliest years to military glory, and found particular delight in reading Curtius on the exploits of Alexander the Great. He learned the art of war under his maternal uncle Maurice of Nassau, and first distinguished himself at the siege of la Mothe in Lorraine, in 1634. In 1635 he reduced with great rapidity the castle of Solre in Hainault, with a garrison of 2000 men, and the next year so signalized himself at the taking of Brisach, that Richelieu admiring his valor, offered him his niece in marriage, an honor which as he was a protestant, he declined. Italy was in 1639, the scene of his valor, and in 1642, he assisted at the conquest of Rouffillon, and two years after in reward for his able services during 17 years under various generals, he was made marshal of France, and appointed commander in chief of the army in Germany. He crossed the Rhine with a small force, and though defeated at Mariendal 1645, he recovered, three months after, at the victory of Northlingen, the honor of his army. In 1645, he re-established the elector of Treves in the possession of his dominions, and the following year he formed an union with the Swedish army under Wrangel, after a march of 140 leagues, and by this masterly manœuvre, obliged the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. When the duke soon after violated the peace which he had made with France, Turenne again attacked him, and gaining over him the famous battle of Zumarthausen, he obliged him to quit his dominions. In the civil wars which soon after distracted France, Turenne at first embraced the party of the rebellious princes, and was defeated near Rhetel in 1650, by du Plessis-Praslin, but the following year he was reconciled to the court, and obtained the command of the royal army. He was successfully employed in checking the progress of Condé to whom he was opposed, and after some skilful manœuvres on the Loire, the Seine, and the Marne, he went in 1654 to raise the siege of Arras, which was pressed by the Spaniards, and the following year he took Condé, St. Guillan, and other towns. In 1657 he took St. Venant and Mardick, and joined the forces of Cromwell in taking Dunkirk, which was followed by the fall of Oudenarde, Ypres, and other Flemish towns. The peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, put an end to the war between France and Spain, but in 1667, it was renewed, and Turenne, again placed at the head of military operations, had the honor of instructing the king his master in the art of war.

His success was so rapid, that the Spaniards sued for peace the next year, and about this time the general renounced the tenets of the protestants for the catholic faith. In the war against Holland the experienced general took 40 Dutch towns in 22 days, in 1672 and the following year, he pursued to the gates of Berlin the elector of Brandenburg, who had come to the assistance of the Dutch, and obliged him to sue for peace. His conquest of Franche Comté in 1674, occasioned a powerful league in the empire against Lewis XIV. but Turenne, ever active in the service of his master, suddenly marched into the Palatinate, and defeated at Sintzein a German army under the duke of Lorraine, and laid waste the country so effectually, that from the the top of his castle at Mannheim the elector Palatine could see two cities and 25 villages around him in flames. After this campaign, in which more cruelty was exercised than humanity could defend, Turenne retreated to Lorraine, and defeated the Imperialists at Mulhausen, and again in a more terrible battle at Turkheim, and compelled them to recross the Rhine 1675. These disasters did not dishearten the cabinet of Vienna, who determined to place at the head of their armies Montecuculli, a general worthy to oppose the victorious Turenne, and these two illustrious characters were going to decide the valor of their troops and their own superiority near the village of Saltzbach, when the French hero, examining a spot on which to erect a battery, was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball, 27th July 1675, aged 64. This celebrated character, deservedly reckoned as the first general of his age, was honored with a most splendid funeral by the gratitude of his master, and he was buried among the French kings at St. Denys. In 1781 a superb trophy was erected on the very spot where he fell at Saltzbach, by cardinal de Rohan. In the midst of his victories, Turenne was particularly attentive to the comforts of his soldiers; he not only watched for their glory, but their welfare was the greatest wish of his heart. In his private conduct he was modest and unassuming, and when at the treaty of the Pyrenees, the kings of Spain and France introduced to each other the chief persons of their court, Turenne was found concealed among the crowd, and when presented to the Spanish monarch, Philip observed to his sister, Anne of Austria, "that is the man who has made me pass so many sleepless nights."

TURGOT, *Michael Stephen*, president of the parliament at Paris, was an active and popular magistrate. He contributed much to adorn Paris, and to promote the comforts of its inhabitants. He left three sons, and died 1751, aged 52.

TURGOT, *Anne Robert James*, an eminent statesman, youngest son of the preceding, was born at Paris, 10th May, 1727. He studied divinity at the Sorbonne, where he pronounced two Latin discourses with great applause, one on the advantages derived from the christian religion, and the other on the progress of the human mind, and at the age of 24, he began a translation of the Georgics of Virgil. His abilities recommended him to the court, and for 12 years he was intendant of Limoges, where he promoted

moted commerce and industry, and opened sources of opulence by the making of new roads, and the digging of canals. Called by the favor of Lewis XVI. to the office of comptroller-general of the finances, he devoted himself zealously to improve the resources of the kingdom, and to lessen the burdens of the people without diminishing the revenues of the state. His plans were grand, liberal, and useful; but unfortunately he was opposed by those who were possessed of power rather than of an enlightened mind, and his measures were ridiculed by the profligate and the vicious, who rioted on the miseries of the people, and he at last retired from a situation which he had adorned by his talents and his integrity. His ministry was, indeed, short, but very popular and useful, and he carried into his retirement the good wishes and the regret of the people. He died of the gout, 18th March 1781, aged 49. Memoirs of his life and of his works were published by Condorcet, in 1782, 8vo. He was a warm admirer of the principles of the economists, a society at the head of which was placed Quesnay.

TURNEBUS, *Adrian*, a French critic, born 1512, at Andely in Normandy. He studied at Paris, and acquired great reputation for his application, learning, and critical knowledge. He taught polite literature at Toulouse, and in 1547 became Greek professor at Paris, where his lectures were most numerously attended. In 1552 he superintended the royal press for Greek books, but resigned three years after. He died 12th June, 1565 leaving his wife pregnant of her sixth child. Not only his extensive erudition, but his amiable manners, entitled him to the general praise which has been bestowed upon his character, and from the Scaligers, Scioppius, Huetius, Montaigne and others, he has been deservedly mentioned as possessing great powers of mind. His works, all in Latin, were printed in one vol. folio, Strasburg 1600, and his *Adversaria*, an excellent book in 3 vols. folio, Paris. His works chiefly consist of valuable notes on Cicero, Varro, Thucydides, Plato, &c. — Latin poems — translations from Aristotle, Theophrastus, Plutarch, and other authors, &c.

TURNER, *William*, a native of Morpeth, Northumberland, educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He warmly embraced the tenets of the reformation, and preached to various congregations, till Gardiner jealous of his popularity imprisoned him. When liberated he went to the continent, and took his doctor's degree of medicine at Ferrara. He returned to England, on Edward's accession, and was made dean of Wells, but he went into exile, under Mary, till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him; and restored him to his ecclesiastical honors. He wrote a treatise on the baths of England, and Germany — a complete Herbal, or History of Plants, fol. — *Historia de Naturis Herbarum*, Scholiis & Notis Vallata, 8vo. — and other botanical works, and died 1568.

TURNER, *Thomas*, an able divine, born at Reading, Berks, and educated at St. John's college, of which he became fellow. He was in 1629 made residentiary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to Charles I. whom he accompanied in his expedition to Scotland, and in 1641, he was made dean of Rochester, and soon after of Canterbury. These dignities, and particularly the favor of

Charles, rendered him very suspected to the parliament, and during the civil wars, he was stripped of his preferment, with every mark of cruel insult, and meditated ignominy. The restoration replaced him in his ecclesiastical offices, and he died 1672, aged 81.

TURNER, *Francis*, son of the above, was educated at Winchester school, and New college Oxford, and he afterwards obtained a prebend of St. Paul's, and the deanery of Windsor. He was in 1683, made bishop of Rochester, and the next year removed to Ely, but his opposition to the king's measures rendered him unpopular at court, and he was one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths to William, and was consequently deprived of his preferment. He wrote some sermons, besides religious poems, and the life of Nicholas Ferrar, and died in privacy, 1700.

TURNER, *Robert*, an English divine, who quitted the kingdom to preserve his attachment to the Romish church. He was for some time in the service of the duke of Bavaria, who employed him in negotiations, and he afterwards became canon of Breslaw, and died at Gratz 1597. He wrote commentaries on Scripture and other theological works.

TURPIN *F. H.* a native of Caen. He became a professor of belles lettres in his native town, and afterwards at Paris, and acquired some celebrity as a writer. He published the lives of the great Condé, and of marshal Choiseul — History of the Government of Ancient Republics, — Life of Mahomet 3 vols. 12mo. — Civil and Natural History of Siam &c. 2 vols. 12mo. — Universal History 4 vols. — History of the Alcoran, 2 vols. — The French Plutarch. He died at Paris 1799, aged 90.

TURRETIN, *Benedict*, of an ancient family at Lucca, was born at Geneva, where he became professor of theology, and where he died 4th March 1631, aged 43. He wrote a defence of the Genevese translation of the Bible, sermons, &c.

TURRETIN, *Francis*, son of the above, was born at Geneva, 1623. He was professor of theology at Geneva, 1653, and went in 1661, as envoy from the republic to Holland. He died 28th Sep. 1687. He wrote *Institutio Theologiæ Elenctica*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Theses de Satisfactione J. C.* 4to. — *De Secessione ab Ecclesiâ Rom.* 2 vols. — Sermons, &c.

TURRETIN, *John Alphonsus*, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1671. In encouragement of his great talents, a professorship of ecclesiastical history was founded for him at Geneva. After travelling over Holland, France, and England much respected by the learned and the great, he died at Geneva 1st May 1737. He wrote, *Dissertations* 3 vols. 4to. — Sermons — An Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History — treatises on the Truth of the Jewish religion, &c.

TUSSER, *Thomas*, a native of Raven-hall, Essex, educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, but he preferred the peace and retirement of a rural life to the intrigues of ambition. His five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry 4to. 1586, is an interesting picture of the agricultural progress made in those days. He died about 1580.

TWINING, *Thomas*, an elegant Greek scholar, well known

known for his translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, in one volume 4to. He was a native of London, and finished his education at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1763. He was presented to the living of St. Mary's Chichester by Dr. Porteus bishop of London, and he died there in 1804.

Twiss, William, a native of Newbury, Berks, educated at Winchester school and New college Oxford. He became a zealous defender of the tenets of the presbyterians, and was made president of the Westminster assembly of divines, and rector of St. Andrew's Holborn. He wrote *Vindiciæ Gratæ Potestatis & Providentiæ Dei*, fol. — *Four Dissertations de Scientiâ Medicâ*, fol. — *Riches of God's Love*, and other theological works which tended to prove his strong attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He died 1645.

Tye, Christopher, musical preceptor to Edward VI. and organist of the royal chapel under Elizabeth, was born at Westminster, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his doctor of music's degree 1545. As a musician he was very eminent, and set to music the Acts of the Apostles, and other things. To his diligence in some degree may be attributed the restoration of church music, which had nearly perished with the dissolution of the abbies. The time of his death is not known.

Tyers, Thomas, a writer, known as the friend of Johnson, and as the proprietor of Vauxhall gardens. He was brought up to the bar, but never practised. He possessed some genius and taste, though for his celebrity he was indebted to the partiality of his friends. He died 1787. He wrote some sonnets, pastorals, besides political tracts, &c. 8vo.

Tyndall, William, an English reformer. He was born on the borders of Wales, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he imbibed the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards went to Cambridge, and then settled on the continent that he might with greater security print his translation of the New Testament into English. His translation was well received in England, though the catholics exerted themselves with the aid of a royal proclamation to suppress it. He afterwards translated the five books of Moses, and intended further labor, but the papists of England were so enraged against him that they employed a spy of the name of Philips to betray him, and he was seized as a heretic at Antwerp, where he had fixed his residence. Philips was so active, that though the English merchants in Antwerp interested themselves in his favor, and lord Cromwell wrote for his release, he was condemned to die. He was first strangled, then burnt near Filford castle, 18 miles from Antwerp, 1536. He was a man of persevering spirit, and great zeal as a reformer, and was therefore called the apostle of England. His history is mentioned in Fox's Martyrs. He wrote some other things.

Tyrannion, a surname of Theophrastus a grammarian of Pontus, from the severity of his discipline. He was taken prisoner by Lucullus and came to Rome where he had Cicero and other illustrious Romans among his friends and pupils.

Tyræus, a poet of Athens about 684 B. C. He animated the Lacedæmonians, who were dispirited in their war against the Messenians, and such was the

effect of his poetical numbers that they obtained the victory over their enemies.

Tyrwhitt, Thomas, an eminent scholar, born 1730. He was sent from Kensington to Eton, and then entered at Queen's college, Oxford, from whence he was, in 1755, elected fellow of Merton. He was, in 1756, under-secretary at war to lord Barrington, and in 1761 became principal clerk of the house of Commons, which office he resigned, six years after, to Mr. Hatfield. In 1784 he was elected curator of the British museum, and died 1786, universally respected, as well for learning as for gentleness and amiableness of temper, seldom equalled. His works, 12 in number, display labor, as well as taste and judgment. The best known of his publications are *Observations on some passages in Shakespeare* — *Poetical translations of Pope's Messiah, of Philips' Splendid Shilling, into Latin, and Pindar's eighth Isthmian ode into English* — *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, 5 vols. 8vo. — *Rowley's poems*, written by Chatterton, with a vindication against Bryant, the dean of Exeter, and others — *de Lapidibus*, a Greek poem attributed to Orpheus — an oration of Ixæus against Menecles — *Aristotle's Poetics*, &c.

Tysilio, a Welsh bard about the 7th century, author of a chronicle of Britain, from which it is said that Geoffrey of Monmouth derived much of his information.

Tyson, Edward, a native of Bristol, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he studied medicine, and took his degrees. Dr. Tyson afterwards settled in London, and acquired a very extensive practice. He became physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell hospitals, and died very suddenly, 1708, aged 58. He was fellow of the royal society, and communicated some valuable papers to its transactions. His works are *Phocæna*, or anatomy of a porpoise, 4to. — *Ephemeræ Vita*, or the natural history of the Ephemeron, 4to. — *Ourang Outang*, or comparison of the anatomy of the Pigmy, the Ape, the Monkey, and Man, &c. 4to.

Tyler, William, an able antiquary, born at Edinburgh 1711. He published the poetical remains of James I. of Scotland, — a dissertation of Scottish music, — an enquiry into the evidence against Mary queen of Scots, &c. an able work, which in reflecting on the conclusions of Robertson and Hume, endeavoured to turn away the tide of unpopularity from that unfortunate queen. This last work passed through several editions. He died advanced in life, and highly respected for his private and public character. He left two sons.

Tzetzes, John, a celebrated grammarian of Constantinople. He shone as a great scholar and a most accomplished man, and it is said his memory was so retentive that he could repeat all the scriptures by heart. He wrote valuable commentaries on the *Alexandra* of Lycophron, published by Potter, in his edition of that poet, 1697. He wrote also "*Chiliades*" an elaborate work, — *Scholæ on Hesiod*, — epigrams and poems — pieces on grammar, &c. — *Allegories on Homer*, dedicated to the empress Irene who died 1158, which proves the author to have flourished in the middle of the 12th century.

V.

V A I

VACHER, N. a native of Moulins, author of *Observations on Surgery*, 12mo. — *Dissertation on Cancers*, &c. He died 1760.

VACHET, John Anthony le, a French ecclesiastic, born at Romans in Dauphiné. He devoted the riches which he inherited from his noble family, to charitable purposes, and died 6th Feb. 1681, aged 78, much respected for his works of piety. He wrote various treatises on religious subjects.

VACHET, Peter Joseph de, an ecclesiastic, born at Beaune. He is known as the author of some Latin poetry, of merit, published 1664, 12mo. He died about 1655.

VACQUERIE, John de la, first president of the parliament of Paris, is celebrated for the firmness of his address to Lewis XI. when he wished to enforce some unpopular taxes. Sire, exclaimed he, at the head of the parliament, we resign our offices into your hands, and we are determined rather to endure the severity of your displeasure, than wound our consciences.

VACQUETTE, John, fleur du Cardonnoy, a native of Amiens, known for his knowledge of jurisprudence, but more for his love of literature. He clothed some stories in a poetical dress, and died much respected, Oct. 1739, aged 81.

VADE, John Joseph, a native of Ham, in Picardy, who made amends for the irregularities of his youth by the excellence of his poetical productions. He is the author of that kind of poetry which the French called *Poissard*, which paints in low, but natural characters, the various occupations of vulgar life. He was, among poets, what Teniers is among painters, and his parodies, songs, bouquets, fables, epistles, &c. possess great merit, with all the vivacity and boldness of the rustic muse. The dissipated life which he led shortened his days, so that he died 4th July, 1757, at the early age of 37. His works have been collected in 4 vols. 12mo.

VADIAN, Joachim, a native of St. Gal, in Switzerland, well acquainted with literature, mathematics, medicine, and philosophy. He was honored with the laurel crown for his literary merits, by the emperor of Germany, and died 1551, aged 66. He wrote, *Commentaries on Pomponius Mela*, fol. — a treatise on Poetry, and other works in Latin.

VAILLANT DE GUELLIS, or VALENS, bishop of Orleans, was patronized by Francis I., and died at Meun-sur-Loire, 1587, in a good old age. He wrote, a *Commentary on Virgil*, fol. — a Latin poem, &c.

VAILLANT, John Foy, a celebrated French medallist,

V A I

born at Beauvais, 24th May, 1632. He studied jurisprudence, and afterwards medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree; but the sight of a number of medals, which a peasant had found in digging in a neighbouring field, roused all his attention, and fixed the bent of his genius. On a visit to Paris he was noticed by Seguin, and other antiquarians, and introduced to Colbert, who patronized him, and engaged him to travel over Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals to enrich the king's cabinet. On a second voyage from Marseilles, he was taken by pirates, and instead of visiting Rome, he was carried as a slave to Algiers; but after five months of cruel slavery, he was permitted to return to France for his ransom. At sea, the sight of another pirate threatened fresh slavery; but he determined to preserve the medals which he had collected at Algiers, and swallowed them. He landed soon after at the mouths of the Rhone, and, with some difficulty, nature discharged the favorite medals. Undismayed by former misfortunes, he undertook another voyage, and visited Egypt and Persia, and returned loaded with valuable curiosities. His labors in the cause of science were liberally rewarded by Lewis XIV.; he was made associate of the academy of inscriptions 1701, and soon after pensionary. He died of an apoplexy, 23d Oct. 1706, aged 76. The best known of his works are, *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*, Præstantiora a J. Cæsar. ad Posthumum & Tyranos, 4to. afterwards enlarged to 3 vols. 4to. — *Seleucidarum Imperium*, &c. 4to. a valuable work — *Numismata Ærea Augustorum & Cæsar. in Provinciis*, &c. 2 vols. fol. — *Numismata Imperatorum*, &c. apud Græcos, &c. fol. — *Historia Ptolemæorum*, &c. fol. — *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanorum*, &c. 2 vols. fol. — *Arfacidarum Imperium*, &c. 4to. — *Achæmenidarum Imperium*, &c. 4to. &c. He contributed also some valuable communications to the memoirs of the academy. His son *John Francis* was born at Rome, and educated at Paris among the jesuits. He took his degrees in medicine, but studied like his father, the science of medals. He died 17th Nov. 1708, aged 44, of an abscess in the head, occasioned by a fall. He is author of a treatise on the Nature and Use of Coffee, and a Dissertation on the *Cabiri*.

VAILLANT, Sebastian, a French botanist, born at Vigny, near Pontoise. From organist at a convent at Pontoise, he became surgeon and secretary to Fagon, the king's physician, and by the friendship of this worthy patron, he obtained the place of director of the royal gardens. He enriched the garden by the addition of several curious plants, and, for his services to botany,

tany was honored with a seat in the academy of sciences. He published, remarks on Tournefort's institutions of Botany — *Botanicon Parisiense*, containing an account of the plants which grow near Paris, with 300 plates, published by Boerhaave, fol. — a Discourse on the Structure of Flowers and their use — a small *Botanicon*, or abridgement of the larger work, in 12mo. He died of an asthma, 22d May 1722, aged 53.

VAILLANT, *Walleran*, a native of Lisle, eminent as a painter and engraver. He was patronized by the emperor and by the French king, and died at Amsterdam 1677, aged 54. His brother was also eminent as a portrait painter in crayons.

VAISSETTE, *Don Joseph*, a native of Gaillac, who quitted the office of king's procureur in Albigeois, to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, as member of the congregation of St. Maur at Toulouse. He came to Paris 1713, and applied himself, in company with Claude de Vic, in writing an history of Languedoc, of which the first volume appeared in 1730, folio. After the death of his coadjutor he published four other volumes, and the sixth has been presented to the public by his historical successor Bourotte. He wrote besides, an abridgement of his great work, 6 vols. 12mo. — *Universal Geography*, 4 vols. 4to., and 12 vols. 12mo. He died at St. Germain-des-prés, 10th April 1756, aged 71.

VALADE, *James Francis*, a native of Toulouse, known as an intelligent printer and bookseller. He published some valuable catalogues, and died at Paris 24th June 1784.

VALART, *Joseph*, a native of Hesdin, author of a supplement to the general grammar of Beauzée, 8vo. — and of translations of the New Testament, Cornelius Nepos, &c. He died 1779.

VALAZE, *Charles Eleonore Dufriche*, a native of Alençon, who after being engaged in the military profession, was called to the bar, and on the breaking out of the French revolution was sent as deputy to the convention. He was violent in his reflections against the unhappy Lewis, but as he was attached to the Girondists, he was soon marked for slaughter by the sanguinary Marat. He was condemned 30th Oct. 1793, at the age of 42, but as the sentence was pronounced, he stabbed himself to the heart and immediately expired. He was an intelligent man on subjects of law, commerce, and agriculture, and published, *Lois Penales*, 8vo. 1784 — *le Reve*, conte philosophique — *a Mon Fils*, 8vo. — *Defense des Accusés au 31 Mai*, &c.

VALDO, *Peter*, a native of Vaux in Dauphiné, who became in 1180, the head of a sect called from him Vaudois. Lewis VII. endeavoured in vain to convert these fanatical men to the tenets of the catholic faith, and his son Philip Augustus considering the sword as a more powerful engine of persuasion than the tongue, destroyed their houses, and put above 7000 to the sword. These persecuted men though dispersed through Languedoc, Dauphiné, Bohemia, &c., nevertheless adhered to their principles; and their sect, regarded as the fore-runners of the Calvinists, still maintains their original opinions.

VALENS, *Flavius*, son of Gratian, shared the im-

perial throne with his brother Valentinian. He defeated the Goths, but after making a treaty of peace with them, he permitted them to settle in Thrace, in consequence of which they were better enabled to attack their new allies. Valens defeated by these barbarian invaders, was pursued and burnt to death in a tower where he had taken refuge, A. D. 378.

VALENTIN, a Roman, pope after Eugenius II. He died 40 days after his election, Sep. 827.

VALENTIN, a heresiarch of the 2d century. He was an Egyptian by birth, and a follower of Plato's philosophy, but he was so offended because he was refused a bishopric, that he separated from the church, and gave rise to new errors. He maintained after the Gnostics the existence of Æons, whose numbers composed the God-head, and that by them the world had been created, and was still governed. These wild doctrines were spread with rapidity over Gaul and the western world. He died 160.

VALENTIN, *Basil*, the assumed name of an able chemist in the 16th century, who was a Benedictine of Erford. His works are in German, and so popular that they have been translated into Latin and English. The best known are *Currus Triumphalis Antimonii* Amsterd. 1671, 12mo. — *Azoph of philosophers with the twelve keys of philosophy*, 8vo. — *Relation des Mysteres des Sept Metaux*, &c. 4to. — *Testament of Basil Valentin*, 8vo.

VALENTIN, *Moses le*, a native of Colomiers in Brie. He studied painting under Vouet, and improved himself much at Rome, and successfully imitated the manner of Caravaggio. His concerts, players, soldiers, and low scenes are very valuable, as he paints nature with great correctness, and powerful effect. He died in consequence of bathing imprudently when his body was too hot, near Rome 1632, aged 32.

VALENTIN, *Michael Bernard*, a native of Gießen who studied botany and became professor of medicine in his native town. He died 13th March 1729, aged 72. He is author of, *Historia Simplicium Reformata*, with 23 plates 1723 — *Amphitheatrum Zootomicum*, in German, 3 vols. fol. translated into Latin by Becker — *Medicina Nova Antiqua*, 4to. — *Cynosura Materie Medicæ*, 3 vols. 4to. — *Viridarium Reformatum*, fol. — *Corpus Juris Medico-legalis*, fol. — *Physiologiæ Bibliæ Capita Selecta*, 4to.

VALENTINE, daughter of John Galeas duke of Milan, married Lewis duke of Orleans, who was basely murdered by the duke of Burgundy. Unable to avenge the death of her lord, she died of a broken heart 5th Dec. 1408, recommending to her children, and especially to John count of Dunois, the natural son of her husband, the vindication of their father's reputation and glory.

VALENTINIAN, I. son of Gratian, rose by his merit to the imperial throne after the death of Jovian, and while he kept the west for himself, he bestowed the eastern empire on his brother Valens. He defeated the Germans, and restored tranquillity to his African provinces. His next expedition was against the Quadi, whose territories he laid waste with fire and sword, and afterwards, when giving an audience to their ambassadors, he, whilst speaking in a fit of passion to them, burst

burst a blood-vessel, which proved fatal, 17th Nov. 375, aged 55.

VALENTINIAN, II. son and successor of the preceding, was stripped of his dominions by Maximus. In his distress he applied to Theodosius emperor of the east, who cut off the head of the usurper, 338, and restored him to his throne. He was afterwards strangled by order of Arbogastes his rebellious general, 15th May 392. He was a most virtuous and benevolent prince.

VALENTINIAN, III. *Flavius Placidus*, son of Constantius, and Placidia, the daughter of the great Theodosius, was acknowledged emperor 425, when six years old. His mother directed the administration during his minority, and though she was obliged to yield Africa to the Vandals, she ably maintained the dignity of the empire, by the valor of her general Ætius. When of age the young emperor gave loose to the most licentious passions, and at last was assassinated by order of Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence, 455. He was succeeded by his murderer.

VALERIANUS, *Publius Licinius*, a Roman, proclaimed emperor of Rome, after Æmilianus 253. He made his son Gallienus his partner on the throne, and after persecuting the Christians, and waging war against the Goths and Scythians, he marched against Sapor king of Persia. The Persians were victorious, and Valerian carried about in derision, was at last ordered by his cruel conqueror to be slayed alive, 263. His skintanned red was hung up in one of the Persian temples in derision of the Romans.

VALERIANUS, *Pierius*, an Italian writer, born at Belluno in the Venetian states. He was educated by the kindness of his uncle, and studied under Valla and Lascaris, and he acquired such celebrity as a classical scholar, that he was entrusted with the care of the two nephews of Leo X. Though thus patronized by the pope, he had the modesty and firmness to refuse two bishoprics, and remained satisfied with the office of apostolic notary. After the death of his pupils, he retired to the enjoyment of literary ease at Padua, where he died 1558, aged 83. He was author of various treatises on curious and interesting subjects, both in Italian and Latin, and he also published 2 vols. of Latin poems which were possessed of great merit.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin writer. His entertaining work in nine books containing various anecdotes of great men, is dedicated to Tiberius in whose age he flourished. The best edition is that of Leyden with notes, &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1726.

VALESIO, *Francis*, a Spanish physician, patronized by Philip II. of Spain. He published, a treatise de *Methodo Medendi*, 1647 — *Controversiarum Medic. & Philos. Libri Decem*, 1625, 4to. &c.

VALESIIUS, an Arabian, who in the third century became the head of a new sect. He made himself an eunuch, and recommended the same operation to his followers, to avoid giving loose to those violent passions, which under a warm climate, and with a heated imagination, might tempt them to disobey the precepts of chastity, and endanger their salvation.

VALESIIUS HENRICUS, or HENRY DE VALOIS, a

native of Paris, who after studying under the jesuits at Verdun, and afterwards at Paris, and at Bourges, embraced, to please his father, the profession of the law. Literature however had greater charms for him, and he applied himself assiduously to the study of history, and antiquities. He published, at the request of the clergy of the diocese of Toulouse, the ancient ecclesiastical historians, for which he received the honorable reward of a pension from the liberality of his employers, and in 1670 he was appointed, by the king, historiographer of France, with a stipend, in consequence of his publication of Eusebius. His intense application at last proved fatal to his sight, but he relieved his increasing infirmities, by marrying, at the age of 60, a young woman by whom he had seven children. He died 9th May 1676, aged 73. Besides his ecclesiastical historians published Amsterdam 1639, 3 vols. fol. and at Cambridge 1720, he edited, and improved with valuable notes, Ammianus Marcellinus, &c. He was a critic of vast erudition, profound learning, and solid judgment; but in his character peevish, suspicious, and vain. His brother *Adrian* distinguished himself also as a learned historian, and acute critic. He published *Gesta Francorum* from 254 to 752, 3 vols. fol. a work of great labor and merit. He published besides, *Notitia Galliarum*, fol. — a second edition of Ammianus Marcellinus — a Panegyric on the king, &c. He was historiographer to the king with his brother, and also received a pension. He likewise married in his old age, and died July 2d, 1692, aged 85.

VALETTE PARISOT, *John de la*, grand master of Malta 1557, bravely defended the island against the attacks of Solyman II. and an army of 80,000 men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of 20,000 men, the Turks retreated in dismay, and the Maltese, raised anew, from its ruins, their demolished city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. This great patriot died 31st Aug. 1568.

VALETTE, *John Lewis de Nogaret*, duke d' *Epernon*, a French general. He was the friend and favorite of Henry III., whom he served with fidelity, and after his death, though for a while attached to the interests of the enemies of the new king, Henry IV. he was reconciled to him, and deserved his confidence. He was loaded with all the honors which the monarch could bestow, and he maintained the same influence in the court of Lewis XIII., in spite of the intrigues of Richelieu, and the jealousy of new favorites. His violent attack upon the person of the archbishop of Bourdeaux, whom he struck, exposed him to the severest censures of the church, but the interference of his friends, and his own submission, restored him to favor. He died at Loches, 13th Jan. 1642, aged 88. His brother *Bernard*, shared his honors, and distinguished himself in the military service of his country. He was killed at the siege of Roquebrune, near Frejus, 1592.

VALGULIO, *Charles*, a native of Brescia, in Italy, who published in 1507, a Latin translation of Plutarch's treatise on Music, 4to. He also translated some of the other moral works of Plutarch.

VALIN, *René Joshua*, a learned native of Rochelle, author of a commentary on the Costume de la Rochelle,

3 vols. 4to. — *L'Ordonnance de la Marine*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Traité des Prises*, 2 vols. 8vo. This intelligent writer died 1765.

VALINCOUR, *John Baptist Henry du Trouffet de*, a French writer, born in Picardy, 1653. He was secretary of marine to admiral de Toulouse at the battle of Malaga, in which he was wounded, and he was appointed by Lewis XIV. his historian in the room of Racine. He died at Paris, 5th Jan. 1730, aged 77, universally respected. He was author of a *Letter to la Marquise de . . .* 12mo. — the *Life of Francis de Lorraine, duke of Guise* — *Critical Observations on the Œdipus of Sophocles*, 4to. besides some translations from Horace's Odes.

VALKENBURGH, *Theodore*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. He unfortunately lost all his property in a voyage to the West Indies, and died in indigent circumstances in Holland, 1721, aged 46. His dead game and fruit pieces are admired. There was also an artist of that name, whose fairs, public exhibitions, &c. were much esteemed. He died 1623.

VALLA, *George*, a native of Placentia, professor of medicine and belles lettres at Venice; died suddenly 1460. He wrote de *Expetendis & Fugiendis Rebus*, 2 vols. folio, a curious work, now little read.

VALLA, *Laurentius*, a learned native of Placentia, born 1415. He possessed great powers as a critic, and his severest censures were directed against the barbarism in the Latin tongue, which the ignorance of the age still tolerated. Violent in his remarks, and contentious and contradicting in his character, he raised against himself a host of enemies, and without confining the bitterness of his reflections to subjects of literature, he ventured to attack the traditions of the church, and to declare that in his quiver he had arrows even against Christ himself. He was kindly patronized by Alphonfus, king of Naples, who at the age of 50 learned Latin of him; and when he was persecuted by the virulence of his enemies for the boldness of his opinions before the inquisition, and condemned to be burned alive, he was saved from the flames by the interference of his royal protector, and submitted only to a private correction in the convent of the Jacobines. He was invited from Naples to Rome by Nicholas V. who knew his literary merits, and who relieved his necessities by the honorable grant of a pension. He died at Rome, 1st Aug. 1465, aged 50, after teaching belles lettres and rhetoric with great reputation at Genoa, Pavia, Milan, Naples, and other cities of Italy. Though censured by Poggius and others, Valla has had among his defenders the impartial Erasmus, and if he cannot be exculpated from asperity of language, he yet possesses the merit of indefatigable zeal in the cause of science, of correct judgment, and acute discernment. The following epigram was written upon him by some of those who regarded him as superciliously nice in the choice of words:

Nunc postquam manes defunctus Valla petivit,

Non audet Pluto verba Latina loqui;

Jupiter hunc cœli dignatus parte fuisset,

Censuram linguæ sed timet ille suæ.

His works are, *Elegances of the Latin Language*, a

valuable work, printed Venice, 1471, folio, Paris, 1575, 4to. and Cambridge, 8vo. — treatise against the False Donation of Constantine — History of the Reign of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, 4to. — translations of Thucydides, Herodotus, Homer's Iliad, &c. not of much value — Notes on the Greek Testament — Fables — Facetious Stories — a treatise on Truth and Falsehood, &c. all printed together at Basil, 1540, in folio.

VALLE, *Peter della*, a native of Rome, who for 12 years, from 1614 to 1626, employed himself in visiting Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Persia, India, and other Eastern countries, of which he published an interesting account in a series of 54 letters. He died at Rome, 1652, aged 66. The best edition of his voyages is that of Rome, 1662, in 4 vols. 4to. which was translated by Carneau.

VALLE'E, *Geofroi*, a native of Orleans, known for the absurdities and the improprieties of his *Beatitude des Chrétiens*, a work which drew upon him the severest punishments of the inquisition. He was burnt at Paris, 8th Feb. 1574.

VALLE'E, *Simon*, a French engraver of merit. His *Venus in her car from Troy* — the resurrection of Lazarus, by Raphael — Jesus bearing his cross, from Sacchi, are much admired. Lewis XIV. granted him a pension, but the artist, then lying on his death-bed, declined it, exclaiming, "it is too late," and expired.

VALLEMONT, *Peter le Lorrain de*, an ecclesiastic, who died at Pont-Audemer, his native town, 30th Dec. 1721, aged 72. He wrote *Elements of History*, 5 vols. 12mo. a work of merit — *Curiosities of Nature and Art in the Vegetation of Plants*, 2 vols. &c.

VALLIERE, *Louise Francoise, duchesse de la*, a French lady, born of an ancient family. She was one of the maids of honor to Henrietta of England, the wife of the duke of Orleans, and she became mistress to the voluptuous Lewis XIV. by whom she had a son and a daughter. When the charms of madame de Montespan alienated the affections of her fickle lover, she retired from the distinctions of a court which she had enjoyed with great moderation, tempered with beneficence; to the solitude of a cloister, where for 35 years, she atoned by acts of piety and devotion, for the guilt and the licentiousness of her youth. She died 6th June 1710, aged 66.

VALLISNIERI, *Anthony*, an Italian naturalist, born at Trefilico, near Reggio. He studied under Malpighi, and was appointed by the Venetian republic professor of medicine at Padua, and on account of his celebrity, was admitted member of the learned societies of Italy, and of the London Royal society. He died 28th Jan. 1730, aged 69. He wrote in Italian, *Dialogues on the Origin of various Insects*, 8vo. — *Experiments on the Worms of the Human Body* — *Histoire de la Generation de l'Homme & des Animaux*, 4to. — de *Corpi Marini che su Monti si trovano*, 4to.

VALOIS, *Vid. VALESIIUS.*

VALOIS, *Joes de*, a jesuit, born at Bourdeaux, 2d Nov. 1694. He became professor of hydrography at Rochelle,

Rochelle, and published various useful works. The time of his death is unknown.

VALSALVA, Anthony Marie, a physician, born at Imola. He studied under Malpighi, and taught anatomy with great reputation at Bologna. He died 1723, aged 57. His works are, *Anatomical Dissertations* in Latin, 2 vols. 4to. edited at Venice, 1740, by Morgagni — *de Aure Humanâ*, 4to. a valuable composition, the labor of 16 years.

VALVERDA, John, a Spanish physician, the pupil of Realdus Columbus. It is said that he introduced the knowledge of anatomy from Italy into Spain, where he published the *Tables of Vesalius* with Remarks, &c. in Spanish. Indefatigable more than ingenious, his labors were highly useful in propagating anatomy in Spain. He wrote a treatise on Anatomy, published Venice, 1589 — & *de Animi & Corporis Sanitate Tuendâ*, 1553.

VANAKEN, Joseph, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His satins, velvets, lace, embroidery, &c. possessed peculiar beauty. He died 4th July, 1749, aged 50. — Another of that name, *Arnold*, excelled in the representation of small figures, and he published a set of prints of fishes, or the wonders of the deep.

VANBRUGH, sir John, a native of Cheshire, highly distinguished for his poetical talents, and his knowledge of architecture. He was for some time in the army, and in 1697 produced his first play, the *Relapse*, or *Virtue in Danger*, which was received with such applause, that the following year he again claimed the public approbation by his *Provoked Wife*. Soon after his *Æsop*, a comedy abounding with satire and morality, appeared at Drury-lane, and in 1702 the *Falſe Friend*. His character was now become so respectable, that he was knighted by queen Anne, and appointed Clarencieux king at arms, and afterwards he held ſucceſſively the offices of ſurveyor of the works at Greenwich hoſpital, of comptroller-general of his majeſty's works, and of ſurveyor of the gardens and waters. Nothing, however, could compenſate the want of economy, and the poet, ſuffering under indigent circumſtances, exerted the powers of his genius to amuſe the town, and to retrieve his fortunes. He had undertaken the building of the new theatre in the Hay-market, but the plan did not ſucceed, though he rapidly produced for public representation, the *Triumph of Love* — the *Confederacy* — the *Cuckold in Conceit* — *Squire Treeloby* — and the *Miſtake*. Sir John died of a quinſey, 26th March, 1726. Though ridiculed by Pope, ſir John is yet acknowledged by the ſatiriſt to be a man of wit and of honor. The moſt remarkable monument of his architectural abilities is *Blenheim houſe*, which, though admired by ſome as a perfect whole, muſt be conſidered as a heavy pile, with ſcarce an apartment of magnitude ſufficiently proportioned to the ſize of a ſplendid manſion, or adequate to the expectations formed at the ſight of a noble edifice raiſed by national gratitude. The dramatic pieces of Vanbrugh, from their wit, eaſe, and vivacity, poſſeſs great merit; but they muſt be condemned for that licentiousneſs, and immoral tendency which, though palliated by the

corrupt and indelicate taſte of the times, are yet unbecoming a man of pure virtue, of refined ſenſe, and of honorable principles.

VAN-CEULEN, Ludolph, a mathematician of Leyden, of great merit, in the 17th century. He published *Fundamenta Geometriæ*, tranſlated by Snellius, 4to. — *de Circulo & Adſcriptis*, 4to. 1619. The 36 cyphers by which he expreſſed the proportion of the circumference and the diameter of a circle, were, in honor of his laborious calculations, engraved on his tomb in St. Peter's church, Leyden.

VAN-CLEVE, Joſeph, a ſculptor of eminence, the pupil of Anguier. He embellished Marly, Verſailles, Trianon, Paris, &c. with his beautiful groupes, and died at Paris, 1733, aged 89.

VANCOUVEUR, George, an English navigator. He was captain in the navy, and made a voyage in the North Pacific ocean, and round the globe in 1790-5. of which he published an intereſting account in 4to. He died 1797.

VANDALE, Anthony, a Dutch phyſician, born 8th Nov. 1638. From his earlieſt years he ſhewed great fondneſs for literature; but his parents engaged him in commercial purſuits, which at laſt he quitted at the age of 30 to ſtudy medicine. He practiſed with great reputation at Haerlem, where he died univerſally reſpected, 28th Nov. 1708. He wrote *Difſertations on the Heathen Oracles*, beſt edited 1700, Amſterdam, and ably abridged and improved by la Fontenelle — a treatiſe on the Origin and Progreſs of Idolatry, 4to. — *Difſertations on Important Subjects*, 4to. — *Difſertatio ſuper Ariſteâ de LXX. Interpretibus*, 4to.

VANDEN-ECKOUT, Gerbrandt, a painter of Amſterdam, the pupil of Rembrandt. His hiſtorical pieces as well as his portraits poſſeſs great merit. He died at Amſterdam, 1674, aged 53.

VANDEN-VELDE, Adrian, a painter of Amſterdam. His animals, landſcapes, &c. were repreſented with taſte, eaſe and delicacy. He died 1672, aged 33.

VANDEN-VELDE, Iſaiah, a Flemiſh painter, whoſe battles and attacks of robbers are highly admired. He reſided at Haerlem, and afterwards at Leyden, and died about 1640. His brothers, *John* and *William*, were alſo eminent artiſts. The former excelled as an engraver, and the latter was particularly commended for his representation of ſea views and ſea fights, for which he was patronized by Charles I. He died in London, 1693. The ſon of William, alſo called *William*, poſſeſſed the genius and ſupported the reputation of his family. He was patronized by Charles II. and his brother. His water pieces are finiſhed in the high-eſt characters of grace, correſtneſs, and nature.

VANDER-DOES, Jacob, a Dutch painter, who died at the Hague, 1673, aged 50. His animals and landſcapes were highly finiſhed, and as his temper was of a gloomy caſt, he infused the melancholy feelings of his mind into his pieces with peculiar effect.

VANDER-HEYDEN, John, a painter, born at Gorcum. He chiefly excelled in the representation of ruins, temples, diſtant towers, &c. He was correſt in the moſt minute circumſtances, and in an open bible,

ble, only four inches high, which was introduced in one of his pieces, the characters of the whole page were perfectly legible. He died at Amsterdam, 1712, aged 75.

VANDER-KABEL, *Adrian*, a painter and engraver, born at Ryswick, near the Hague. He excelled in sea views and in landscapes, but his coloring was bad. He was in his conduct fond of low company, and as his resources were narrow, he, in one instance, like another Morland, painted a sign to pay his host's reckoning. He died at Lyons, 1695, aged 64.

VANDER-LINDEN, *John Antonides*, professor of medicine at Leyden, was descended from an ancient and respectable family. His grandfather *Henry*, who was master of the learned languages, and who, in the Spanish massacre at Naerden, lost several of his relations, was minister at Enckhuysen, and afterwards divinity professor at Franeker, where he died 1614, aged 68. His son *Anthony*, was rector of Enckhuysen college, and afterwards practised physic at Amsterdam, where he died 1633, leaving *Antonides*. *Antonides*, who was born at Enckhuysen, 13th Jan. 1609, studied at Leyden and Franeker, and finished his medical studies at Amsterdam under his father. His abilities were such that for 12 years he filled the professorial chair of medicine at Franeker with universal approbation, and next removed, 1651, to Leyden, where his reputation and success followed him. He died at Leyden, 4th March, 1664. He was distinguished not only as a professor, but as a writer. His works are, *de Scriptis Medicis*, 8vo. — *Selecta Medica*, 4to. — editions of *Hippocrates*, *Celsus*, and *Spigelius*.

VANDER MEER, *John*, a painter of Haerlem, who resided in Italy, and perished in a short excursion on the sea-coast, 1690, aged 62. He was the pupil of *Nicholas Berghem*, and chiefly excelled in his sea views and landscapes. His brother was also an eminent artist. His representations of animals, especially the wool of his sheep, possessed peculiar grace and spirit.

VANDER MERSCH, general of the insurgents of Brabant in 1789, against the imperial forces, distinguished himself by his valor and prudence. When insulted and betrayed by his countrymen he retired to Brussels, and was imprisoned by his enemies in the citadel of Antwerp. He was afterwards restored to liberty, and died at Antwerp 14th Sep. 1792.

VANDER-MEULEN, *Anthony Francis*, a painter of Brussels, the pupil of *Peter Sneyers*. His pieces exhibit all the graces, the spirit, and delicacy of the most admired performances of *Teniers*. The subjects are chiefly hunting parties, sieges, battles, &c. He attended *Lewis XIV.* in his military expeditions, and gave an accurate representation of the towns which he besieged and the actions which he fought. He married the niece of *le Brun*, and *Lewis XIV.* became sponsor to one of his children. He died at Paris 1690, aged 56. His brother *Peter* was distinguished as a sculptor. He was in England in 1670.

VANDER-MONDE, *Charles Augustin*, a physician, born at Macao in China, of European parents. He became censor royal of the university of Bologna, and died at Paris 1762, aged 35. He published a Col-

lection of Observations on Medicine and Surgery 12mo. which were the Origin of the Journal of Medicine — Essay on the Perfecting of the Human Species, 2 vols. 12mo. — Pocket Dictionary of Health, 2 vols. 12mo. &c.

VANDER-MONDE, *M.* a French mathematician, born at Paris. He studied under *Fontaine*, and was member of the national institute, and died at Paris 1st Jan. 1796, aged 61. He contributed much to the memoirs of the academy of sciences, in his observations on equations, on music, &c.

VANDER-NEER, *Eglon*, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a painter. Like his father, who was also a good artist, he chiefly excelled in his representations of nature, and his views by moonlight possessed peculiar merit. He died at Duffeldorf 1697, aged 53.

VANDER-SPIEGEL, a Dutch statesman of great eminence, whose services from 1785 to 1795, tended much to establish order and regularity, and to repress the schemes of political innovators. He left Holland in consequence of the persecution of his enemies, and died an exile at Lingen in Westphalia 1800.

VANDER-ULFT, *James*, a painter of Gorcum, born 1627. As he painted only for his amusement, his pieces are few, but they possess great merit. He became burgomaster of his native town.

VANDER-VELDE, *Vid.* VANDEN-VELDE.

VANDYCK, *Anthony*, a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp 1599. He was the pupil of *Rubens*, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he studied the beauties of the Venetian school. On his return to Flanders the reputation of his historical pieces procured him honorable invitations from *Richelieu* and the court of France, but he preferred the patronage of *Charles I.* and came to England. The monarch pleased with his merits knighted him and allowed him a pension, and the painter flattered by the favors of the court, and grown rich by the exertion of his pencil, married the beautiful daughter of earl *Gowry*, and supported the dignity of her rank by the ostentatious display of a magnificent equipage, numerous servants, and a splendid table. He died in 1641, aged 42, and was buried in *St. Paul's church*, where his monument, on which was inscribed an epitaph by *Cowley*, perished at the dreadful conflagration of 1666. The most celebrated of his pictures is a Descent from the Cross, preserved in the great church of Antwerp. His pieces in England are numerous but chiefly portraits, and from them he derived a more rapid and substantial remuneration, than from the exertion of his powers on historical subjects. Of all the pupils of *Rubens*, he, according to *Fresnoy*, best comprehended the rules and general maxims of his master. He even excelled him in the delicacy of his coloring, and in his cabinet pieces, though his gusto in the designing part was not superior to that of *Rubens*. His pictures preserve in high perfection the dress and the costume of the times. After his death his widow married a *Mr. Price*.

VANDYCK, *Peter*, a Dutch painter. His portraits of the Stadtholder and his family are much admired, and he also excelled in his history and conversation pieces. He was born at Amsterdam, and died at the Hague 1758, aged 78.

VANE, sir Henry, eldest son of sir Henry the secretary of state to Charles I. was born 1612. From Westminster school, he removed to Magdalen hall, Oxford, and afterwards visited Geneva. He displayed on his return sentiments so hostile to the church, that to avoid his father's displeasure he went to New England 1635, but came back to Europe two years after. He soon after married, and by his father's interest obtained the place of treasurer of the navy with sir William Ruffel, but a quarrel with the earl of Strafford, who had assumed in a new created title the name of their family seat, engaged the father and the son in measures of opposition to the government. Eager to ruin his political enemy, Vane united with Pym and the more violent members of the commons, and during the civil wars he ably promoted the views of the republicans, and assisted at the conferences with the king at Uxbridge and in the isle of Wight. Though he disapproved of the violence offered to the king's person, he accepted afterwards of a seat at the council board, but his opposition to Cromwell's usurpation was so determined that he was sent a prisoner to Carisbrook castle. At the restoration, though both houses voted for an act of indemnity in his favor, his conduct to Strafford, and the perseverance with which he had supported the republican cause were not forgotten, and therefore he was arraigned and condemned on pretence of having compassed the late king's death. He was beheaded on Tower hill, 14th June, 1662, and suffered with great firmness and resignation. He is represented by Clarendon as a man of deep dissimulation, of quick conception, and great understanding, but Burnet speaks of him as a fearful man, whose head was darkened in his notions of religion. From his fanatical mode of preaching he and his adherents were called Seekers, and in his writings, which were on moral and theological subjects, he clothed his thoughts in such affected language that his meaning was totally unintelligible. His only son *Christopher* was created baron Barnard by king William, and he is the ancestor of the present Darlington family.

VAN-EFFEN, Just, a native of Utrecht, known as the translator of Robinson Crusoe, 2 vols. 12mo. — of the Modern Mentor, 3 vols. 12mo. — of Swift's Tale of a Tub, &c. died 18th Sep. 1735.

VAN-EVERDINGEN, Albert, a painter and engraver, born at Alkmaer. His landscapes and water falls possessed peculiar beauty, and especially his agitated seas. He died 1675, aged 54. His brothers *John* and *Caspar* who both died 1679, were also eminent artists, whose works are preserved chiefly in their native city.

VAN-HUYSUM, John, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1682. He studied under his father, but instead of seeking reputation in the various branches of his profession, he applied all the powers of his genius in the delineation of flowers, fruit, and landscapes. He was so successful, that in the representation of the down and bloom of fruit, and the varied tints of flowers, no painter ever possessed greater delicacy, more exactness, or more taste in tracing the beauties of nature through all her various refinements. His pieces were so much admired that he sold them for a very high price, and

at last only princes and nobles could afford to become purchasers. The violent temper of his wife, and the ill conduct of his son, ruffled his spirits in the last part of life, and produced habits of intemperance and of melancholy, from which he seldom was able to recover. He died at Amsterdam 1749, aged 57. His brothers were also good artists, *Juste* excelled in the representation of battles, and died at the age of 22, and *James*, who was an able copyist, died in London.

VANIERE, James, a jesuit, born at Causses in the diocese of Beziers, 9th March, 1664. He studied under Joubert, and soon after being admitted among the jesuits he displayed great poetical powers. The best known of his poems is his *Prædium Rusticum*, in 16 cantos, a work in imitation of Virgil's Georgics, though not always interesting and free from tedious descriptions. The best edition is that of Paris 1756, 12mo. He wrote besides, eclogues, epistles, epigrams, hymns, &c. and a poetical dictionary in Latin, in 4to. He died at Toulouse, 22d Aug. 1739, aged 76. His nephew, who died at Paris 1768, was author of a *Cours de Latinité*, 2 vols. 8vo. and also translated some of Horace's odes.

VANINI, Lucilio, a well known atheist, born at Taurozano in Otranto 1585. After studying at Rome, Naples, and Padua, and taking the degree of doctor in civil law, he entered into orders, but soon disregarded divinity for the writings of Aristotle, Averroes, Cardan, and Pomponatius. In the pages of these philosophers it is supposed, that he drew his principles of atheism, which he labored so earnestly to disseminate through Europe. After visiting part of Germany and the Low Countries he came to Geneva, and afterwards passed into England, from which he returned to Italy and next to France, where he propagated his opinions sometimes openly, and sometimes under the imposing garb of the friend of truth and religion. Though for a while patronized by Bassompierre he preferred the freedom of a wandering life, and quitting Paris he gained some celebrity as a professor of physics, philosophy and divinity, at Toulouse. The impious tenets, however, which he instilled into the minds of his pupils, soon drew upon him the public indignation, and he was tried before the parliament and condemned to be burnt as an irreligious and immoral atheist. The sentence was executed 19th Feb. 1619. His works are *Amphitheatrum Æternæ Providentiæ*. 8vo. 1615 — *de Admirandis Naturæ, Reginæ, Dæque Mortalium Arcanis*, 8vo. 1616, works which abound with impiety and profaneness — a treatise of Astronomy in MS. The best account of his life is by Durand, 12mo. Rotterdam, 1727.

VAN-KEULEN, John, a Dutchman, who edited the *Flambeau de la Mer*, 5 vols. fol. Amsterdam, 1687, with a supplement in 1699 in folio. with 160 maps.

VANLOO, John Baptist, a famous painter, born at Aix. He was honored with the patronage of some of the princes of Europe, but he preferred a settlement at Paris, where his pencil was successfully employed on portraits and on historical pieces, which are preserved in the churches and the palaces of France, &c. He died at Aix 1745, aged 61. His sons

Lewis

Lewis Michael, and *Charles Amadeus Philip*, were also good artists, the former was painter to the king of Spain, and the latter to the king of Prussia.

VAN LOO, Charles Andrew, brother and pupil of the preceding, was born at Nice 1705. After visiting Italy and studying under Lutti, and le Gros, he settled at Paris and became painter to the king, and professor in the academy of painting. He was also made knight of St. Michael. The best of his pieces are a lame man healed by St. Peter, Jesus washing his disciples' feet, the graces, the sacrifice of Iphigenia, &c. He died 15th Feb. 1765, aged 61. His life was written by d'Andre Bardon.

VAN-MENDER, Charles, a native of Courtray, eminent as a landscape and historical painter. He died 1606, aged 58. His best pieces are Adam and Eve in Paradise, and the Deluge.

VANNI, Francis, a painter born at Sienna. He studied the manner of F. Baroque, and of Corregio, and chiefly excelled in devotional subjects. He was also an able architect and good mechanic. He died at Rome 1609, aged 46.

VANNIUS, Valentin, a native of Swabia, who warmly espoused and defended the tenets of the Luthetans in his *Judicium de Misa*, published at Tubingen 1557, and *Missa Historia Integra* 1563, 4to.

VAN-OBSTAL, Gerard, a sculptor of celebrity, born at Antwerp. He died rector of the royal academy of painting and sculpture at Paris 1668, aged 73.

VAN-OORT, Adam, a Dutch painter. His landscapes and historical pieces were admired. He died in his native town of Antwerp, 1641, aged 84.

VAN-ORLAY, Bernard, a painter, the pupil of Raphael. He was patronized by Charles V., and died at Brussels 1550.

VAN-OSTADE, Adrian, a native of Lubeck, eminent as a painter. His taverns, stables, &c. possessed great merit. He died at Amsterdam 1689, aged 75. His brother *Isaac*, was also an artist, but of inferior merit.

VANSOMER, Paul, a native of Antwerp, known as a painter. He was for some time resident in England where his abilities were patronized by the nobility. He died 1621, aged 45.

VAN-SWIETEN, Gerard, a celebrated physician born at Leyden, 7th May, 1700. After finishing his education under the great Boerhaave he left his native country, and declining the liberal offers of patronage in England, settled at Vienna, where he became first physician to the empress Maria Theresa. To an extensive practice he joined the labors of a public professor, and it may truly be said that to his indefatigable zeal and to his enlightened mind, medicine is indebted for its present flourishing state in the capital of Germany. The most celebrated practitioners of Vienna regard him still as the cause of their eminence, and his experiments and his successful mode of treating diseases laid the foundation of that superiority which his school has so justly acquired over the other medical institutions of the continent. Though branded with the appellation of the tyrant of the mind, and

the assassin of the body, by those extravagant philosophers of France, whose works he censured with merited severity, it is universally admitted that to encourage merit, and to patronize rising talents, he employed with alacrity the powerful influence which he possessed at the court of the empress. This truly great and virtuous character died 18th June, 1772, leaving two sons. His chief work is *Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphorisms de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis*, 5 vols. 4to. Paris, 1771-3, which has been translated separately into French, and also into English.

VAN-TULDEN, Theodore, a painter and engraver, born 1620, at Bois le Duc, and the pupil of Rubens. He chiefly excelled in the representation of fairs, markets, and village sports.

VAN-UDEN, Lucas, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His landscapes are particularly worthy of admiration, as his trees, his figures and other objects are represented with all the delicacy and correctness of nature. He died 1660, aged 65.

VARCHI, Benedikt, a native of Fiesole, who became professor of morality at Padua. He preferred the patronage of Cosimo de Medicis to the honorable invitations of Paul III., and showed himself so correct and elegant a speaker of his native tongue that the Florentines said if Jupiter wished to talk Italian, he would speak the language of Varchi. Though admired and publicly applauded he was not without enemies who censured him, perhaps with justice, for obstinacy of opinion, and for debauchery of morals. He died at Florence 18th Dec. 1666, aged 63. He wrote an *History of the Principal Events of his time in Florence and Italy*, published Cologne 1721. He wrote besides some poetical pieces called *Capitoli*, 2 vols. 8vo. offensive for their indelicacy — sonnets, 2 vols. 8vo.

VARDES, Francis René du Bec, marquis de, one of the favorites at the court of Lewis XIV. As he was well acquainted with the debaucheries of his master, he had the imprudence to reveal them to the queen in a letter supposed to come from her mother the queen of Spain, but after procuring the disgrace of the duke of Noailles by fixing the suspicion of this perfidious conduct upon him, he was at last discovered and sent to ignominious exile. He was afterwards pardoned and died at Paris 1688.

VARENIUS, Augustus, a native of Lunenburg, well known for his deep acquaintance with Hebrew, and his extensive learning, as a Lutheran divine. It is said that he could repeat the Hebrew bible by heart, and that he was so conversant with that language that he spoke it with greater fluency than his own. He wrote, among other things, a *Commentary on Isaiah*, 4to, and died 1684, aged 64.

VARENIUS, Bernard, a Dutch physician, author of a *Description of Japan and Siam*, 8vo. — and of *Geographia Universalis*, 8vo. translated into English with notes by sir Isaac Newton, 1672, and from the English translated into French by Puisseux, 4 vols. 12mo.

VARENNE DE FENILLE, P. C. a native of Brescia. He was an intelligent agriculturist, and published observations

servations on the causes why fishes die in pools, memoirs on forests, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. He was guillotined at Lyons in consequence of false accusations before sanguinary judges in 1794.

VARGAS, *Alphonso*, a native of Toledo, who died archbishop of Seville 1366. He was author of commentaries on the first book of the Master of Sentences, fol.

VARGAS, *Francis*, a Spanish lawyer, employed by Charles V, and Philip II, in various embassies. He protested in his master's name against the transferring of the council of Trent to Bologna, and after being ambassador at Rome he became counsellor of state in Spain, and some time after retired, disgusted with the world, to the monastery of Cifos, where he died about 1560. He wrote on the jurisdiction of the pope and of bishops, a work which gave offence at Rome, — and memoirs of the council of Trent.

VARGAS, *Lewis de*, a painter born at Seville. He studied for some years at Rome and in the Italian schools, and acquired great celebrity among his countrymen. The best known of his pieces are, a Jesus bearing his Cross, and Adam and Eve, still preserved at Seville. Some of his portraits also possessed superior excellence. He died at Seville 1590, aged 62.

VARIGNON, *Peter*, a native of Caen, known as an architect and mathematician. He was member of the academy of inscriptions at Paris, and of that of Berlin, and professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine. This able writer, equally admired for his virtues and his modesty, died suddenly at Paris 22d Dec. 1722, aged 68. He wrote *Nouvelle Mecanique* 2 vols. 4to. — *Conjectures on Gravity*, — *Elements of Mathematics* 4to. — *Memoires in the Academy of Sciences*, &c.

VARILLAS, *Anthony*, a native of Gueret, who was patronized by Gaston duke of Orleans, and appointed one of the librarians to the king 1655. He wrote an history of France from the birth of Lewis XI, to the death of Henry III, 15 vols. 4to. — *History of the Revolutions in Religion through Europe*, 6 vols. 4to. — *la Politique de Ferdinand the Catholic*, 4to. — *la Politique de la Maison d'Autriche*, 4to. — *Anecdotes of Florence* 12mo. and other works which betray great partiality, ignorance, and inaccuracy. He died 9th June 1696, aged 72.

VARIUS, a Latin poet the friend of Horace. He was one of those to whom Augustus entrusted the revision of Virgil's *Æneid*. Some fragments of his poetry remain.

VARRO, *Marcus Terentius*, a celebrated Roman writer the friend of Pompey and of Cicero. His treatise de Re Rustica is extant. He died B. C. 29.

VARRO, a poet of Gaul, who wrote a poem on the war of the Sequani, and translated into Latin verses the *Argonautics* of Apollonius Rhodius.

VASARI, *George*, a native of Arezzo, known as a painter, and an architect. He studied under del Sarto and Michael Angelo, but though he paid much attention to the noblest monuments of antiquity, he was deficient in the coloring of his pieces, though his knowledge of architecture was respectable. He was patronized by the Medicis, and published some useful

works. His memory was so retentive that at the age of nine he could repeat the whole of the *Æneid*. He wrote the lives of the most illustrious painters, sculptors, and architects, 3 vols. 4to. 1568, published at Rome 1758. He died at Florence 1574, aged 62. His nephew *George* published a treatise on painting in 4to. Florence, 1619.

VASCONCELLOS, *Michael*, a Portuguese statesman, devoted to the interests of the court of Spain. When a conspiracy was formed by the nobles to place the duke of Braganza on the throne of Portugal, this minister, who possessed great talents, but a character cruel and ferocious, was the first sacrificed to the safety and the liberty of the state, and his body was thrown into the street with exultation by his murderers, 1st Dec. 1640.

VASCOSAN, *Michael de*, a native of Amiens, eminent as a printer at Paris, where he married one of the daughters of Badius. Among the most valuable of his editions are Plutarch's lives and moral works translated by Amyot, 13 vols. 8vo. — *Cicero's Works* — *Diodorus Siculus* — *Quintilian*, &c. He died 1576.

VASSELIER, *Joseph*, a native of Alsace, who became member of the academy of sciences at Lyons, and administrator of the post, and died there 1800. He is known in France for his poetical pieces, which were published 3 vols. 12mo. but do not always possess delicacy of sentiment, or language friendly to virtue.

VASSOR, *Michael le*, a native of Orleans, who quitted the congregation of the oratory and retired to England where he embraced the protestant tenets and received a pension from the prince of Orange. He was patronized by the duke of Portland and by bishop Burnet, and died 1718, aged 71. He published an history of Lewis XIII, 20 vols. 12mo. 1710-21 and 7 vols. 4to. 1756. — *Treatise on Religion*, &c.

VATABLUS, *Francis*, a native of Gammache in Picardy, made Hebrew professor of the royal college by Francis I. The observations which he made in his lectures on the scriptures were ingenious and learned, and they were presented to the public from the notes of Robert Stephens, and though censured by the divines of Paris, they were applauded by the university of Salamanca. The most correct edition of these valuable commentaries is that of 1729, in 2 vols. fol. Vatablus translated also some parts of Aristotle into Latin, and he encouraged Marot in the completion of his version of David's psalms. He died 1547.

VATTEL, *N.* a native of Neuchatel in Switzerland, author of some valuable treatises on metaphysics and jurisprudence. The best known of his works is the *Right of Nations*, or the *Principles of the Natural Law* applied to the conduct of nations and of sovereigns, 1758, 2 vols. 4to. From this composition which abounds with singular ideas of modern philosophy, and treats religion as merely a political system, the author has derived great celebrity, and ranks with Grotius and Puffendorff, among the most intelligent writers on subjects of legislation, and of general policy. It is said that in consequence of the popularity of his work he applied in 1765, to the Austrian government to introduce a reformation in the public administration of affairs at Brussels, but his solicitations were received

not only with indifference but jealousy by Maria Theresa. He died about 1770.

VAVASSEUR, Francis, a jesuit, born at Paray in the diocese of Autun 1605. After teaching rhetoric and belles lettres for seven years, he came to Paris, where during 36 years he read lectures on the Holy Scriptures, and cultivated poetry and classical literature. He died at Paris 14th Dec. 1681. He wrote *de Ludicra Dictione*, 1658, a work of great merit, in which, with fine criticism and deep and learned research, he asserted that the Greeks and Romans knew nothing of the burlesque style — *de Epigrammate*, 1669, a work opposed and censured by Rapin another jesuit, who declared that an epigram is the most insipid of all poetry except it be admirable, and that the composition is so rare, that to make an excellent one is sufficient for the whole of a man's life. He published besides, *Job*, a heroic poem — the miracles of Jesus Christ, a poem — *Elegies* — *Epic poetry* — 3 books of *Epigrams* — a *Commentary on Job*, &c.

VAUBAN, Sebastian le Prestre, Seigneur de, a celebrated French engineer. He was born 1st May 1633, and early entered into the Spanish army, under Condé. He was taken prisoner by the French and prevailed upon by the interest of Mazarine to enter into the service of the French king, and he soon distinguished himself at the sieges of St. Menchould, Stenai, Landrecies, Valenciennes, Montmedi, &c. His abilities were seen and acknowledged by the government, and his superior knowledge of fortifications, and of the defence of towns was employed in raising impregnable ramparts around the French monarchy. He was honorably appointed governor of Lille which he had strongly fortified, and his genius next planned citadels for the defence of Verceil, Verue, Turin, &c. In the wars of 1672, and of 1683, he contributed much to the glory of the French arms and the victories of Lewis XIV. by the manner in which he conducted the sieges of the towns of Flanders; and for his many and eminent services, he was rewarded with the rank of marshal of France. This illustrious character, who had during his laborious and useful life been engaged in 140 actions, had conducted 53 sieges, had assisted in repairing the fortifications of 300 ancient citadels, and had erected 33 new ones, died 30th March 1707, aged 74. Immortalized as an engineer, he was remarkable for his attachment to his country, and for his heroism in danger, and in the midst of victory he displayed the man of benevolence and humanity. From the suggestions of an active mind always eager to add to his knowledge and to increase his resources of information, he had collected 12 large MS. volumes of observations, thoughts, &c. which he called his *Oisivetés*. His works are a treatise on Fortification, or the French Engineer, 8vo. — new treatise on the Attack and Defence of Places, 8vo. — *Essays on Fortification*, 12mo. — *Project of a Royal Tythe for abolishing the Established Taxes*, and by other means encreasing the Public Revenue, 4to. — *Political Testament of M. Vauban*, 12mo. — He was member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and his eulogy was pronounced by Fontenelle. He left only two daughters who were both married.

VAUCANSON, James de, a native of Grenoble, cele-

brated in France for his knowledge of mechanics. He constructed with wonderful ingenuity various automata, and improved and simplified the machinery of silk-mills, and advanced the interests of commerce and of science by many other curious and useful inventions. He declined the honorable offers of a settlement and a pension from Frederic king of Prussia 1740, and died at Paris, 21st Nov. 1782, aged 73.

VAUGELAS, Claude Favre lord de, a native of Bourg in Bresse. He was member of the French academy, and was engaged in the completion of their famous dictionary. In his style he was unusually elegant and accurate, and his translation of Quintus Curtius, 4to. in which he was employed for 30 years, was regarded in his time as the most correct composition in the French language, so that Balzac, a judge of literary merit, said that the Alexander of Curtius was invincible, and that of Vaugelas inimitable. He wrote besides *Remarks on the French language*, afterwards enriched with the notes of T. Corneille, 3 vols. 12mo. He died 1650, aged 65, in indigent circumstances, though he had received a pension from the king; but his attachment to the fortune of Gaston duke of Orleans, to whom he was chamberlain and companion, embarrassed and ruined his affairs.

VAUGHAN, sir John, an English lawyer, author of "reports" published by his son *Edward*. After the restoration Clarendon offered him his patronage, but he refused it, and soon after joined his enemies, and was raised to the office of chief justice of the common pleas. Though a man of abilities, he was haughty and overbearing, and more admired for his talents, than beloved for his courteous manners. He died 1674, and was buried in the Temple church, near the remains of his friend Selden.

VAUMORIERE, Peter Dortigue Sieur de, a French writer born at Apt, in Provence. He was an intelligent writer, pleasing in his conversation, and beloved by his friends. He died 1693. He wrote, *l'Art de Plaire dans la Conversation*, 12mo. — *Lettres*, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. — *le Grand Scipion*, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Diane de France*, 12mo. — *Adelaide*, and other romances, &c.

VAUVENARGUES, Luke Chapier de, a French writer of Provence, who died 1747, aged 35. He lost, in his youth, his eye-sight by the small-pox, and supported the rest of his life, in the most christian resignation, in the midst of his friends and family. His introduction to the knowledge of the Human Mind, with reflexions, and maxims, 12mo. possesses merit. This and others of his works, were republished by Fortia, in 2 vols. 12mo. 1797.

VAUVILLIERS, John Francis, professor of Greek, for 20 years, in the royal college of France, struggled through the storms of the revolution, and at last, when proscribed, fled from the country. In his voluntary exile, he was invited by Paul I. to Russia, but the climate of Petersburg proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and he died there 23d July 1800, aged 64. He published, *Essay on Pindar*, 12mo. — *letters on Horace*, 12mo. — *Examen Historique of the Spartan government* — notes to Brotier's *Plutarch*, &c.

VAUX, Nicholas lord, son of sir William Vaux of Harrowden, Northamptonshire, after finishing his university education, distinguished himself at the battle of Stoke, near Newark 1487, and was knighted on the occasion. He continued such a favorite at the court of Henry VIII. that he attended his master in his interview with Francis I., and was afterwards raised to the rank of baron. He wrote poems called the *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, and died in Northamptonshire, 1522.

VAUX, Noel Jordan de, a French general, descended from a noble family in Gevaudan. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself by his valor and discipline in the wars of Italy. He was at the battles of Parma and Guastalla, of Fontenoy and Rocroux, and at the sieges of Prague, Oudenarde, and Bergen-op-Zoom, at which last place he was wounded by the bursting of a shell. In 1769 he was made governor of Corsica, and completed the conquest of the island; but in his administration he was charged with cruelty and oppression, though the French defended his conduct as just and politic. He was, in consequence of his many services, raised to the dignity of marshal of France, 1783, and in 1788 he was sent to Dauphiné to quell the troubles of that province. He died the same year, 14th Sept. at Grenoble, aged 83. He had been present at 19 sieges and 14 battles. He left two daughters.

UBALDINI, Petruccio, a celebrated illuminator on vellum. The book in which he wrote, and illuminated, in beautiful letters, various sentences from scripture, at the request of Nicholas Bacon, for the use of lady Lumley, has been long preserved in the library of Gorhambury. He died about the middle of the 16th century.

UBINO, John d', an Italian painter, the disciple of Raphael. His animals and landscapes were much admired. He died 1564, aged 70.

VECELLI, Francis, a native of Cadore, the brother of Titian, and also himself an able artist. His brother, who saw the genius with which he executed his pieces, dreading in him a powerful rival, persuaded him to apply himself to commercial pursuits. His nephew *Horace*, the son of Titian, was also an eminent artist, some of whose pieces are attributed to the pencil of his father. He died young, of the plague, 1576.

VEENINX, John Baptist, a native of Amsterdam, distinguished as a painter. He was the pupil of Abraham Bloemaert, and he painted, with great spirit and success, historical pieces, landscapes, flowers, animals, portraits, &c. He died near Utrecht, 1660, aged 39.

VEGA, Lopez Felix de, a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Madrid, 25th Nov. 1562. From an humble office in the bishop of Avila's household, he entered at the university of Alcalá, and afterwards became secretary to the duke of Alva. He embarked in the celebrated Armada of Philip II. to invade England, but escaped the dangers of the sea, and of war, though his brother perished in the expedition. He next was in the service of the count of Lemos, and though unfortunate in the levities, and the immoral

conduct of his first wife, he took another, whose early death so deeply affected him, that he quitted the world. When admitted into orders, Urban VII., in reward of his great poetical celebrity, bestowed on him the degree of D.D., the cross of the order of Malta, and a lucrative office in the apostolic exchequer. He died 27th Aug. 1635, aged 72. His compositions are very numerous, and form upwards of 70 volumes of prose and lyric pieces. His muse was so prolific, that he often wrote a play in the course of one day, and some of his comedies even in the short space of five hours, and in a style correct, elegant, and animated. His dramatic pieces were so popular and successful, that he acquired by them above 150,000 ducats. His poetical pieces are said to amount to the number of 1800.

VEGETIUS, Flavius Renatus, a Latin writer, author of Military Institutions, which give a satisfactory account of the Roman tactics. He wrote also a treatise on the Veterinary Art, preserved in the *Rei Rusticæ Scriptores*, 2 vols. 4to. Leipzig. His institutions, which are written in very elegant Latin, are best edited at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. 1783, with Turpin's Commentaries. They have been translated into French by Bourdon. He flourished in the fourth century, and in Valentinian's reign.

VEIL, Charles Marie de, son of a Jew at Metz, was converted to Christianity by Bossuet, and entered among the Augustines, and became canon of St. Genevieve. After giving public lectures on theology at Angers, and in other universities, he came to England 1679, where he abjured the catholic faith, and after marrying the daughter of an anabaptist, became a preacher of that persuasion. He wrote, Commentaries on Matthew and Mark, 4to. — on the Acts of the Apostles, 8vo. — on Joel, 12mo. — on the Song of Solomon, and the Minor Prophets. He died about the end of the century. His brother *Lewis* was also a protestant, and became known as the author of *Catechismus Judæorum in Disputatione & Dialogo Magistri & Discipuli*, a R. A. Jagel Monte Silicis Oriundo, Hebrew and Latin, 1679, and other works.

VELASQUEZ, Don Diego de Sylva, a Spanish painter, the pupil of Herrera and Pacheco. He was born at Seville, and died at Madrid, 1660, aged 66. His abilities were noticed by Philip IV. who appointed him his first painter, knighted him, and bestowed on him a liberal pension, and, on his death, honored his remains with the most magnificent obsequies in the church of St. John at Madrid. His pieces are preserved in the churches and palaces of Spain, and one of the most celebrated is the representation of a man returning from a well, with bare breast, and giving water to drink to a little boy.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, a Roman historian, in the age of Tiberius. He was author of an elegant epitome of Grecian and Roman history, part of which only is extant. As he was the friend of Sejanus, it is supposed that he shared the disgrace and the misfortunes of that guilty favorite.

VELLUTELLO, Alexander, a native of Lucca, author of some commentaries on the works of Dante and of Petrarch. The best edition of these works, which

were once much esteemed in Italy, is 1545, in 4to. He died at the end of the 16th century.

VELLY, *Paul Francis*, a jesuit, born near Nismes, in Champagne. He wrote an History of France, of which he completed only 8 vols. in a plain but correct stile, with every mark of candor and accuracy. He died 4th Sep. 1759, aged 48.

VELSERUS, *Mark*, a native of Augsburg, distinguished as a civilian, and author of *Rerum Augusto-Vindelicarum*, Libri octo. fol. — *Rerum Boicarum*, Libri quinque, 4to. He died 13th June, 1614, aged 56.

VELTHEIM, *A. F. count*, a native of Brunswick, appointed in consequence of his knowledge of mineralogy, superintendant of the mines of Hartz, and made a count by the king of Prussia, and doctor of laws in the university of Helmstadt. He wrote *Dissertations on the Formation of Basaltes* — on the vases of the Antients — on Memnon's Statue — on the Barberini Vase — on making Glass, and other valuable works. This ingenious man died 1801.

VELTHUYSEN, *Lambert*, a native of Utrecht, who studied medicine, and philosophy, and was an able defender of the opinions of Descartes against Voet. He died in retirement 1685, aged 63. His works, consisting of theological, philosophical, and medical pieces, have been collected into 2 vols. 4to.

VENCE, *Henry Francis de*, a French ecclesiastic, author of some *Dissertations* and *Analyfes* on the Old Testament, much and deservedly commended by Calmet. This pious author was preceptor to the children of the duke of Lorraine, and died at Nancy, 1st Nov. 1749.

VENDOME, *Cesar, duke de*, son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrees, was made governor of Bretagne by his father, whose courage and virtues he inherited. He died 1665, leaving two sons and a daughter. His grandson *Louis Joseph*, also duke of Vendome, who was born 1st July, 1654, was distinguished as an able warrior. His valor was first displayed at the taking of Luxemburg, Mons, and Namur, and when raised to the rank of general, he was sent into Catalonia, where he took Barcelona, 1697. In 1702 he was sent to Italy to succeed Villeroy, who had been unfortunate, and his presence turned the tide of victory in favor of the French. The imperialists were defeated at St. Vittoria, and Luzara, Mantua was relieved, Savoy was invaded, Eugene was defeated at Cassano, at Reventlau, and Calcinito, and Turin was going to open its gates to the conqueror, when he was recalled to head the armies in Flanders. From Flanders he passed to Spain, and Philip V. who had neither troops nor resources, soon saw himself surrounded with soldiers at the call of his generous defender, and replaced on his throne at Madrid. The English forces were next pursued by the active Vendome, and lord Stanhope, and his army of 5000 men, surrendered prisoners of war, and on the morrow, 10th Dec. 1710, Stahremberg and the imperialists were defeated at the battle of Villaviciosa. These important services were honorably rewarded by the gratitude of Philip, who created him prince of the blood, and bestowed on him the most valuable presents. Vendome

continued his services against the imperialists in Spain, but died suddenly of an indigestion at Tignaros, 11th June 1712, aged 58. His remains were magnificently interred in the Escorial, and the Spanish nation put on mourning in honor of his meritorious services to their monarch.

VENDOME, *Philip de*, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, 23d Aug. 1655. He distinguished himself in the army under Lewis XIV. in the conquest of Holland, at the passage of the Rhine, and at the sieges of Maestricht, Valenciennes, Cambray, &c. He afterwards served with honor under his brother in Catalonia, but he fell under the displeasure of the French king for not having joined the army at the celebrated battle of Cassano. He retired to Rome, but afterwards returned to France, and died at Paris, 24th Jan. 1727, aged 72.

VENEL, *Gabriel Francis*, a native of Pezenas, known as an able and intelligent physician, and professor of medicine at Montpellier, where he died 1776, aged 53. He wrote an *Account of the Mineral Waters of Passi* — *Instructions on the Use of the rouille* — *Analysis of the Waters of Seltz*, &c.

VENERONI, *John*, a native of Verdun, in the 17th century, who altered his name of Vigneron to the Italian word Veneroni. He taught Italian at Paris with great success, and contributed much to render the Italian poets popular in France. He wrote *Method to learn Italian*, 12mo. 1770 — a *Dictionary, French and Italian*, 4to. 1768 — *Fables Choieses* — *Letters of Loredano* — Bentivoglio's Letters, &c.

VENETIANO, *Dominic*, a Venetian painter. He was basely murdered by Castagno, to whom he had communicated the secret of painting in oil, then first introduced into Italy.

VENETTE, *Nicolas*, a French physician, who died at Rochelle, his native town, 1698, aged 65. He wrote treatises on the Scurvy — on the Human Calculus — *Tableau de l'Amour Conjugal*, with plates, 2 vols. 12mo. a work of licentious tendency.

VENIERO, *Dominic*, a Venetian noble, known as a poet. His *Puttana Errante*, in three cantos, is a composition very dishonorable to his character as a moral man. He had also three brothers, *Jerome, Francis*, and *Lewis*, who wrote some poetry and some prose works. He died 1581.

VENIUS, or VEEN, *Otho*, a painter of Leyden, who studied at Rome under Zuccharo. He was patronized by the emperor, and by the German electors, and from his attachment to his native country, he declined the liberal offers of Lewis XIII. He settled at Antwerp, and afterwards retired to Brussels, where he died 1634, aged 78, leaving two daughters, who inherited his great abilities. He was well acquainted with the clero obscure, and very correct and animated in his pieces, the best of which are his *Triumph of Bacchus*, and the *Last Supper*, preserved in the cathedral of Antwerp. He was the master of the celebrated Rubens. He published *Bellum Batavicum ex Tacito*, with plates — *Horace*, with plates — *Amorum Emblemata*, 4to. — *Emblemata Ducenta*, &c.

VENN, *Henry*, a native of Barnes in Surrey, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He became fellow

of Queen's, and in 1759 obtained the living of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, which he exchanged in 1770 for Yellings, Huntingdonshire. He published *Sermons on various Subjects*, 8vo. — *Mistakes in Religion Expofed*, 8vo. — *the Complete Duty of Man*, and other tracts in which he showed himself strongly attached to the doctrines of Calvin. He died at Clapham, 1796, aged 71.

VENNER, *Tobias*, author of *Via Recta ad Longam Vitam*, a popular work — of a treatise on the Bath Waters — and of a *Censure on British Water*, was a native of Petherton, near Bridgewater. He studied medicine at St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and took his doctor's degree 1613, after which he settled at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Bath, where he died respected, 27th March 1660, aged 83.

VENNER, *Thomas*, a wine-cooper, who, not satisfied with the business of his profession, became a fanatical preacher, and persuaded his followers, who were called fifth monarchy men, that all human government was soon to cease, to make room for the coming of Christ and his saints. From preaching he proceeded to violence, and after representing Cromwell and Charles II. as usurpers, he headed a mob, and proclaimed the kingdom of king Jesus. This popular insurrection called for the interference of the civil power, and Venner and 12 of his followers, who considered themselves as invulnerable, were executed Jan. 1660-1, exclaiming, "that if they were deceived, the Lord himself was their deceiver."

VERDIER, *Anthony du*, a native of Montbriffon in Forez, who died 25th Sept. 1600, aged 56. He was historiographer of France, and author of *Bibliothèque des Auteurs François*, and other works.

VERDIER, *César*, a native of Molières, near Avignon, eminent as an anatomical professor. He was in his character an amiable and benevolent man, and died at Paris, 19th March, 1759. He wrote an *Abridgment of Anatomy*, 2 vols. 12mo, published with the notes of Sabatier — *Memoirs on the Hernias of the Bladder* — *Medical Observations*, &c.

VERDUC, *Laurence*, an able surgeon of Toulouse. He was a popular professor on surgery, and died at Paris, 1695. He wrote an excellent treatise on *Healing by Means of Bandages*, &c. His son *John Baptiste*, was a physician, and wrote the *Operations of Surgery*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

VERE, *Edward*, earl of Oxford, received his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, and was one of the judges in the trial of the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, 1588. He displayed great valor and judgment in the destruction of the Spanish armada, and was also admired for his poetical talents. Some of his poems are preserved in *Percy's Reliques*, and in *England's Parnassus*, printed 4to. 1600. He died 1604.

VERE, *sir Francis*, an English general. He served under Leicester in the English expedition to Holland, 1585, and was made governor of Flushing in 1596. He greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, at the battle of Nieupoort, in the defence of Ostend, and against the Spaniards. He died governor of Portsmouth, 28th Aug. 1608, aged 54, and was buried in Westminster abbey. His brother

Horace, served under him on the continent, and also shared his honors by his bravery at the battle of Nieupoort. He was intrusted by James I. with the forces sent to the assistance of the duke palatine, and his retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general, was regarded as a most glorious exploit. He was created baron Tilbury by Charles I. in reward for his meritorious services, and he died 2d May, 1635, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

VERELST, *Simon*, a Flemish painter, who resided for some time in England, and excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers. He died 1710. — A woman of that name, was also eminent for her knowledge of music and painting, and the facility with which she spoke the several languages of Europe. She was born at Antwerp, 1680, and she settled in England, where her pencil was engaged with success in historical pieces and portraits.

VERGENNES, *Charles Gravier, count de*, a French statesman, born of a noble family in Burgundy. His abilities recommended him to the court, and in 1755 he was sent as ambassador from France to Constantinople, where his good conduct and sound policy merited the thanks of his master, and the friendly approbation of Maria Theresa, and of Catherine of Russia. He was sent in 1771 ambassador to Sweden, and promoted the revolution which made Gustavus master of his country, and on the accession of Lewis XVI. to the throne, he was recalled to share in his councils as minister for foreign affairs. Whilst he spread the influence of France through Europe, he eagerly promoted general tranquillity, and the peace of Teschen, the reconciliation of the emperor and the Dutch, and the commercial treaty with Russia, are important proofs of his wisdom and sagacity. In his politics towards the English government he, however, greatly erred, and by supporting the American colonies against the parent country, he laid the foundation of a system which hurled his master from his throne. His treaty of peace with England in 1783, was followed by a commercial treaty, which proved beneficial to both countries. He died at Versailles, 13th Feb. 1787, aged 68, and was magnificently buried by the order of Lewis XVI. who shed tears of regret and affection on the ashes of his favorite minister. An *Historical and Political Memoir on Louisiana*, 8vo. published 1802, has been attributed to him.

VERGER DE HAURANE, *John du*, abbé de St. Cyran, an eminent French ecclesiastic who was born at Bayonne 1581. He obtained in 1620 the abbey of St. Cyran, and by reading the works of the fathers and the History of Ancient Councils, he formed a new system of faith. At Paris his insinuating manners, his learning, and his virtues procured him adherents, and while he regarded confession as useless, and absolution unavailing, except it was attended with the total reformation of the penitent sinner, he failed not to inculcate that confirmation was a more important and more powerful ceremony than baptism, or the sacrament of the lord's supper. His maxims, though committed only to the secrecy of tried friends, soon became popular, and at last drew upon him the jealousy and resentment of Richelieu who caused him to be imprisoned in 1638. The death of his persecutor restored

ed him to liberty, but he soon after himself fell sick, and died at Paris 11th Oct. 1643, aged 62. His works are *la Somme des Fautes*, &c. de Garasse, 3 vols. 4to. — *Spiritual letters*, 2 vols. 4to. — *Apology for Roche-Posay*, &c. — *Question Royale*. Among the friends and pupils of St. Cyran were Janfenius, Arnauld, Nicole, Pascal, &c.

VERGIER, *James*, a native of Lyons, who possessed great poetical talents, and was patronized by Colbert. His fondness for dissipated and licentious pleasures, however, stood in the way of his advancement. He was shot dead at Paris by some robbers in the night of the 23d Aug. 1720, aged 63. His works are odes, sonnets, madrigals, epigrams, fables, parodies, &c. edited together 2 vols. 12mo. 1750.

VERGNE, *Louis Elizabeth, de la*, a French general, born at Mans, 1705. He was the friend of Voltaire, Fontenelle, and other learned men, and shared the glories of the campaigns of Lewis XV. in Flanders. He died at Paris 31st Oct. 1782, aged 77. His works are numerous, consisting chiefly of romances, &c.

VERGNIAUD, *Peter Victorin*, a native of Limoges who left his profession of advocate at Bourdeaux, to attend the meeting of the national assembly. With commanding eloquence he recommended the violent measures against the emigrants, he proposed the suspension of the monarch, and suggested the convoking of a national convention. By degrees, however, his virulence abated, and in the convention he showed himself moderate and the friend of order, but his views did not escape the penetration of Robespierre, who saw in him a powerful rival aspiring to the sovereign power. He was accused before the revolutionary tribunal, and sent to the scaffold. He suffered 31st Oct. 1793, aged 35.

VERHEYEN, *Philip*, son of a peasant at Verrebrouck in Waes, was born 1648. After working in the fields with his father till the age of 22 he was drawn from this low occupation by the curate of the parish who observed the superior powers of his mind, and he made such rapid progress at the college of Louvain, that he soon obtained the degree of doctor of medicine, and a professorship of anatomy. He published *Treatise de Corporis Humani Anatomia*, 2 vols. 4to. translated into German, — *de Febris*, and other medical works. This worthy character died at Louvain 18th Feb. 1710, aged 62, universally regretted, leaving by his second wife four children, who inherited little besides their father's reputation.

VERKOLIE, *John*, an eminent painter and engraver of Amsterdam, who died at Delft 1693, aged 43. His *Venus* and *Adonis*, his tempest, his kneeling penitent, and particularly his pieces on which little light is thrown, are particularly admired.

VERMANDER, *Charles*, a native of Meulebeck in Flanders, known as a painter and a poet. He died 1607, aged 59. His landscapes and grotesque pieces were deservedly admired. He wrote a poem on painting, — figures of antiquity, — lives of celebrated painters, &c.

VERMEYEN, *John Cornelius*, a painter born near Haerlem. He was furnished the Bearded, because he wore his beard so long that it touched the ground.

He was patronized by Charles V., whom he accompanied in his Tunis expedition. He died at Brussels 1559, aged 59.

VERNES, *Jacob*, a native of Languedoc who died at Geneva where he was minister 1788, aged 60. He wrote *la Confiance Philosophique*, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Choix Literaire*, 24 vols. 8vo. — *Letters on Rousseau's Catechism*, — an elegant work on the death of his wife, &c.

VERNET, *Joseph*, a native of Avignon, who from a common cart painter became the first marine artist in France. He visited the different sea ports of France which he painted with astonishing effect. He died at Paris Dec. 1789, aged 77, and it has been said of him that his genius had neither infancy nor old age.

VERNEUIL, *Catherine Henrietta de Balzac Marquise de*, a French lady who so captivated the heart of Henry IV. that he promised to marry her. When the monarch gave his hand to Mary de Medicis, this haughty mistress was so offended that she conspired with the Spanish court to dethrone him, and to place the crown on the head of her own son, whom she had borne to Henry. Their intrigues were discovered, and her accomplices punished. She died in exile 1633, aged 54.

VERNEY, *Guichard Joseph du*, professor of anatomy in the royal gardens, was born at Feurs en Forez, 5th Aug. 1648. He acquired great celebrity at Paris, as a professor, and died there 10th Sep. 1730. He wrote an excellent treatise on the Ear, 12mo. &c. His works appeared together in 2 vols. 4to. 1762.

VERNON, *Edward*, an English admiral, born at Westminster. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was sent 1739, against Porto-Bello, which he took, and with a small force, as he had often boasted in the house of Commons, but he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthagea two years after. His name is beautifully introduced in the most pathetic lines written by Thomson. He died suddenly, 29th Oct. 1757, aged 73.

VERNULÆUS, *Nicholas*, professor of belles lettres, at Louvain, was author of a Latin history of Louvain university, 4to. — *Historia Austriaca*, 8vo. — *Latin Tragedies*, — and *Institutiones Politicæ*. He died at Louvain 1649, aged 79.

VERONESE, *Paul Caliari*, a celebrated painter born at Verona 1532. He studied under his uncle and soon acquired such reputation as to rival Tintoret and the most illustrious artists. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of Cana, and the supper in the house of Simon the leper. From the rich resources of a strong imagination he painted with all the truth of nature, his characters were represented with dignity, his female figures exhibited grace and elegance, and in his draperies appeared splendor and magnificence. In commendation of his great abilities Guido said that he wished to be what Veronese was rather than acquire the celebrity of any other artist, for as he observed, others display their art, but he paints nature in all her real charms. This admired painter, equally great as a good christian and as an amiable man, died at Venice 1588, aged 51.

VERONESE,

VERONESE, Alexander Turchi, a painter born at Verona. In his pieces he drew the beauty of his female figures from the charms of his wife and daughters. He died at Rome 1670, aged 70. As he suffered much from indigence in consequence of the luxurious extravagance of his wife, many of his pieces were hastily finished.

VERONESE, Carlo, a Venetian who acquired some reputation at Paris as an actor, and as a dramatic author. He died 1760, aged 58. His daughter *Anna* was also eminent as an actress and an elegant dancer on the French stage.

VERROCHIO, Andrew, a native of Florence, who united in his own person the various knowledge of the painter, the goldsmith, the geometrician, the sculptor, the engraver, &c. He first introduced the art of taking casts in plaster of the faces of dead or living persons. His heads of Alexander, Darius, &c. in bronze are much admired, but his paintings possessed not equal merit. He died 1488, aged 56.

VERSCHURING, Henry, a native of Gorcum, who studied painting under John Bols of Utrecht, and afterwards in the Italian schools. He followed the Dutch army in 1672, and drew views of its various encampments, &c. He was made public magistrate at Docum, but did not abandon his profession. He was drowned in a storm on the coast near Dordrecht 1690, aged 63.

VERSE', Noel Aubert de, a native of Mans, who embraced the Calvinistic doctrines and afterwards became a Roman Catholic. He was rewarded with a pension by the French clergy for his theological works. He died 1714.

VERSKOVIS, James Francis, a Flemish artist, who settled in England and died there 1749. His vases and figures in wood, ivory, &c. were much admired. His son was eminent as a painter.

VERSTEGAN, Richard, a native of London. His parents were of Flemish descent, and after studying at Oxford he went to settle at Antwerp, where he died 1625. He wrote a restitution of decayed intelligence in antiquities concerning the noble and renowned English nation, 4to. a curious work reprinted London 1634, and again 1674, 4to. — *The Regal Government of England*, — *Antiquitates Belgicæ*, 12mo. — *Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum*, 4to. &c.

VERT, Dom Claude de, an ecclesiastic of the order of Cluni. He studied at Avignon, and travelled into Italy, and devoted himself to enquiries on the ecclesiastical ceremonies of Rome. He died at Abbeville 1st May 1708, aged 63. He wrote a simple and historical history of the Ceremonies of the Church, 4 vols. 8vo. &c.

VERTOT D'AUBOEUF, René Aubert de, a native of Bennetot in Normandy. He entered among the Capucins, but quitted the order in 1677, to be admitted among the regular canons of Premontre. In 1701 he abandoned the solitude of the monastery for an ecclesiastical life, and a residence in Paris, where he found great and powerful patrons. He became in 1715, historiographer to the order of Malta, and was selected for the office of sub-preceptor to Lewis XV. but the appointment never took place. The abbé suffered much

from the infirmities of age, and died 15th June, 1735, aged 80. In his character he was an amiable man, and united the virtues of private life to great intelligence, deep penetration, and an elegant taste. He wrote the History of the Revolutions of Portugal, 12mo. — History of the Revolutions of Sweden, 2 vols. 12mo. — History of the Revolutions of Rome, 3 vols. 12mo. his chief work — History of Malta, 4 vols. 4to. and 7, in 12mo. — History of the Settlement of the Britons in Gaul, 2 vols. 12mo. — Origin of the greatness of the Court of Rome, 12mo. — Dissertations on the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres, &c.

VERTUE, George, a native of London, bound apprentice to an engraver of arms. He afterwards studied painting and engraving, and by degrees emerged into reputation and consequence by the patronage of Sir Godfrey Kneller and Lord Somers. He made a collection of materials for an history of painting and painters, which was bought of his widow and digested and published from his MSS. by Horace Walpole, in 4 vols. 4to. 1762, and afterwards republished 5 vols. 8vo. 1782. He died 1757, aged 73.

VERUS, Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Ælius, distinguished himself against the barbarians in the East, and was adopted by Marcus Aurelius, and admitted to share the throne. He died of an apoplexy in his German expedition, aged 39.

VERWEY, John, a learned Dutchman, who presided with great reputation over the school of Goude, and afterwards that of the Hague, where he died about 1690. He is author of a *Medulla Aristarchi Vossiani* — and *Nova Via decendi Græce*, 8vo. two grammars of singular merit and general utility.

VESALIUS, Andrew, a celebrated anatomist, born at Brussels of a family long distinguished for their knowledge of medicine. After studying at Louvain, where he displayed the strong bent of his genius by dissecting dogs, cats, moles, &c. he came to Paris and applied himself laboriously to anatomy, a science then in its infancy. He next visited Pisa, Bologna, and the other universities of Italy, and in 1537, was appointed anatomical professor at Padua. He next removed to Spain to be physician to Charles V. and there acquired the most extensive reputation by his skill and sagacity. From this high popularity he, however, all at once formed the project of going to the Holy Land, and while some attribute it to the wish of flying from the jealousy and persecution of his enemies at court, or to the troublesome peevishness of his wife, others ascribe the cause to a more extraordinary circumstance. He obtained, it is said, permission to open the body of a young nobleman, whom during a severe illness he had attended, but dreadful to relate, he no sooner uncovered the heart of his patient, than he perceived it still palpitating with life. This circumstance so irritated the weeping family of the nobleman, that the unhappy physician was summoned before the inquisition, but Charles V. interfered and saved him from the most excruciating torments, on condition that he should undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. On his return from Cyprus and Jerusalem, which was hastened by the invitations of the senate of Venice, who solicited him to fill the medical chair of Padua,

vacant

vacant by the death of Fallopius, the wretched pilgrim was shipwrecked and thrown upon the barren shores of the island of Zante, where he soon after perished through famine and hardship, Oct. 1674, aged about 60. His body when found was buried in St. Mary's church in the island. The chief of his works is, *de Humani Corporis Fabrica*, Leyden, 2 vols. fol. 1722. Vesalius may be truly considered as the great restorer of anatomy in Europe, as before his time it was not only neglected, but the study of it was impeded by the gross superstition and the ignorant prejudices of the age.

VESPASIAN, Titus Flavius, an obscure native of Riti, who by his merits and virtues rose to consequence in the Roman armies, and headed the expedition against Jerusalem. On the death of Vitellius A. D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, and the wisdom, moderation, and firmness of his reign showed the propriety of the choice. This truly virtuous monarch, the liberal patron of learning, and the friend of morality and order, died A. D. 79, aged 71.

VESPUTIUS AMERICUS, the discoverer of the new continent, was a native of Florence. *Vid.* AMERICUS.

UGHELLI, Ferdinand, a native of Florence, who entered among the Cistercians, and distinguished himself by his learning, his humility, and his other virtues. He died at Rome 19th May, 1670, aged 75. He published *Italia Sacra*, 9 vols. fol. 1662, and 10 vols. fol. 1722.

VICARS, John, a native of London, educated at Christ's hospital and Queen's college, Oxford, after which he officiated as undermaster in Christ's hospital. He was author of *God in the Mount*, or *England's Remembrancer*, a poem, 4to. — *Looking Glass for Malignants*, and other pamphlets in favor of the presbyterians against the royalists. He died 1652.

VICARY, Thomas, a native of London, serjeant surgeon to Henry VIII. and his three successors, and surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, was the first anatomical writer in the English language. His book, "a Treasure for Englishmen, or the Anatomy of a Man's Body," 12mo. 1577, and other medical and surgical tracts are chiefly compiled from the works of Galen and of the Arabians.

VICENTE, Giles, a famous dramatic poet of Lisbon in the 16th century, whose works have served as models to the labors of Lopez de Vega, and to Quevedo. He wrote with great facility, and his pieces were so popular among the Portuguese, that he was called the Plautus of Portugal. It is said, that Erasmus learned the Portuguese to be able to read his works, which were published by his children in five parts, 1562.

VICO, John Baptist, a native of Naples, who became professor of rhetoric in the university there. The best known of his works is *Scienza Nuova*. He died 1740, aged 70.

VICO D'AZIR, Felix, a native of Valone, who like his father became eminent as a physician. He came to Paris in 1765, and acquired such celebrity that in 1775 he was sent by the minister Turgot to stop a contagious distemper which raged among the people of Languedoc, and in this he was happily successful. He was one of the founders of the society of medicine,

and pronounced the eulogies of Haller, Linné, Pringle, and other illustrious men, and with such applause, that he was elected member of the academy of sciences in the room of Buffon. He died universally respected, 20th June, 1794, aged 46. Besides his eulogies he wrote memoirs — *Anatomical Observations* — *Description of the Nerves*, &c.

VICTOR I. pope after Eleutherus 193, suffered martyrdom under Severus 202. During his age there were violent disputes in the church about the time most proper for the celebration of Easter.

VICTOR II. Gebehard, elected pope after Leo IX. 1055, died two years after. He was an active pontiff, who devoted himself attentively to the reformation of his clergy.

VICTOR, III. Didier, was elected pope 1086. He hurled a bull of excommunication against the anti-pope Guibert, and died soon after 16th Sept. 1087. Some of his epistles, dialogues, &c. are extant. There was an anti-pope of that name after the death of Anicletus, 1138.

VICTOR, Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, was born 14th May 1666, and succeeded his father Charles Emanuel in 1675. By his marriage with the niece of Lewis XIV. he ensured the co-operation of France, but he was no sooner established in his power, than he declared against his new allies. He was consequently attacked and defeated by Catinat at Staffarde 1690, and lost all Savoy, but two years after he entered Dauphiné and seized upon Gap and Embrun. Another victory at Marseilles, obtained over him by Catinat, robbed him of all his newly acquired dominions, but though he was obliged to make peace in 1696, he took up arms again in 1701, encouraged by the promises of the emperor, who flattered his ambition by the hopes of possessing a large territory between the Po and Tanaro. His troops were now defeated by Vendôme, and Turin his capital besieged by the duke de la Feuillade, but the timely succour of prince Eugene saved him from ruin, and restored him to his independence. Peace was restored in 1713, and Victor, acknowledged king of Sicily by the king of Spain, soon after resigned his title in favor of the emperor, who in return supported his assumption of the name of king of Sardinia. Tired with the intrigues and labors of greatness, Victor at last in 1730, after a reign of 55 years, abdicated the throne in favor of his son, but the next year, with the same capricious inconsistency, he reclaimed the regal honors. The son might have complied, but when he saw that the crown was claimed by the suggestions of an ambitious mistress, who tyrannized over the affections of his father, he wisely refused, and the fickle old man soon after died at Rivoli near Turin, 31st Oct. 1732.

VICTORIUS, or VETTORIN, Peter, a learned Florentine, appointed by Cosmo de Medicis, professor of eloquence in the college of his native town. He was universally respected for his learning and abilities, and served his country in some embassies. He died 1585, aged 87. He is to be regarded as one of the first restorers of learning in Italy, and he ably devoted his time in elucidating the classics, especially Cicero. His works are *Critical Notes on Cicero*, Cato, Varro, and Columella

mella — Commentaries on Aristotle's Rhetoric, &c. — Collection of Latin Epistles and Harangues, &c.

VICTORIUS, *Benedict*, a native of Faenza, professor of medicine at Bologna. He wrote *Empyric Medicine*, 8vo. — *de Morbo Gallico*, 8vo. — *la Grande Pratique*, 2 vols. fol. &c. and died about 1552, aged 72. His uncle *Lionel* was also professor of medicine at Bologna where he died 1530. He wrote a *Treatise on the Diseases of Children*, 8vo. — *Practice of Medicine*, 4to. &c.

VIDA, *Mark Jerome*, a celebrated modern poet, born at Cremona 1470. After finishing his studies at Padua and Bologna, he entered into the order of the regular canons of St. Mark at Mantua, which he soon after exchanged for the order of St. John Lateran at Rome. His poetical fame reached the ears of Leo X., who rewarded him with his friendship and the priory of St. Sylvester at Tivoli. In this charming retreat he devoted himself to the composition of his *Christias*, and though his labors were interrupted by the death of his patron, he soon emerged from the dissatisfaction which the neglect shown to literary merit during the short reign of Adrian VI. had created, and under the next pope, Clement VII., he received the rewards due to his talents, and was made bishop of Alba, 1532. This truly benevolent prelate, and learned man, died 27th Sept. 1566, aged 96, and was buried in his own cathedral; and his countrymen of Cremona honored his memory by the erection of a noble monument in their cathedral. The tributes of praise paid to the genius and merits of this great man, have been numerous, and among them, the words of Pope are particularly striking. Speaking of Leo's golden days, the poet thus celebrates his name:

With sweeter notes each rising temple rang,
A Raphael painted, and a Vida sang.
Immortal Vida! on whose honored brow,
The poet's bays, the critic's ivy grow,
Cremona now shall ever boast thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame.

The poetical works of Vida were collected by himself, 2 vols. 8vo. 1550. They consist of *Ars Poetica*, a valuable Poem — *de Bombyce Libri Duo*, the most correct of his works — *Scaccia Ludus* — *Hymni de Rebus Divinis* — *Christiados Libri Sex* — *Bucolica*, *Eclogæ*, & *Carmina*, &c. — Besides these he wrote *Dialogi de Republicæ Dignitate* — *Orationes Tres adversus Papienses*, &c. — *Constitutiones Synodales Albæ*, &c. The best edition of his poems is that of Oxford 1733, in 3 vols. 8vo.

VIETA, *Francis*, master of requests to queen Margaret, was born at Fontenay, in Poitou 1540, and acquired great celebrity as a mathematician. He was the first who used in algebra the letters of the alphabet to mark known quantities, as they could express every variety of number, and he also introduced some important improvements in that science, and in geometry. He made afterwards some alterations in the Gregorian calendar, and showed himself so exact and sagacious in deciphering the secrets of the Spanish government in their intercepted letters, that the divulging of the contents which were obscurely clothed in 500 different characters, was ascribed to magic. He died 1603.

He published *Apollonius of Perga*, under the name of *Apollonius Gallus*, 4to. 1610, and his works were collected together in 1646, in 1 vol. folio, by F. Schooten.

VIEWSSENS, *Raymond de*, a native of Rouergue, who became physician to the king of France, and distinguished himself by his publications on his profession, one of which, on *Internal Diseases*, in 4 vols. 4to. was published by his grandson 1774. He died at Montpellier, where he had retired for his health, 1715.

VIGAND, or WIGAND, *John*, a Lutheran divine, born at Mansfield. He was engaged in the publication of that important work, the *Centuries of Magdeburgh*, printed at Basil, 13 vols. fol. 1562, and afterwards prefixed over the churches of Pomerania. He wrote several works in favor of the reformation, and died 21st Oct. 1587, aged 64.

VIGILIUS, an African bishop, about 484. He ably opposed the heretics of his age in his sermons and in his writings, which have been published separately at Dijon, 4to. 1665.

VIGILIUS, a Roman, who was elevated to the papal throne by the intrigues of Theodora the wife of Justinian, to whom he promised as the price of his elevation, that he would cancel all the decrees of the council of Constantinople, against the Eutychian bishops whose cause she embraced. Though thus raised to the pontificate in 537, he afterwards ventured to oppose Theodora, and even excommunicated her, for which he was banished from Rome, but died soon after at Syracuse 555. Eighteen of his letters have been published at Paris, 8vo. 1642.

VIGNES, *Peter des*, a native of Capua, who rose from the obscurest situation to the dignity of chancellor of the German empire. After receiving his education at Bologna, by the charity of some benevolent persons he rose to consequence, and became the favorite of the emperor Frederic. It is said that he attempted to poison his master, for which his eyes were put out, but others attributed this severe treatment to the malice and misrepresentation of his enemies. Disgusted with the confinement of a prison and the tyrannical conduct of his sovereign, he dashed his head against the column to which his galling chains were fastened, and thus expired 1249. Des Vignes was very eminent in the knowledge of jurisprudence. Some of his works have been printed.

VIGNOLE, *James Barozzio*, an eminent architect, born at Vignole in the duchy of Modena, 1507. He studied at Rome, and was afterwards employed in France by Francis I. in the construction of several splendid edifices, after which he returned to Italy to finish the magnificent palace of cardinal Farnese. He died at Rome, 7th July 1573, aged 66. He wrote a treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture in Italian, translated into French by Davilier, 3 vols. 4to. — and, another, *sur la Perspective Pratique*.

VIGNOLES, *Stephen de*, better known by the name of *la Hire*, was of an illustrious family, settled at Languedoc. He was one of the ablest generals in the service of Charles VII. and he obliged the duke of Bedford to raise the siege of Montargis, and assisted

Joan of Arc in the relief of Orleans. After contributing by his valor to the restoration of Charles to his throne, he died at Montauban, 1447.

VIGNOLES, *Alphonso de*, a native of Aubais in Languedoc, who, as a Calvinist, left France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Prussia. He was patronized by the king of Prussia, and made director of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, where he died 24th July 1744, aged 95. He wrote the *Chronology of the Holy Scriptures*, &c. 2 vols. 4to. — *Epistola Chronologica* — *Conjectures on Virgil's fourth Eclogue*, &c.

VILLALFANDUS, *John Baptist*, a jesuit of Corduba, well skilled in the knowledge of the holy scriptures. He wrote *Desultory Commentaries on Ezekiel*, in 3 vols. 1596, in which he gives an interesting description of the Temple and city of Jerusalem. He wrote besides, *Explanatio Epistolarum S. Pauli*, &c. and died 22d May, 1608.

VILLARET, *Claude*, a native of Paris, who first became known by his romance of *la Belle Allemande*. In consequence of some domestic distresses he quitted Paris, and to support himself began the life of an actor at Rouen, Compiègne, Liege, &c. but he afterwards abandoned a profession in which he had acquired some celebrity. He again settled at Paris, and obtained the place of first commissary of the chamber of accounts. On the death of Velly he was appointed his successor in the completion of an *History of France*, which he ably continued from the 8th volume, and the reign of Philip VI. to the 348th page of the 17th volume. He wrote besides, *Considerations sur l'Art du Theatre*, 8vo. — & *l'Esprit de Voltaire*. He died at Paris, March 1766, aged 61.

VILLARS, *Andrew de Brancas de*, a French general, who espoused the interests of the league against Henry IV. He was afterwards gained over by the interference of Sully, and when taken prisoner at the battle of Dourlens by the Spaniards, 24th July, 1595, he was basely murdered by the conquerors.

VILLARS, *Louis Hector, marquis and duke of*, peer of France, was born at Moulins in Bourbonnois, 1653. He embraced early the profession of arms, and distinguished himself on the Rhine, at the siege of Maestricht, at the battle of Senef, and on various occasions, and for his services was raised to the rank of marshal of France, 1690. At the peace of Ryfwick, he went ambassador to Vienna, and when afterwards placed at the head of the French armies, he defeated the prince of Baden, and gained the battle of Hochstet; but after supporting the character of a brave and active general against the superior genius of Marlborough, he was at last routed and dangerously wounded at the battle of Malplaquet, 1709. He afterwards regained his reputation at Denay on the Scheld, and by the fall of Douay, Quesnoy, and other places, and he assisted in the establishment of peace as plenipotentiary at Radstadt, 1714. After the death of Lewis XIV. he supported the administration of the duke of Orleans, and in 1733, when a new war broke out, he was sent to take the command of the French armies in Italy. He took Pifighione, but soon after was taken ill, and died at Turin, 17th June 1734, aged

82. His memoirs were published in Holland, 3 vols. 12mo.

VILLEFORE, *Joseph Francis Bourgoïn de*, a native of Paris, who devoted himself laboriously to literary pursuits, and published various works on history, &c. He died 2d Sept. 1737, aged 85.

VILLENA, *marquis of*, a Spanish poet, allied to the royal house of Arragon. He preferred retirement and solitude to the intrigues of the court, and translated, at the request of his relation John, king of Navarre, Virgil's *Æneid* into Spanish verse. His *Gaya Ciencia*, a system of poetry, rhetoric, and oratory, describing the ceremonies and public exhibitions of the Troubadours, is his most celebrated performance. He also translated Dante into prose, a work still esteemed by the Spaniards, and died of the gout, 1434.

VILLENEUVE, *Gabrielle Susanne Barbot de*, widow of John Baptist de Gaalon de V. lieutenant-colonel of French infantry, is distinguished as an elegant and interesting novel writer. Her romances are numerous, the best known of which are, *la Jeune Americaine*, 12mo. — *le Phenix Conjugal* — *le Juge Prevenu* — *la Jardiniere de Vincennes*, &c. She died 29th Dec. 1755.

VILLETTE, *Charles marquis de*, a native of Paris, known as a writer. He married Voltaire's niece, and was one of the members of the convention. He died 10th July, 1793, and his remains were attended to the grave by a deputation of the French senators. His eulogies of Charles V. Henry IV. — poetical pieces, &c. were collected together 1784, 8vo.

VILLIERS, *George, duke of Buckingham*, was born of a respectable family at Brookeby, Leicestershire, 20th Aug. 1592, and after receiving an indifferent education, he travelled into France, where he acquired all the personal accomplishments of the gentleman and the courtier. He was introduced to the notice of James I. at the play represented for his entertainment by the students of Cambridge, and the monarch was so captivated with his handsome person and his fine clothes, that he soon succeeded to the honors of the discarded Somerset, and became cup-bearer to the king. By degrees honors were heaped upon him; he was knighted, and rapidly rose to the rank of a baron, an earl, a marquis, and a duke, and was made master of the horse, warden of the cinque ports, and obtained the disposal of all the offices of honor and emolument, in the church and state in the three kingdoms. In 1620 he married the earl of Rutland's daughter, the richest heiress in the kingdom, and three years after he persuaded the prince of Wales to go to Spain, in disguise, to solicit the hand of the Infanta his intended bride. On the death of James, Villiers retained all his influence with the new monarch, but while he was the favorite of the court, he was regarded with odium by the parliament and the people. His unpopularity was increased by rashly advising his master to dissolve the parliament and to raise supplies without the consent of the people. In the midst of these popular discontents a war broke out with France, and the duke took upon himself to carry hostilities into the enemy's country, but instead of landing on the continent

he made an imprudent attack on the isle of Rhé, in which he lost the flower of his army. This disaster was to be repaired by a more formidable armament, for the relief of Rochelle, which Richelieu was besieging with all the powers of the French monarchy, and the duke made the most extraordinary preparations for the expedition, but before he sailed he was stabbed at Portsmouth by Felton a lieutenant of the army, who was dissatisfied with his conduct, and had vowed his death. This happened 23d Aug. 1628, in the 36th year of his age. In his disposition Buckingham was generous and humane, but in his attachments he was violent and headstrong. Immoderately ambitious, he viewed the cautious measures of the parliament with distrust and contempt, and to carry into execution his favorite measures, he hesitated not to sacrifice the interests of his master, and the happiness of the people. For the information which he possessed on public affairs he was indebted to the partiality of the monarch, who with ridiculous fondness for his person resolved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him as it were platonically to his own ideas.

VILLIERS, *George, duke of Buckingham*, son of the preceding, was born at Wallingford house, London, 30th Jan. 1627, the year before his father's murder. After being at Cambridge he went on his travels, and at his return he was presented to the king who was at Oxford, and he entered at Christ church. On the fall of the royal power he went with prince Charles to Scotland, and shared afterwards his dangers at the battle of Worcester, but after accompanying him on the continent he returned to England and retrieved his fortunes by marrying, in 1657, the daughter of lord Fairfax. Though thus connected with republicans, he did not lose the royal favor, but preserving his property, he at the restoration was possessed of an estate of 20,000l. a year, and added to his honors the place of master of horse to the king. The favors which he enjoyed at court were, however, soon forfeited when he joined a conspiracy against the government, yet so forgiving was the king's temper, that he was restored, on his submission, to his honors and to confidence. The flagitious attempt which he made with Blood on the duke of Ormond's life, did not again expose him, as he deserved, to the royal displeasure, but he was made chancellor of Cambridge, and employed as ambassador to Lewis XIV. He afterwards resigned the chancellorship, and capriciously favored the cause of the nonconformists, and afterwards was sent to the Tower for contempt by order of the house of lords. He died at Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, 16th April, 1688, after a short illness of three days, of an ague, in consequence of sitting on the ground when fatigued with hunting. His remains were buried in Westminster abbey. Though a man of abilities, of great vivacity, and of quickness of parts, he did not possess a single virtue. His wit was malevolence, his generosity was profuseness, and so debauched was his character that the whole business of life seemed to be the gratification of the most sensual appetites. His character has been well delineated under the name of Zimri in Dryden's *Abraham and Achitophel*, but though a debauchee he has acquired celebrity as a poet and a man of letters. His

poems though few in number are great in merit. Besides the *Rehearsal*, a comedy of singular merit, in which he ridicules the dramatic writers of his age, he wrote the *Chances*, altered from Fletcher — the *Restoration* — the *Battle of Sedgemoor* — the *Militant Couple* — an *Essay on Reason and Religion* — on *Human Reason* — *Discourse on the Reasonableness of having a Religion and Worship of God*, &c.

VILLOTTE, *James*, a jesuit of Bar-le-duc, who travelled into Armenia, and returned to Europe 1709. He died at St. Nicholas near Nancy, 14th June, 1743, aged 87. He wrote *Explanation of the Catholic Faith* — *Christian Armenia*, &c. — *Commentaries on the Gospels*, 4to. — *Armenian Dictionary*, &c.

VINCENT, *Thomas*, author of *God's Terrible Voice in the City*, by Plague, and Fire, 8vo. — of an *Explanation of the Catechism*, and other religious tracts, was ejected for nonconformity from the living of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-street, and died at Hoxton 1671. During the plague he continued in the city, and by his discourses from the pulpit greatly contributed to support the spirits, and relieve the terrors of the afflicted inhabitants.

VINCENT, *Nathaniel*, author of the *Conversion of a Sinner*, and the *Day of Grace*, 8vo. sermons, and other religious books, was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and was ejected from the living of Langley Marsh, Bucks, for nonconformity. He adhered so strenuously to his dissenting principles that he was imprisoned for preaching in a conventicle at Southwark. He died 1697.

VINCI, *Leonard*, a celebrated painter, descended of a noble family, and born in the castle of Vinci near Florence 1445. He studied under Verrochio, and soon became a most accomplished painter, well skilled in the knowledge of anatomy, of optics, of geometry, and of all the arts which could add correctness, grace, and delicacy to the efforts of a great genius. He was patronized by Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, and not only introduced the simplicity and purity of the Greeks over the rude Gothic, but he contributed much to ornament the city, and as well acquainted with architecture and engineering, he supplied it with water by a new canal 200 miles in length. The wars of Milan, and the misfortunes and captivity of the duke influenced the destinies of the painter, and Leonard quitted a city which he had adorned with his paintings and the labors of his genius. He removed to Florence where he found protection and friendship with the Medicis. From Florence he went to Rome, and soon after visited France by the liberal invitations of Francis I. The fatigues of the journey, however, were too much for his constitution, he languished for some months at Fontainebleau, and during one of the visits which he frequently received from Francis, he raised himself in his bed to show the gratitude of his heart, and at that moment being seized with a fainting fit, he expired in the arms of the monarch, who had eagerly stooped to support him. This was in 1520. The best of his pieces was our Saviour's last supper, painted in oil, on the wall of a church of Milan, long since defaced from moisture and the ravages of time, though a copy of it was taken by order of Francis I., which is preserved at St.

Germain's. At Florence he was engaged with Michael Angelo in painting the council chamber of the city, but this union of talents produced unfortunately not only rivalry, but lasting jealousy. According to Rubens, his chief excellence was in giving every thing its proper character. His pieces are mostly preserved at Florence and in France. He wrote treatises on the Nature, Equilibrium, and Motion of Water, — on Anatomy, — on Perspective, — on Light and Shadows, — on Painting, &c.

VINER, sir Robert, a goldsmith and banker of London, who was much noticed by Charles II., to whom he lent large sums of money. When he was lord mayor of the city the monarch honored him with his presence at dinner, and showed him many marks of kindness and favor.

VINES, Richard, an English divine born at Blaston, Leicestershire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Hinckley school, and when in orders he obtained the living of Weddington, Warwickshire. The civil wars drove him from his parish to Coventry, but on the establishment of the presbyterian government in 1644, he was nominated one of the assembly of divines, and proved himself by his eloquence, an able champion of the republican cause. From London, where he obtained St. Clement Danes, and St. Lawrence Jewry, he removed to Cambridge, where he was appointed master of Pembroke hall, which he resigned soon after, as he would not take the engagement. In the conferences which he had with the monarch as one of the deputies from the parliament, he conducted himself with becoming propriety and marked respect towards his unfortunate sovereign, and on the morning of his execution he offered him his spiritual consolation and assistance. He died 1655, and was buried in St. Lawrence Jewry, where his monument perished in the great fire of London. Though a strong and violent Calvinist, he was a benevolent man, void of pride and flattery, and as a scholar distinguished for his perfect knowledge of Greek, and eminent as a philologist, invincible as a disputant, and as a preacher most persuasive. He often preached before the parliament, and of the sermons which he composed, 32 have been published.

VINNIUS, Arnold, professor of law at Leyden, was author of commentaries on the institutes of Justinian, 2 vols. 4to. and on the ancient lawyers, 8vo. and died at Leyden 1657, aged 69.

VIOT, Marie Ann Henrietta Payan de l'Esclapart, a native of Dresden, distinguished for her learning, her wit, and the great versatility of her genius. She married d'Antremont at the age of 12, and was a widow at 16, and afterwards she took for her second husband de Bourdic of Nîmes. Her mental accomplishments recommended her to the notice of the learned, she was honored with a seat in the academy of Nîmes, and read on her admission an eulogy on her favorite author Montaigne. Among her compositions are known an Ode to Silence, — the Summer — Fauvette, a romance, — la Foret de Brama, an opera — Epistle to Tremblay, &c. This ingenious and excellent woman died of a fever in the summer of 1802, aged 56, at Bagnols.

VIRGILIUS, Publius Maro, a celebrated Latin poet.

He was born at Andes near Mantua, and died at Brundisium, B. C. 19, aged 51. He was happily patronized by Mæcenas and Augustus, and the independence which he enjoyed permitted him to devote the great powers of his genius to the composition of the sublimest efforts of the Italian muse. His 10 Eclogues, his four Georgics, and his Æneid in 12 books are well known, and will be read and admired so long as the labors of genius can command the applauses of mankind.

VIRGINIA, daughter of Virginius, was stabbed to the heart by her father, and thus saved from the violence which Appius the tyrannical decemvir meditated against her person, under the pretence that she was the slave of one of his freed men. This created a revolution in the state, and the abolition of the decemviral power, 449 B. C.

VITELLIO or VITELLO, a native of Poland, author of a treatise on Optics, collected from the works of Euclid, Archimedes, and others, in the middle of the 13th century. His works were best edited in 1572.

VITELLIUS, Aulus, a Roman emperor. After sharing in the debaucheries of Tiberius, and administering to the vices of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, he was proclaimed emperor in Germany by his troops, in opposition to Otho. Though defeated in three battles by his rival he prevailed in the fourth, but instead of reigning like a father, he disgraced himself by every species of licentiousness, and at last was assassinated, and Vespasian placed on the throne A. D. 69.

VITRINGA, Campegio, a native of Leewarde in Friesland, who became professor at the university of Franeker, where he died of an apoplexy 3d March 1722, aged 63. He was author of a Latin commentary on Isaiah 2 vols. fol. — Apocalypsis Anachrisis, 4to. — Typus Theologiæ Practicæ 8vo. — Synagoga Vetus, 4to. — Archisynagogus, 4to. — De decem Viris Otiosæ Synagogæ, 4to. — Observationes Sacræ, 4to. — His son of the same name died also at Franeker 1723, aged 31, professor of theology and author of a valuable abridgment of Natural Theology, 4to. 1720.

VITRUVIUS, M. Pollio, a famous architect of antiquity. He lived in the age of Julius Cæsar, and dedicated his valuable work on architecture, in 10 books, to Augustus Cæsar; but few particulars are known of his history. The best edition of this work is that of Amsterdam, 1649 in fol.

VIVALDI, Antonio, a famous Italian musician. His execution on the violin was particularly admired, and his symphonies, and four seasons, are still popular pieces. He died about 1743, at Venice.

VIVARES, Francis, an engraver of great eminence, born at St. John de Bruel, a village of Rouergue. He came to London in 1727 with the intention of following the business of his uncle, a master tailor, but his partiality to engraving prevailed, and by the instructions of Amiconi the Italian painter, he acquired an extensive reputation. His landscapes, and trees were particularly admired. He died 1780, aged 71. He was three times married, and by his first wife, had 16 children, and by the two last 15.

VIVENS, Francis de, a French physician, who died at Clairac 1780, aged 80. He was author of tracts on the

the Flight of Birds, — on the Principles of Physics — new Theory of Motion, &c.

VIVES, *John Lewis*, a native of Valencia, in Spain, who taught belles lettres at Louvain, and came to England, where he taught Latin to Mary the daughter of Henry VIII. He was highly favored by the monarch, but when he presumed to speak and to write against the divorce of Catherine of Arragon, he was arrested, and for six months sent to prison. When he recovered his liberty he returned to Spain, and died at Bruges 6th May, 1540, aged 48. He wrote Commentaries on Augustin's *Civitas Dei* — a treatise on the Corruption, and Decline of Arts and Sciences — treatise on Religion — and other theological works.

VIVIANI, *Vincent*, a famous mathematician, born at Florence, 5th April 1622. He was the pupil and the friend of Galileo, and acquired such reputation that he received a pension from Lewis XIV., and was appointed first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He died 22d Sep. 1703, member of several learned societies in Europe. He published *Divination on Aristeas*, a work of merit, fol. — *de Maximis & Minimis Geometricæ Divinatio in Quintum Conicor.* Apoll. Pergæi, &c. fol. — *Enodatio Problematum Universis Geometris Propositorum*, a Cl. Commieres, 4to. — a treatise on Proportions, 4to.

VIVIEN, *Joseph*, a painter born at Lyons. He studied under le Brune, and was patronized by the electors of Cologne and Bavaria. His pieces are much admired for correctness of delineation, and a happy manner which gave to the features the very feelings of the soul. He died at Bonn in Germany 1735, aged 78.

ULACQ, *Adrian*, author of a treatise on Trigonometry in Latin, fol. — *Logarithmorum Chiliades Centum*, fol. 1628, was a native of Ghent, and died in the middle of the 17th century.

ULFELD CORNIFIX, *count de*, son of the Danish minister, was patronized by Christian IV. king of Denmark, whose natural daughter he married. His ambition, and his intrigues rendered him suspected to the next monarch Frederic III. and he fled to Sweden, where Christina received him with open arms. After that queen's death he returned to Copenhagen, but his intentions were interpreted as hostile to the government, and he was again obliged to fly for protection abroad. He lived for some time in disguise at Basil, but being discovered, he sailed down the Rhine, and died of cold in the vessel in which he had embarked, Feb. 1664, aged 60, and was buried at the foot of a neighbouring tree.

ULLOAY PEREIRA, *Lewis de*, a Spanish poet, born at Toro, in Leon. He gained the protection of Philip IV. by his sonnets, and other poetical pieces, and by the friendship of the duke of Olivares, he obtained the government of the province of Leon. He died 1660. Though great in the comic and the burlesque, he was equally successful in the grave and the serious. The best of his poems is *Rachel*, or the Loves of Alphonso VIII. His works were printed together, 1674, in 4to.

ULLOA, *Dom Antonio*, a Spanish mathematician, sent with others to Peru, to measure a degree of the

meridian. On his return to Europe, he was taken by the English, and when released was again sent to America, as governor of Louisiana. He died 1795, aged 79. His *Historical Voyages in South America*, have appeared 2 vols. 4to. and have been translated into French.

VLODOMIR, grand duke of Russia, embraced Christianity in 989, and enforced the observation of its mild tenets among his heathen subjects. His good intentions were powerfully seconded by his daughter-in-law, the daughter of Boleslaus, duke of Poland, who brought in her retinue Reimbern, bishop of Colberg, an active and intelligent missionary. Vlodimir, by an old age of repentance, made amends for the cruelties and the debauchery of his former years, and after his death he was regarded by his subjects as an apostle and a saint, and his tomb at Kiow has long continued an object of veneration among the Russians. An order of merit was established by the second Catherine, which bears his name.

ULPIAN, *Domitius*, an eminent lawyer, minister of state to the emperor Alexander Severus. He was very hostile to the Christians. He was assassinated by the soldiers, 226. Some fragments of his works are extant.

ULRICA, *Eleonora*, second daughter of Charles XI. of Sweden, was born 1688, governed the kingdom during the absence of her brother Charles XII. and after his death she was proclaimed queen, 1719. The following year she resigned the crown to her husband Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, with whom she shared the honors of royalty; but such was the ascendancy of the nobles, that they obliged their sovereigns to acknowledge their right to the throne as the unbiassed election of the people. Ulrica, by a wise administration, contributed to restore peace and prosperity to the nation, and died much respected, 1741. The wife of Charles XI. of Sweden, and the mother of the preceding, also bore the name of Ulrica, and died 1693, in consequence of the chagrin which her husband's treatment had occasioned. When she supplicated his compassion in favor of those whom his government oppressed, he spurned her from him, observing, "that he had taken her to give him children, not advice."

ULUG-BEIG, a Persian prince, celebrated for his knowledge of astronomy. His catalogue of fixed stars, rectified for 1434, was published by Thomas Hyde at Oxford in 1665 in 4to. with learned and useful notes. This worthy prince was put to death by his own son 1449, after reigning 40 years at Samarcand. Another learned work on Chronology, in Arabic, has been attributed to him, and it has been edited in the original, with a Latin translation by John Greaves, London 1650, in 4to.

VOETIUS, *Gisbert*, a learned divine, born at Heusden 3d March 1589. He was appointed in 1634, professor of theology, and of oriental languages at Utrecht, where he continued an active instructor for 40 years, and died 1st Nov. 1677, aged 87. His accusation of Descartes whom he charged with atheism, was believed by the magistrates of Utrecht, and the two Apologetical letters of the philosopher were condemned to

to

to ignominy. His followers were called Voetians. He published *Exercitia & Bibliotheca Studioſi Theologi — Politica Eccleſiaſtica*, 4 vols. 4to. — *Diatribæ de Cæſo Beatorum*, &c. — His ſon *Paul* was profeſſor of law at Utrecht, and died 1667, aged 48. He wrote *de Uſu Juris Civilis & Canonici*, &c. — *de Jure Militari* — *Commentar. in Inſtitutiones Imperiales*, 2 vols. 4to. — *de Mobilium & Immobil. Naturâ*, 8vo. — *John*, the ſon of *Paul*, was profeſſor of law at Leyden, and at Herborn, and died 1714, author of an excellent *Commentary on the Pandects*, 2 vols. folio, 1698-1704, &c.

VOGLERUS, Valentine Henry; a native of Helmſtadt, who became profeſſor of medicine, and died there, highly reſpected as a phyſician, 1677, aged 55. He wrote an *Account of Writers*, &c. improved by *Meibomius* — *Inſtitutionum Physiologicarum Liber*, 4to. — *Diatricorum Comment. Diſſertationes*, &c.

VOIGT, Godfrey, a learned Lutheran divine, who was born at Miſnia, and died at Hamburgh, 1682. He wrote a treatiſe on the *Altars of the Primitive Chriſtians*, 8vo. &c.

VOISENON, Charles Henry de Fuſée de, a native of Voisenon, near Melun, who quitted the eccleſiaſtical profeſſion for the pleaſures of the world, and for the writing of dramatic pieces. He was author of various romances — fugitive pieces of poetry — ſeveral comedies — lyric poems — hiſtorical fragments, &c. written in an eaſy and pleaſing ſtyle, and collected together in 5 vols. 8vo. 1782, by *Madame de Turpin*. He died 22d Nov. 1775, aged 67.

VOISIN, Joſeph de, a native of Bourdeaux, who became counſellor in the parliament of his native town, and afterwards entered into orders. He wrote *Theology of the Jews*, in Latin, 4to. — treatiſe on the *Divine Law*, 8vo. — and other treatiſes, and died 1685.

VOISIN, Daniel Francis, counſellor of the parliament of Paris, roſe by his merits to the higheſt offices of the ſtate, and in 1714 was made chancellor of France. His integrity and virtues were eminently diſplayed in a conference with *Lewis XIV.* The monarch, who had promiſed pardon to ſome worthleſs culprit, directed his chancellor to affix the ſeals to the pardon, and when the upright magiſtrate reſuſed, he took the ſeals, and ſealed the pardon himſelf. When *Lewis* deſired his miniſter to take the ſeals back, he declined it, ſaying, “they are contaminated, I wiſh no longer to hold them.” Aſtoniſhed at his firmneſs, the king, with an exclamation of admiration, threw the pardon into the fire; “now,” rejoined the chancellor, “I can properly reſume the ſeals, as fire purifies every thing.” This excellent character died ſuddenly, 1ſt Feb. 1718, aged 62.

VOITURE, Vincent, an eminent French writer, ſon of a wine-merchant, born at Amiens, 1598. His wit and literary reputation ſoon recommended him to the notice of the court, where he was liberally patronized and penſioned. He was ſent to Spain on political affairs, and during his ſtay at Madrid, he wrote verſes in Spaniſh with ſuch elegance that they were aſcribed to the muſe of *Lope de Vega*. He afterwards viſited

Rome, where he was courteouſly treated, and he was the bearer of the information of the birth of *Lewis XIV.* to the court of Florence. Though loaded with penſions, he was, in conſequence of his fondneſs for gaming, always poor. He died 27th May, 1648. Though he wrote verſes with elegance in French, Spaniſh, and Italian, yet few of his poetical pieces are preſerved. His letters form nearly the whole of his works, and they have often been printed in 2 vols. 12mo. They are elegant, polite, and eaſy, and have deſerved the higheſt commendations of *Boileau*, who regards him not only as a poliſher and refiner of the French language in a barbarous age, but as a ſenſible and graceful writer. *Voltaire*, however, ſpeaks differently of his merits, and deſcribes his letters as the mere paſſtime of a wanton imagination, with nothing inſtructive, nothing flowing from the heart, but rather an abuſe than an exerciſe of wit.

VOLDER, Burchel de, a native of Amſterdam, profeſſor of philoſophy and mathematics at Leyden, where he died 1709, aged 66. He wrote *Harangues and Diſſertations on Philoſophical Subjects*.

VOLKOF, Feodor, the *Garrick* of Ruſſia, was the ſon of a tradeſman at Yaroffſk, and was born 1729. He was educated at Moſcow, but inſtead of devoting himſelf to the buſineſs of a manufacturer of ſalt-petre and ſulphur in the houſe of his mother's ſecond huſband, he took pleaſure in frequenting the German theatre at Petersburgh, and on his return to Yaroffſk, he erected a ſtage in his father's houſe, and provided himſelf with all the apparatus neceſſary for dramatic representation. His four brothers ſhared his theatrical labors, and by degrees acquired ſuch reputation, that a regular theatre was built for the reception of crowded audiences. The fame of the young performer was no ſooner reported at Petersburgh, than the emperſs in 1752 ſent for him to the capital, and nobly allowed him a handſome penſion, and enabled him to repreſent with effect and magnificence the fineſt productions of *Sumorokof* and of *Moliere*. Under the patronage of the court, not leſs than 2200l. were annually granted for the ſalaries of the actors, and *Volkof* and his brother were ennobled, and preſented with extenſive eſtates. The laſt character which this eminent actor performed was in the tragedy of *Zemira*, at Moſcow, and he died ſoon after, 1763, aged 35.

VOLMAR, Iſaac, a German ſtateſman, who aſſiſted as ambalaſſador from the emperor at the conferences before the peace of Weſtphalia. He wrote in Latin, *Memoirs of the Tranſactions* which happened at Munſter and Oſnaburgh between the Catholics and Proteſtants from 1643 to 1648. He died 1662.

VOLTAIRE, Marie Francis Arouet de, a French writer of great celebrity, born at Paris, 20th Feb. 1694. He was ſo feeble at his birth, that it was long doubtful whether he could be reared by the kindeſt attention of his parents. From his earlieſt years he evinced ſuperior powers of mind, and a ſprightly imagination, ſo that he ſaid, he wrote verſes before he left his cradle. He was educated in the college of *Lewis the Great*, where he made ſo aſtoniſhing a progreſs, that *Ninon de l'Enclos* left him 2000 livres to

to buy him a library. He was intended for the law; but the muses had greater charms for him, and in the society of the courtiers of Lewis XIV. he acquired those graces of delicate humor and easy expression by which he was so much distinguished. His fondness for satire directed against the government, procured his imprisonment in the Bastille for one year, from which he was liberated by the interference of the duke of Orleans, who was pleased with the representation of *Œdipus*, the first tragedy which he wrote, 1718. Some of his plays were afterwards unsuccessful on the stage, and the poet, indignant at the severe censures of his countrymen, left Paris, and came to England, where he was much noticed by George I. and queen Caroline, under whose patronage he published his *Henriade*. Flattered with his reception from the English, and with the handsome property which he had realized by the liberality of his subscribers, he in 1728 returned to Paris, and while with avaricious eagerness he labored by commerce and by adventurous undertakings to improve his income, he devoted the best part of his time to literary pursuits. His *Brutus*, the most nervous of his tragedies, appeared in 1730, and was soon succeeded by *Zara*, the most pathetic of his dramatic pieces. His *Lettres Philosophiques* at this time gave such offence for their profane and indecent witticisms, that they were burnt by a decree of the parliament, and the author for a while withdrew from the public indignation to the seat of Madame de Chatelet on the borders of Lorraine. His *Alzire*, *Mahomet*, and *Merope*, produced soon after, placed him at the head of the dramatic poets of France, and introduced him to the court as the favorite of Madame Pompadour. He was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the king, and historiographer of France, and in 1746 was gratified in the long coveted honor of a seat in the academy of sciences. Though thus in the possession of popularity, and universally admired for the bold effusions of his muse, he yet found a host of rivals and detractors, and to fly from their persecution, he retired to the court of Berlin. The confidence and familiarity of the Prussian monarch, and a liberal pension of 22,000 livres, for a while commanded his attachment and partiality; but a quarrel with Maupertuis, who was at the head of the Berlin academy, and that spirit of independence and inconstancy which always marked his conduct, soon after brought on his disgrace, and after being dispossessed of a volume of royal verses, which he wished to carry away, he was permitted to leave the kingdom. The publication of an obscene and impious poem at that time rendered his return to Paris dangerous, and, therefore, after staying one year at Colwar, he purchased an estate near Geneva, where he fixed his residence. This place he soon abandoned for Ferney, on the borders of France, where he established a little colony of industrious artisans, and received, in progress of time, the homage, and the respect of the learned of Europe. In this peaceful retreat, where he received the adulation of the great, and the liberal presents of crowned heads, especially of his ancient friend the king of Prussia, and of the empress Catherine, he continued long to direct the taste and the li-

terature of the world. At last, in 1778, he ventured to exchange the tranquillity of Ferney for the incense of the capital, and, surrounded with glory and with wealth, he appeared at Paris, where he was received with unusual honors by all the learned bodies, and crowned with the poetic wreath, in the full theatre, amidst applauding thousands. These honors, and the complimentary visits of ceremony which they produced were, however, too burdensome for the great age of the poet, and change of regimen, and continued fatigue, inflamed his blood, and brought on a hæmorrhage. As if foreboding his approaching end, he declared, when he reached Paris, that he came to seek glory and death, and when presented by an artist with a picture of his triumph, he observed, "a tomb would be fitter for me than a triumph." When unable to enjoy his usual rest he took a large dose of opium, which deprived him of his senses, and he died soon after, 30th May, 1778. He was buried at Selieres, between Nogent and Troyes, and his remains were, during the fervor of the revolution, removed to the church of St. Genevieve, at Paris, by a decree of the convention. Voltaire was an extraordinary character; as the leader of a new sect he has caused a revolution in wit and morals, and whilst he has often exerted his powerful talents to promote the cause of reason and of humanity, to inspire princes with toleration, and with a horror for war, he has too often, and too successfully exerted himself in extending principles of irreligion, anarchy, and libertinism. Ever inconstant and wavering, he was the free-thinker at London, the Cartesian at Versailles, the christian at Nancy, and the infidel at Berlin. From the high character of the moralist, he frequently descended into the buffoon, from the philosopher he became an enthusiast, from mildness he passed to passion, from flattery to satire, from the love of money to the love of luxury, from the modesty of a wise man to the vanity of an impious wit, and from the faith of the humble christian to the foul language and effrontery of the blasphemous atheist. It has been said, that his physiognomy partook of that of the eagle and of the ape, and his character exhibited him occasionally with sensibility, but void of affection, voluptuous, but without passions, open without sincerity, and liberal without generosity. As a man of letters, he must stand on very high ground in the eye of posterity, for versatility of talents, for brilliancy of imagination, for astonishing ease, for exquisite taste, and for vast extent of knowledge. Besides the pieces already mentioned, he wrote several tragedies, the last of which was *Irene* — several comedies, the best of which are, *L'Indiscret*, *L'Enfant Prodigue*, & *Nanine* — operas — fugitive pieces — *Essai sur l'Histoire Generale* — *Les Siecles de Louis XIV. & Louis XV.* — *History of Charles XII.* — of the Czar Peter — *Melanges de Literature* — *Dictionnaire Philosophique* — *Philosophie de l'Histoire*, and other works of impious tendency — *Theatre of Peter and Th. Corneille*, &c. These very voluminous works have appeared in various forms, and by several editors. The most correct edition is that of Geneva, in 30 vols. 4to. and the most copious, that of Basil, in 71 vols. 8vo.

VONDEL, *Justus*, or *Josse du*, a Dutch poet, born

17th Nov. 1587. His parents were anabaptists, but he quitted their sect for the Roman catholic tenets. With strong natural powers, he for a while disregarded the rules of art, and at the age of 30, began to learn Latin, to enjoy in their original, the beauties of the ancient muse. He wrote various poems, collected together in 9 vols. 4to. The best known of these are, the taking of Amsterdam by Florent V. count of Holland, a work of merit, though wild and irregular — the Destruction of Jerusalem, a tragedy — Palamedes, or Innocence Oppressed, a work which described the fate of Barneveldt, and for which the author was fined 300 livres by the influence of the offended Maurice — satires, bitterly severe against the ministers of the reformed religion, &c. He lived regardless of worldly affairs, and, consequently, died poor, 5th Feb. 1679, aged 91.

VOPISCUS, *Flavius*, a Syracusan in the reign of Diocletian, author of the Lives of Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, &c. printed with the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores*.

VORSTIUS, *Conrad*, a native of Cologne, who studied at Heidelberg, where he took his doctor's degree. He succeeded Arminius in the divinity chair at Leyden, 1611, an appointment which so displeased the Calvinists, that James I. not only caused his book *De Deo* to be burnt publicly in London, but prevailed upon the states of Holland, by entreaties and by threats, to banish the offending divine. This persecuted man at last found protection in Holstein, and died at Tonningen, 1622. His remains were conveyed to Fredericstadt, the newly built city of the Arminians, and buried with great pomp. His works are chiefly on controversial and theological subjects. His son *William Henry* was minister of the Arminians at Warmond, in Holland, and wrote several tracts, &c.

VORSTIUS, *Elis Everard*, a native of Ruremonde, professor of medicine at Leyden, where he died 1624, aged 59. He wrote, *De Annulorum Origine* — the Fishes of Holland — an Historical Voyage, &c. in Magna Græcia, &c. His son *Adolphus* was also professor of medicine at Leyden, and died 1663, aged 66. He published a Catalogue of the Plants in the Botanical Garden of Leyden.

VORTIGERN, a British chief, elected king after the departure of the Romans from the island, 445. To repel the invasion of the Picts and Scots, he called to his assistance the Saxons, and when these warlike tribes landed under the command of Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern granted them large domains. He afterwards married Rowena, Hengist's daughter, and granted him the kingdom of Kent, after which he retired to Wales, and was it is said burned in his castle about 484.

Vos, *Martin de*, a painter of Antwerp. He studied in Italy, and was intimate with Tintoret. His landscapes, historical pieces, &c. possessed singular merit. He died in his native town 1604, aged 70.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard John*, a learned writer, born near Heidelberg, 1577. He studied at Dort, and in 1595, removed to Leyden, and he acquired such reputation for learning and for merit, that though young, he was 1599 elected to the office of director of the college

of Dort. He was in 1614 appointed director of the theological college of Leyden, and four years after was placed in the chair of eloquence and chronology. Though he endeavoured to avoid all controversy, he incurred the displeasure of the Gomarists in his history of Pelagianism, and was expelled from the communion of the Anti-remonstrants. Thus persecuted in Holland, he found friends and protection in England, and by the influence of Laud he obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and was honored with the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford 1629. On the erection of the university of Amsterdam in 1630, Vossius was regarded as a most proper person to support by his learning and abilities the new establishment, and notwithstanding the clamors of his enemies and the opposition of Leyden against the institution, he was called to fill the chair of history. He died there 1649, aged 72. His works were published in 6 vols. fol. 1695. The best known of these are, *Etymologicon Linguae Latinae* — *de Origine & Progressu Idololatriæ* — *de Historicis Græcis* — *de Hist. Latinis* — *de Arte Grammaticâ*, &c. By his first wife, whom he married at Dort 1602, and who died 1607, he had three children, and by the second he had five sons and two daughters, of whom only one son survived him.

VOSSIUS, *Francis*, brother of the preceding, was author of a poem on a naval triumph obtained by Von Tromp, and died 1645.

VOSSIUS, *Dionysius*, son of Gerard John V. was celebrated for his learning, which it is said, in consequence of his intense application, hastened his death. He wrote valuable notes on the work of Moses Maimonides, with a Latin translation, and died 1633, at Amsterdam, aged 22.

VOSSIUS, *Gerard*, third son of Gerard John V. was an able critic, who edited, with valuable notes, *Velleius Paterculus*, 1639, in 16mo. and died 1640. His brother *Matthew*, wrote a valuable chronicle of Holland and Zealand in Latin, 4to. and died 1646.

VOSSIUS, *Isaac*, youngest of the children of Gerard John V. was born at Leyden 1618. He was educated under the care of his father, and acquired such celebrity that he was invited to Sweden to teach queen Christina the Greek language. He received in 1663, a handsome present from Lewis XIV. with a flattering letter from Colbert, and on his visit to England in 1670, he was courteously received by Charles II. made doctor of laws at Oxford, and appointed canon of Windsor, with apartments in the castle, where he died 10th Feb. 1688. The valuable library which he left was regarded as the best in the world, and it was purchased by the university of Leyden. Though learned and well informed, Vossius was weak and credulous, and though he wrote a book to prove the Septuagint to be the work of inspired writers, he ventured in private conversation to dispute the truths and reality of a revelation, in consequence of which, Charles well acquainted with his belief in fabulous stories exclaimed, "there is nothing which Vossius refuses to believe, except the bible." His works are very numerous, but may perhaps be regarded as less valuable than those of his father. The character of these two illustrious men has been drawn by the journalists

nalists of Trevoux, with great accuracy. Nothing, say they, is more different than the make of their understandings. In the father judgment prevails, imagination in the son; the father labors slowly, the son goes on with ease; the father distrusts the best founded conjectures, the son loves nothing but conjectures; bold and daring, the father's aim was to instruct, the son's to parade and make a noise; truth was the father's object, and novelty the son's. In the father we admire vast erudition orderly arranged, and clearly expressed, in the son a dazzling turn of style, singular thoughts, and a vivacity which pleases even in a bad cause. The father was a man of probity and religion, and regular in his manners, the son was a libertine in principle and practice, he made religion the object of his insults, and only studied to find the weak sides of it, and as to his morality his obscene notes on Catullus will too fully prove the licentiousness of his heart.

Vossius, *Gerard*, a Roman catholic ecclesiastic, distantly related to the preceding. He died at Liege, where he was born 1609. He edited and enriched with Latin versions and with notes, the works of Gregory Thaumaturgus, Ephrem Syrus, and some of the pieces of J. Chrysostom and Theodoret, besides a commentary of Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*.

Vouet, *Simon*, a celebrated painter, born at Paris 1582. After studying under his father who was a painter, he visited Constantinople, Venice, and Italy, and settling at Rome he was patronized by pope Urban VIII. and made prince of the Roman academy of St. Luke. He was recalled in 1627, after a residence of 14 years at Rome, by Lewis XIII. and he was employed in adorning the palaces of the Louvre, Luxemburg, St. Germain's, and other places. Though he had no genius for grand compositions, and was unacquainted with the rules of perspective, he was a great master in coloring, and to him France is indebted for banishing the insipid and barbarous manner which then prevailed. As the founder of the French school, he had numerous and respectable pupils, le Brun, Perrier, Mignard, le Sueur, Dorigny, and others, who in acquiring celebrity to themselves, reflected high honor on their instructor. He died, worn more with labor than with years, 1641, aged 59. The best part of his work was engraved by his son-in-law Dorigny.

Upton, *James*, a native of Cheshire, elected from Eton to a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge. He obtained the headship of Taunton grammar school, Somersetshire, and died there 1749, aged 79. He was an excellent scholar, and published a valuable edition of Aristotle's *Art of Poetry*, and also Ascham's *School Master*, 1711, with notes, 8vo. His son *James*, born at Taunton, received his education at Exeter college, Oxford, and obtained Riffington rectory, Gloucestershire, and a Rochester prebend. Besides Observations on Shakespeare, 8vo. he published an edition of Epictetus, 2 vols. 4to. — and Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, 2 vols. 4to. and died 1760.

URBAN I. pope after Calixtus I. 223, was beheaded seven years after under the persecution of Alexander Severus.

URBAN II. *Oddo*, a priest of Cluni, made a cardinal by Gregory VII. and chosen pope after Victor

III. 1088. He held the council of Clermont, where the crusade against the infidels was first published. He died at Rome 1099, respected for his wisdom, moderation, and courage.

URBAN III. *Hubert Crivelli*, archbishop of Milan, was elected pope after Lucius III. 1185, and died two years after.

URBAN IV. *James Pantaleon*, a native of Troyes, who rose from obscurity to consequence in the church, and on the death of Alexander IV. was elected pope 1261. He published a crusade against Mainfroi king of Sicily, and died 1264.

URBAN V. *William de Grimoald*, was born at Grifac in the Gevaudan, and was elected pope 1362, after the death of Innocent VI. He removed in 1367 from Avignon, where the popes had constantly resided since 1304, and by fixing his abode at Rome he became popular. In 1370, he again retired to Avignon, and died there at the end of that year. He was a liberal patron to learned and religious bodies, and founded several churches and colleges. He also reformed abuses, and was not, like other popes, lavish of the treasures of the church in enriching his family.

URBAN VI. *Bartholomew Prignano*, a native of Naples, made archbishop of Bari, and elected to the papedom without the ordinary forms, in a popular sedition 1378. The cardinals soon after chose Robert de Geneva, who assumed the name of Clement VII. and this double election was the source of a schism in the church. Urban supported by England, Hungary, Bohemia, and the empire, exercised the severest cruelties upon his enemies, so that his death 1389, was regarded by the people as a happy event.

URBAN VII. *John Baptist Castagna*, was elected pope after Sixtus V. 1590, and died 12 days after, much lamented, in consequence of the happy days which the Romans expected from his many virtues.

URBAN VIII. *Maffeo Barberini*, a native of Florence, elected pope after Gregory XV. 1623. He united the duchy of Urbino to the holy see, and published a bull against the tenets of the Jansenists. He died 29th July 1644. He was an excellent poet, and so good a Grecian that he was called the Attic Bee. His poems consisting of paraphrases from the psalms, odes, hymns, epigrams, &c. have been published at Paris, fol.

URÆUS, *Codrus Anthony*, a native of Rubiera near Reggio, professor of belles lettres at Forli, and of languages at Bologna. He wrote harangues, satires, epigrams, eclogues, &c. and died 1500, aged 54. His works appeared again 1515, in 4to.

VROON, *Henry Cornelius*, a native of Haerlem, who in a voyage to Spain was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal. As he was well skilled in painting, he drew a representation of the storm which had nearly proved fatal to him, and with such success that he met with general approbation. When the earl of Nottingham wished to have the defeat of the armada transmitted to posterity on a suit of tapestry, Vroon was selected for the work, and his execution was equal to the celebrity of the subject. It remains still in the house of lords a monument of his genius, and of the glorious victory of Elizabeth's navy. The time of his death is unknown.

URSINS, *Anne Mary de la Tremouille*, took for her second husband Flavio des Ursins, and became lady of honor to the queen of Spain. She was a woman of great powers of mind, very intriguing in her conduct, and possessed of such influence in the court that she guided the affairs of the nation. She was banished from Spain 1712, on the marriage of Philip V. with Elizabeth Farnese, and after seeking in vain an asylum at Paris, Genoa, and Avignon, she at last settled at Rome, where she died 5th Dec. 1722, aged 80.

URSINUS, *Zachary*, a native of Breslau in Silesia. He studied at Wittenberg, and attended Melancthon at the conference of Worms 1557. The next year he was appointed over the academy of Breslau, but when he declared himself a Calvinist he was exposed to severe persecution, and with difficulty found an asylum at Zurich. He was in 1561 invited by the university of Heidelberg to fill the chair of theology, but on the death of his patron Frederic, the elector palatine, he was obliged to abandon his situation. From Heidelberg he removed to Neustadt, where he was appointed divinity professor, and where he died soon after, 1583, aged 49. He was a man of great learning, but in his disposition was violent and passionate. His works have been edited in 3 vols. fol.

URSINUS, *John Henry*, a Lutheran divine, eminent for his learning in sacred and profane history. He was superintendant of the churches of Ratibon, and died there 14th May, 1667, author of *Exercitationes de Zoroastro, Hermete, &c.* 8vo. — *Sylvæ Theologiæ Symbolicæ*, 12mo. — *de Ecclesiis German. Origine, &c.* 8vo. 1664. His son *George Henry* was author of *Diatribe de Taprobanâ, Cerne, &c.* — *Disputatio de Locustis* — *Observationes Philologicæ, &c.* — *Critical notes on Virgil, &c.* He died 10th Sep. 1707, aged 60.

URSINUS, *George*, a Danish divine, author of *Hebrew Antiquities*, a work of merit.

URSUS, *Nicolas Raymarus*, a Danish mathematician. Though originally a swine-herd, and unacquainted with the letters of the alphabet, before his 18th year he made the most rapid progress; and with scarce any instruction he became a very eminent astronomer. He taught mathematics at Strasburg, and afterwards removed at the solicitation of the emperor to Prague, where he died about 1600. He published some mathematical works, and made some discoveries in astronomy, in consequence of which he disputed for a time with Tycho Brahe, about the priority of the discovery of his celestial system.

USHER, *James*, an illustrious prelate, born of an ancient family at Dublin, 4th Jan. 1580. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, which had been founded by his uncle Henry Usher archbishop of Armagh, and here he acquired so much knowledge and studied with such assiduity, that before his 16th year he had completed a chronicle of the bible as far as the book of Kings, which became the foundation of his great work the *Annals*. To be more perfectly acquainted with the true doctrines of christianity, he applied himself to the reading of the Fathers, and in 18 years, in his 38th year, after astonishing perseverance he completed this laborious undertaking. Though his friends wished him to follow the law, he preferred divinity,

and after his father's death he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits, and gave up the whole of his patrimony, with little exception, to his brothers and sisters to avoid the troubles of law-suits and family quarrels. Soon after he was admitted into orders, he visited England to purchase books and MSS. for Dublin college, and in 1607, he was appointed chancellor of St. Patrick's church, and divinity professor to the university. He was, in 1610, unanimously elected provost of Dublin college, but he declined the honor. Though represented by some of his enemies as a puritan, he was, in 1620, nominated, by James I. to the see of Meath. His reputation was now so great as an author, and as the champion of the protestant church, that the king, a little before his death, promoted him to the see of Armagh, and in this elevated situation he showed himself vigilant and active against the extravagant claims of the catholics, and maintained, by his zeal and exemplary conduct, the dignity of the churchman, and the meekness of the christian. He visited England, with his family, in 1640; but the breaking out of the rebellion, the next year, prevented his return to his diocese, where his palace was nearly destroyed, and all his property plundered. To compensate his losses, the king granted him the bishopric of Carlisle; but as the Scotch armies were quartered there, he derived little or no benefit from the appointment. From Oxford, where he had removed, he retired, in consequence of the ruined state of the king's affairs, to Cardiff, and then to the castle of St. Donat's, in Wales, where he was afflicted with an almost fatal disease. So great was his attachment to his unfortunate master, that he was consulted by him in the treaty of the Isle of Wight, about the government of the church; but though his zeal for the royal cause was unshaken, he remained unmolested. During the usurpation, Cromwell desired once to see him, and treated him with great civility; but never fulfilled the promises which he had made to him in favor of the church. This truly great and virtuous man died 21st March, 1655-6, at the house of lady Peterborough, at Ryegate, Surrey, aged 80, and though he directed to be buried privately, Cromwell ordered his remains to be deposited in Westminster abbey, with great funeral pomp. His valuable library, consisting of 10,000 volumes, printed and manuscript, though solicited by the king of Denmark, and by cardinal Mazarin, was, as he wished, bestowed on Dublin college. As a scholar, Usher was highly respectable, acute as a critic, well informed as a divine, and as a prelate, meek but dignified; the friend of order, religion, and morality. His reputation was so well established for classical knowledge and deep erudition, that, during the civil wars, which distracted his country, he was solicited to accept a professor's chair at Leyden, and invited by Richelieu to settle in France, with a promise of protection, and the free exercise of his religion. His works are, *Annals of the Old and New Testament*, best edited at Geneva, 2 vols. fol. 1722 — *a Body of Divinity*, folio — the *History of Gotschalch*, in Latin — *Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Britanicarum*, fol. — editions of the *Letters of Ignatius, Barnabas, and Polycarp*, with learned notes, 2 vols. 4to. — a treatise on the London Edition of the Septuagint

U T E

tuagint — sermons, &c. His life has been written by Richard Parr, and is found prefixed to his 300 letters, edited at London 1686, in folio.

UTENBOGAERT, *John*, one of the chief supporters of the Remonstrants, was born at Utrecht, and died at the Hague, 1644, aged 87. Though inferior to his friend Episcopius in genius and penetration, he was his superior in neatness and elegance of style. He published an Ecclesiastical History, fol. — History of his own Life, 4to. &c.

UTENHOVIUS, *Charles*, a native of Ghent, who studied at Paris, and afterwards went to England, where he defended the government, and the religion of Elizabeth, for which he was liberally rewarded. He re-

U X E

turned to Cologne, where he died of an apoplexy, 1600, aged 64. He was the friend of Turnebus, and published, Latin poems — *Epistolarum Centuria* — *Mythologia Æsopica Metro-Elegiaco*, 8vo. 1607, &c.

UXELLES, *Nicolas Chalons du Blé, marquis d'*, a French general, distinguished for his defence of Mayence for 56 days, against a powerful besieging army. He was afterwards plenipotentiary at Gertruydenberg and Utrecht, and was made marshal of France. He continued long a favorite at the court of Lewis XIV., and at that of the regent, and died 1730, in a good old age.

W.

W A G

WACE, *Robert*, a native of Jerley, clerk of the chapel to Henry II. of England, and canon of Bayeux, flourished in the middle of the 12th century, and wrote, Rhon, or the Dukes of Normandy, in French verse.

WADING, *Peter*, a native of Waterford, in Ireland, who entered among the jesuits, and was professor of theology at Prague, and afterwards at Louvain for 16 years. He was also chancellor of the universities of Prague and Gratz, in Stiria, and was highly esteemed for his virtues and learning. He wrote poems, and various other works in Latin, and died at Gratz 1644, aged 58.

WADING, *Luke de*, an Irish cordelier, who settled at Rome, where he died 1655, author of *Annals of his Order*, 4 vols. — *Bibliothèque des Ecrivains Cordeliers*, &c.

WADSWORTH, *Thomas*, a native of St. Saviour's, Southwark, educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He obtained Newington Butts, and was remarkable for his charity, but at the restoration he was ejected from the living of St. Laurence Pulteney. He afterwards preached at Newington Theobald's, &c. and died of the stone, 29th Oct. 1676, aged 46, much respected for his piety and learning. His works are the *Immortality of the Soul*, and on theological subjects.

WAFFER, *Lionel*, a surgeon of London who made several voyages to the south seas, of which he published an account 1699, translated into French by Montirat, 1706, 12mo.

WAGENSEIL, *John Christopher*, a learned German, born at Nuremberg, 26th Nov. 1633. He studied at Stockholm and Altorf, and afterwards travelled as tutor to some persons of distinction, with whom he visited Holland, France, Spain, England, and Italy,

W A I

and received every where those marks of respect and attention which his reputation and learning deserved. Louis XIV. treated him with great liberality, and the university of Orleans honored him with the title of doctor of laws, but though solicited to settle abroad, he preferred literary distinction at home, and after an absence of six years he was placed in the chair of law and history at Altorf. He afterwards exchanged the professorship of history for that of oriental languages, and after being honored with the confidence of the count Palatine of the Rhine, and the notice of the emperor, he died 9th Oct. 1705, aged 72. He wrote a treatise de Urbe Noribergæ, 4to. — *Pera Librorum Juvenilium*, 12mo. — *Tela Ignea Satanae*, 2 vols. 4to. &c.

WAGNER, *John James*, a Swiss physician, librarian to the town of Zurich, and member of the academy of the curious in nature. He published *Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosa*, 12mo. and died 1695, aged 54.

WAGSTAFFE, *Thomas*, a native of Warwickshire, educated at the Charter-house, and New Inn-hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees in art. He obtained Martins-thorp rectory in Rutlandshire, and in 1684, was made chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. At the revolution he refused to take the oaths, and was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, and then practised physic for some years with success. He was in 1693, consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford, and died Oct. 17, 1712, aged 67. He wrote several tracts in defence of the constitution, according to the tenets of the non-jurors, and he ably supported the title of Charles I. to be author of the Eikon Basilike.

WAILLY, *Noel Francis de*, a native of Amiens, distinguished as a philologist. He wrote a French Grammar of great merit, often republished — *Prin-*

ciples of the Latin tongue — on Orthography — translations of Cæsar's Commentaries, and Cicero's Orations, 4 vols. 12mo. &c. He died at Paris 1801.

WAKE, *William*, an eminent prelate born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1657. He was in 1672 admitted at Christ-church, and when in orders he became preacher to the Grays-inn society. In 1689 he took his degree of D. D. and was appointed deputy clerk to the closet, and chaplain to William and Mary, and soon after canon of Christ-church, in 1694 rector of St. James's Westminster, dean of Exeter 1701, bishop of Lincoln 1705, and translated to Canterbury Jan. 1715-16. He was engaged 1697 in a severe controversy with Atterbury with respect to the rights of convocation, but though several of the clergy entered the lists on both sides, the State of the Church and Clergy of England, &c. fol. by Dr. Wake, was the most masterly, luminous and satisfactory performance, published on the subject. In other writings he also ably vindicated the church against the papists, and while he earnestly wished in his discourses, and in his correspondence to form an union between the churches of England and France, he was indefatigable in supporting the rights and tenets of the protestants. This truly learned and virtuous man died at Lambeth 24th Jan. 1736-7, leaving several daughters. Besides his controversial works he published a translation of the epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, 8vo. — Exposition of the church Catechism, often edited — Tracts against Popery — sermons and charges.

WAKE, *Isaac*, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Merton college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1598. He was public orator to the university, and afterwards went as ambassador from England to Venice, Savoy, and France. He was knighted, and died abroad 1632. He was author of *Rex Platonicus* — Discourse on the 13 Helvetic Cantons — on the State of Italy — on the Proceedings of the king of Sweden, &c.

WAKEFIELD, *Robert*, an eminent divine born in the North of England, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards travelled abroad and acquired such reputation that the emperor appointed him, 1519, professor of Hebrew at Louvain. He, however, soon left the continent for the patronage of Henry VIII. and he became Hebrew professor at Oxford, 1530, and canon of Christ-church. He was author of several Latin pamphlets on the abuses of the papal power — on the Celibacy of the Clergy — *Syntagma Hebræorum* — a paraphrase of Ecclesiastes, &c. and died in London 1537.

WAKEFIELD, *Gilbert*, a native of Nottingham, educated under Mr. Woodeson, at Kingston on Thames, where his father was minister, and at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his first and only degree 1776. When in deacon's orders he obtained Stockport curacy, Cheshire, and soon after removed to Liverpool and married. He quitted the church in 1779 for the situation of tutor in the dissenting academy at Warrington, and on its dissolution he removed to Hackney college where he continued about one year. The French revolution at this time gave rise to several political publications, and among others Mr. Wake-

field excited the public attention by the violence of his attacks, and the animosity of his observations on the conduct of government. These publications were disregarded by the ministry, as the efforts of virulent licentiousness or disappointed ambition, but his letter to the bishop of Landaff appeared so hostile to the interests of the state, and to the safety of the establishment, that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, and immured for two years in Dorchester gaol. His imprisonment expired May, 1801, but a fever carried him to his grave the following September, in his 45th year. As a scholar he is intitled to high and unreserved praise, and had his talents been always directed in the paths of classical literature, he might have acquired greater fame, and added much to his domestic happiness from the respect and good opinion of men of all parties, and of every denomination. Unfortunately, however, attached to Socinian and leveling principles, he was restless and dissatisfied under a government which afforded him protection and safety; and while he wished to prostrate in the dust the noblest monuments of human wisdom in legislation and in government, he boldly claimed the exercise of an unlimited sway over the opinions, the prejudices, and the attachments of his fellow subjects. The best known of his publications are a collection of Latin poems, with notes on Homer, 1776 — Inquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the three first Centuries concerning the Person of J. C. 4 vols. 8vo. — *Sylva Critica* — a pamphlet against Public Worship, which gave general offence, and was answered chiefly by dissenters — translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo. — *Tragœdium Græcarum Delectus*, 2 vols. 12mo. — *Lucretius* edited, 3 vols. 4to. — *Horace* edited, &c. He also published *Memoirs of himself*, 8vo. little interesting.

WALDECK, *Christian Augustus*, prince of, an Austrian general, employed in 1789 against the Turks, and in 1792 against the French. He lost an arm at the siege of Thionville, and afterwards distinguished himself with Wurmser in carrying the lines of Weissenburg. He continued to serve his country with high distinction, and in 1798 passed into Portugal where he was named commander in chief. He died 1798, aged 54, highly respected as a general, and as a warrior.

WALDO, *Peter*, a merchant of Lyons, who in the 12th century, became the founder of the new sect of the Waldenses. The sudden death of a friend by his side, had such an effect upon him that he made a vow of consecrating himself more immediately to the service of God. He distributed his goods to the poor, and as preacher of the gospel collected around him thousands of followers in Dauphiné, Provence, and other provinces of France, but notwithstanding the correct conduct and inoffensive morals of his sect, as he entertained opinions contrary to the interests of Rome, he was declared an enemy to the church, and persecution and war were raised against him. Though thousands fell in this bloody and unequal contest, the sect spread from France to Piedmont, and long maintained itself against all opposition.

WALS, *William*, an English mathematician who accompanied

accompanied captain Cook in his first voyage round the world, as astronomer, and was recommended on his return, to the place of mathematical master at Christ's hospital. He was author of *Account of Astronomical Observations in the Southern Hemisphere*, 4to. — remarks on Foster's account of Cook's voyage — enquiry into the Population of England, and Wales — Robertson's *Elements of Navigation improved* — a Dissertation on the Achronical Rising of the Pleiades, inserted in Dr. Vincent's *Periplus*. He died 1799.

WALKER, *Clement*, a native of Cliffe, Dorsetshire, educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He was usher to the exchequer, and member for Wells, and ably supported the royal cause, during the civil wars. His opposition to the republican government, was so determined that Cromwell sent him to the Tower, where he died 1651. He was author of the *History of Independency* 4to. a curious work — the *High Court of Justice*, or *Cromwell's Slaughter-house*, 4to. &c.

WALKER, *Edward*, a native of Somersetshire, who was made secretary at war 1639, and assisted the king at the battle of Edgehill. He was also garter-king at arms, and received from Charles I. the honor of knighthood, and at the restoration was made one of the clerks of the privy-council. He was author of *Historical Discourses*, fol. — *Order of the Ceremonies observed at the celebration of St. George's feast at Windsor 1674* — *Acts of the Knights of the Garter in the Civil Wars*, &c. and died 1676.

WALKER, *Robert*, chief painter to Cromwell, died some time before the restoration in an apartment in Arundel-house. One of his pictures of the Protector, was sold to the grand duke of Tuscany for 500l. according to the anecdote mentioned by Horace Walpole.

WALKER, *John*, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, and made rector of St. Mary's Exeter, where he died 1725. His attempt towards recovering an account of the sufferings of the clergy, in the great rebellion, fol. 1714, was so honorably received by the public, that the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of D. D.

WALKER, *William*, the master of sir Isaac Newton, was successively appointed to the grammar schools of Lowth, and of Grantham, and was rector of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire, where he died 1684, aged 61. He was author of a valuable treatise on *English Particles*, 8vo. — and other useful works in grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

WALKER, *Samuel*, an English divine descended from bishop Hall, and born at Exeter, 16th Dec. 1714. He studied at Exeter college, Oxford, and travelled with the son of lord Rolle, and became in 1740, minister of Lanlivery, and in 1746, obtained the living of Truro in Cornwall, where he died 19th July 1761. He was author of two vols. of *Sermons*, 8vo. — and discourses on the *Catechism*, 2 vols. 8vo.

WALKER, *George*, an Irish clergyman, born of English parents in the county of Tyrone, celebrated as the governor of Londonderry, which he gallantly defended against the attacks of James II. till relieved by the English. His valor was handsomely rewarded by king William, whom he accompanied in his Irish

campaigns. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne, as he crossed the water.

WALKER, *Obadiab*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at University college, where he became fellow. Though deprived of his fellowship by the parliament in 1648, he was made master of the college at the restoration, and turned papist to keep his place under James II. He was dismissed from the headship at the revolution, and returned to the house of his pupil Dr. Radcliffe, where he was honorably maintained till his death 1698. He was buried in St. Pancras's church-yard. He wrote among other things a violent pamphlet against Luther and his opinions — *Life of Christ*, &c.

WALKER, *John*, an ingenious writer, author of "the pronouncing Dictionary of the English language" and several other works of excellence, on grammar, and elocution. He was for nearly 40 years teacher of elocution, and with such reputation and success, that he acquired a very comfortable competence. His literary as well as his many virtues recommended him to the notice of the learned, and he had among his particular friends and patrons, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other eminent characters. He died 1st Aug. 1807, in his 76th year, at his apartments, Tottenham-court road.

WALL, *Martin, M. D.* a native of Powick, Worcester-shire, educated at Worcester school, and Worcester college, Oxford. He was in 1735 elected fellow of Merton, and afterwards settled at Worcester, where he practised with great reputation. He died at Bath 27th June 1776, aged 68, and was buried in the Abbey church. He had a strong genius for painting, and would have excelled in the art if he had practised it. Two of the frontispieces to Harvey's *Meditations* were by his pencil. He wrote a treatise on the Malvern waters — some medical tracts, &c. edited by his son at Oxford, in 8vo. 1780.

WALLACE, *sir William*, a celebrated Scotchman, descended from a poor but ancient family. Feeling for the miseries of his country, he determined to free it from English slavery, and collecting a small but resolute band, fell unexpectedly upon the enemy's troops amounting to 40,000 men, and slew their leader lord Warren. Thus deservedly regarded as the saviour of his country, he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the captivity of John Baliol, and penetrating into England, laid waste the county of Durham with fire and sword. These victories recalled Edward I. from Flanders, he hastened to meet the Scotch, and totally routed their forces, but though defeated, Wallace retired in security to the impregnable fastnesses of the mountains, and defied the power of the English. Disgusted with the jealousy of the nobles, Wallace abdicated his important offices, and lived in privacy, but his valor was so formidable to the English monarch, that he was meanly betrayed into his hands, and treated as a traitor, and after being executed in 1303 his four quarters were hung in derision in the four principal towns of England.

WALLER, *Edmund*, an English poet, born 3d March, 1625, at Colehill, in Herts, near Amerham. He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, and was chosen, when scarce seventeen, member for Amerham, in the last parliament of James I. He became

became early known to the public, by carrying off a rich heiress against a rival, whose pretensions were espoused by the court, but his matrimonial happiness was of short duration as he was a widower at the age of 25. Though noticed by the court, and flattered by the nobility on account of his wit and vivacity, he did not neglect the muses, but imbibed a deep taste for the beauties of ancient writers, by his acquaintance with Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester, who for several years enjoyed the comforts of hospitality and friendship under his roof. In his parliamentary conduct he warmly opposed the measures of the court, and in the impeachment of judge Crawley, he spoke with such eloquence and animation, that 20,000 copies of his speech were sold in one day. He was in 1642 one of the commissioners who proposed conditions of peace from the parliament to the king at Oxford, but the following year his popularity vanished on an accusation of a conspiracy to reduce the city of London, and the Tower, to the service of the monarch. In this design he was assisted by some members of parliament, and other inferior persons, but though they were all condemned to death, only two were hanged, and Waller purchased his life and liberty after one year's imprisonment, by a heavy fine of 10,000*l*. After this disgrace he retired to France, and lived chiefly at Rouen, and on his return to England, after some time he paid his court to the men in power, and became a great favorite with Cromwell, whose death he embalmed in the most fulsome language of panegyric. So great was the versatility of his talents, and of his disposition, that after being in confidence with the usurper, he became the favorite of the second Charles, and celebrated the restoration as the happiest of events. He continued also in the good graces of James II., and died of a dropsy at Beaconsfield 1st Oct. 1687, and was buried in the church-yard there, where a monument is erected over his remains. In his character Waller was agreeable and insinuating, his discourse was admired for its keenness, and vivacity, and in the house of commons his speeches were heard with unusual attention, not only from the elegance of his delivery, but the force of his wit, and the quickness of his remarks. Though courted however as a man of the world, he was in other respects, says Clarendon, of an abject temper, without courage to support him in any virtuous undertaking, and of the most insinuating and servile flattery. The virulence which he showed in joining the persecution of Clarendon is not free from censure, and though he was refused, by his means, the office of provost of Eton, he ought to have shrunk from the appearance of an accuser against the virtuous chancellor. As a poet Waller is entitled to the highest praise. He may be called as has been observed, the parent of English verse, and the first who showed us that our language had beauty and numbers. The English tongue came into his hands like a rough diamond, he polished it first, and to that degree, that all succeeding artists have admired the workmanship, without pretending to mend it. Waller was twice married, and left several sons and daughters. The best edition of his works is that of 1730 in 4to. containing his poems, speeches, and letters, with valuable notes by Fenton.

WALLIS, *John*, an able mathematician, son of a clergyman, born at Ashford, in Kent, 23d Nov. 1616. From Felsted school, he removed in 1632, to Emanuel college, Cambridge, and soon after taking his degree he was elected fellow of Queen's. After living for some time as chaplain in the family of sir Richard Darley, and of lady Vere, he became in 1644 secretary to the Westminster assembly of divines, and married. In 1649 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and he removed thither from London where he had long resided, and by his efforts laboriously assisted in laying the foundation of the learned body, afterwards denominated Royal Society. He entered at Exeter college, and in 1654, was admitted to the degree of D. D. and four years after he was appointed after some opposition, keeper of the university archives. At the restoration he was received with kindness by Charles II. made his chaplain, and not only confirmed in his academical offices, but selected as one of the divines to review the liturgy. He died at Oxford, 28th Oct. 1703, aged 88, and was buried in St. Mary's church at Oxford, where a monument has been erected to his memory. He left one son and two daughters. Respected as a man of learning, Dr. Wallis was, during the turbulent times in which he lived, universally esteemed for the moderation of his principles, and the mild demeanour which marked his compliance with the various powers in being. Whilst he regarded only the advancement and the interests of religion, of virtue, and of the public good, he lamented the miseries which afflicted his country, and endeavoured, in the enjoyment of privacy and learned ease, to live useful and not great. His works are very numerous; but, though what he wrote on divinity is most respectable, yet it is from his mathematical labors that he has real claims to lasting celebrity. The best known of his works are, *Animadversions on Lord Brooke's Nature of Truth*, &c. — *Animadversions on Baxter's Aphorisms*, &c. — *Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae*, &c. — *Elenchus Geometriae Hobbianae*, with other pamphlets against Hobbs — *Mathesis Universalis*, 4to. — *Commercium Epistolicum de Questionibus Mathem.* 4to. — *de Cycloide*, &c. — *de Aestu Maris Hypothesis*, &c. — the works of Archimedes edited, and also Ptolemy's *Opus Harmonicum* — *Appendix de Veterum Harmonicâ*, &c. His theological works appeared in 1699, 3 vols. folio, dedicated to king William.

WALLIUS, *James*, a native of Courtrai, distinguished among the jesuits for his learning and his talents as a Latin poet. He died 1680, aged 81. He wrote elegies — odes — heroic pieces — paraphrases, &c.

WALPOLE, *sir Robert*, *earl of Orford*, an illustrious minister, born at Houghton in Norfolk, 6th Sept. 1674. He was educated at Eton, and elected to a fellowship at King's college, Cambridge; but he resigned it on the death of his elder brother, to whose estates he succeeded. He was elected into parliament in 1700, for King's Lynn, and gradually rose to consequence in the nation. In 1705 he became one of the counsellors of George, prince of Denmark, and secretary at war, and in 1709 treasurer of the navy, but lost all his places the next year on the change of the

the ministry. In 1711 he was voted by the house guilty of misdemeanors, and of corruption in his office of secretary at war; but though he was expelled from the house, and confined in the Tower, it is fully evident that he owed this disgraceful sentence, not to his own misconduct, but to the violence of his political opponents, who resented his firm attachment to the Marlborough family, and were jealous of the powerful influence of his oratorical powers in the house. His ignominy was regarded as the cause of the Whigs, he was returned for King's Lynn, and though the election was declared void, his constituents nobly persisted in their choice. His attachment to the Hanoverian interest was rewarded on the accession of George I. he was made paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy counsellor, and soon after raised to the arduous office of chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury. His zeal in the impeachment of Oxford, Bolingbroke, Ormond, and Strafford, had rendered him popular in the nation, and a favorite of the court; but after two years the ministry was divided, and sir Robert gave way to the more powerful influence of Stanhope. Now engaged in the ranks of opposition, he directed the shafts of his nervous eloquence against all the measures of the court, and even shared the honors and the popularity of patriotism with Wyndham and Shippen; but by degrees his acrimony softened, and the zealous and watchful defender of public rights became again the fawning courtier, and was restored soon after to the high and responsible situation of premier. Thus the favorite minister of the king, he continued at the head of affairs during the reigns of the first and of the second George, till at last in 1742, the clamor of opposition prevailed, and sir Robert, unable to carry a majority in the House of Commons, retired from his dangerous eminence, and took shelter behind the throne. He was created earl of Orford, and as the reward of his long tried services, the king granted him a pension of 4000*l*. This extraordinary character, who so long guided the destinies of England by the powers of eloquence as well as by intrigue and by corruption, and who, in the possession of ministerial influence, boasted that he knew the price of every man, was, in private life, amiable, kind, and benevolent, and fully deserved the unsolicited and therefore impartial praises of Pope's elegant muse. The last years of his life were spent in retirement and tranquillity on his estate in Norfolk, where he died 18th March 1745-6, aged 71. Lord Orford was author of various pamphlets on political subjects, which have passed into gradual oblivion, with the subjects in which they originated. An interesting and well written account of the administration of lord Orford, has appeared from the elegant pen of Mr. Coxe.

WALPOLE, *Horace*, youngest son of the preceding, was born 1717, and educated at Eton, where his acquaintance with Gray commenced. In 1734 he went to King's college, Cambridge, and there distinguished himself by his elegant verses in honor of Henry VI. the founder of Eton school. Under the patronage of his father, he obtained in 1738, the office of inspector of exports and imports, which he afterwards exchanged

for that of usher to the exchequer, with which he held the place of comptroller of the pipe, and of clerk of the escheats in the exchequer for life, appointments of the annual value of nearly 5000*l*. In 1739 he was permitted by his father to travel on the continent, and accompanied by Gray he made the tour of France and Italy; but a dispute at Reggio unfortunately separated the two friends, whose intimacy was again renewed in 1744, to the honor of both. On his return to England in 1741, he was elected into parliament; but though he sat in the house for above 25 years, he never distinguished himself as a speaker, except on one occasion, in defence of his father in 1742. On giving up his seat in parliament, he retired to his favorite house at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, which he had purchased in 1747, and tastefully adorned with all the striking features of Gothic times. In this charming spot the literary hermit opened in 1757 a printing press, where he published first the two sublime odes of his friend Gray, and afterwards edited other works in an elegant and highly finished style. On the death of his nephew in 1791, he succeeded to the title of earl of Orford, but elevation of rank had no charms for him. He never took his seat in the House of Lords, and with reluctance submitted to the respect or adulation of his friends in assuming an empty title, which he contemptuously called a new name for a superannuated old man of 74. Respectable as a man of letters, lord Orford was distinguished for his extensive information; he was polite in his manners, facetious in his conversation, and in his sentiments, lively, intelligent, and acute. If avarice and vanity were, according to one of his biographers, his leading foibles, affability, and a companionable temper were his most distinguishing virtues. He was of a benignant and charitable disposition; but it must be confessed, that no man ever existed, who had less the character of a liberal patron. He died at his house in Berkeley square, 2d March, 1797, aged 80. The best known of his works are, a Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, re-published with great additions by Th. Park, in 5 vols. 8vo. 1806 — Historic Doubts concerning Richard III. — Anecdotes of Painting enlarged from Vertue — the Castle of Otranto, an interesting romance in the marvellous style, written in eight days — Essay on Modern Gardening — the Mysterious mother, a tragedy, &c. His works have been collected together in a splendid edition, 5 vols. 4to. Anecdotes concerning him, his family, &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. called *Walpoliana*, in 1800.

WALSH, *William*, an English poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, about 1663. He entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford; but though he left the university without a degree, he applied himself with such assiduity to literature, at home, and in London, that he became, in Dryden's opinion, the best critic of the nation. He was for several years member of parliament, and gentleman of the horse to queen Anne; but he derives greater celebrity from the acquaintance of Dryden and of Pope, than from his intimacy with the great and the powerful. He has been praised by Pope in his Essay on Criticism, and though he possesses not the fame of a great poet, he is to be admired

admired for the correctness of his language, and the sportive graces of his muse. The time of his death is not certain, though it is generally supposed to have happened about 1709. His works are, a Dialogue concerning Women, being a Defence of the Sex, 8vo. — letters and poems, amorous and gallant, 8vo. — Essay on Pastoral Poetry — Defence of Virgil — elegies, epitaphs, odes, and songs.

WALSINGHAM, *Thomas*, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, historiographer to the king in the 15th century. His works are, *Historia Brevis* from the conclusion of the third Henry's reign, where Matthew Paris ends, — and *Hypodigma Neustria*, both published by archbishop Parker, 1574.

WALSTEIN, *Albert*, duke of Friedland, distinguished himself in the service of the emperor, and was rewarded with part of the lands of the revolted duke of Mecklenburg. When Germany was invaded by Gustavus Adolphus, he was placed at the head of the imperial armies, and defeated the enemy, though he was afterwards beaten at the battle of Lutzen, 1632. His popularity was such, among his soldiers, that the emperor, afraid of his influence, appointed him a successor; but Walstein, unwilling to yield his power, demanded and received the sworn allegiance of his army, and declared himself independent, 1634. He was murdered a month after, by the cruel and cowardly suggestion of the emperor, who thus cut off an enemy whom he despaired of destroying in the field of battle.

WALSINGHAM, *fr Francis*, an illustrious statesman, under Elizabeth, born at Chilshurst, Kent, of an ancient family. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and improved his knowledge by travelling. He was twice ambassador from England to France, and was, with difficulty, saved from the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. His services abroad were rewarded at home, with the office of secretary of state, and his vigilance and abilities were directed in establishing the protestant religion, and in strengthening the throne of his sovereign. He possessed such deep penetration, and such address, that he discovered the political intrigues of foreign courts, and by means of the 53 agents, and 15 spies which he entertained abroad, procured the earliest intelligence of the designs of the enemies of his country, and often removed the scruples of his coadjutors by producing copies of the most secret articles of diplomatic confidence. He was, in 1578, sent as ambassador to the Netherlands, and he afterwards visited France and Scotland in the same capacity. This celebrated statesman, whose labors were indefatigable, dedicated to advance the commerce, and the arts of his country, and to patronize literature, died so poor, in 1589, that, on account of his debts, his remains were privately buried by night in St. Paul's church, without any funeral ceremony. He was in his 90th year. He left one daughter, who had three husbands of high distinction; fr Philip Sidney, Devereux, earl of Essex, and Bourke, earl of Clanricard. An account of his negotiations and dispatches have appeared by the title of the Complete Ambassador, in fol. published by fr D. Digges, 1655.

WALTERS, *John, M. A.* a Welsh divine, educated at

Oxford, and made rector of Llandocan, Glamorganshire, where he died 1797. He published an English Welsh Dictionary, 4to. 1794 — a Dissertation on the Welsh Language — sermons, &c.

WALTHER, *N.* a native of Nuremberg, in the beginning of the 16th century, known as the first who discovered the astronomical refraction of light. He was the friend and the associate of Regiomontanus, whose writings and astronomical instruments he purchased.

WALTHER, *Michael*, a native of Nuremberg, professor of divinity at Helmstadt. He published, *Harmonia Biblica*, 4to. — *Officina Biblica*, 4to. — *Mosaica Pastilla*, &c. and died 1662, aged 66. His son, of the same name, was divinity professor at Wittemberg, and published some valuable treatises.

WALTHER, *Christopher Theodosius*, a German missionary to Tranquebar, author of *Doctrina Temporum Indica*, &c. He died after his return, at Dresden, 1741, aged 42.

WALTHER, *Augustin Frederic*, professor of anatomy at Leipzig, was author of treatises, *De Lingua Humana*, 4to. — *De Articulis, Ligamentis, & Musculis*, 4to. — *Academical Dissertations*, &c. He died about 1735.

WALTON, *Brian*, the learned editor of the Polyglott Bible, was born at Cleaveland, Yorkshire, 1600. He studied at Magdalen college, and afterwards at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and then officiated as curate in Suffolk and in London. His learning recommended him to the notice of the great; he became rector of St. Martin's Orgar, London, and of Sandon, Essex, and in 1639, took his degree of D. D., and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and prebendary of St. Paul's. His activity in defending the rights of the church, rendered him very obnoxious to the Presbyterians, so that, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he was accused before parliament as a great delinquent, and stripped of his benefices. He escaped with difficulty to Oxford, where he was incorporated in 1645, and where he formed the noble scheme for his Polyglott bible. This most valuable and laborious publication was happily completed in the midst of persecution and of civil war, and made its appearance in 1657, in 6 vols. folio, exhibiting the text in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, Arabic, Ethiopic, Persian, Greek, and Latin languages. His coadjutors in the collating of various copies, were Edmund Castell, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Hyde, Edward Pococke, Whelock, Thorndike, and other learned men. For his services to sacred literature, and his attachment to the royal cause, Walton was, on the restoration, made chaplain to the king, and a little after created bishop of Chester. His reception in his diocese, in the midst of the acclamations of thousands of people, was most flattering to his virtues and popularity, which unhappily was to be short-lived, as he died on his return to London, at his house, Aldergate-street, 29th Nov. 1661. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He published besides, *Introductio ad Lectionem Linguarum Orientalium*, 8vo. — an able Defence of his Bible — and a pamphlet on the Right of the London Clergy to Tithes.

WALTON, Izaak, an English writer, born at Stamford, Aug. 1593. He for some time kept a shop in the royal exchange, and in Fleet-street, and retired from business with a comfortable competency. He was particularly attached to angling, and he published a most curious and valuable treatise on his favorite amusement, called the *Complete Angler*, or the *Contemplative Man's Recreation*, 1653, in 12mo. with cuts, of which a fifth edition appeared in 1676. His time was afterwards usefully employed in compiling accounts of the lives of several of his learned friends, and those which appeared separately have been published together, and exhibit a most pleasing picture of the abilities of the indefatigable author, and abound with interesting and curious anecdotes of men eminent in rank, in talents, and in learning. The characters mentioned are Dr. John Donne, sir Henry Wotton, Hooker, author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, George Herbert, and bishop Sanderfon. Walton lived to a good old age, respected and beloved by his friends, in the number of whom were archbishops Usher and Sheldon, bishops Morton, Morley, King, Barlow, Drs. Fuller, Price, Holdsworth, &c. He died at the house of Dr. Hawkins at Winchester, 15th Dec. 1683, aged above 90, and was buried in Winchester cathedral, where an ill written epitaph marks his remains. The best edition of his *Angler* is by sir John Hawkins, and that of his *Lives* is that by Zouch, in 4to. Another edition has also appeared at Oxford, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COVENTRY, Nathanael, vicar of Trinity church in Coventry, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and died about 1690. He is author of a curious book, called the *Wonders of the Little World*, or the *History of Man*, folio.

WANLEY, Humphrey, son of the preceding, was born 21st March, 1671-2, at Coventry. He preferred literature to the drudgeries of trade in which his father had engaged him, and by the friendship of Lloyd, his diocesan, he went to Edmund hall, Oxford, and afterwards removed to University college. By the kindness of Mr. Nelson, he obtained the office of secretary to the society for propagating Christian knowledge, and he afterwards became librarian to lord Oxford, with a liberal pension. In this occupation he arranged with judicious care the Harleian collection, and kept a curious diary of every occurrence in which he was personally concerned. He made some extracts from the MSS. of the Bodleian, and promised a supplement to Hyde's catalogue of the printed books, and intended a treatise on the various characters of MSS. &c. He travelled through England in search of Anglo-Saxon MSS. for Dr. Hickes, and died universally respected, 6th July, 1726.

WANSLER, John Michael, a native of Erfurt in Thuringia, who, after studying at Königsberg, was employed by the learned Ludolf to come to England, to print his *Æthiopic dictionary*. The work appeared in London 1661, and the author charged Wansler with inserting several ridiculous and improper things without his permission. Wansler afterwards assisted Dr. Castell in the completion of his *Lexicon Heptaglotton*, and then was employed by Ernest, duke of

Saxe Gotha, to travel into *Æthiopia* to propagate the Christian religion. He was dissuaded from penetrating to *Æthiopia* by the patriarch of Alexandria, and therefore, after visiting Egypt, he returned to Europe. Afraid, however, of appearing before the duke, he repaired to Rome and Paris, and was engaged by Colbert to go into the East in search of literary curiosities, and he enriched the French king's library by the purchase of 334 MSS. His conduct, however, displeased Colbert as it had displeased the duke of Saxe Gotha, and he was recalled to Paris as he was preparing to go to *Æthiopia*, and he died a few years after, neglected by the government, which had before liberally promised him protection, June, 1679, aged 44. He published some *Account of Egypt*, and also of the Church of Alexandria.

WARBURTON, William, an illustrious prelate, born at Newark in Nottinghamshire, 24th Dec. 1698. He was educated at Okeham school, under the care of Mr. Weston, and was brought up to the business of his father, who was an attorney and town-clerk of the town of Newark. Though he practised for some years as an attorney in his native town, it is believed that he had little business; and consequently he applied those high endowments of classical knowledge which he had industriously acquired at school, to pursuits more congenial to his taste and inclination. In 1724 he published miscellaneous translations in prose and verse from Roman historians, &c. and three years after his *Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles* as related by historians appeared. His learning and abilities in the mean time recommended him to the notice of Theobald, Concanen, and other wits, and by the friendship of sir Robert Sutton, to whom he had dedicated his two works, he was presented to the living of Burnt Broughton, worth 200l. a-year. In 1728 he was among those created masters of arts in consequence of the king's visit to Cambridge, and he deserved the honor by his merit and his learning. In 1736 he published the *Alliance between Church and State*, or the *Necessity and Equity of an established Religion and a Test Law*, &c. and in 1738 appeared his *Divine Legation of Moses*, demonstrated on the principles of a religious deist, from the omissions of the doctrines of a future state of rewards and punishments in the Jewish dispensation, in six books. This work drew upon him a host of literary enemies, and he was obliged to vindicate himself against their objections and cavils. In 1739 he defended Pope's *Essay on Man*, and this ensured to him the friendship and attention of this celebrated poet, and a warm recommendation to the learned and the great, and among these to Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior park. At his death in 1744, Pope left the publication of his works to the judgment of his friend, a bequest worth about 4000l. At that time Warburton published an answer to the objections raised against his *Divine Legation*, and severely directed his censures against Drs. Middleton, Pococke, Richard Grey and others. On the following year he cemented his intimacy with Mr. Allen by marrying his niece, Miss Tucker, an event which procured to him the opulent inheritance of that gentleman's property, and

paved the way to preferment and dignity. Though his abilities were now universally acknowledged as an able divine, and a zealous advocate in favor of the church establishment, he yet received no reward from the gratitude of government. In 1746, however, he was unanimously called by the society of Lincoln's inn to be their preacher; in 1754 he was made king's chaplain, and prebendary of Durham, and also honored with the degree of D. D. by Herring the primate. In 1757 he was advanced to the deanery of Bristol, and two years after his services to religion and literature were rewarded by his nomination to the vacant see of Gloucester. In the last years of his life this learned prelate sunk into deep melancholy, which was aggravated by the loss of his only son, a promising youth, who fell a victim to a consumptive disease. He died in his palace at Gloucester, 7th June 1779, aged 81, and was buried in his cathedral, where a neat monument records his virtues. His wife survived him. His works are very numerous and highly respectable. Besides the Divine Legation, which he corrected and improved, a work often reprinted, in 3 vols. 8vo. and 2 vols. 4to. and the works already mentioned, he published *Julian, or a Discourse on the Earthquake and Fiery Eruptions which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem* — sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. — a *View of lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy* — a tract on the *Lord's Supper* — a treatise against the Methodists on the *Doctrine of Grace* — an edition of *Shakespeare*, severely criticized in the *Canons of Criticism* by Edwards — Pope's works, 9 vols. 8vo. &c. His works have appeared together in 6 vols. 4to. edited by his friend and zealous advocate bishop Hurd, with an account of his life. Warburton was founder in 1768 of a lecture at Lincoln's inn to prove the truth of revealed religion from the completion of the scripture prophecies. The character of Warburton is summed up with great discrimination by Dr. Johnson. He was, as he observes, a man of vigorous faculties, a mind fervid and vehement, supplied by incessant and unlimited inquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge. To every work he brought a memory full fraught, together with a fancy fertile of original combinations, and at once exerted the powers of the scholar, the reasoner, and the wit. His abilities gave him a haughty consequence, which he disdained to conceal or mollify; and his impatience of opposition disposed him to treat his adversaries with such contemptuous superiority, as made his readers commonly his enemies, and excited against the advocate the wishes of some who favored the cause. He seemed to have adopted the Roman emperor's maxim, "*oderint dum metuant*;" he used no allurements of gentle language, but wished to compel rather than persuade. His style is copious without selection, and forcible without neatness; he took the words that presented themselves; his diction is coarse and impure, and his sentences are unmeasured.

WARD, *Samuel*, D. D. scholar of Christ college, fellow of Emanuel, and in 1609 master of Sidney, Cambridge; was an able disputant. He was also archdeacon of Taunton, and Margaret professor of di-

vinity, and so well known as a divine, that he was sent to the synod of Dordt, where he relaxed from his rigorous attachment to the doctrines of Calvin. He suffered great persecution during the civil war, and was not only expelled from his offices in the university, but treated with such harshness and severity, that he died in consequence, 1643. He was author of some theological tracts, and many of his letters appear in Usher's collection, folio.

WARD, *Edward*, a man of low extraction in the 17th century, known as the uncouth imitator of Butler's Hudibrastic rhymes. He wrote the Reformation, a burlesque poem — the *London Spy* — and *Don Quixote* in Hudibrastic verse. He was in his principles a great Tory, and the public-house which he kept was frequented by persons of his political opinions.

WARD, *Seth*, an English prelate, well known as a mathematician and astronomer. He was born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, 1617, and after studying in the school of his native town, he removed in 1632 to Sidney college, Cambridge. By application and good conduct, he recommended himself to the notice of the master of the college, who, though not a relative, was of his own name, and he was elected fellow of the society, but was ejected for refusing to take the covenant. After leaving Cambridge, he was employed as tutor in various respectable families, and on the expulsion of Greaves from the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, he was appointed to succeed him, and entering at Wadham college, he took the requisite oaths in 1649. In 1654 he had a dispute with Dr. Wallis about precedence in taking their degrees of D. D. and three years after he was chosen principal of Jesus college, but was disappointed by the nomination of Howell to that office by Cromwell. In 1659 he was elected president of Trinity college; but at the restoration he resigned it, and obtained the rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry, and was installed into the precentorship of Exeter church, which a few years before had been presented to him by the expelled bishop. In 1661 he was made fellow of the royal society, and dean of Exeter, and the next year bishop of that see. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and 1671 obtained the chancellorship of the garter, an honor which he had the interest to annex to his successors in the see of Sarum. He unfortunately, in the last years of his life, was deprived of the use of his faculties, and died 1689, a melancholy instance of weak mortality. In his character he was a prudent, pious, and ingenious man, admirably skilled not only in mathematics, but also in all kinds of polite literature, and he was, as bishop Burnet has observed, one of the greatest men of his age. He was author of a *Philosophical Essay on the Being and Attributes of a God*, &c. — *Exercitationes Epistolicae in Hobbii Philosophiam*, 8vo. — sermons — a *Lecture on Comets* — an *Idea of Trigonometry* — *Geometrical Astronomy*, &c.

WARD, *John*, L.L.D. a native of London, educated at Utrecht, where he took his law degrees. He was brought up for the ministry among the dissenters, but obtained the place of clerk in the navy office, which he afterwards resigned, and kept an academy

deputy in Moorfields. He was in 1720 elected professor of rhetoric at Gresham college, and three years after fellow of the royal society, and in 1752 one of its vice-presidents. He was in 1751 created doctor of laws at Edinburgh, and in 1753 elected a trustee of the British museum, and he died at Gresham college, 17th Oct. 1758, aged 80. He was author of the *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, 2 vols. folio — *Dissertations on Difficult Passages of Scripture*, 8vo. besides editions of Lily's Grammar, and of the Westminster Greek Grammar, and he assisted Horsley in his *Britannia Romana*, and Ainsworth in his *Dictionary*, &c.

WARE, *sir James*, a native of Dublin, the son of the secretary of the lord deputies of Ireland. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1629 he was knighted, and three years after he was, on the death of his father, appointed his successor as auditor-general of the kingdom. In 1639 he was made a privy counsellor; but during the rebellion he was a great sufferer from the violence of the republicans. He came in 1644 as deputy from lord Ormond to Charles I. at Oxford, but was taken at sea on his return, and sent to the Tower. When liberated, he returned to Dublin, and after the surrender of that city, on which occasion he was delivered as an hostage, he was permitted to go to France, and continued at Caen and Paris. On the restoration he recovered his places of auditor-general and of privy counsellor, and died at Dublin, 1st Dec. 1666, aged 62. His works are chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, the best known of which are, *de Præfulibus Hiberniæ*, folio — the *Antiquities of Ireland*, folio, &c. His valuable collection of MSS. passed into the hands of lord Clarendon, and afterwards came into the possession of the primate Tenison.

WARGENTIN, *Peter*, a learned Swede, born 22d Sep. 1717. He became knight of the order of the Polar-star, member of the various learned societies of Europe, and secretary to the academy at Stockholm, where he died at the observatory, 13th Dec. 1783. He published tables for computing the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, a valuable work, and contributed 52 memoirs to the transactions of the Stockholm academy.

WARHAM, *William*, a native of Okely in Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1475. In 1488 he practised as an advocate in the court of Arches, and five years after was sent as ambassador to the court of Burgundy, to solicit the duke not to support the imposture of Warbeck, and he conducted himself so much to the king's satisfaction, that he was appointed chancellor of Wells, and master of the rolls. He was afterwards raised to the dignity of lord chancellor and made bishop of London, and in 1504 translated to Canterbury. The death of Henry VII. greatly altered his situation in the kingdom, and Wolsey the favorite of the new king was raised in his room to the office of chancellor, and soon after acquired the superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, by being nominated legate a latere from the pope. Warham remonstrated in vain against the pride and en-

croachments of his rival, and died at St. Stephen's near Canterbury, after filling the see 28 years, and was buried in his cathedral without funeral pomp. His memory is entitled to respect, not only from his munificence, piety, and moderation, but his liberal patronage of Erasmus and other learned men.

WARIN, *John*, a native of Liege, famous as an engraver and sculptor. His abilities recommended him to the patronage of Lewis XIII. who appointed him inspector of the royal mint, and engraver general. He engraved the seal of the French academy representing Richelieu, which is regarded as his most perfect piece. His two busts of Lewis XIV. in bronze, and of cardinal Richelieu in gold, are also deservedly admired. He was so avaricious in his character, that he compelled his daughter to marry a man greatly deformed but very rich, and this had such an effect upon the feelings of the unfortunate bride that she poisoned herself ten days after her nuptials, by swallowing sublimate in an egg. He was poisoned himself at Paris by some rival artists, 1672.

WARING, *Edward*, a native of Shropshire, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He was appointed Lucasian professor of mathematics in 1760, and two years after published his valuable book, *Miscellanea Analytica*, 4to. He was admitted to the degree of doctor of medicine 1767, and died 1798. He was author besides of *Meditationes Analyticae* — *Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum*, besides communications to the philosophical transactions, &c.

WARNER, *Ferdinando*, LL. D. vicar of Roude, Wilts, rector of St. Michael's Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes, Surrey, was author of a system of divinity and morality, on the most important points of natural and revealed religion, &c. 5 vols. 12mo. reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo. 1756. He published besides some single sermons — *Life of sir Thomas More* — the *History of Ireland*, 1 vol. 4to. — *History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland*, 4to. — *Boltingbroke, or a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation* — an *Account of the Gout*, &c. This laborious author died of the gout, Oct. 3d 1768, aged 68. His son *John*, was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. 1773. He obtained Hockliffe and Chalton livings in Bedfordshire in 1771, and afterwards Stourton, Wilts. He was author of a learned treatise on the pronunciation of Greek, called *Metron Ariston*, and he also translated from the Spanish, the life of Friar Gerund, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was for some time chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and died 1800.

WARNER, *Richard*, a learned botanist, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. Though called to the bar he never followed the profession, but chiefly passed his time at his seat at Woodford Green, Essex, employed in those botanical pursuits which he loved. He wrote *Plantæ Woodfordienfes*, or a catalogue of the plants in his neighbourhood, 8vo. — *Letter to Garrick on a Glossary to Shakespeare*, 8vo. — *Translations of some of Plautus' Comedies*, &c. He left his valuable library to Wadham college, and died 1775.

WARTON, *Thomas*, a native of Godalmin, Surrey, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he

became fellow. He was professor of poetry at Oxford from 1718 to 1728, and obtained the living of Basingstoke, Hants, and Cobham, Surrey. He died 1745, and two years after appeared a volume of his poems, 8vo. He is particularly known by his ingenious epigram on the occasion of George the second sending a troop of horse to Oxford, and a collection of books to Cambridge.

WARTON, *Joseph*, son of the preceding, was born 1722, at Dunsfold, Surrey, where his mother's father the Rev. Joseph Richardson was rector. He received his education at Winchester school, but as he was superannuated and thus disabled from admittance on the New college foundation, he entered at Oriel college, Oxford. In the university he distinguished himself by his application and regularity, and published there his *Enthusiast*, his *dying Indian*, and a satire on *Ranelagh house*. He left Oxford after taking his first degree, and was created M. A. in 1757 by diploma, and in 1768 he was admitted to the degree of D. D. In 1751 he went to France as the companion of the duke of Bolton, to whom he was chaplain, with the intention, it is said, of marrying him at Paris on the expected death of his duchess, to Polly Peachum of licentious memory, but he returned to England soon after, and thus was prevented from solemnizing the nuptials of his amorous patron. He obtained from the duke Wynslade rectory in Hampshire, to which was added in 1755 Tunworth living. In 1755 he was elected to the second mastership of Winchester school, and in 1766 he was placed at the head of this celebrated foundation, which after an honorable and laborious service he resigned in 1793. In 1782 he was presented to a prebend of St. Paul's by Lowth, and to the living of Chorley, Hertfordshire, and in 1788 he obtained a stall in Winchester cathedral and Easton rectory, which he afterwards exchanged for Upham. This amiable and deservedly respected character died at his living of Wickam in Hampshire, 23d Feb. 1800, and his remains were deposited in Winchester cathedral, where the gratitude of his pupils has erected a monument, and paid a due and becoming tribute of reverence to the abilities, the genius, and the virtues, of their beloved instructor. Dr. Warton married in 1748, Miss Daman, who died 1772, and the year after he took for his second wife Miss Nicholas. His elegant and interesting essay on the genius and writings of Pope appeared in 1756, and to it he added a second volume in 1782. He projected the history of the revival of literature, but little progress was made in the work. In 1797 he published his edition of Pope's works, and soon after began an edition of Dryden's works which he never completed, though the first 2 vols. were published with notes. As a poet his character is very respectable, but his merits are still greater as a critic and commentator, and the services which he has rendered to the public as an active, vigilant, and enlightened preceptor, have deservedly endeared him in the esteem and the affection of numerous pupils, on whose minds his superior abilities, and his sound judgment, deeply imprinted a lasting taste for elegant literature, and for all the beauties of poetical composition. *Memoirs of*

his life and writings have been published in 2 vols. 4to. by his respectable pupil Dr. Wooll.

WARTON, *Thomas, D. D.* brother of the preceding, was born in 1728, and educated at Winchester school and Trinity college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship in 1751. He had already distinguished himself by the publication of five pastoral eclogues, when on the appearance of *Isis*, a poem by Malon, he was encouraged by Dr. Huddersford the head of his college, to stand forth the champion of the university, and he soon after produced the *Triumph of Isis*, a poem of great merit, which rivalled the elegance and the popularity of the Cantabrigian bard. In 1753 he published his *Observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen*, and the following year he was particularly honored with the notice of Dr. Johnson in his visit to the university. In 1756 he was elected professor of poetry for 10 years, and in his lectures he evinced his abilities as a polished scholar, and an acute critic. The *Anthologia Græca* by Cephalæ, was edited by him in 1766, and four years after his *Theocritus* issued from the press in 2 vols. 4to. with valuable notes. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1771, and in that year obtained from lord Lichfield the small living of Kiddington, Oxfordshire. The life of sir Thomas Pope the founder of his college appeared in 1771, and in 1774 his first volume of the *History of English Poetry*, and the second which brings the account down to the accession of Elizabeth, four years after. Though in some respects a tedious performance from the long quotations of obsolete passages, the whole is a valuable acquisition to British literature, and the records of our more ancient poets are presented to view in a pleasing and interesting form, whilst the genius of the author enriches and diversifies the dry narrative with acute remarks, judicious explanations, and appropriate anecdotes. The death of Whitehead in 1785, made room for his appointment to the laureatship, and at the same time he was chosen Camden professor of history. His last publication was Milton's smaller poems, elucidated with curious notes, illustrative of the allusions and beauties of the great poet. Blessed with an uninterrupted flow of health, and in the possession of comfort and independence in the midst of the enlightened society of his college, Warton knew little of the concerns or calamities of life, till in his 62d year he felt a serious attack of the gout. A journey to Bath removed the troublesome complaint, and he promised himself more years of health and of intellectual enjoyments, when after spending a cheerful day in the common-room of his college, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, 20th May 1790, which terminated his existence on the following day. He was buried with academical honors in the college chapel, and a short inscription on the pavement marks the spot where his remains were deposited. In his character, Warton was affable and easy, his conversation was full of anecdotes, and he aspired to the name of a ready and frequent punster. As a critic he displayed great judgment, elegant taste, and strong discriminating powers, and as a poet he is entitled to no mean praise. In his imagery he is bold, clear and lively, he paints with correctness, and in his descriptions of rural scenes he is singularly happy,

happy, rich and interesting. The best of his poems are, the Progress of Discontent — the Suicide — and the ode on the king going to Cheltenham; and among the various subjects which he has attempted it is remarkable that he never sung of love. He has, as one of his biographers observes, visited many a Grecian isle, but he never touched at Paphos. His *Mons Catharinæ* is also an elegant Latin poem; but the chief work on which his fame is built, is his History of Poetry, of which a third volume collected from his papers has appeared.

WARWICK, *for Philip*, an eminent writer, born in St. Margaret's parish Westminster 1608. He was educated at Eton, and after travelling over France and visiting Geneva he returned to England, and became secretary to Juxon, the treasurer and clerk to the signet. He was also in parliament, and opposed the impeachment of Strafford, but on the breaking out of the civil war he retired to Oxford with the king, whose confidence he much enjoyed. He was in 1646 one of the royal commissioners empowered to treat with the parliament, and the next year he attended his master in the isle of Wight as his secretary. At the restoration he was returned member for Westminster, and was knighted and replaced in his situation of clerk to the signet. He died 15th Jan. 1682, and was buried in Chislehurst in Kent, where he had purchased an estate. His chief work is, *Memoirs of the Reign of Charles I.* continued to the restoration, 8vo. 1701, a work of great merit, candor, and integrity. He wrote besides discourses on government, &c.

WASER, *I. H.* an ecclesiastic of Zurich, known for his writings, and chiefly for his sufferings. He inserted in a German journal, some severe animadversions on the administration of public affairs in Zurich, for which he was arrested by the magistrates, and condemned to death. He was beheaded 27th June 1780.

WASER, *Anna*, daughter of a senator at Zurich, excelled as a painter in oil, and particularly in miniatures. She died 1713 aged 34.

WASHINGTON, *George*, the illustrious founder of American independence, was born 1732, in the county of Fairfax in Virginia, where his father Augustus Washington, was possessed of great landed property. He was descended from an English family, which emigrated from Cheshire, about the year 1630 for a settlement in Virginia. He was educated under the care of a private tutor, and after making rapid progress in mathematics, and engineering, he embraced the military profession. His abilities were first employed by general Dinwiddie in 1753 in making remonstrances to the French commander on the Ohio, for the infraction of the treaty between the two nations, and he afterwards negotiated a treaty of amity with the Indians on the back settlements, and for his honorable services received the thanks of the British government. In the unfortunate expedition of general Braddock he served as his aid-de-camp, and when that brave but rash commander fell in an ambush, he displayed great military talents in conducting the retreat to the corps under colonel Dunbar, and in the saving the remains of the army, from a dangerous and untenable position. He retired from the service with the rank of colonel,

but while engaged in the peaceful employments of an agriculturist at his favorite seat of Mount Vernon, he did not refuse the civil offices of his country, but appeared as a senator in the national council for Frederic county, and afterwards for Fairfax. In the unhappy quarrel which separated the American colonies from the mothercountry, he was early selected by the leaders of the insurrection, as a proper person to command the provincial troops, to inspire them with confidence, and to unite under his standard their wavering and undisciplined ranks. From the moment when he took upon himself the important office of commander in chief, at Cambridge, June 1775, he employed the great powers of his mind to his favorite object, and by his prudence, his valor, and his presence of mind, he deserved and obtained the confidence and the gratitude of his country, and finally triumphed over all opposition. Distinguished by the name of the American Fabius, he shewed himself master of the knowledge of military stratagems, and while some presumed to blame his precautions as cowardice, he proved that he could fight, whenever he calculated upon the prospect of decisive advantages, or certain victory. A more rash general might have endangered the safety of his country, by venturing to face openly the disciplined troops of England in the field, but the sagacious general knew that cautious operations, and vigilant delay would prove, without loss to himself, more decisive than the most brilliant victory over an enemy, whose resources were supplied with difficulty from the distant shores of Europe. After seeing the independence of his country established in the treaty of peace of 1783, the heroic chief resigned his high office of commander to the congress, and in the midst of the applauses, the admiration, and the tears of his fellow citizens, he retired to the obscurity of a private station. With becoming firmness he declined the honors offered to his active administration, by the gratitude of America, he defrayed all his military expences, during the long period of the eight years of the war, and modestly declared himself satisfied with the recollection of the services which he had performed, and with the good opinion of his fellow citizens. Such patriotism naturally pointed him out for the highest offices of the state, and in 1789 he was called to fill the dignity of president, for which his wisdom and moderation so fully qualified him. It was a period of great difficulty, the unsubdued spirit of liberty in America was again kindled into a flame by the revolutionary events of France, and not a few of the Americans sighed at home for that freedom and equality, which seemed to promise more extensive happiness, and more lasting blessings to the renovated subjects of Lewis XVI. Washington foresaw and anticipated the plans of the factious, the prudence and firm moderation of his administration checked insurrection, discontent was silenced, and the people of the Alleghany and Washington counties, which the intrigues of Genet the French envoy had roused to rebellion, were convinced of the wisdom of their measures, and of the wisdom of their governor. The virtuous president completed in 1796 the business of his temporary office by signing a commercial treaty with Great Britain, and then resigned his power, at a moment when all hearts and all hands were united again to con-

fer

ter upon him, agreeable to the general wish, the sovereignty of the country. Restored to the peaceful retirement of Mount Vernon, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his lands, and though he accepted the command of the army in 1798, it was more to unite together the affections of his fellow citizens, to one general point, the good of the country, than to gratify any desires of ambition or of pride. This great man expired at his seat, rather unexpectedly, after a few day's illness, 14th Dec. 1799. He was buried with due national honors, America, in a public mourning, deplored in him the loss of her father and of her friend, and a new city was erected on the borders of the Potomack, which in becoming the capital of the United States, records to distant times, in bearing his name, the services, the patriotism, and the glories of her great and illustrious founder. Wisdom, says a contemporary writer, was the predominant feature in the character of Washington, in his military and political career. His patience, his forbearance, his firmness, in adverse as well as in prosperous events proved of more solid advantage to his country than his bravery and his talents. Though perhaps inferior to other great characters in the extent of his ideas, and the boldness of his plans, he surpassed them far in wisdom, in moderation, in integrity. The history of his life, is the history of American independence, and though there may be in America men who decry his services, while they forget his noble disinterested resignation of sovereign authority, it is much to be feared that many generations shall not elapse, before some equally fortunate, but more ambitious chief, may boldly seize the reins of absolute dominion, and establish an usurped power, over the rights, the fortunes, and the liberties of his bleeding, but enslaved country. A copious account of his life, has lately been published by judge Marshall in five large vols. 8vo. collected from the private papers of his family, and from the public records of the state.

WASSE, *Christopher*, author of a translation of Grotius' catechism into Greek verse, and of Gratius' Cynegeticon into English, was for some time fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards superior beadle in law at Oxford. He died 1690.

WATELET, *Claude Henry*, receiver general of finance member of the French academy, and of several foreign learned societies, paid much attention to literature, and travelled to Italy, and the low countries, to improve himself. He died poor 13th Jan. 1786, aged 68. He is author of a poem on the art of painting, in 4to. and 8vo. and of some comedies — operas — and a prose poem from the *Aminta* of Tasso — a Dictionary of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving. His *Opuscula* were published together 1788.

WATERLAND, *Daniel*, an English divine, born 1683 at Wafely, Lincolnshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Lincoln school, and Magdalen college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1713 master. He became successively rector of Ellingham, Norfolk, chaplain to the king, rector of St. Austin, and of St. Faith, London, chancellor of York, archdeacon of Middlesex, canon of Windsor, and vicar of Twickenham. He died 1740, and was buried at Windsor. He was author of sermons preached at lady

Moyer's lecture, of which he was the first preacher — treatise on the Eucharist — history of the Athanasian creed — a vindication of the Trinity against Dr. Samuel Clarke, with whom he was engaged in a long and acrimonious controversy — and other theological works.

WATERLOO, *Anthony*, a native of Utrecht, distinguished as a painter in the 16th century. His pictures are scarce but bear a very great price.

WATRIN, *Henriette, Helen, and Agatha*, three sisters at Verdun, who were accused of having strewed flowers in the way of the king of Prussia, when he entered their town. Tinville the public accuser of the revolutionary tribunal, recommended to them to deny the charge, but they refused to purchase their liberty by a falsehood, and perished on the scaffold in 1793, pitied by thousands.

WATS, *Gilbert, D. D.* a native of Yorkshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He translated into English, Davila's History of the Civil wars, and lord Bacon's treatise de Augmentis Scientiarum, fol. and died 1657.

WATSON, *John*, a native of Rengworth, Worcestershire, educated at All Souls college, Oxford. He studied medicine, but under Elizabeth he took orders, and rose in 1572 to the deanery. and eight years after to the bishopric of Winchester. He wrote among other things a Latin tragedy called *Abisalom*, and died 1589.

WATSON, *Thomas, M. A.* minister of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and lost his preferment, for nonconformity, at the restoration. He wrote the body of Divinity, a course of sermons, on the assembly's catechism, fol. and some other theological works, and died 1673.

WATSON, *James*, a native of Aberdeen, brought up to the printing business under his father. In 1711 he obtained a patent from queen Anne, with Mr. Freebairn, and then published several valuable works. He printed in an elegant manner a bible in 8vo. 1722, and in 4to. 1726, and another in very small size, and of great beauty. He died at Edinburgh, 1728.

WATSON, *David, M. A.* a native of Brechin, in Scotland, educated at St. Leonard's and St. Andrew's where he became professor of philosophy. On the union of his college with St. Salvador's in 1747, he retired to London, where he published his prose translation of Horace, 2 vols. with notes, a popular work. His manner of life was very irregular, and brought him into many difficulties, and he at last sunk a victim to his licentious pursuits, and was buried at the expence of the parish 1756. He published also the history of the heathen Gods and Goddesses.

WATSON, *Robert*, a native of St. Andrew's, educated in his native town, from which he passed to Glasgow, and to Edinburgh. He took his degree of doctor of laws, and became professor of logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres at St. Andrew's, and afterwards principal of the college. He died 1780, and three years after his death, appeared his history of the reign of Philip III. of Spain, in 1 vol. 4to. and in 2 vols. 8vo.

WATSON, *John*, a divine born 26th March, 1724, at

at Lyme-cum-Hanley, in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. From Manchester school he came to Brazen-nose college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and afterwards he obtained the living of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned in 1769, for the valuable rectory of Stockport, Cheshire. He devoted himself to the compilation of the history of Halifax, which appeared in 1775, and died March 14th 1783. He wrote besides an history of the antient earls of Warren, and Surrey, to prove the claim of his patron, sir George Warren, to these antient titles.

WATSON, Henry, a native of London eminent as a lecturer in anatomy, and as the author of an account of the Absorbents of the Urinary Bladder, was elected in 1761 surgeon of Westminster hospital, and died 1793, aged 91. He contributed besides, some papers to the philosophical transactions.

WATSON, sir William, a native of London, educated at Merchant Taylors'. He applied himself to the medical profession, and in 1741, was made member of the royal society. He was complimented in 1757, with the degree of M. D. by the universities of Halle, and Wittemberg, and in 1762 he became physician to the Foundling hospital. He was made member of the college of physicians, in 1784, and two years after knighted by the king. He wrote various tracts on electricity collected into one vol. 8vo. and as he had paid particular attention to that branch of philosophy, and contributed some curious experiments, to the royal society, in 1744 he was honored with the Copley medal from that learned body. He died universally respected 1787.

WATTEAU, Anthony, a native of Valenciennes, of obscure origin. Self-instructed, he gradually rose to eminence, and after visiting Italy, and studying the beauties of Rubens, and other illustrious artists, he was admitted member of the French academy of painting, and obtained a pension from the king. He afterwards visited England, which he was obliged to quit on account of the ill state of his health. He died soon after at Nogent near Paris, 1721, aged 37. His pieces are particularly striking for their originality, the grace of his attitudes, the lightness of his figures, and the delicacy of the whole. His conversation pieces are his best performances, and in these the airs of the heads deserve particular admiration.

WATTS, Isaac, a respectable divine among the dissenters. He was born at Southampton, 17th July, 1674. His great abilities early displayed themselves, and he was in 1690 placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Rowe in London, where he completed his studies, and where he had among his fellow students Horte, afterwards archbishop of Tuam. In 1696 he went into the family of sir John Hartop, Stoke Newington, as tutor to his son, and in 1702 he was appointed successor to Dr. Chauncey in the pastoral office. Though his constitution was weak, and his health disordered by frequent illness, he not only paid particular attention to the duties of his office, but wrote some valuable works on subjects of divinity. In the latter part of life he became acquainted with sir Thomas Abney, in whose family he found an asylum of friendship and hospitality, and where he died 25th Nov. 1748, aged 75. He had been in 1728 honored in a very flatter-

ing manner and unsolicited, by the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, with the degree of D. D. and the useful publications which he sent to the press deserved the high distinction. In his character he was an amiable man, mild, generous, and charitable, and it may be said of him that few have left behind such purity of conduct, or such monuments of laborious piety. His works are very numerous and respectable, the best known of which are, a treatise on Logic — an Essay on the Improvement of the Mind — Introduction to Astronomy and Geography — hymns — and a poetical version of the Psalms sung in dissenting congregations — Horæ Lyricæ, chiefly on religious subjects — Scripture History in Question and Answer — Miscellaneous Thoughts, 12mo. — two volumes of sermons — Philosophical Essays, &c. The whole have been collected into 6 vols. 4to.

WEAVER, John, author of the Loves of Mars and Venus — of Orpheus and Eurydice — of Perseus and Andromeda, pantomimic dramas — of an History of the Mimes and Pantomimes of the Ancients — of the Art of Dancing — with a treatise on Action and Gesture, &c. was a dancing master, and died in London about 1730.

WEBB, Philip Carteret, an able antiquarian, born 1700. He was bred up to the law, and acquired great eminence as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. He published in 1747 Observations on the Course of Proceedings in the Admiralty, and in 1751 he was employed in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the Antiquarian society, to whose labors he sent some valuable communications. He was returned member for Haslemere in 1754 and 61, and became one of the joint solicitors to the treasury; but during the question about general warrants, and in the prosecution of Wilkes, he expressed his disapprobation of the measures of the government, and published some pamphlets on the occasion. He died at his house at Busbridge, near Haslemere, 22d June 1770, aged 70. His valuable library and MSS. were sold by public auction for 17 days, and his other curiosities also passed into the hands of different collectors. He wrote several pamphlets of considerable merit, and chiefly on temporary subjects in law, antiquities, &c.

WEBB, Benjamin, son of a shoe-maker at Redcross, became known as the master of Bunhill-row school, where he died 1774, aged 49. He was very ingenious in his calculations, &c. and he was employed in writing copies of honorary freedoms bestowed by the city of London on eminent persons, and that which he prepared for the king of Denmark in 1768 was particularly admired.

WEBSTER, William, an able writing-master, author of a compendious Course of Mathematics, 3 vols. 8vo. translated from the French of la Hoste — Book-keeping — and a treatise on Arithmetic, often edited. He kept a school in Castle-street, near Leicester-square, where he died 1744, aged 60.

WECHER, Christopher, an eminent printer at Paris. He began to print Greek books in 1530, and with such correctness, that scarce an error could be discovered in a folio volume. This accuracy is attributed to his able corrector the learned Sylburgius.

He

He exposed himself to the persecution of the church for printing some offensive and controversial books, and died soon after 1552. His son *Andrew*, retired from Paris because he was a protestant, and settled at Frankfurt, where he carried on with great success the printing business. A catalogue of the books which he and his father printed was published in 8vo. He died 1581.

WEEVER, John, a native of Lancaster, educated at Cambridge. He is author of *Funeral Monuments*, lastly edited in 4to. 1767, a work of singular service to antiquarians and historians, though greatly deficient in point of accuracy. He died about 1632, and was buried in St. James's church, Clerkenwell.

WEIMAR, Bernard, duke of Saxe, early distinguished himself in arms against the house of Austria, whose severities to his family he strongly resented by espousing the cause of Gustavus Adolphus. Though defeated at Nordlingen, he repaired his losses, and at the head of a large army, entrusted to his command by Lewis XIII. he quickly overran Franche Comté, Burgundy, and Alsace, and would have obtained more important advantages had not death stopped his career. He died 18th July, 1639.

WELBY, Henry, a native of Lincolnshire, of a very eccentric character. In consequence of an attempt on his life by his brother, he quitted his native county, where he had extensive estates, and retired to the privacy of an obscure house in Grub-street, London, where for 44 years, either through superstition or melancholy, he suffered himself to be seen by no one till his death in 1636.

WELLENS, James Thomas Joseph, bishop of Antwerp, is distinguished for his learning, and his private and public virtues. He published *Exhortationes Familiares de Vocatione Ministrorum*, &c. 8vo. and died at Antwerp, 1784, aged 58.

WELLER, Jerome, a native of Freyberg in Misnia, known as the friend and favorite of Luther. He wrote *Commentaria in Libros Samuel & Regum* — *Consilium de Studio Theolog.* &c. — *Commentaria in Epistol. ad Ephesios*, &c. all collected into 2 vols. folio, and he died at Freyberg, 1572, aged 73.

WELLER, James, a native of Newkirk in Voigtland, professor of theology, &c. at Wittemberg, where he died 1664, aged 62. He wrote *Specilegium Quæstion. Hebræo-Syriacæ* — and a Greek Grammar.

WELLES, Samuel, M. A. an English divine, born at Oxford, 18th Aug. 1614, and educated at Magdalen college there. He proved an active minister during the civil wars, though he retired from persecution, and settled at Remenham, Berks, from which he afterwards removed to Banbury, Oxfordshire. He was much beloved by his parishioners for his eloquence as a preacher, and his charitable and benevolent deportment as a man. He wrote a *Spiritual Remembrancer*, and died after the restoration.

WELLS, Edmund, a native of Corsham, Wilts, educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He became professor of Greek in the university, and obtained the living of Cotesbach, Leicestershire, where he

died 1730, aged 65. He wrote, besides pamphlets against the dissenters, and an answer to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity — a *Course of Mathematics for young Gentlemen*, 3 vols. — a work of merit on the *Geography of the Old and New Testaments*, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

WELLWOOD, James, M. A. a native of Perth, educated at St. Andrew's. The troubles of the times prevented him from entering into the ministry, and after concealing himself from the persecution of his political enemies, he was attacked by a fever, and died at Perth, 1680, aged 32. He was author of *Immanuel's Land*, and other tracts.

WELLWOOD, Thomas, M. D. a native of Edinburgh, educated at Glasgow. He fled to Holland with his father, who had been suspected of being concerned in the murder of archbishop Sharpe in 1679, and after studying medicine at Leyden, and taking his degrees, he returned with William at the revolution, and was nominated one of the royal physicians for Scotland. He acquired a respectable fortune by his extensive practice, and died at Edinburgh, 1716, aged 64. In his principles he strongly favored the republican government, and published *Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688*, well written, though with the spirit of party.

WELSTED, Leonard, a native of Abington, Northamptonshire, educated at Westminster school. He obtained a place in the ordnance office by the friendship of lord Clare, but in the midst of his occupations he devoted much of his time to the muses. He wrote epistles, odes, &c. — a translation of Longinus on the Sublime, from Boileau's version — the *Genius*, or the *duke of Marlborough's Apoplexy* — an Epistle on the *duke's Death* — the *Triumvirate*, &c. which was considered as an attack on Pope, and consequently procured the author an honorable place in the *Dunciad*. He wrote besides, the *Dissembled Wanton*, a comedy, 1726, and other things, which were much applauded in his day, and which appeared collected into one vol. 8vo. 1787, with a *Vindication of his Character* by a relation. His little poem called the *Apple Pie*, written at Westminster school, was for a long time attributed to Dr. King, and printed among his poems. Welsted was much noticed by the great and the learned, and his poetical talents were respectable, and displayed genius, and though he did not perhaps rise to the sublimer flights of the muse, his compositions were entitled to praise. He was twice married, but left no children. He died at the house which he held from his official situation in the Tower, 1747, aged 58.

WENCESLAUS, son of Charles IV. emperor of Germany, succeeded his father in 1378, at the age of 15. Though he promised the highest virtues for the ornament and the glory of the throne, he became debauched, capricious, and tyrannical, and at last he was deposed in 1400 by the electors of the empire. He died king of Bohemia, 1419, aged 58. In his character he united all the extravagance of Antony, the infamous cowardice of Heliogabalus, and the bloody passions of Tiberius. Though twice married, he left no issue.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, earl of Strafford, was born in London 1594. After finishing his education at Cambridge, he travelled abroad, and succeeding to a family estate of 6000*l.* per annum, in Yorkshire, he was elected into parliament, and became a leading member of the House. His eloquence in opposition to the measures of the court was so powerful that he was named sheriff of Yorkshire, that he might not be elected into parliament; after, however, maintaining such determined opposition to the king, he was gained over by the ministry, and the grant of a peerage, and the office of president of the council in the northern counties, rendered him a loyal subject. This dereliction of principle highly offended his old political friends, and Pym, to whom he wished to justify his conduct, told him, "though you have left us, I will not leave you whilst your head is on your shoulders." In 1631, he was sent as deputy to Ireland, and in his government he was a most zealous and active representative. He redeemed the incumbrances of the royal revenue, he improved the yearly income 40,000*l.* a year, and prevailed upon the clergy of Ireland to conform to the doctrines and the discipline of the English church. Notwithstanding these important services, he was arbitrary in his conduct, and his severity towards lord Mountmorris, whom, in the course of two hours, he caused to be condemned to death, because he had spoken disrespectfully of him, reflects eternal disgrace on his memory. The king rewarded the faithful administration of his viceroy with every mark of favor and honorable distinction, but whilst he was secure of the royal confidence he lost the good opinion of the nation. Pym, too true to his promise, inveighed against him in parliament, and at last accused him before the House of Lords, as the cause of all the acts of tyranny that prevailed, and as the greatest enemy to the liberties of his country. His impeachment drawn up in 28 articles, engaged the attention of the nation for 18 days, but when his noble and energetic defence seemed to influence the decisions of the lords, the commons, with persecuting virulence, passed a bill against him, attainting him of high treason. The king used all his influence to save this faithful minister, but his compassion was answered by the cries of the factious, who insulted him with the exclamations of justice! justice! and even threatened his person if he refused to sacrifice him to the popular indignation. Charles was relieved from his deep distress; and when the earl, with ill requited generosity, entreated him by letter not to hazard his safety, nor the peace of the kingdom for his sake, but to assent to the sacrifice of his life, which might become a means of reconciliation between the injured sovereign and his rebellious subjects, the monarch, after two days and two nights of dreadful perplexity, signed with the greatest reluctance the fatal instrument which conducted his friend to the scaffold. He suffered with great resignation on Tower-hill, 12th May, 1641. At the restoration his attainder was reversed as dishonorable to the nation. His letters have appeared in 2 vols. fol. 1739, by Dr. Knowles.

WERDMULLER, John Rodolph, an historical and

landscape painter of Zurich. He was unfortunately drowned in crossing a river near Zurich, 1668, aged 27.

WERENFELS, John James, a divine of Basil, author of sermons in German, of homilies in Latin, &c. He died 1655. His son *Peter* became professor of theology at Basil, and died there 23d May, 1703, aged 76. He was author of some learned dissertations, sermons, &c.

WERENFELS, Samuel, son of Peter, was born at Basil, where he filled some professorial chairs with great celebrity. He travelled into Holland, Germany, and France, and was the correspondent of the learned of Europe. He died at Basil, universally respected for his learning and for his many virtues, 1 June, 1740, aged 83. His works which are chiefly on subjects of theology, philosophy, and philology, have appeared in 2 vols. 4to. The best known of his works is *de Logomachiiis Eruditorum*.

WERFF, Adrian Vander, a painter of Rotterdam. His portraits and historical pieces were finished with correct taste and judgment, and procured him the patronage of the great and the powerful. His pieces are preserved in the Dusseldorf gallery. The best are his 15 pieces on the mysteries of the christian religion. He died in his native town 1727, aged 68. His brother *Peter* was his pupil, and became eminent also in historical pieces. He was an hypocondriac in the latter part of life, and died 1718, aged 53.

WESENBEC, Matthew, a native of Antwerp, professor of law at Jena, and at Wittenberg, where he died 1586, aged 55. He wrote observations on the Pandects, 4to. and fol. and other works on jurisprudence.

WESLEY, Samuel, a native of Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Dorchester school, and then entered as servitor at Exeter college, Oxford, 1684. By means of the duke of Buckingham he obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards Epworth in the same county, where he died 25th April, 1735. The best known of his publications are *Life of Christ*, a heroic poem, folio — the *History of the Old and New Testament*, attempted in verse, &c. 3 vols 12mo. — *Maggots, or Poems*, &c. — *Elegies on queen Mary*, and on Tillotson — a letter concerning the Education of the Dissenters, &c. — treatise on the Sacrament — *Dissertations on Job*, &c. He has been ridiculed by Garth for the inelegance of his poetry, but though indifferent as a poet, he was very respectable as a man. He left a large family, four of whom are not unknown in the history of English literature. The eldest of these *Samuel* was educated at Westminster and elected to Christ church, Oxford. He was afterwards usher of Westminster school for near 20 years, and then obtained Blundel's school at Tiverton. He was presented to no ecclesiastical benefice, and died at Tiverton 6th Nov. 1739, aged 49, and was buried in the church-yard there. He is author of the *Battle of the Sexes* — the *Prisons Opened*, two poems of merit, and the *Parish Priest* — an eulogy on his Wife's Father, &c. His poems appeared in 1736, 4to.

and in 1743, 12mo. He is said to have presented to the Spalding society an annulet that had touched the head of the three kings of Cologne.

WESLEY, *John*, the great founder of methodism, son of Samuel, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, 1703. In 1714 he was placed at the Charter-house, and two years after he was elected to Christ-church, Oxford, and in 1725, was ordained deacon by bishop Potter, and the next year became fellow and tutor of Lincoln college. He early expressed himself against the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed, and was one of that small society at Oxford which was formed on principles of greater austerity and devotion, than prevailed in the university, and which consequently received the appellation of methodists. In 1735 he embarked at Gravesend for America, at the request of the trustees of the new colony of Georgia, who were anxious for the conversion and spiritual instruction of the natives and settlers, and in this new theatre he, accompanied by his brother Charles, displayed his strong powers of eloquence and persuasion in the cause of methodism. Here, though much engaged in spiritual affairs, Wesley gave way to the emotions of love, but Miss Causton, the object of his passion, growing impatient at his delay, gave her hand to a more favored suitor, and the modern saint, who compared the disappointment to the plucking out of his right eye, carried his pique and resentment so far as to repel the virtuous bride from the altar at the administration of the sacrament. This gross attack upon the character of a woman whom he wished to have taken for a wife, was resented by the lady, who published to the world some transactions not very honorable to the sanctity of the preacher, in consequence of which he hurried away from the public odium of America. In 1738 he landed at Deal, and began his career of proselytism. Believing himself to be set at liberty from the bonds of sin by divine illumination, he soon saw himself followed by a crowd of admiring converts, and zealously delivered his doctrines in his conventicle which was first established in Fetter-lane. His discourses were heard with enthusiastic admiration and superstitious deference, the number of the faithful was rapidly increased, and the pious founder of the sect, by the solemn imposition of hands, sent forth his apostles to propagate the faith. In 1751 he married Mrs. Vizelle, a widow lady of independent fortune, but whatever might have been the motives to this union, it proved unfortunate, and showed that, however calculated Wesley might be for the head of a sect, he was very unwilling to spare attention to the comforts or happiness of his bride, who fled in disgust from his home. The great increase of his followers, no doubt, flattered the pride of the saint, and to that he devoted the whole of his active life in the midst of dangers, of troubles, and of corporeal fatigues. Impressed with the idea that his great success was the immediate influence of heaven, his adherents easily believed that he was inspired, and that methodism was the work of God. But whilst he affected humility in his intercourse with the multitude, with all the strong powers which constitute the leader, with coolness, perseverance, and

popular eloquence, he kept in his own hands the supreme authority over his sect, and the whole spiritual machine was moved according to his direction, so that in the most distant corners of the empire, his censures had as much the weight of law and correction upon his delegates as if he had himself personally pronounced the sentence of reproof or dismissal. This extraordinary character, who for more than half a century exercised the most absolute authority, and with undiminished effect, over his followers, died on the 2d March, 1791, in his 88th year, and the 65th of his ministry. Though the sermons which he published are superior to those of his fraternity, they must be considered as loose and desultory, conveying little to the mind, but, by familiar allusions or vulgar imagery, commanding the attention of the ignorant multitude. It has been doubted whether he was in his spiritual career hypocritical, or sincere, and actuated more by interested pride, than unspotted piety and unfeigned love, but though he was ambitious of power, greedy of pre-eminence, and impatient of contradiction, it is plain, that he was influenced by motives of benevolence, and that his zeal in the cause of methodism, was directed whether by proper or improper means, to promote the future happiness of man. He published various tracts, and controversial pamphlets, against the Calvinists, and Moravians. An interesting account of the Rise and Progress of Methodism, has been published by Mr. Nightingale, and the Life of Wesley has appeared from the pen of John Whitehead, one of his followers, in 2 vols. 8vo.

WESLEY, *Charles*, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Epworth, and from the care of his father, passed to Westminster school, of which he became captain. He was elected, in 1726, to Christ-church, Oxford, and after taking his degrees, embraced, with warmth, the religious tenets of his brother John, whom he accompanied in his mission to Georgia. After various adventures in his intercourse with the Indians, he returned, in 1736, to England, and became a zealous and active preacher to the people of his own persuasion. As he was well skilled in scripture divinity, and of a warm, lively character, his discourses were much admired among the methodists. Though occasionally resident in London, he was chiefly employed as an itinerant preacher among his adherents. He died 1788, aged 79. He was respectable as a poet, and his religious pieces are also numerous. His two sons, *Charles* and *Samuel*, have been celebrated as very great poets in music.

WESSELUS, *John*, a native of Groningen, who studied at Zwool and Cologne, and afterwards at Paris. Sixtus IV. who was well acquainted with his learning, and with his abilities, was no sooner raised to the papal chair, than he sent for him to Rome, and offered him whatever he wished. The modest Wesselus requested the gift of a Hebrew and Greek bible in the Vatican. Why do not you ask for a bishopric, inquired the astonished pontiff, because, answered the disinterested ecclesiastic, I do not want one. He soon after returned to his country, where he died 4th Oct. 1489, aged 70. He was, in his opinions, occasionally unfriendly to the

the tenets of the Romish church, and many have regarded him as the forerunner of Luther. He wrote various things, some of which appeared at Leipzig 1522, and Groningen 1614, in 4to. under the title of *Farrago Rerum Theologicarum*.

WEST, *Gilbert*, a learned writer, educated at Eton and Christ-church, Oxford, for the church. He, however, entered into the army, and afterwards held some civil offices, and was appointed clerk extraordinary to the privy council in 1729. He married some time after, and settled at Wickham, Kent, where he devoted himself to literary and religious pursuits, and where his retirement was frequently visited by Lyttelton and Pitt, who, weary with faction and political debates, courted his society, and the tranquillity of his abode. Though thus noticed by the great, it was not till 1751 that he could obtain an increase to his narrow fortune by the appointment of a clerkship to the privy council, to which was afterwards added the place of treasurer to Chelsea hospital, by the kindness of Mr. Pitt. These honors, however, came too late; the loss of his only son, in 1755, embittered the short remainder of life, and on the 26th of March, 1756, a stroke of the palsy hurried him to his grave at the age of 50. He was a man of polished manners and great erudition, and so respectable, that, it is said, the care of the young prince's education was offered to him, which he declined, because he considered his mode of superintendence not sufficiently extensive. His works are *Observations on the Resurrection*, 1747, a work which obtained for him, from the university of Oxford, the honorable degree of LL. D. — *Pindar's odes* translated into English, a valuable, elegant, and spirited composition.

WEST, *James, M. A.* of Alicot, Warwickshire, was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, and in 1741, was elected into parliament for St. Alban's. He was soon after made one of the joint secretaries to the treasury, which he resigned in 1762, and three years after he obtained, by the favor of the duke of Newcastle, a pension of 2000l. a-year. He was member of the antiquarian society, and for some time president of the Royal society. He died 2d July, 1772. His valuable MSS. were purchased by lord Shelburne, and his printed books were sold by auction in 24 days, his prints and drawings in 13, his coins and medals in seven, his plate curiosities in seven, and his pictures, drawings, &c. in four.

WEST, *Richard*, of the Temple, was made king's counsel in 1717, and in 1725, raised to the dignity of lord chancellor of Ireland. He married a daughter of bishop Burnet, and died 1726. He was author of a *Discourse on Treasons and Bills of Attainder* — treatise on the Manner of creating Peers, &c.

WEST, *Thomas*, the ingenious author of the history of Furness abbey, and of a guide to the lakes, was for some years professor of natural philosophy in the universities on the continent. He spent much time in describing the beauties of the lakes, &c. and in visiting those spots which are so remarkable for sublimity and extent of view. He chiefly lived in the latter part of life at Ulveston, and died there much respected, 10th July, 1779, aged 63.

WEST, *Elizabeth*, a native of Edinburgh, who be-

came known for her eccentricities and mystical opinions. She wrote an account of her life, and died at Saline 1735, aged 63.

WESTFIELD, *Thomas*, a native of Ely, educated at Jesus college, Cambridge. He obtained the livings of Mary-le-Bow, and St. Bartholomew's London, and was made archdeacon of St. Alban's and soon after raised to the see of Bristol by the king, who thus rewarded his soundness of judgment, his learning, and his unblameable conversation. Though at first respected and beloved in his diocese, he was exposed to the ridicule and persecution of the republicans, and at last ejected from his see. He died 25th June 1644. His sermons were published after his death in 2 vols. He was so eloquent and so pathetic a preacher that he was called the weeping prophet.

WESTON, *Richard*, a native of Leicester, who though occupied in the business of a thread hosier, paid particular attention to horticulture, and contributed some valuable and curious observations to the Gentleman's Magazine on the subject. He also published various useful tracts on his favorite pursuit, and died at Leicester 19th Nov. 1806, aged 74.

WESTSTEIN, *John Rodolphus*, a learned native of Basil, who succeeded his father as professor of Greek and of theology. He published among other valuable works, *Dialogue of Origen against the Marcionites* — *Exhortation to Martyrdom*, &c. and died in his native town 1711, aged 64. His brother *John Henry*, was well skilled in the learned languages. He settled in Holland, and acquired great celebrity as a printer, and died 1726, aged 77. He was respected by the great and the learned, and the prefaces which he prefixed to the works which he edited, proved that he was a man of abilities and of deep erudition.

WESTSTEIN, *John James*, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Basil. He travelled over Switzerland, France, England, and Germany, to examine the various MSS. of the Greek testament, and on his return home he published his *Prolegomena* 1730. The work was no sooner read than it created him a multitude of enemies, who accused him before the council of Basil as a Socinian, in consequence of which he was stripped of his ecclesiastical honors, and obliged to fly from his country. He was received with distinction at Amsterdam, and placed in the professorial chair of le Clerc, in philosophy, an appointment which he held with great reputation, till his death 24th March, 1754, in his 61st year. His edition of the New Testament with the various readings, and with critical remarks was published in 1751-2, in 2 vols. fol. He published with that work two epistles of Clemens Romanus in Syriac, with a Latin version, of which he ably defended the authenticity. In reward for these useful labors he was honorably elected member of the Royal societies of London and Berlin.

WHALLEY, *Peter*, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Merchant Taylors' and at St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was chosen in 1768 master of the grammar school of Christ's hospital, which he resigned in 1776, and was soon after placed at the head of St. Olave school in Southwark. He obtained some preferment in the church, St. Se-

pulchre's vicarage, Northampton, and afterwards St. Margaret Pattens, and Horley, Suffex. He died 1791. He wrote an Enquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare, 8vo. — Vindication of the Authenticity and Evidences of the Gospels, 8vo. — Ben Jonson's Works with notes, 7 vols. 8vo. — Verses prefixed to Hervey's Meditations — sermons, &c. and he was for some years engaged in making collections for an history of Northamptonshire, which was never completed.

WHARTON, *George*, a native of Westmoreland, whose property was ruined in the civil wars, in consequence of his strong attachment to the royal cause. During the usurpation he maintained himself by writing almanacs, tracts on astronomy, chronological works, &c. His sufferings were rewarded at the restoration, he was made a baronet, and appointed treasurer of the ordinance. He died about 1681.

WHARTON, *Anne*, daughter of sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, Oxfordshire, inherited conjointly with her sister lady Abingdon, her father's estates. She became the wife of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, and distinguished herself by her learning and poetical works. Several of her poems have appeared in Dodsley's and Nichols' collections. She died about 1685.

WHARTON, *Henry*, a learned divine, born 9th Nov. 1664, at Worstead in Norfolk, where his father was vicar. He was educated under the eye of his father, and afterwards entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in art. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Dr. Cave, and of Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he was appointed chaplain, and from whom he received the vicarage of Minster, and the rectory of Chartham in Kent. His application to literary pursuits was so great that his health at last sunk under it, and he died at Canterbury, 5th March, 1695, aged 31, universally lamented. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which are, a treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy against the Church of Rome — Defence of Pluralities, 8vo. — Specimens of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation — Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Assavenfibus, 8vo. — Anglia Sacra, five Collectio Historiarum de Episcopis, &c. 2 vols. fol. — History of Laud's Troubles, and Trials — sermons, 8vo. &c.

WHARTON, *Philip*, duke of, an English nobleman, remarkable for his great eccentricities, born 1699. His early marriage with a woman of inferior rank, though of amiable and virtuous character, proved the beginning of his misfortunes, and flying from those domestic comforts which were within his reach, he plunged into all the follies, the crimes, and the extravagance of a licentious age. In his travels on the continent he paid his court at Avignon to the chevalier de St. George, and was complimented with the title of duke of Northumberland. His partiality for the fortunes of the exiled Stuarts, was, however, forgotten; on his return home, he became the zealous supporter of the ministry, and for his eloquent services in parliament he was raised from the dignity of marquis to that of duke. Unsteady in his politics he soon changed sides, and distinguished himself not only as the bold defender of the bishop of Rochester, but as the publisher twice a

week of a violent periodical paper called the True Briton. His extravagances had now so injured his property, that his creditors obtained possession of his income under a decree of chancery, and therefore to avoid that disgrace of sinking from a high station into contempt and poverty, he retired to the continent, and at the court of Spain openly espoused the cause of the pretender. After filling Madrid and Rome with his intrigues and deceiving by the levity of his conduct both the Spanish court and the chevalier of St. George, he formed the plan of revisiting his country, though he heard that an indictment for high treason was issued against him. He proceeded as far as Rouen, but new difficulties arose, and his want of money obliged him again to return to Spain, and he died soon after at Terragone, where he had gone for the benefit of the waters, May 1731. His remains were interred with little ceremony by the charity of the Bernardine monks of a neighbouring convent. On the death of his wife in 1726, he married another, who though the daughter of an Irish colonel, was one of the maids of honor to the queen of Spain.

WHALEY, *William*, a native of Lancashire, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge. He obtained a living in Cheshire, and died 1613. He was an able advocate in favor of the protestant religion against the Roman catholics, and he wrote, among other things, an Exposition of the ten Commandments, &c.

WHEARE, *Degory*, a native of Jacobstow in Cornwall, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He became fellow of Exeter college, and afterwards travelled on the continent. He was patronized by lord Chandos, and was appointed by Camden the first professor in the lecture which he had founded, and he obtained also the mastership of Gloucester hall, which he held till his death in 1647, in his 74th year. He was author of a Dissertation de Ratione & Methodo legendi Historias, 8vo. a useful work, translated into English by Edmund Bohun — Parentatio Historica, &c. — Epistolarum Eucharist. Fasciculus, &c.

WHEATLEY, *Charles*, a native of London, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He afterwards became lecturer of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and vicar of Brent and Ferneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, where he died 1742, aged 56. He wrote a Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, fol. republished in 8vo. — Historical Vindication of the 85th Canon, &c. — Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament — Private Devotions at the Sacrament — Sermons at lady Moyle's Lectures, 8vo. — Miscellaneous Sermons published after his death, 3 vols. 8vo.

WHEELER, *George*, a native of Charing, Kent, was born at Breda, where his parents lived in exile during the civil wars. He entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, but before he took his degrees he began to travel, in company with Dr. James Spon of Lyons, and visited Venice, Constantinople, Asia Minor, the various countries of Greece, Zante, &c. The observations of these two learned travellers were ingenious, and as they minutely compared the relations of Pausanias, with the existing state of the country, they were enabled to trace with accuracy every striking feature of difference.

ference and of improvement. On his return to England Wheeler presented to the university of Oxford several valuable antiquities, and was in consequence complimented with the degree of M. A. Though a knight he took orders and obtained the living of Balingstoke, and besides the valuable rectory of Houghton le Spring, Durham, and a prebend in Durham cathedral. In his private character he was an amiable and devout man. He was created D. D. by diploma 1702, and died Feb. 18, 1724, aged 74. Besides his journey into Greece, in 6 vols. fol. 1682, he published an account of the churches and places of assembly of the primitive christians, 8vo. 1689 — and the Protestant Monastery, or Christian Economics, 12mo.

WHICHOT, *Benjamin*, an English divine, born 1609 at Stoke in Shropshire. He was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards obtained the living of Northcumbury, Somersetshire, from which he was withdrawn by the parliamentary visitors to become provost of King's college, in the room of Dr. Collins who was ejected. At the restoration he was removed from the headship of the college, and then settled in London, where he became minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, and afterwards of St. Lawrence, Jewry. On a visit to Cambridge he caught a violent cold, and died soon after, May, 1683, at the house of his friend Dr. Cudworth, master of Christ college, and he was buried in his church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, where his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tillotson. His sermons were published after his death, the first volume by Shaftesbury, the author of the Characteristics, three more by Dr. Jeffery of Norwich, and another volume by Dr. Samuel Clarke, 1707.

WHISTON, *William*, a learned English divine, born 9th Dec. 1667, at Norton near Twycrosse, Leicestershire, where his father was rector. He received his education under his father, and afterwards was two years at Tamworth school, and then entered at Clare hall, Cambridge. In 1693 he became fellow of his college and soon after tutor, but the labors of this important office were too great for his delicate constitution, and he resigned his numerous pupils to become chaplain to bishop Moore. His *New Theory of the Earth* appeared in 1696, and excited general admiration, though its principles were opposed by Dr. Keill. In 1698 he was presented by his patron the bishop to the living of Lowestoft in Suffolk, where he devoted himself assiduously to his parochial duties, till he was invited in 1700 to Cambridge, to become deputy to sir Isaac Newton, whom he soon after succeeded in the Lucasian professorship of mathematics. About this time his attachment to the principles of the church of England began to waver, he pretended to discover that the two first centuries of the church were truly Eusebian and Arian, and that afterwards doctrines less congenial to the genuine spirit of christianity had been adopted. These opinions which were heard with astonishment by his friends, engaged much of the public attention, but he disregarded the opposition and censures of his former associates, and wrote several works in support of his sentiments, and in vindication of his

conduct. This drew upon him the severe displeasure of the university, and in 1710 he was deprived of his professorship and banished from the precincts of Cambridge. Regardless of the disgrace he retired to London, where he maintained himself by giving lectures on philosophy, astronomy, and divinity, and by writing on his favorite topic of primitive christianity. The scanty pittance which he thus derived was scarce sufficient to supply him with the necessaries of life, yet he was cheerful and serene, and in the midst of his distresses, he often found the hand of those who revered him for his learning, his integrity, and piety, extended to relieve his wants. Though he had regularly frequented the church of England, he at last forsook it in 1747, when the officiating clergyman read, in allusion to him as he supposed, the Athanasian creed, and he then repaired to the baptist meeting, till as he observed, he had an opportunity of setting up a more primitive congregation himself. He died after a week's illness, 22d Aug. 1752, aged 84, and was buried near his wife, by whom he had several children, and who had died 18 months before him, at Lyndon in Rutlandshire. He was, as bishop Hare observes, a fair unblemished character, who all his life had cultivated piety, virtue, and good learning. Constant himself in the private and public duties of religion, he promoted virtue in others, and such learning as he thought would conduce most to the honor of God by manifesting the greatness and wisdom of his works. By his useful works of philosophy and mathematics, he endeavored to display the glory of the great creator, and to his study of nature he early joined the study of the scriptures. The best known of his works are, besides his *Theory — Astronomical Lectures*, 8vo. — translation of Josephus, with eight valuable dissertations, 4 vols. 8vo. — *Astronomical Principles of Religion — History of the Old and New Testament*, 6 vols. 8vo. — *Vindication of the Testimony of Phlegon — Memoirs of his own Life*, 2 vols. 8vo. and several theological pieces in defence or support of his favorite doctrines.

WHITAKER, *William*, D. D. a native of Holme, Lancashire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He became regius professor in the university, and master of St. John's college, where he died 1595, aged 47. Though he wrote some tracts against popery, and in favor of the church of England, he is supposed to have inclined to the puritans. Bishop Hall said of him, "never a man saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder."

WHITBY, *Daniel*, D. D. a native of Rushden, Northamptonshire, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1664. He was afterwards chaplain to Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and under his patronage became chanter of the cathedral, rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and prebendary of Taunton Regis. He died 24th March 1726, aged 88. In his character he was easy, affable, devout, pious, and charitable, little acquainted with worldly affairs, and more attentive to the business of religion, and to the pursuits of learning. His publications are more than 40 in number, and display good sense and learning. The best known of these are, the *Protestant Reconciler*, 1682, which gave great offence to

to the clergy, and was publicly burnt by the university of Oxford—five Points against Calvinism, 8vo. — Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament, 2 vols. folio, often re-edited.

WHITE, *John*, a bishop in the reign of Elizabeth, deposed for preaching a seditious sermon. He wrote some theological works in Latin, and died 1559.

WHITE, *Richard*, a miscellaneous writer. His works were in Latin, and chiefly on subjects of English history. He died at Douay, 1612.

WHITE, *Francis*, bishop of Ely under the first James, was author of some sermons and controversial tracts against Fisher. He died 1637.

WHITE, *Thomas*, lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Anne's, Aldersgate-street, was author of the Art of Divine Revelation, a book of merit. After the restoration he preached to the prisoners in Ludgate, and was kindly noticed by bishop Sheldon.

WHITE, *Thomas*, or *Albius*, a Roman catholic priest, principal of a college at Lisbon, and sub-principal at Douay. He was an able scholar, and so warm an admirer of Aristotle's philosophy, that he applied his principles to explain some of the most mysterious parts of the Christian religion. Some of his pieces have been inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. He was intimate with Hobbes, though in their opinions they widely differed. He died 1676.

WHITE, *Thomas*, a native of Bristol, who studied at Magdalen college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of St. Gregory, and St. Dunstan in the West, London. He afterwards became prebendary of St. Paul's, canon of Windsor, and Christ-church, and treasurer of Salisbury. He was author of some sermons, and founded an alms-house in his native town, besides a lectureship at Oxford, and liberal donations to Sion college in London. He died 1623.

WHITE, *Jeremy*, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to Cromwell, is known for his humor and vivacity. He showed particular attention to one of the protector's daughters, and being once surprized by the father on his knees before the lady, he averted the indignation of Cromwell by saying, that he was intreating her interference with her maid, to whom he had long paid his addresses without hopes of success. Cromwell, who knew the artifice of the lover, upbraided the maid for her supposed unkindness, and immediately ordered a clergyman to perform the ceremony of marriage between her and the astonished chaplain. He wrote a book on the Restoration of all Things, published after his death, in which he maintained that all mankind are doomed to inherit salvation. He died 1707, aged 78.

WHITE, *Robert*, an engraver of eminence, who was pupil to Loggan. His likenesses were strikingly correct and expressive, and his attention to business was so intense, that it is said he engraved more portraits and other works than any other artist. He died 1704.

WHITE, *Nathaniel*, pastor of the dissenting congregation at the Old Jewry, was born in Pall-Mall, and educated under Doddridge and Caleb Ashworth. He published some funeral sermons, &c. and died March 3d, 1783.

WHITEFIELD, *George*, one of the founders of the sect of the methodists, was born at Gloucester, where his mother kept the Bell inn, 1714. From the Crypt school of his native town, he entered as servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, and was ordained at the proper age by Benson, bishop of Gloucester. Enthusiasm and the love of singularity now influenced his conduct, and in his eagerness to obtain popularity, he preached not only in prisons, but in the open fields, and by strong persuasive eloquence, he prevailed upon multitudes to regard him as a man of superior sanctity. In 1738 he went to America, to increase the number of his converts; but after laboring for some time as the friend and the associate of the Wesleys, he at last was engaged with them in a serious dispute, which produced a separation. While he zealously asserted the doctrine of absolute election and final perseverance, agreeable to the notions of Calvin, his opponents regarded his opinion as unsupported by scripture, and therefore inadmissible, and in consequence of this arose the two sects of the Calvinistic and the Arminian methodists. Secure in the good opinion of a great number of adherents, and in the patronage of lady Huntingdon, to whom he was chaplain, he continued his labors, and built two Tabernacles in the city and in Tottenham-court road for the commodious reception of his followers. He died while on a visit to his churches in New England, America, 1770, and had the satisfaction to know that his adherents were numerous on both continents. His sermons, letters, and controversial tracts, have been published together in 7 vols. 8vo. and an account of his life has appeared by Gillies.

WHITEHEAD, *Paul*, an English poet, born in London, on St. Paul's day, from which circumstance he derived his Christian name. Though originally intended for business, and apprenticed to a mercer, he despised the drudgery of the counter, and entered at the Temple to study the law. By unfortunately joining with Fleetwood the player, in a bond of 3000l. he brought misery upon himself, and languished for some years in the Fleet prison. He afterwards maintained himself by his writings, and at last, through the friendship of lord le Despenser, he obtained a patent place of 800l. for life. He published the State Dunces — Manners — Honor — Satires — the Gymnasiad, a mock-heroic poem, to ridicule the brutish business of boxing, addressed to Broughton, the then famous champion of the order. He wrote also an Epistle to Dr. Thompson, besides some songs and epigrams. He died 30th Dec. 1774, aged 64, and was buried with great pomp at Wycombe, by the directions of his friend lord le Despenser.

WHITEHEAD, *William*, an English poet, born at the beginning of 1715, at Cambridge, where his father was a baker. By the kindness of Mr. Bromley, afterwards lord Montfort, who generously exerted himself in favor of his family, he obtained, at the age of 14, a nomination to Winchester college, and he had there the honor of obtaining a prize for a poem which Pope set to the scholars of the college when he visited the school in company with his friend lord Peterborough. Though very respectable in the school for abilities

abilities and learning, he lost the election to New college for want of friends, and in consequence entered at Clare hall, Cambridge, where, as the son of a baker, he had a claim to a scholarship. In 1742 he became fellow of the college, and soon after engaged in the family of lord Jersey, as tutor to his son, and to his friend, afterwards general Stevens. The leisure which he enjoyed amidst the comforts and the independence of his situation, directed his thoughts to dramatic composition; and he produced his *Roman Father* and his *Creusa*, which were received with great applause. In 1754 he accompanied his noble pupil and lord Nuneham on the continent, and after visiting the German courts, he passed to Italy, and returned through Switzerland, Germany, and Holland to England in 1756. The views of Rome, and the monuments of her departed greatness, were not lost on the imagination of a man of genius and of taste, and on his return the poet presented to the public his elegy written at Haut-villiers — his ode on the Campagna of Rome — and five eclogues. By the interest of lady Jersey, he was appointed secretary, and register to the order of the Bath, and two years after he succeeded Cibber in the honorable office of poet-laureat. Thus deservedly raised to comfortable independence he continued the friend and the associate of the two noblemen over whose education he had so usefully presided, and the many days which he passed, in honorable hospitality, and in cheerful conversation, at Nuneham, and Middleton parks, were proofs of the goodness of his heart, as much as of the virtues, and the grateful generosity of his pupils. In the midst of these pleasing assiduities of friendship, he devoted much of his time to the muses, and besides the occasional odes which loyalty, and official duty claimed from his pen, he wrote the *School for Lovers*, a comedy acted at Drury-lane, 1762, and *Charge to the Poets*, a satirical poem. The *Trip to Scotland*, a farce, appeared about 1771, and in 1775, the poet collected together, and published his poems. As as he grew older Whitehead felt more sensibly a palpitation of the heart, and a difficulty of breathing, with which for nearly 40 years, he had been occasionally afflicted, and these disorders at last proved fatal. He died suddenly, after a short confinement, in consequence of a cold, at his lodgings, Charles-street, Grosvenor square, 14th April, 1785, and was buried by the direction of his friend general Stevens, in South Audley-street chapel. Besides the above mentioned pieces, Whitehead wrote *Variety* — the *Goat's beard* — *Venus attiring the Graces*, &c. and though he may not claim a distinguished feat among the first bards of Britain, he must hold a respectable rank in the temple of fame, as an elegant poet and a nervous writer. As a private man, his virtues were many, and deservedly recommended him to the friendship and patronage of the great. An account of his life has been published by his friend Mason.

WHITEHEAD, *John*, a methodist preacher. He was well educated, and with a mind panting after distinction, he quitted the trade of linen-draper at Bristol, and then kept a school at Wandsworth, where he was patronized by the quakers, whose principles he had adopted, after abandoning the society of the methodists.

He next travelled on the continent, as tutor to one of his pupils, and at Leyden he applied himself to anatomy, and physic, and took his medical degrees. On his return to London he became physician to the London dispensary. He preached the funeral sermon of John Wesley, and published an account of his life, in 2 vols. 8vo. — but the work gave great offence to the methodists, and occasioned a quarrel. Dr. Whitehead died in London, 1804.

WHITEHURST, *John*, an eminent writer, born in 1713, at Congleton, Cheshire. He was brought up to the business of his father, a clock and watch maker, and after visiting Dublin, to see a curious clock, set up for himself at Derby. There he made the clock for the Town-hall, and also the clock and the chimes for All Saint's church; in 1775 he removed to London, where he became stamper of the money weights, by the patronage of the duke of Newcastle. Distinguished by his great mechanical knowledge, his house was the resort of the ingenious, and the scientific, and in reward for his valuable enquiries into the original state and formation of the earth, which he improved in 1787, in 1 vol. 4to. he was in 1779 elected member of the royal society. He published besides, an attempt towards obtaining invariable measures of length, capacity, and weight, from the mensuration of time, and contributed to the philosophical transactions three valuable papers, on thermometrical observations, at Derby, on a machine for raising water, and on an experiment on ignited substances. He prepared also a treatise on Chimnies, Ventilation, &c. which appeared after his death, by Dr. William. This ingenious and amiable man, died at his house in Bolt-court, Fleet street, 1788, aged 75.

WHITELOCK, *sir James*, an able lawyer, born in London, and educated at Merchant Taylors', and St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1594, to the Middle Temple. He was chosen member for Woodstock, in 1620, and soon after made chief justice of Chester, and knighted. He was afterwards raised to the office of judge of the common pleas, and at last became chief justice of the king's bench, and died 1632, aged 62. He wrote *Lectures or Readings in the Middle Temple hall* — *Speeches in Parliament*, &c. He was well acquainted with Hebrew, and Greek, and so fluent a Latin speaker, that at the assizes at Oxford, he explained from the bench, to some dignified foreigners who were present, the charge which he had delivered to the jury, in good and elegant Latin.

WHITELOCK, *Bulstrode*, son of the above was born 6th Aug. 1605, in Fleet-street, London. He was educated at Merchant Taylors', and at St. John's, Oxford, which he left without a degree, to enter at the Middle Temple. Under the direction of his father, he acquired great knowledge of the law, and in the long parliament he was elected member for Marlow. Though he was one of the most active managers in the accusation against Strafford, he honorably declined to engage in the prosecution of Laud, from whom he had, when at Oxford, received many marks of kindness and hospitality. His influence was such in parliament, that he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat about peace with the king, and he also sat as a lay member in the Westminster assembly of divines. He afterwards gained

gained the confidence of Cromwell, by informing him secretly of the intentions of lord Essex, to criminate him, but though one of the commissioners of the great seal, he refused to be concerned in the trial of the unfortunate Charles, and retired into the country. In 1648, he was elected high steward of Oxford, and he deserved the thanks of the university for the interference of his authority to preserve their library, and to protect their immunities. In 1653 he went ambassador to Sweden, and on his return, the next year, became commissioner of the Exchequer, and in 1656, he was chosen speaker of the commons, and the following year called up to the other house as one of Cromwell's lords. In 1659 he was appointed president of the council of state, and keeper of the great seal, but on the approach of the restoration he withdrew to the country, and led the rest of his life in retirement at Chilton, Wiltshire, where he died 28th Jan. 1676. He wrote memorials of the English affairs, or account of what passed during the reign of Charles I. till the restoration, &c. published 1682, and again edited 1732 — Memorials of the English affairs, from the time of Brutus, to the end of the first James' reign, published fol. 1709. — Monarchy asserted to be the best, most ancient, and legal form of government, 8vo. — Speeches in Rushworth's collection, &c. Though a confidential friend of Cromwell, he is deservedly commended by lord Clarendon, for his eminent parts, great learning, and the openness of his character.

WHITGIFT, *John*, a learned prelate, born 1530, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, from a family anciently settled at Whitgift in Yorkshire. He was educated at St. Anthony's school, London, and there he miraculously escaped the plague, and in 1548 he entered at Queen's college, Cambridge, from which he soon after removed to Pembroke hall. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peter-house, and when in orders he obtained from bishop Coxe, to whom he was chaplain, the rectory of Feversham in Cambridgeshire. He was in 1563 appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and two years after made chaplain to the queen. In 1567 he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and three months after placed at the head of Trinity college, and made regius professor of divinity. He was in 1573 made dean of Lincoln, and in 1576, raised to the see of Worcester, by Elizabeth who highly esteemed him, and in 1583, he was translated on the death of Grindal to Canterbury. In this elevated situation, he acted with great vigor against the puritans and papists, but though ridiculed by his enemies, he maintained his dignity and the moderation of his conduct, so that he is deservedly called by Fuller the worthiest man that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy. He died 29th Feb. 1604, at Croydon, where he had founded an hospital, and was buried in the parish church there, where a monument is erected to his memory. In his thesis for his doctor's degree, he maintained that the pope was antichrist. He wrote an answer to an admonition to the parliament 1572, which produced a long controversy between him and the puritans.

WHITTINGHAM, *William*, a native of Chester, educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was afterwards fellow of All Souls, and then student of Christ

church, but he quitted England during Mary's bloody reign. Under Elizabeth he was made dean of Durham, though he entertained scruples against the liturgy and the church ceremonies established by parliament. He gave great offence to the Durham clergy by violating the stone coffins, and removing some of the ancient ornaments of his cathedral. He translated the Geneva bible into English, and also turned into metre some of the psalms of David, which appear in the old versions with the initials of his name. He died 1579.

WHITTINGTON, *Robert*, a native of Lichfield, who obtained a degree at Oxford by petitioning the congregation of regents, and declaring that he had spent 14 years in the study of rhetoric, and 12 years in teaching boys. He edited Lily's grammar, and published some school books of great utility. He was in his character an ill natured restless man, of whom it might be said that his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him. He died about 1560.

WHITTINGTON, *for Richard*, a mercer and citizen of London in the times of Richard II. and his two successors. He was a man of great influence and very rich, and among other charitable labors he founded an alms house for 13 poor men, he built Newgate, the best part of Bartholomew's hospital, the library in Grey-friars, now called Christ's hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and library for the preservation of city records. He was sheriff for the city 1393, and was knighted, and afterwards served the office of lord mayor three times, the last time in 1419. The various stories which are reported of him are calculated for the amusement of children, but have no foundation in truth.

WICKAM, *William*, *Vid. Wykeham*.

WICKLIFFE, *John de*, a celebrated doctor, professor of divinity at Oxford, and deservedly considered as the forerunner of Luther in the reformation. He was born at Wickliffe in Yorkshire about 1324, and educated at Queen's college, and afterwards at Merton, and in 1361 raised to the mastership of Baliol college. In 1365 he was made, by the scholars, head of Canterbury hall, just founded at Oxford by archbishop Islip, but his elevation was opposed by the monks, and Langham the next primate, and the pope to whom the dispute was referred displaced him, and his secular associates. Thus disgraced by violence he retired to his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, meditating revenge against the authors of his unjust privation. In the works of Marsilius of Padua, and other bold writers, he found ample room to indulge his opposition, and well aware of the popularity of attacking a foreign power, which over-awed the throne, and submitted the industry and the revenues of the kingdom to its own avaricious views, he loudly inveighed against the errors and the encroachments of the Romish church. His writings alarmed the clergy, and a council was assembled at Lambeth, by archbishop Sudbury 1377, and Wickliffe summoned to give an account of his doctrines. He appeared before it, accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, then in power, and he made so able a defence, that he was dismissed without condemnation.

His

His acquittal, however, displeased the pope, Gregory XI. who directed his emissaries to seize the offending heretic, or if he were protected by the great and powerful of the kingdom, to cite him to Rome, to answer in person before the sovereign pontiff. In consequence of this a second council assembled at Lambeth, and the 19 propositions which the pope had declared heretical, were so ably vindicated by the eloquence of the undaunted reformer, that his judges, afraid of offending the nobles, or of exciting a commotion among the people, who loudly supported the cause of their champion, permitted him to depart in safety, and enjoined him silence in matters of religion and of controversy. Undismayed by the power of his enemies, Wickliffe continued to preach his doctrines, which were now more universally spread, and a third council, therefore, assembled under Courtenay the primate, 1382, and 24 propositions of the reformer were condemned as heretical, and 14 as erroneous. The severity of the church was, at the suggestion of the pope, and the concurrence of the weak Richard II. directed with effect against the supporters of the new heresy; but, whilst some of his followers suffered punishment for their adherence to his principles, Wickliffe unhappily died at Lutterworth 1384, at a time when nothing was wanting to emancipate the English nation from the tyranny of Rome, but the boldness, perseverance, and eloquence of a popular leader. Of the several works which he wrote, his *Triologus* is almost the only one which has been printed. The noble struggle which Wickliffe had made against the gigantic power of Rome was almost forgotten after his death, till Martin Luther arose to follow his steps, and to establish his doctrines on a foundation which will last till Christianity is no more. The memory of Wickliffe was branded with ignominy by the impotent papists, and by the order of the council of Constance, whose cruelties towards John of Huss, and Jerome of Prague are so well known, the illustrious reformer was declared to have died an obstinate heretic, and his bones were therefore dug up from holy ground, and contemptuously thrown on a dung-hill. The English translation of the New Testament, by the pen of Wickliffe, was published in folio by Lewis, and his life has been written among others by Gilpin.

WICQUEFORT, *Abraham*, a native of Amsterdam, who early settled in France, where he acquired great political knowledge. He became known to the elector of Brandenburg, who appointed him, in 1626, his ambassador at the court of France, where he continued his honorable services for 32 years. The jealousy of Mazarine at last produced his disgrace, and, upon an accusation of sending private intelligence of the state secrets of France to the Dutch government, he was sent to the bastille, and after some months' confinement, was conducted out of the kingdom. From Calais he passed over to England, and afterwards to Holland, where he was honorably received by De Witt, and appointed historiographer to the states. He was accused, in 1675, of holding secret correspondence with the enemies of the state, and in consequence of this he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but

four years after he escaped, by the assistance of one of his daughters, who, at the peril of her life, exchanged clothes with him. He retired to Zell, which he quit- ted in disgust in 1681, because the duke refused to interest himself in procuring the reversion of his sentence at the Hague, and he died the next year. He wrote the History of the United Provinces from their establishment to the peace of Munster, fol. — the Ambassador and his Functions, 2 vols. 4to. — Memoirs on Ambassadors and public Ministers, &c.

WIDA, *Herman de*, a German divine, who joined his labors with those of Luther, Melancthon, and Bucer in effecting the reformation. He was made archbishop of Cologne in 1515; but was obliged to resign 1547, and died 1552. His opinions of church government were the nearest, of all the German reformers, to the doctrines of the church of England.

WILD, *Henry*, a taylor, born at Norwich. Though well educated, the poverty of his parents obliged him to seek for maintenance in a taylor's shop, and after working there 14 years, he at last emerged from obscurity, and by astonishing application not only regained his classical knowledge, but formed an intimate acquaintance with the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. He was by accident noticed by Dr. Prideaux, who liberally patronized him, and obtained for him permission of admittance into the Bodleian library at Oxford. At the university he maintained himself by teaching the oriental languages to private pupils, and in 1720 he removed to London, where he was admitted to the patronage and friendship of Dr. Mead. He died about 1733, respected as a sober, modest, diffident, and inoffensive man. After his death appeared his translation of Mahomet's Journey to Heaven, from the Arabic.

WILD, *Robert*, D.D. author of the tragedy of Christopher Love — *Iter Boreale*, a poem on the imprisonment of Calamy in Newgate — other poems, sermons, &c. was rector of Aynho, Northamptonshire, from which he was ejected at the restoration for nonconformity. He died at Oundle 1679.

WILDBORE, *Charles*, an eminent mathematician, who obtained the living of Broughton Sulney, Nottinghamshire, where he died 1803. His knowledge of mathematics, and of the classics was extensive, and all acquired by his own industry, and without the assistance of others. In 1759 he began his ingenious contributions to the Gentleman's Diary, and became the editor of it in 1780. He also contributed to the Ladies' Diary, and to Martin's Miscellaneous Correspondence, and he engaged, in 1773, in a controversy in Hutton's Miscellanea Mathematica, and also with Dawson of Sedbryk, about the velocity with which water issues from a vessel in motion.

WILDE, *William*, an English lawyer of eminence. He was recorder of London, created a baronet 1660, made king's serjeant, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas, and four years after, 1672, promoted to the King's bench. He published Yelverton's Reports, and died Nov. 23d, 1679.

WILDMAN, *John*, an able writer in the service of Oliver Cromwell. He was major in the army, and like the fanatics of the day, he spent much time in hy-
[4 E]
poecritical

poetical prayers, and all the assumed sanctity of religion. He was imprisoned by Cromwell; but when his execution was expected, he was set at liberty, and afterwards served the usurper with great zeal, and by his pen, as well as his negotiations, contributed much to the popularity of his government.

WILKES, Thomas, an Augustine monk, of Osney abbey, near Oxford, author of an History of England from William I. to the end of the first Edward's reign. He wrote also some Latin tracts, &c.

WILKES, John, alderman and chamberlain of London, was born 28th Oct. 1727, in St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, the son of a distiller. He received his education at Hertford school, and under a private tutor, and then went to Leyden, and on his return to England, he married, about 1750, Miss Mead, of the Meads of Buckinghamshire. In 1754 he stood an unsuccessful candidate for Berwick, but three years after was elected for Aylesbury. He first drew upon himself the severity of government in 1763 by the publication of the 45th number of the North Briton, and in consequence of this offensive paper, he was sent to the Tower. Though the warrant by which he had been arrested was declared illegal, he was dismissed from the office of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and his opposition to government marked him as a dangerous innovator, and as an object of persecution. The republication of the North Briton was followed by his Essay on Woman, an indelicate and licentious performance, for which he was properly arraigned in the court of King's Bench, and upon conviction expelled from the House of Commons, and outlawed. He afterwards obtained a verdict against Mr. Wood, the under secretary of state, with 1000*l.* damages, and soon after retired from his persecutors to Paris. On his return to England in 1768, he sent a letter of submission to the king, and at the general election, offered himself a candidate for London, but though unsuccessful, he was soon after chosen for Middlesex. His election was declared void by the House of Commons; but his constituents persisted in their choice, and after he had been thus arbitrarily expelled the house three times, Mr. Luttrell, his antagonist, who had but few votes, was declared the successful candidate. In 1769 he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, and the same year he obtained a verdict against lord Halifax, the secretary of state, for seizing his papers, with 4000*l.* damages. In 1771 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1774 was elected lord mayor, and was permitted quietly to take his seat in the House of Commons for Middlesex. In 1779 he obtained the lucrative office of chamberlain to the city of London, and then gave himself up to the duties of his appointment, regardless of the political struggles in which he had so long been engaged. In his retirement at his seat in the Isle of Wight, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and convivial society. He died 26th Dec. 1797, aged 70, and was buried in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street. Besides the works already mentioned, he published several political pamphlets and speeches, occasioned by the occurrences of the times, and he also gave to the world splendid editions of

Theophrastus and of Catullus, and prepared an elegant translation of Anacreon. Though for a number of years the idol of the people, and the champion of opposition, Wilkes sunk into obscurity in the latter part of life; and he, who once compared himself to Brutus, and fought for public favor, and for popularity in opposing the measures of government, and in abusing the monarchy, was at last seen a bending courtier at the levees at St. James's, and the associate of those political dependants with whom to have familiarly conversed some years before he would have considered as the highest of disgrace. In his private character he was licentious; his conversation was easy and full of wit, his manners were pleasing and elegant, though his physiognomy was in the highest degree forbidding; and his memory was so strongly retentive, that his company was a perpetual treat of facetiousness and of amusement to the chosen few whom he selected for his intimate friends. He was a man of great personal courage; he fought several duels in support of his political character; and the firmness with which he exerted himself during the dreadful riots of 1780, was so conspicuous, so spirited, and so salutary to the bank and to the city, that he received for his extraordinary services, the thanks of the privy council.

WILKIE, William, D. D. a native of West Lothian, educated at Edinburgh. He became professor of natural philosophy at St. Andrew's, where he died 1772. He was distinguished not only as an able divine, but as an ingenious poet, author of the *Epigoniad*, and some fables, 8vo.

WILKINS, John, an ingenious prelate, son of a citizen of Oxford, was born 1614 at Fawley, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Dod, a well known dissenter. He was educated at a private school in Oxford, and then entered in 1627 at New Inn hall, from which he soon removed to Magdalen hall, where he took his degrees. He became chaplain to lord Say, and then to Charles, count palatine of the Rhine, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, he joined the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant. He was next appointed warden of Wadham college, and one of the reformers of the university, and in 1656 he married Robina, the widow of Peter French, canon of Christchurch, sister to Oliver Cromwell, and by means of this alliance he obtained a dispensation to keep the headship of his college against the statutes which required celibacy. In 1659 he was made master of Trinity college, Cambridge, by Richard Cromwell; but he was ejected at the restoration, and then became preacher to the Gray's inn society, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. He was afterwards member of the Royal society, and one of their most active council, and he next was made dean of Rippon, and in 1668 promoted, by the interest of Villiers, to the see of Chester. He did not long enjoy his preferment, but died of the stone, 19th Nov. 1672, at the house of Dr. Tillotson, his son-in-law, in Chancery-lane, London. He was buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jewry, and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Lloyd, dean of Bangor. Though much abused by party for his connection with the family of the usurper,

er, he was a man of great abilities, an able theologian, an acute mathematician, and an active promoter of experimental philosophy. To his intimacy with Cromwell, Oxford was indebted, if not for many favors, at least for that deliverance from pillage and violence which the puritans at that time exercised against every place eminent for learning or loyalty. The writings of Dr. Wilkins are curious, learned, and interesting. In 1638 he published the *Discovery of a New World*, or a Discourse to prove that the Moon is Habitable, with a Discourse on the Possibility of a Passage to it. His Discourse concerning a New Planet, to prove that our Earth is a New Planet, appeared in 1640 — his *Mercury* 1641 — *Mathematical Magic*, or the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry, 1648 — all which were republished in 1708 in 8vo. He wrote besides, *Ecclesiastes*, or Discourse on the Gift of Preaching — Discourses on the Gift of Prayer — sermons — of the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion, &c.

WILKINS, *David*, D. D. F. A. S. keeper of the archbishop's library at Lambeth, was rewarded by Wake the primate, for the curious catalogue which he made of all the books and MSS. of that valuable collection 1718, with several benefices, a prebend in Canterbury church, and the archdeaconry of Suffolk. He published the *New Testament in Coptic* — the *Saxon Laws*, &c. — an edition of Selden's works, 3 vols. fol. — *Pentateuch Coptic*, &c. and died 6th Aug. 1740, aged 62.

WILKINSON, *Henry*, of the assembly of Westminster divines, rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, canon of Christ church, and Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, was ejected from his ecclesiastical honors at the restoration for nonconformity, and died 1675. He was author of some sermons, &c.

WILKINSON, *Henry*, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, of which he became principal. During the civil wars he espoused the popular cause, and was appointed professor of moral philosophy, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He published some English sermons, the doctrine of contentment, &c. several Latin tracts, &c. His *Prælectiones Morales*, remain in MSS. in the library of his college. He died at Great Connard near Sudbury, Suffolk, 13th May, 1690, aged 74.

WILLEMET, *Remi Peter Francis*, a physician, born at Nancy, 2d April, 1762. He studied medicine under his father, and then went to the East Indies, and became first physician to Tippoo Saib, and died at Seringapatam 1790. He wrote some Latin dissertations on physiology, &c. and his *Herbarium Mauritanum*, was published at Leipzig in 1796, 8vo.

WILLIAM I. king of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy by Arlotta, daughter of a furrier of Falaise, where he was born 1024. He was put in possession of the dukedom of Normandy by his father, and on the death of Edward the Confessor, king of England, he laid claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom, to which he pretended to be entitled under the will of the late monarch. He landed on the English shores Sep. 1066, and burning his fleet encouraged his fol-

diers by pointing to the land and exclaiming, behold your country! He was quickly met by Harold, whom the people had fixed on the throne, but the battle of Hastings soon decided the fate of the kingdom, and the fall of Harold and of his two brothers with 50,000 English left him master of the country. William advanced to London, where he was crowned on Christmas day 1066, and deservedly obtained the surname of Conqueror, but while he expected submission and peace he found insurrection and hostility on all sides. By dividing the lands of the nobility among his followers he created himself thousands of enemies, and the people whom he oppressed by the severity of his laws, answered the rigor of his government by discontent and rebellion. To silence their clamors and prevent their seditious meetings he ordered a bell or Curfew to be rung every evening at eight o'clock, to warn the people to put out their light, and this severe regulation, though common on the continent, was regarded by the English as the height of wanton tyranny. As if determined to change the manners of his subjects he ordered that all pleadings should be made in his courts in the French language, but though this was observed as far as the reign of the third Edward, the national idiom prevailed, and the English though conquered still retained their language, their manners, and their prejudices. Notwithstanding these arbitrary steps, William showed himself attentive to the interests and prosperity of his people, and an accurate survey was made by his order of all the lands and property of the kingdom and registered in Doomsday book, which is still preserved. Various castles were also raised in convenient places, the Tower of London was finished 1078, and at last security and protection were ensured to the subject, by the firmness of the government, and the prompt administration of the laws. Instead of a conqueror William at last was regarded as the friend of his people; and he crossed over to the continent with an army of English, to reduce to obedience his revolted dukedom of Normandy. The king of France had excited the sons of the English prince to disobedience, and William hastened to punish his insidious designs, as well as the severe jests with which he had ridiculed his great corpulency. His expedition proved fatal to himself, he fell from his horse in leaping a ditch near Mantes, and died in consequence of it, a few days after at Rouen, 10th Sep. 1087, aged 63. He was buried in the church which he had built at Caen. William as a monarch was a respectable character, and if he had endeavoured with greater assiduity to conciliate the affections of the people whom he had conquered, he might have been a great prince, and in more firmly securing his own tranquillity in the government, contributed most essentially to the happiness and prosperity of England. By Matilda, daughter of the count of Flanders he left three sons, Robert duke of Normandy, and William and Henry, who both succeeded to the English crown.

WILLIAM II. king of England, surnamed Rufus from the color of his hair, succeeded his father William in the absence of his elder brother, and was crowned 27th Sep. 1087. Though he made the fairest promises for the protection of the clergy, and for the

happiness of the people, he became a capricious persecutor of the one, and a cruel oppressor of the other. He banished Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, who reprehended him for his conduct, and he obtained the dukedom of Normandy through the imprudence of his brother. He also invaded Wales and conquered the Scotch, and used the power which success in war and negotiations ensured in gratifying his avarice, and in oppressing his people. He was shot accidentally as he was hunting in the New Forest in Hampshire, by a dart from the hand of Walter Tyrrell, one of his courtiers, and he died a few hours after, 2d Aug. 1100, aged 44.

WILLIAM III. of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague 14th Nov. 1650, of William prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I. He was elected Stadtholder in 1672, and named general of the Dutch forces against Lewis XIV. and he carried to the war a soul ambitious of glory, the most determined courage, and a phlegmatic indifference to pleasure and to luxury which exhibited him unshaken in adversity, and heroic in the midst of his greatest successes. Though brave and vigilant he was defeated in 1674 at Senef, by the prince of Condé, and in 1677 he was obliged to raise the siege of Charleroi, but the peace of Nimeguen the next year put an end to the quarrels of the continent. The unpopular measures of his father-in-law James II. of England, excited in 1688 his highest ambition, and yielding to the wishes of the British nation he landed with a small force at Brixham, 4th Nov. the same year, and after a few skirmishes soon dispossessed the monarch of his throne. Thus in conjunction with his wife Mary, he was acknowledged king of England, and was crowned 11th April, 1689, but though hailed as a deliverer and a friend by the English, Ireland still remained attached to the fortunes of the fugitive James. William with his usual activity crossed to Ireland, and there met with his father-in-law who had landed from France, supported by a French force. The battle of the Boyne proved fatal to the affairs of James who retired in dismay to France, and left his rival in peaceful possession of the throne. The war which had raged in Ireland was removed to the continent, and by his powerful alliances William determined to punish the duplicity of the French king who had excited distrust and rebellion in his kingdom. Though checked at Steinkerque and Nerwinde, William headed the allied forces to victory, Namur was taken, and greater conquests were promised to the English nation when the peace of Ryfwick was signed, and the right of William to the British throne was acknowledged by Lewis. Always active, and jealously hostile against the power of France, William was making new preparations to curb the ambition of his rival, and to arm the powers of the continent in favor of his plans, when death stopped his career. He fell from his horse while riding near Hampton-court, and broke his collar bone, and though the accident in a more robust constitution might have been deemed trivial, it proved fatal in William, and a slow fever carried him off, 16th March, 1702, in his 53d year. William left behind him the character of a great politician,

though he had never been popular, and of a formidable general though he was seldom victorious. In his manners he was cold and reserved, fullen and phlegmatic, and showed little animation, except in the moment of battle. He despised flattery, yet was ambitious of power. Greater as the general of Holland, than as the king of England, he was to the one a father, and to the other a suspicious friend. Disgusted with the jealous politics of England, he at one time resolved to abandon the government, when obliged by the parliament to dismiss his Dutch guards, and while he regarded the leaders of opposition as factious demagogues, he did not hesitate to ensure the success of his measures by the mean and dangerous engines of bribery and of corruption. While in his retirement in Holland, far from the cabals of English politics, he devoted himself to increase the enemies of Lewis XIV. he did not scruple to render the power and the resources of England subservient to the ambitious schemes of the Stadtholder of Holland, and in guiding the interested plans of a league against France, he laid the foundation of that system of continental alliances which if it has yielded to the kingdom barren glory, has entailed upon it poverty, discontent, and wretchedness.

WILLIAM, son of Florent IV. count of Holland, and Matilda of Brabant, was crowned king of the Romans, after the death of Henry of Thuringia 1247. Though opposed by powerful factions, he showed himself active and vigilant, and at last was assassinated by some peasants, whilst in a marsh, from which his horse was unable to extricate him, 1255.

WILLIAM, St. son of count of Thierry, and duke of Aquitaine, after distinguishing himself, by his valor against the Saracens, in the service of Charlemagne, bade adieu to the world, and retired to a monastery. He died there 28th May 812.

WILLIAM LONGSWORD, son and successor of Rollo, first duke of Normandy, was an able and active general. He defeated the Bretons, and increased his dominions, by the addition of Avranches and Cotentin. He was basely murdered in 942, at Pequiny-sur-Somme, where he had been invited, to hold a conference by a neighbouring chief.

WILLIAM DE NANGIUS, a monkish historian, of St. Denys. He was author of two Chronicles, one from the Creation to his own time 1301, continued by two monks of his abbey to 1368, and the other of the kings of France, &c.

WILLIAMS, Charles Hanbury, second son of I. Hanbury, a south-sea director, was member for Monmouth, in several parliaments, and in 1744, was installed knight of the bath, and two years sent as minister to the Prussian court. He was afterwards ambassador to Russia, and died 2d Nov. 1759. He was author of some poems remarkable for their ease and vivacity, rather than for their moral tendency or elegance of composition. They have appeared in Doddsley's collection, and other periodical works.

WILLIAMS, John, an eminent prelate, born 25th March 1582, at Aber-conway, Caernarvonshire. From Ruthin school, he removed, at the age of 16, to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. His

His application to literature was unusually great, and as he required only three hours of sleep in the 24, to recruit his constitution, his improvement in divinity, in philosophy, and in every branch of literature was rapid, and lasting. He obtained in 1611, the rectory of Grafton Regis, in Northamptonshire, and the next year that of Grafton Underwood, in the same county, to which were soon after added prebends in Lincoln, Hereford, St. David's, and Peterborough cathedrals. On the death of Egerton the chancellor, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained as a legacy, all his MS. papers, and thus derived important information, which afterwards guided his conduct in parliament, and in chancery. His abilities recommended him to the king, who made him his chaplain, and in 1619, gave him the deanery of Salisbury, and the next year that of Westminster. On the removal of Bacon, from the office of chancellor in 1621, Williams was entrusted with the seals, and a few days after appointed bishop of Lincoln. He attended the king in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon, in which he compared him for wisdom and intelligence to Solomon. The influence of Buckingham however proved too great for him, and he was not only removed from the seals, but accused in the star-chamber, and by the contrivance of Laud fined 10,000*l.* and stripped of all his ecclesiastical dignities, and imprisoned in the tower. After a confinement of nearly four years, he was set at liberty, by the interference of the house of lords, and was reconciled to the king. In the impeachment of Strafford, he, according to Clarendon, asserted the impropriety of the bishops voting in a case of blood, and afterwards when consulted by the king, he advised him to sacrifice that unfortunate nobleman to the fury of his enemies, if perhaps he thus might produce a reconciliation between himself and the people. In 1641, he was raised to the see of York, and ably opposed the bill for depriving the bishops of their seats in the house of lords. When however he protested with the other prelates on the irregularity of the peers proceeding in the public business, whilst the bishops were absent, in consequence of the threats of the mob, he was sent to the Tower as guilty of high treason. During the civil war, he yielded to the storm, and retired to his native town, where he fortified and for some time ably defended Conway castle. The death of the king overwhelmed him with sorrow, and he felt the blow with such poignancy of grief, that he constantly rose every night, at midnight, and passed a quarter of an hour in deep and solemn prayer. He died soon after, 25th Mar. 1650, and was buried in Llandegay church, where a monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, sir Griffith Williams. He was author of some sermons — of the Holy Table, &c. — against Laud's Innovations, a book commended by lord Clarendon. Though accused by some of pride and ambition, archbishop Williams possessed great virtues, he was charitable and humane, the friend of learning and of merit, and in his conduct hospitable and courteous. His life has been written by Hacket his chaplain.

WILLIAMS, *Anna*, a lady of literary character, daughter of a surgeon in Wales. Her father, with more warmth than prudence, persuaded himself that

he had discovered the longitude by magnetism, and with this idea full of golden dreams, he hastened to London in 1730, but saw all his hopes vanish in disappointment, and, in the midst of his distress he was fortunate enough to obtain the place of a pensioner in the Charter-house. His daughter who accompanied him, contributed all the powers of her mind to support his indigence, but in 1740 she was afflicted with a cataract, which totally deprived her of sight. In this distressful situation, she still engaged herself in the exercise of her needle for the maintenance of her indigent father, who had quitted the Charter-house, and in 1746, she added a little to her scanty income by publishing the life of the emperor Julian, from the French of la Bleterie. The distresses of the father, and the virtuous industry of the daughter, soon after became known to Dr. Johnson and his wife, and commiseration at last ended in the closest intimacy. Miss Williams was admitted into the house of the great moralist, and after the death of his wife, whose bed of sickness she soothed with all the kind offices of friendship, she still continued under the protection of her excellent host. An operation was performed upon her eyes, by Mr. Sharp, but it proved unsuccessful; yet in the midst of her sufferings, she found comfort, not only in the treatment of Dr. Johnson, but in the kindness of Garrick, who in 1755, granted her a benefit, which produced for her the clear sum of 200*l.* The latter part of her life was rendered still more comfortable by the publication of her Miscellanies in prose and verse, 1765, which added more than 100*l.* to her little fortune, and thus tended to spread cheerfulness, and independence around the infirmities of declining age and of melancholy blindness. She died 6th Sept. 1783, aged 77, in the house of her friend Dr. Johnson, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, and left her little property for the charitable education of poor deserted girls.

WILLIAMS, *John*, an able divine, born in Northamptonshire. He entered at Magdalen hall, Oxford, 1651, where he took his degrees, and afterwards obtained the rectory of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and Rugmere prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. After the revolution he became chaplain to the king, prebendary of Canterbury, and in 1696 he was raised to the see of Chichester. He was author of several controversial tracts against the papists and dissenters — and of the Characters of Divine Revelation, in sermons preached at Boyle's Lectures. He died 1709.

WILLIAMS, *Daniel*, a native of Wrexham in Denbighshire. When in orders he settled in Ireland as chaplain to lady Meath, and was for 20 years an active minister in Dublin; but on the breaking out of the troubles in 1687 he came to London, and succeeded Mr. Baxter at the merchants' lecture, Pinner's hall. He was created D. D. in 1709, by the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and died 26th Jan. 1716, aged 72. His Practical Discourses appeared in 2 vols. 1738, with his life prefixed. He founded a library in Redcross-street for the use of dissenting ministers.

WILLIS, *Thomas*, an eminent physician, born at Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, 1621. He was educated

at a private school at Oxford, and then entered at Christ-church, where he took his degrees in arts and medicine. When Oxford was garrisoned by the king, he took up arms in the royal cause, and after the surrender, he returned to the studies and practice of his profession. In 1660 he was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and increased his reputation and his fortune by an extensive and respectable practice. He was one of the first members of the Royal society, and became fellow of the college of physicians. In 1666 he removed to London, and soon rose to the height of his profession in the city. He died at his house in St. Martin's-lane, 11th Nov. 1675, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He wrote several works on the different branches of his profession, often reprinted, especially at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1676, and Amsterdam, 1682. Though accused by some of framing a body of physic, chiefly on hypotheses of his own, without having recourse to experiment and observation, he is regarded by others as a sagacious anatomist, an able philosopher, and a most learned and skilful physician, respectable for veracity, information, and integrity.

WILLIS, Browne, L.L. D. son of Thomas Willis, of Bletchey, Bucks, and grandson of the preceding, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 14th Sept. 1682. From Bechampton school he passed to Westminster, and at the age of 17 he was removed as gentleman commoner to Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards retired to Fenny-Stratford, and in 1705 was elected member of parliament for Buckingham. In 1717 he became one of the members of the society of antiquaries just revived, and he showed such emulation in the pursuit of antiquities, that he visited all the cathedrals of England and Wales except Carlisle. Though he had a large family, he was a liberal contributor to the repairing of the church of Stoney Stratford, which had suffered by fire, and he gave, in 1741, to the university, his valuable cabinet of English coins, the laborious collection of upwards of 40 years. He liberally made other contributions to charitable purposes, and died at Whaddon hall, 5th Feb. 1760, and was buried at Fenny-Stratford. An account of his publications, with some interesting particulars, is inserted in the anecdotes of Bowyer by Nichols. The best known of his works are the Survey of the Cathedrals, 2 vols. 4to. — an Account of Mitred Abbeys, 2 vols. 8vo.

WILLOUGHBY, Francis, an eminent naturalist, born 1635. To the high advantages of birth, rank, and fortune, he added the more solid merit of application, and a strong attachment to literature. He directed the powers of his cultivated mind chiefly to the history of animals, and after reading every book which could elucidate the subject, he travelled over his native country, and afterwards visited France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, accompanied by his intelligent friend Ray. The observations made in these journeys on animals and on nature, were carefully preserved, but before they could be submitted to the public eye, the learned author died, universally and deservedly respected, 3d July 1672,

aged only 37. He left Mr. Ray the guardian of his children, and was buried with his ancestors in Middleton church, Warwickshire. His works were afterwards published by his friend Ray, and were Ornithologiae Libri tres, &c. with cuts, folio, translated into English by the editor — Historiæ Piscium Libri quatuor, &c. with cuts, folio — Letters, with Observations on Wasps called Ichneumones, &c. — Letters, &c. inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. He was an active member of the Royal society.

WILSON, Arthur, a native of Yarmouth, Norfolk. He was some time clerk in the exchequer office, under sir Henry Spillar, and in 1614 entered into the service of Robert, earl of Essex, whom he attended into the Palatine, in Holland, and at the siege of Cadiz. In 1630 he was dismissed from the confidence of Essex by the intrigues of lady Essex, who had conceived an aversion against him, and the next year he entered as gentleman commoner at Trinity college, Oxford. He afterwards was in the retinue of lord Warwick, and died at Felstead in Essex, 1652, aged 56. He wrote some comedies according to Wood, who speaks of him with some degree of commendation, and also the Life and Reign of king James I. printed 1653, folio. This work is censured by most historians as written not without prejudice and rancor, and in language harsh and obscure.

WILSON, Thomas, a learned prelate, born at Burton Wirral, Cheshire, Dec. 1663. From a private school at Chester he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he studied medicine, which he soon abandoned for divinity. He was ordained in 1686, and soon after became curate of New church in the parish of Winwick, Lancashire, where he formed an acquaintance with lord Derby, who appointed him his chaplain, and tutor to his son, lord Strange. He refused the rectory of Baddesworth in Yorkshire, because he was incapable of residence upon it, and when offered by the kindness of his patron the bishopric of Sodor and Man, which had been already vacant for three years, he declined the honor, but at last in compliance with the repeated requests of his friends, he accepted it in 1696. He was created L.L. D. by archbishop Tenison, and consecrated by his primate Sharp, in the Savoy church, and in 1698 he first visited his diocese. Though his revenues were only 300l. a-year, they were sufficient to support him with dignity, and to contribute to the comforts of the poor and the helpless. With the most laudable zeal he built a new chapel at Castleton, and he founded parochial libraries through the island, and in 1703, obtained the act of settlement, and the passing into a law of his ecclesiastical constitutions, which were so highly applauded by lord chancellor King, that he declared if the ancient discipline of the church were lost in England, it could be recovered in all its purity in the isle of Man. In respect to his virtues and his services, he was in 1707, created D. D. at both the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1721 he was unfortunately engaged in a quarrel with the governor of the island, in consequence of his forbidding the introduction of the Independent Whig, an obnoxious book, into his diocese, and this dispute was more seriously increased the following year.

year. The bishop suspended one of his clergy for administering the sacrament to a person whom he had banished for ill conduct from the holy table, and the governor enlisting on the side of the offended party, fined the prelate, and committed him to prison, where he refused to discharge the fine. The tumults which consequently were excited among the people, were appeased by the mild exhortations of the bishop from the walls of his prison, and after a confinement of nine weeks, he was set at liberty by the direction of the privy council, who reversed all the proceedings of the governor against him. So high an insult called aloud for punishment, but the benevolent prelate checked the importunities of his friends who wished him to prosecute the governor. This venerable man was so attached to his situation that he refused an English bishopric, and gradually sunk under the infirmities of age. He expired gently 7th March, 1755, in the 93d year of his age, and the 58th of his consecration. By his wife, Mary Patten, of Warrington, whom he married at Winwick 1698, and who died 1705, he had two sons and two daughters all of whom died young except *Thomas* the youngest. In 1699 he published the *Principles and Duties of Christianity*, for the use of the island, in Manks, the first book ever printed in that language. His works were 2 vols. fol. consisting of religious tracts, and sermons, with a short history of the isle of Man. He also formed the plan for translating the bible into the Manks language which proceeded under him to the end of the Gospels but was finished by his successor Hiddesley. His sermons have since his death appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. and his bible with valuable notes in 3 vols. 4to.

WILSON, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born 24th Aug. 1703, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. 1739. He became prebendary of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's there, and rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook for 46 years. He opposed the building of a new square at Westminster, because his interest in the prebendal house was undervalued; and he rendered himself ridiculous by erecting to Mrs. Macaulay Graham a statue in his own church, under the character of Liberty. His fondness for the lady disappeared when she married against his consent, and the monument of his weakness was removed. Besides the *Ornaments of Churches* considered, &c. — a view of the *Projected Improvements in Westminster*, &c. — and *Distilled Liquors*, the *Bane of the Nation*, a popular pamphlet, which procured him the friendship of sir Joseph Jekyll, he published his father's works. He died at Bath 15th April, 1784, and was buried in Walbrook church.

WILSON, Florence, a native of Murray in Scotland, educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He travelled abroad, and resided for some time at Basil where he had Erasmus among the number of his friends. He afterwards taught philosophy in the college of Navarre at Paris, where he was universally respected for his learning and abilities. He returned to Scotland in 1554, and died at Elgin in retirement 1557, aged 57. He wrote *de Tranquillitate Animæ*, published by Frebairn 1706, and Ruddiman 1750.

WILSON, John, a native of Kendal, Westmoreland.

Though engaged in knitting stockings, he emerged from his humble occupation, and indulging his fondness for botanical pursuits, he became a popular lecturer in that science, and had numerous and applauding audiences at Kendal and Newcastle. He published a *Synopsis of British Plants*, in the manner of Ray, 1744, 8vo. and died about 1750.

WILSON, Richard, a native of Pineges in Montgomeryshire, educated under the care of his father who was the rector of the parish. He pursued his partiality for painting under a London artist, and in 1749 he visited Italy, where he was employed in landscape painting by Mr. Locke. He returned to England in 1755 and became member of the royal academy, and was appointed its librarian in 1779. From the superior execution of his landscapes he has been called the English Claude. He died 1782, aged 68.

WIMPINA, Conrad, a native of Buchan, professor of divinity at Frankfort, who warmly engaged in defence of the papal power against Luther, and the other reformers. His works appeared at Frankfort 1528, fol. and he died 1531.

WINCHELSEA, Anne, countess of, daughter of sir Richard Kingmill, of Hampshire, was maid of honor to the second wife of James II. and married Heneage afterwards earl of Winchelsea. She possessed great genius, and wrote a poem on the Spleen, printed in *Gilden's miscellany* 1701 — *Aristomenes*, a tragedy never acted, &c. Her poetical works, which are elegantly written, were published in 1713, 8vo. She died 5th Aug 1720, without issue.

WINCHESTER, Thomas, D. D. a native of Farringdon, Berkshire. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. 1749, and in 1761 he obtained from the society the living of Appleton, Berks, where he died 1780. He was author of a tract on the 17th article of the church of England, reprinted for the use of divinity-students in 1803, by the judicious care of Mr. Churton of Brazen-nose, who has prefixed an account of the writer. He wrote besides a tract against the Confessional, sermons, &c.

WINCHESTER, Elkanah, an American divine in the last century, author of a popular work in defence of the doctrine of universal salvation.

WINCKELMANN, John, a native of Homberg in Hesse, author of some polemical works, of *Commentaries on the gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke*, and on the minor prophets, &c. He died 1626.

WINCKELMANN, Abbé John, a native of Stendall, in Brandenburg, born 1718. Though but the son of a shoe-maker, and for some time engaged in the same employment, he burst from his obscurity, and became, for seven years, professor of belles lettres at Sechausen. He afterwards went to Saxony, where he continued for seven more years librarian to count Bunau, at Nothenitz, and in 1754 went to Dresden, where he formed an acquaintance with the ablest artists. About this time he renounced the protestant faith for the Roman catholic tenets, and the next year went to Italy to visit the valuable contents of the Vatican, and the precious relics of Herculaneum. His celebrity here recommended him to the notice of the

the great and powerful, and as a most judicious antiquarian, and an enlightened connoisseur of the works of arts, he was universally courted at Rome. He became president of the antiquaries in the Vatican, member of the Royal and antiquarian societies of London, and of other learned societies in Europe. He was honorably invited to Dresden and to Berlin; but the liberality of the pope detained him at Rome, where, in the midst of the monuments collected from the treasures of ancient and modern times, he indulged his fondness for the productions of genius and of art. In 1768 he made a journey to Vienna, and was received with great kindness by the emperor; but on his return to Italy, while he stopped at Trieste, he was basely assassinated by Arcangeli, a man to whom he had imprudently shown at the inn the medals and the various presents with which he had been honored. This unfortunate catastrophe happened 8th June, 1768, and the murderer, who hoped to escape with the plunder, was seized, and executed on the wheel, opposite the inn where the crime had been perpetrated. The works of Winckelmann were, the History of Art among the Ancients, in German, translated into French, Italian, and English, 3 vols. 4to. — Reflections on the Imitation of the Works of the Greeks — Allegory for Artists — Explanations of difficult Parts of Mythology — Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients — Familiar Letters, &c. He planned besides, various other works for the elucidation of the arts, of which his melancholy death prevented the completion. In his character he was impetuous and enthusiastic, ardent and authoritative in his decisions, and in his conversation so free and open, that he spoke his sentiments with boldness, and without reserve. He was the friend and the correspondent of the most learned men of his times, and he deserved their confidence by the sincerity of his conduct, and the generosity of his heart. His life has been published by Heyne.

WING, *Vincent*, author of the Celestial Harmony of the Visible World, 1667, fol. — of an Ephemeris for 30 Years — of Computatio Catholica — and of Astronomia Britannica, a work of merit, was well skilled in astrology, and died 20th Sept. 1661. A sheet almanack is still published under his name. An account of his life was published by Gadbury.

WINGATE, *Edmund*, author of the Use of the Rule of Proportion, or Gunter's Scale — of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, 8vo. often reprinted — of Ludus Mathematicus — of the Exact Surveyor — of Tables of Logarithms, and other mathematical works, was a native of Bedfordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and at Gray's Inn, London. He was for some time employed in the royal household, as English teacher to the first Charles's queen; but he forgot the favors of his sovereign during the civil wars, and taking the covenant, he became the friend of Cromwell, and served in his parliament. He died 1656, aged 63.

WINSCHOMB, *John*, better known by the name of Jack of Newbury, was the most opulent, and the largest clothier in the reign of Henry VIII. He built part of Newbury church, and was so loyal,

that he armed, at his own expence, 100 men, whom he led in person against the Scots at the battle of Floddenfield, under the earl of Surrey. He kept in his house 100 looms, and his memory has been so affectionately respected by his fellow townsmen, that an inn at Newbury still bears his name.

WINSEMIUS, *Peter*, a native of Leeward, who, after travelling over Germany, Sweden, and France, became historiographer to the states of Holland, and professor of history and eloquence at Franeker, where he died 1644, aged 59. He wrote the History of Friesland, in Flemish, fol. — Vita Mauritii Principis Auriaci, &c. His brother *Menelaus* was professor of medicine at Franeker, and died there 15th May, 1639. He wrote Compendium Anatomiae, 4to.

WINSLOW, *James Benignus*, an eminent Danish anatomist, born at Odinsø, Denmark, 2d April, 1669. He was the grand nephew of the celebrated Steno. He went to Paris, where he studied under du Verney, and was converted to the catholic faith by Bossuet. He became physician of the faculty of Paris, demonstrator in the royal gardens, and member of the Paris academy of sciences. He wrote a tract on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Death, 2 vols. 12mo. — Anatomy with Improvements, 4to. — on the Diseases of the Bones, and other anatomical works. He died 3d April 1760, aged 91.

WINSTANLEY, *William*, author of the Lives of the Poets — of Select Lives of England's Worthies — of Historical Rarities — of the Loyal Martyrology — and some single lives, &c. all in 8vo. was originally a barber. His style is incorrect and vulgar, yet his compositions are valuable for noticing some facts which other writers have passed over in silence. He lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.

WINSTON, *Thomas*, an English physician, who studied at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and afterwards travelled over the continent. He passed some time in the academies of Basil, and also of Padua, where he took his medical degrees. On his return to England he took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, and settled in London 1607, and became fellow of the college of physicians, and professor of physic at Gresham college. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after an absence of ten years came back, and died in London 24th Oct. 1655, aged 80. After his death his anatomical lectures appeared 8vo. 1659 and 1664.

WINTER, *George Simon*, a German writer in the 17th century. He paid great attention to the veterinary art, and published Tractatio Nova de Re Equaria, in Latin, French, and German, 1672, fol. — Eques Peritus et Hippiator Expertus.

WINTOWN, or WYNTOWN, *Andrew*, canon of St. Andrew's, and prior of St. Serfius in Loch Leven, was author of a Chronicle of Scotland, undertaken at the request of one of the ancestors of the earl of Wemyss. The work has lately been edited; it is written in rhyme, but though curious, contains much tradition and fable mixed with truth. He died about 1400.

WINTRINGHAM, *sir Clifton*, a native of York, educated at Cambridge. He became physician to the late duke of York, and settled in London, where he acquired

acquired celebrity in his profession, and was raised to the honors of the baronetage. He published Mead's Medical Precepts improved, 8vo. and died in London, 1794, aged 84.

WINWOOD, *sir Ralph*, a native of Aynho, Northamptonshire, educated at St. John's college, Oxford, from which he removed in 1582 as probationer fellow to Magdalen. He was proctor of the university 1592, and afterwards travelled over Europe, and in 1599 went as secretary in *sir H. Neville's* embassy to France. He was in 1602 sent envoy to Holland, and in 1607 received the honor of knighthood. He again represented his sovereign in Holland twice, and in 1614 was appointed secretary of state. He was well versed in political affairs, and especially in matters of trade and war. He died 1617, aged 52. His Memorials of Affairs of State under Elizabeth and James I. &c. were published in 3 vols. fol. 1715, by Edmund Sawyer.

WIRLEY, *William*, Rouge croix pursuivant, was a native of Leicesterhire, and became known for his great skill in the knowledge of heraldry. He died at the Heralds' college, Feb. 1618, and was buried in St. Benet's church, Paul's wharf. He published 1592, the True Use of Armoury showed by History, and plainly proved by Example, 4to. He made some valuable collections of ancient records, &c. preserved in the Heralds' college.

WIRSUNGUS, *John George*, a native of Bavaria, professor of anatomy at Padua, where, in 1642, he discovered and explained the pancreatic duct. He was meanly assassinated by some rivals, who were jealous of his professional celebrity.

WISCHART, *William*, D. D. a native of Dalkeith. He was educated at Utrecht, and on his return to Scotland was arrested as if concerned in the Rye-house plot. At the revolution he returned from Holland, where he had taken refuge, and became one of the ministers of Leith, and in 1716 was appointed principal of Edinburgh university, and one of the city ministers. His Theologia, consisting of 120 sermons, is a valuable system of Calvinistical divinity. He died at Edinburgh, 1727, aged 70.

WISCHEART, *George*, D. D. a native of Yester in East Lothian, educated at Edinburgh university, where he took his degrees. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he followed the fortunes of the illustrious Montrose, to whom he was chaplain, and on his defeat by Lesley in 1645, he was among the prisoners. He with difficulty escaped the death which his unhappy fellow-prisoners suffered, and after some years of confinement he withdrew to the continent, and at the restoration returned, and became bishop of Edinburgh. In this high situation he shewed great benevolence of heart and forgiveness of injuries, and with all his power assisted some of his most virulent persecutors, and procured their pardon from government. This enlightened prelate wrote an Account of the Wars in Scotland, and the history of his early patron, the marquis of Montrose, 8vo. and died at Edinburgh, 1669, aged 60.

WISCHER, *Cornelius*, a Dutch engraver in the 17th century. His works from the most famous Fle-

ish painters are much admired. — His brother *John*, and his relations *Lambert* and *Nicholas*, were also eminent artists.

WISE, *Francis*, an English divine, born 3d Oct. 1695, and educated at New college school. He was admitted of Trinity college, Oxford 1711, and became fellow of the society, and assistant to Dr. Hudson in the Bodleian library. He obtained Ellesfield vicarage, Oxfordshire, from his pupil lord Guildford, and the rectory of Rotherfield Grays from his college. He was also keeper of the archives of the university, and Radcliffe librarian, and died at Ellesfield, 6th Oct. 1767, aged 62, universally beloved. He published Annales Alfredi Magni, 8vo. — Letter to Dr. Mead on some Antiquities in Berkshire — on the White Horse, Berks — the Red Horse, Warwickshire, &c. — Catalogus Nummorum Antiq. in Bodleian. &c. — Inquiries on the first Inhabitants, Languages, &c. of Europe, 4to. — on the Chronology of Fabulous Ages, 4to. &c.

WISSING, *William*, a portrait painter, born at Amsterdam, 1656, and brought up under Dodaens at the Hague. He visited England, where he obtained celebrity as the friend and happy imitator of *sir Peter Lely*. He painted Charles II. and all the royal family, and in his reputation was the rival of Kneller. He died at Burleigh-house, Northamptonshire, 10th Sept. 1687, aged only 31, and was buried in St. Martin's church, Stamford, where a marble tablet was erected to his memory by lord Exeter.

WISSOWATIUS, *Andrew*, a native of Philliporia in Lithuania, grandson of Faustus Socinus. After spreading the tenets of his grandfather in Holland, France, and England, he returned to Poland, where he acquired popularity at the head of the Socinians, till by religious persecution, he was obliged to fly for safety to Amsterdam. He assisted in the Bibliothéque de Freres Polonois, 9 vols. folio, and published besides, Religio Rationalis, &c. and other works. He died in Holland, 1668.

WITASSE, *Charles*, a French ecclesiastic, born at Chauny, 11th Nov. 1660. He became professor of theology at Paris, but incurred the displeasure of the court by refusing to receive the pope's bull, called Unigenitus. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, 10th April 1716, aged 56. He wrote Letters on Easter — Examination of Hardouin's Councils — treatises on Theological Subjects, &c.

WITHERS, *George*, an English poet, born 11th June, 1588. His satirical verses on the court and government exposed him to persecution, and for his "Abuses Whipt and Stript," he was sent to prison. He took up arms in favor of the parliament, and when taken by the king's troops, was with difficulty saved from hanging by *sir John Denham*. He was afterwards one of Cromwell's major-generals appointed to overawe and oppress the country. At the restoration he was stripped of his fortune and power, and was for some time imprisoned in Newgate, and in the Tower. He died 1667. His poetical pieces are very numerous, and some of them possess merit.

WITSIUS, *Herman*, a learned divine, born at Enckhuyfen

huyfen in North Holland, 1626. He so distinguished himself, that he was appointed professor of divinity at Franeker, afterwards at Utrecht, and then at Leyden, where he died 1708. He published several important works, which display great learning, judgment, and piety. The best known of these are *Ægyptiaca* & *Decaphylon*, 4to. — the *Economy* and the *Covenants* between God and Man, a valuable work, translated into English, 3 vols. 8vo. — *Historia Hierosolymitana* — *Miscellanea Sacrorum* — *Maletem*. Leydenf. &c.

WITT, *John de*, *Vid. DE WITT*.

WITT, *Emanuel de*, a native of Alkmaer, eminent as a painter. His pieces, in which he introduces architecture, are particularly valuable. He died 1692, aged 85.

WITTICHUS, *Christopher*, a native of Brieg in Silesia, professor of mathematics at Herborn, afterwards at Duisburg, and then theological professor at Nimeguen, and lastly at Leyden, where he died 1687, aged 62. He wrote *Theologia Pacifica*, 4to. — *Anti-Spinosa* — *de Deo & Attributis*, 4to. — *Consensus Veritatis*.

WOFFINGTON, *Margaret*, an English actress, born at Dublin, 1718. She first appeared in London at Covent-garden in 1738, in sir Harry Wildair, and acquired great celebrity, though she failed in her attempts to rival Mrs. Pritchard and Mrs. Cibber. She afterwards acted *Cordelia* and *Ophelia* with great success under Garrick, with whom she continued at Drury-lane till she made a new engagement with Rich. She was afterwards on the Dublin stage with Mr. Sheridan, and died in London of a gradual decay, 1760.

WOIDE, *Dr.* a native of Poland, who found friends and protection in England, by his learning and his assiduities. He was minister of the German chapel in the Savoy, and of the Dutch chapel at St. James's, and assistant librarian at the British museum. He published the *Coptic Lexicon* of la Croze, which had remained in manuscript since 1720, and edited besides the *Alexandrian MS. of the New Testament*, preserved in the British museum, and also *Scholtz's Egyptian Grammar*. He was engaged in the compilation of an *Egyptian Lexicon*, but died before its completion, 1790, after a residence of 25 years in England.

WOLFE, *James*, a celebrated English general, born at Westerham, Kent, Jan. 1726, son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe. He early embraced the military profession, and distinguished himself at the battle of la Feldt, and was present afterwards at every engagement during the war, and every where gathered fresh laurels by his valor, coolness, and judgment. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of resigning himself to indolence and pleasure, he devoted himself assiduously to military labors, and when lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, he introduced such order and discipline in the corps, that the gallant conduct of the soldiers in the plains of Minden is proverbial to this day. These great talents did not long remain in obscurity; when Mr. Pitt was placed at the head of affairs, the genius of Wolfe was called forth to ex-

cute his gigantic plans. Though the meditated attack on Rochfort was abandoned, the fall of Louisburg displayed to the admiration of the nation, the abilities of their favorite general, who was immediately after selected, 1759, for the command of the expedition against Quebec. In this bold enterprise, the many difficulties from situation and from superior numbers, were quickly surmounted by perseverance and by military stratagem, and the English troops, permitted to face their enemy, triumphed over all opposition; but in the moment of victory, the conqueror received a ball through his wrist; yet, disregarding the wound, he animated his men to the battle. A second ball, a few minutes after, shot him through the body, and rendered it necessary to carry him off to the rear of the troops. In the last agonies his attention was roused by the cry of "they run!" and eagerly inquiring who ran, he no sooner heard the reply, "the defeated French," than he exclaimed, "then I thank God, and I die contented," and instantly expired, 13th Sept. 1759. His remains were brought to England, and buried with becoming pomp in Westminster abbey, where a splendid monument was erected by the nation to his honor. His glorious death forms the subject of a beautiful painting by West, which has been engraved in a masterly manner by Woollet. To the great abilities of the general, to steadiness, strength, and activity of mind, Wolfe united the milder virtues of life, sincerity and candor, a quick sense of honor, of justice, and public liberty. While he bore the meed of superiority in constitutional courage, in penetration, in cool judgment, and in unshaken presence of mind, he was equally admired and respected for beneficence and charity, and the estimation of the great was accompanied by the love of the soldiery and the gratitude of the poor.

WOLFF, *Christian*, a celebrated writer, born at Breslau, 24th Jan. 1679. From his native town he went in 1699 to Jena university, where he made a most extraordinary progress, and in 1702 he repaired to Leipzig, where the following year he opened his lectures by a famous dissertation, called *Philosophia Practica Universalis Methodo Mathematica Conscripta*. His publications and the number of his pupils increased his reputation, and he was liberally invited by the universities of Gießen and of Halle to accept the professorial chair of mathematics. He accordingly went to Halle 1707, and to his academical honors was soon after added the title of counsellor to the king of Prussia. These flattering prospects were, however, soon obscured; in his Latin oration on the morality of the Chinese, in 1721, he spoke with such applause of their philosophy and of their virtues, that the university was offended, and not only his tenets were reprobated, but he was by the representation of the body of divines, ordered on pain of the severest punishment to leave the country in 24 hours. From this ungrateful society he retired to Cassel, and became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg, and counsellor to the landgrave. The favorable opinion of the learned and the great continued to atone for the persecution of the Halle university, he was declared honorary professor of the Petersburg academy of sciences, and

and admitted member of that of Paris, and honored with the title of counsellor of regency by the king of Sweden. The prejudices of his enemies at last passed away, and in 1741 with some reluctance he obeyed the commands of the king of Prussia, and assumed the office of privy counsellor, of vice-chancellor, and of professor of the law of nature and of nations in the university of Halle. He afterwards was raised on the death of Ludwig to the dignity of chancellor of the university, and created a baron of the Roman empire. This great man, whose whole life was devoted to advance the interests of science and of virtue, died at Halle, of the gout in his stomach, 9th April, 1754, aged 76. His works in Latin and German are more than 60 in number, the best known of which are, a Course of Mathematics, 2 vols. 4to. — *Philosophia Rationalis*, five Logica, 4to. — a System of Metaphysics, 4to. — *Jus Naturæ*, 8 vols. 4to. — *Jus Gentium*, 4to. — *Horæ Subsecivæ* Magdeburg — Dictionary on the Mathematics — *Specimen Physicæ ad Theologium Natural. Applicatæ*, 8vo. &c. Though precise and correct as a mathematician, his style as a writer is rough and unpolished, his diction is barbarous, and his phrases inelegant. His German works are said to be superior in execution to his Latin.

WOLFF, *Jerome*, a native of the Grisons, who studied at Tübingen, and became, by application, librarian and principal of the college of Augsburg, where he died of the stone 1581, aged 64. He wrote translations of *Domosthenes* and *Hicrates* — *de Vero & Licito Astrologiæ Usu* — *de Expeditâ Utriusque Lingue*, &c.

WOLLASTON, *William*, an able divine, born of an ancient family at Coton Clanford, Staffordshire, 26th March, 1659. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, but not being able to obtain a fellowship he became in 1682 assistant to the master of Birmingham school, and was four years after appointed under-master, but the death of a rich relation in 1688 left him in possession of an ample estate, and at liberty to quit his laborious employment. From Birmingham he came to reside in London, where he soon after married. In his retirement, which he loved above the tumults of public life, and which he refused to quit for high preferment in the church, he zealously devoted himself to literature, and in his opinions and conduct shewed the liberal minded man. The best known of his writings is his *Religion of Nature Delineated*, a popular work, of which more than 10,000 copies were sold in a few years. In his old age he had the misfortune to break his arm, and this increasing the disorders of a weak constitution hastened his death, which happened 29th Oct. 1724, at his house in Charter-house square. He was buried at Great Finborough where he had an estate, near his wife, who died in 1720, and who brought him 11 children, of whom only seven survived him. His *Religion of Nature* exposed him to the censures of some divines, because he makes no mention of revealed religion, and attempts to explain the truth of religion on mathematical principles, and on the obligations of truth, reason, and virtue. Lord Bolingbroke in calling the work a strange theism, as dogmatical and absurd as artificial theology, does not deny

the author to be a man of parts and of learning, a philosopher and a geometrician. The work must be, however, considered as a composition of great merit, and one of the best written in the English language. It has appeared in 4to. and in 8vo.

WOLLEBIUS, *John*, a divine of Basil, author of *Compendium Theologiæ*, a work of merit, translated into various languages. He died 1629.

WOLMAR, *Melchior*, a native of Rotweil in Switzerland, known as the instructor of Calvin and of Beza in the Greek language. He was patronized by Ulric duke of Wirtemberg, and became professor of law at Tübingen. He died of an apoplexy at Eisenach 1561, aged 64. He wrote Commentaries on the two first Books of the Iliad.

WOLSELEY, *Robert*, son of sir Charles W. of Staffordshire, who espoused the cause of the parliament against the king, and was one of Cromwell's lords, was in favor with king William, and was his envoy to Brussels, 1693. He wrote a curious preface to Rochester's *Valentinian* — a translation of Virgil's *Æneas* meeting Dido, &c.

WOLSEY, *Thomas*, a celebrated favorite at the court of Henry VIII. He was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, 1471, not the son of a butcher as generally reported, but descended from a poor but respectable family, and he entered so early at Oxford that he was bachelor of arts at the age of 14, and consequently called the boy bachelor. He became fellow of Magdalen college, and when master of arts he exchanged the care of Magdalen school for the tuition of the sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset. By the favor of his patron he obtained the rectory of Lymington in Somersetshire, but here he behaved with such irregularity that he was set in the stocks for being drunk of a Sunday, by sir Amias Paulet, a punishment which was severely visited on the upright magistrate, by a long imprisonment of six years, when the offending clergyman was raised to the height of power. After the death of Dorset he recommended himself to the notice of Dean archbishop of Canterbury, and at last became chaplain to the king, to whom he rendered himself so agreeable, that he was entrusted with the negotiation of his intended marriage, with Margaret duchess of Savoy. He used such dispatch in this business that he was rewarded with the deanery of Lincoln, and on the accession of Henry VIII. he maintained his influence at court, and saw new honors soon heaped upon him. He was made rector of Torrington, canon of Windsor, registrar of the garter, and prebendary and dean of York. In the expedition to France 1513, he attended the king, to direct the supplies and the provisions for the wants of the army, and on the taking of Tournay he was appointed by the conqueror bishop of that city. In 1514 he was advanced to the see of Lincoln, and eight months after removed to York, the next year he was made cardinal of St. Cicely, and a few months after lord chancellor of England. To these high favors were added the confidence of the king, and consequently the disposal of all places of trust, of honor, and power in the kingdom. Thus placed at the head of affairs, he governed the nation at his pleasure, and that he might confirm

more strongly his ascendancy over the king, he withdrew his attention from all public affairs, and by the most artful policy he fanned his pleasures and administered most liberally to the gratification of his most licentious desires. Absolute at home, where his expences exceeded the revenues of the crown, he was courted and flattered by foreign princes, and according to his caprice, or the demands of his avarice, the support of England was promised to favor the ambitious views either of France or of Germany, or of the pope. His disappointment in his application for the popedom after the death of Leo X. in which he was deceived by the emperor, was soon after followed by the displeasure of his capricious master, who in the matter of his divorce expected from his favorite an obsequious and submissive assistant. The cardinal, equally afraid of the pope and of the king, wished to stand neuter, but Henry, indignant at his conduct, stripped him of his honors 1529, and caused him to be impeached in parliament by a charge of 44 articles. Though the treasonable charges were repelled in the house of commons by the influence and exertions of his friend Cromwell, he was desired to retire to York, where he was soon after arrested by the earl of Northumberland, on a fresh charge of high treason. Wolsey struck with the greatness of his disgrace, fell sick, and as he proceeded by slow journies to London he stopped at Leicester, where he is said to have taken poison to put an end to his wretched existence. He expired 29th Nov. 1530, and a few hours before his death he exclaimed in accents of agony: "Had I served my God with the same zeal that I have served the king, he would not have forsaken me in my old age." His remains were buried in the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leicester. The history of Wolsey exhibits in the most striking degree the vicissitudes of fortune and the inconstancy of human affairs. His private character was so depraved, that he deserved little of the favors of his master, but with a capricious tyrant the most profligate and vicious are generally the most useful and convenient ministers. It has been truly observed, that few ever fell from so high a station with less crimes objected against them. It must indeed be acknowledged that he was a man of great abilities, well acquainted with the learning of the times, sagacious as a politician, and well versed in the intrigues of courts. Notwithstanding, however, his vices and his ambition, his schemes for the promotion of literature in the nation were noble and well imagined. He not only founded seven lectures in the university where he had been educated, but Christ church owes its greatness to his munificence and liberality. He also founded a school at Ipswich. Besides the honors already enumerated, he possessed the commission of pope's legate, a later, he was abbot of St. Alban's, bishop of Winchester and Durham, and he held in fann the dioceses of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, and had in his retinue 800 servants, amongst whom were ten lords, 15 knights, and 40 esquires.

WOLTERS, *Henrietta*, a lady of Amsterdam, eminent as a miniature painter. She died 1741, aged 49.

WOLZOGEN, *Lewis de*, a native of Amersford, who studied at Paris and Geneva, and became a zealous

partizan of the Socinians. He settled at Amsterdam as professor of ecclesiastical history, and died there 13th Nov. 1690, aged 58. He wrote *Orator Sacer*, five de Ratione Concionandi, 8vo. — *Dissertatio Critico-Theologica*, &c.

WOMACK, *Lawrence*, D. D. author of the examination of Tilenus before the Friars, 12mo. against the puritans — the Calvinistic Cabinet Disclosed, 12mo. — the Result of False Principles, or Error convinced by its own Evidence, and other tracts against the Calvinists, was a divine of Cambridge, who became archdeacon of Suffolk 1660, and was made bishop of St. David's 1683. He died 1685.

WOOD, *Anthony*, an able antiquary, born at Oxford, 17th Dec. 1632. He was educated at New college school, and at Thame school, and in 1647 entered at Merton college. He took his master's degree in 1655, and earnestly devoted himself to the study of the antiquities of the colleges and churches of Oxford. His labors were so highly esteemed that after they were prepared for the press in English, Dr. Fell dean of Christ church procured them, and employed Peers one of the students of his college to translate the work into Latin. The work thus left to the mercy of an obstinate and perverse translator, and of a capricious editor, appeared in 1674, in 2 vols. fol. under the title of *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, but much altered and disfigured by several errors. He published another work in 1691, of which a second edition under the care of bishop Tanner appeared in 1721, under the title of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, containing an account of the great men who flourished in the university from 1500 to 1695, to which were added the Fasti, in 2 vols. fol. Though Wood in these works claimed the merit of being free from prejudice and party, he yet reflected with such asperity on the character of lord Clarendon the chancellor of the university, that he was indicted for defamation in the court of the university, and his expulsion for greater notoriety was inserted in the Gazette 1693. Though an indefatigable collector, and a diligent antiquary, Wood deserves to be censured for his narrowness of mind and his violent prejudices, totally unworthy the dignity of the historian. He died at Oxford 29th Nov. 1695, of a retention of urine. His papers and books were deposited agreeably to his will in the Ashmolean museum. Wood vindicated his work in an 8vo. volume, against the attacks of bishop Burnet.

WOOD, *Robert*, an English writer. He travelled with his friends Bouverie and Dawkins into the East, and visited the plains of Troas, and the remains of Balbec and Palmyra. He became under-secretary of state in 1764, under lord Granville, and in the midst of his political engagements prepared the account of his observations for the press, which he published under the title of *Essay on the Original Genius of Homer*, a work of great merit. He died 1771.

WOOD, *Isaac*, a painter in oil, and in black lead on vellum, was patronized by Wriotesley, duke of Bedford. He was in his conversation very facetious, and particularly happy in his application of the ludicrous passages of Hudibras. He died 24th Feb. 1752, aged 63.

Woon,

WOOD, *James*, professor of divinity, and provost of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrew's, was author of a book against the independents, and died 1664.

WOODALL, *John*, an English surgeon, who went, in 1589, with the troops sent by Elizabeth to assist Henry IV. After travelling over Europe he settled in London, and became member of the corporation of surgeons, and practised as a physician. He was also surgeon to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and surgeon general to the East India company. He wrote Surgeon's Mate, 1617, and a supplement to it called Viaticum. He died 1638, aged 69.

WOODCOCK, *Robert*, was so attached to music that, to indulge his favorite pursuits, he quitted a lucrative place which he held under government. He was eminent as a composer, and as a player on the hautboy. Several of his compositions have been published. He died 10th April 1728, aged 36. He also excelled as a painter of sea pieces.

WOODFORD, *Samuel*, an English divine, born in the parish of All-Hallows on the Wall, London, 15th April 1636. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, and after taking his first degree in arts, he entered at the Inner Temple. At the restoration he was ordained by bishop Morley, and obtained the rectory of Hartley-Maudet, Hants, to which were afterwards added a prebend of Chichester, and in 1680, a prebend of Winchester. He was member of the Royal society, and was, in 1677, created D.D. by archbishop Sancroft, and he died 1700. He wrote poems of considerable merit — Paraphrase on the Psalms, five books — Paraphrase on the Canticles — the Legend of Love, three cantos — to the Muse, a pindaric ode — Paraphrase of some of the Hymns of the Old and New Testament — occasional compositions in English rhymes, &c.

WOODHEAD, *Abraham*, a native of Maltham, Yorkshire, bred up at University college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. The restoration replaced him in his fellowship, which he had lost by the civil war; but his conversion to the Roman catholic faith proved injurious to his future advancement in the church. He lived in retirement at Hoxton, and was considered the best writer of his time in favor of the tenets which he had adopted. He wrote the Guide to Controversy, &c. The best part of his numerous pamphlets are anonymous, they were ably answered by Dr. Stillingfleet. He died 1678.

WOODVILLE, *Elizabeth*, widow of sir John Grey, who lost his life in the battle of Bernard's Heath, captivated the heart of Edward IV. when she appeared before him to solicit the restitution of her husband's property. In consequence of this interview the frail monarch married her, and from this union was born the princess Elizabeth, whose marriage with Henry VII. cemented a reconciliation between the violent partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. The conduct of Edward, and his partiality for his concubines, were not calculated to ensure domestic happiness to Elizabeth, yet, after his death she ventured to take for her third husband, lord Stanley. She died in a monas-

tery, where her son-in-law, Henry VII. had confined her.

WOODVILLE, *William*, a native of Cumberland, who studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. in 1775. He went to settle at Denbigh, and in 1782 removed to London, where he became physician to the Middlesex dispensary, and soon after, to the small-pox hospital. He wrote a dissertation De Irritabilitate, medical botany, 4to. an useful work, and some tracts on the small-pox and the cow-pox. He was an able practitioner, and died at the small-pox hospital, Pancras, 26th April 1805, aged 58.

WOODWARD, *John*, a natural philosopher, born in Derbyshire, 1st May 1665. He was well educated at a private school, and then bound apprentice to a linen-draper in London; but literature and philosophy had more charms for him than the business of the counter. His studies were assisted by the kindness of Dr. Barwick, and on the vacancy of the medical professorship at Gresham college, in 1692, he was honorably elected to the chair. In 1693 he was chosen fellow of the Royal society, and two years after he was honored by Dr. Tenison, the primate, with the degree of M.D. He published, in 1695, his Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth, &c. with an account of the Universal Deluge, and of its effects, 8vo. This book, as containing some curious facts and bold conjectures, had many admirers, and more enemies, and it passed in 1702, to a second edition, and in 1723, to a third; but it was not followed by a larger work, as the author had promised. He was in 1702, chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and he published some intelligent papers in the philosophical transactions. In 1718 he published the State of Physic, and of Diseases, with an inquiry into the causes of their increase, &c. and of the small-pox, which produced a bitter controversy with Dr. Mead. He died at his house, Gresham college, 25th April, 1728, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He founded a professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 150l. for a lecture, to elucidate the Natural History of the Earth, &c. and the first professor appointed was Dr. Conyers Middleton, 1731, who resigned two years after.

WOODWARD, *Henry*, a comedian of eminence, born in London 1717, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school. From the business of a tallow-chandler he became, under the care of Mr. Rich, a popular harlequin on the London stage. With the 6000l. which he had amassed by his profession, he commenced manager of Dublin theatre, and imprudently lost the whole, and returned again for support to Covent garden. He died 17th April 1777, in consequence of a fall, as he was jumping on a table, on the stage, in the character of Scrub. He was author of Marplot in Lisbon, a farce, and the Man's the Master, a comedy, 1775.

WOOLLETT, *William*, a native of Maidstone, who became a pupil of Timney, and acquired celebrity by his engravings, especially that of the death of general Wolfe. He was engraver to the king, and died 1783, aged 48.

WOOLSTON, *Thomas*, an English divine, born 1669

at Northampton, where his father was a tradesman. He was educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree of B. D. He published in 1705, the old Apology of the Truth for the Christian religion, against the Jews and Gentiles, reviv'd, 8vo. a singular work, which though abounding in new opinions, did not however excite the censures of the learned against him. He afterwards published a Latin dissertation on the authenticity of the letter said to have been written by Pilate to Tiberius, describing our Saviour, &c. 1720, and the next year two letters on the character, &c. of the Quakers — and in defence of the Apostles, and primitive Fathers, &c. His four Free Gifts to the Clergy appeared in 1723 and 4, and soon after his Moderator between an Infidel, and Impostor, &c. which excited a persecution against him, which however was stopped, by the interference of Mr. Whiston. His six discourses on the Miracles of Christ, and his two defences of them, dedicated to six bishops, appeared in 1727, and the three next years, and by their merriment, and humor, their profaneness, and blasphemy, excited emotions of mirth, of indignation, and of horror. In these books he regards the miracles of our Saviour, as related in the gospel, not as real events, and historical facts, but allegorical fables, and while he attempts to disprove them, he treats of them in the most ludicrous, offensive, and indecent language. Thus at war with the good sense, the opinions, and the religion of his country, he soon felt not only the attacks of literary champions, but the prosecution of the law. He was tried for the offence at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Raymond, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 100l. As he was unable to pay the fine, he continued to the end of his life within the rules of the king's bench, and died there 27th Jan. 1733, of an epidemic disorder, after an illness of four days, while Dr. Clarke was engaged in soliciting his liberty. In the agonies of death he exclaimed "this is a struggle which all men must go through, which I bear not only patiently, but with willingness." His remains were deposited in St. George's church-yard, Southwark.

WOOTON, *John*, an eminent landscape painter, was particularly distinguished for his paintings of dogs, and horses, for which he regularly received 40 guineas, and 20 when less than life. He quitted business in 1761, and his collection of drawings, and prints, was sold by public auction. He died 1765.

WORLIDGE, *Thomas*, an engraver, and portrait painter, who published a book of gems from the antique. Some of his etchings from Rembrandt, were particularly admired. He died 1766.

WORMIUS, *Olaus*, a native of Arhusen, in Jutland, who studied at Lunenburg, Emmeric, and Marburg, and in 1607 came to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic. He visited Italy, and on account of his great learning was honorably received by the universities of Padua, Sienna, and Montpellier, and after travelling over France, Holland, and England, he took his doctor's degree at Basil, and at last settled at Copenhagen, where he obtained the chair of professor of belles lettres. In 1615, he was advanced to the chair of Greek, and in 1624, to that of medicine, and

acquired both reputation and opulence, as the physician of the court. He obtained a canonry of Lunden, from Christiern IV. for his services, and died 1634, aged 66. He was three times married, and the father of 16 children. He wrote *Fasti Danici*, 1626. — a History of Norway, 4to. — *Literatura Danica Antiquissima*, Vulgo Gothica Dicta, & de Priscâ Danorum Poesi, 4to. — Monument. Danic. Libri Sex. fol. — *Lexicon Runicum*, and Appendix ad Monumenta Danica. fol. — *Series Regum Daniæ*, &c. — *Talshoi*, or monument. Stroense in Scania, 4to.

WORMIUS, *William*, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, and applied himself to medical pursuits. He became professor of medicine, historiographer to the king, counsellor of state, &c. and died 1724, aged 71. He wrote *Musæum Wormianum*, fol. containing an account of the curiosities, preserved in his fathers collection. His eldest son *Olaus*, was professor of eloquence, history, and physic, at Copenhagen, and author of treatises de *Glossopetris* — de *Viribus Medicamentorum Specificis*, &c. He died 1708. Another brother was bishop of Copenhagen, and author of some theological tracts. He died 1737, much respected.

WORDSDALE, *James*, a painter, the pupil of sir Godfrey Kneller, whose niece he privately married. In consequence of this union he was discarded by his master, but found patrons, and friends in the public, and gained some reputation as a singer, and as a facetious mimic. He was author of songs, of five dramatic pieces, in one of which he acted a part, &c. He died 13th June 1767, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

WORSLEY, *sir Richard*, a native of the Isle of Wight, who succeeded to the title, on the death of his father sir Thomas, 1768, and in 1775 married a daughter of sir John Fleming, bart. from whom he was divorced in 1782. He was comptroller of the royal household, governor of the Isle of Wight, and member for Newport. In the younger part of his life, he travelled through Europe, and made a fine collection of marbles, statues, and other antiques, engraved and published 2 vols. fol. under the title of *Musæum Worlesianum*. He published also an History of the Isle of Wight, 1781, 4to. with indifferent plates by Godfrey. He died of an apoplexy, at his seat of Appledurcombe, 8th Aug. 1805, aged 54.

WORTHINGTON, *John, D. D.* a native of Wales, who was elected to the headship of Jesus college, Cambridge, which he resigned after the restoration. He obtained the cure of St. Benet Fink, in London, and soon after the fire of London was presented to the living of Ingoldsby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, and to a prebend of Lincoln cathedral. He died at Hackney, where he had resided as lecturer to the church, and was buried there, at the latter end of 1671. His funeral sermon was preached by Tillotson. He published a *Form of Sound Words*, or a *Scripture Catechism*, 8vo. — the great Duty of Self-Resignation, 8vo. — the Doctrine of the Resurrection, considered, 8vo. &c.

WORTHINGTON, *William, D. D.* a native of Merionethshire, educated at Oswestry school, and Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree, 1758.

1758. He was liberally patronized by bishop Hare, who gave him a living in Shropshire, and afterwards another in Denbighshire, and a stall in the cathedral of St. Asaph. He afterwards obtained a stall in York cathedral from archbishop Drummond. He died at his living of Llanrhayader, in Denbighshire, much lamented, 6th Oct. 1778, aged 75. He sent to the press various publications, the best known of which are an essay on the Scheme and Conduct, &c. of Man's Redemption, &c. 8vo. — Historical Sense of the Mosaic account of the Fall proved, &c. — the Evidences of Christianity, deduced from facts, &c. preached at Boyle's lectures, 1766-8, 2 vols. 8vo. — the Scripture theory of the earth, &c. 8vo. — Sermons, &c.

WOTTON, *for Henry*, an eminent writer, born 30th March 1568, at Bocton hall, Kent, of respectable parents. From Winchester school, he entered at New college, Oxford, and soon after removed to Queen's college, where he became distinguished for wit, and learning. After leaving Oxford, where it is uncertain, whether he took his master's degree, he went to France, Germany, and Italy, and there increased his knowledge of literature, and of the fine arts, during a residence of nine years. On his return to England, he recommended himself by his abilities and politeness to Essex, and became his secretary, but on the fall of that unhappy favorite, he had the good fortune to escape to the continent. At Florence he ingratiated himself with the grand duke, and was confidentially commissioned to go to Scotland, to inform James VI. of a conspiracy formed against his life. Under the assumed name of Octavio Baldi, he passed to Norway, and then to Scotland, where he was received with kindness, and treated with distinction by the king. He had no sooner returned to Florence, than he was informed of the death of Elizabeth, and of the accession of James to the English throne, and he therefore hastened back to his native country, and was greeted with regard and confidence by the king. He was knighted, and sent ambassador to Venice, and afterwards to the United Provinces, and to several of the German courts, where he represented his sovereign with becoming dignity, and truly British independence. For his services to the state he was rewarded with the provostship of Eton, 1623, and he took deacon's orders, as he regarded his ecclesiastical situation incompatible with the character of a layman. He died 1639, deservedly respected in his private as well as his public character. He was buried in the chapel of his college, and, as an enemy to controversy, he caused these words to be engraved on his tomb: *Hic jacet hujus sententiae primus auctor, disputandi pruritus ecclesiae scabies. Nomen alias quere.* He wrote the Elements of Architecture — Parallels between Essex and Buckingham — Characters of some of the Kings of England — Essays on Education — poems, printed in the Reliquiae Wottoniz, which appeared after his death, 8vo. After he was settled at Eton, he began the life of Martin Luther, with the history of the reformation, but abandoned it at the request of Charles I. to devote himself more laboriously to the History of England, which he, however, never completed.

WOTTON, *William*, an able divine, born 13th

Aug. 1666, at Wrentham, Suffolk, where his father was rector. He was endowed with astonishing powers of mind, and when four years and three months old, he could read with the greatest ease the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. He was admitted of Catharine hall, Cambridge, before he was 10 years old, and there he maintained his reputation by his astonishing skill in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac, as well as in arts and sciences. He took his first degree in 1679, and was soon after noticed by Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, who patronized him, and afterwards gave him the *finecure* of Llandrillo in Denbighshire. He had before obtained a fellowship at St. John's college, and in 1693 lord Nottingham gave him the living of Middleton Keynes in Buckinghamshire. In 1694 he published Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning, a work of merit, and as he had been abused by the satirical pen of Swift, he wrote Observations on the Tale of a Tub, which he called an irreligious book, and a most profane piece of ribaldry. In 1701 he published the History of Rome from the death of Antoninus Pius to the death of Severus Alexander, 8vo. under the direction of Dr. Burnet, a work of great merit. In 1707 Tenison conferred on him the degree of D. D. and he was presented by Burnet to a stall in Salisbury cathedral. Though in possession of a moderate income, he was so regardless of economy, that pecuniary difficulties crowded upon him, and obliged him in 1714 to retire to South Wales, where he wrote several books. He died 13th Feb. 1726, leaving only one daughter, the wife of Mr. W. Clarke, canon residentiary of Chichester. His other works are, Discourse concerning the Confusion of Tongues at Babel — Advice to a Young Student — Memoirs of the Cathedrals of St. David's and Llandaff — some sermons — five political anonymous pamphlets, &c. In his character he was a most extraordinary man, as he never forgot any thing which he had read; and what is remarkable, as has been observed, his learning was all in ready cash, which he was able to produce at sight, and with which he could enliven and embellish the most uninteresting subjects.

WOTTON, *Edward*, a native of Oxford, educated at Magdalen school. He became demy of Magdalen college, and then removed to Corpus Christi, of which he was appointed Greek lecturer. He afterwards travelled into Italy, and took the degree of M. D. at Padua, and after his return to England, practised with great success at Oxford, and then at London, where he was made member of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. He died 5th Oct. 1555, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London. He published de Differentiis Animalium Libri decem, 1552, a work of merit, and he was the first who paid particular attention to natural history. He began, but did not finish, an History of Insects.

WOUTERS, *Francis*, a Dutch painter. His landscapes with naked cupids are admired. He was the pupil of Rubens, and lived for some time in England, in the suite of the imperial ambassador. He died 1659.

WOUVERMANS, *Philip*, a native of Haerlem, who studied painting under John Wynants, and without visiting the schools of Italy, acquired great celebrity. For high finishing, for correctness, and for pleasing composition, he was excelled by few; but his merits were viewed without encouragement, and his labors were unaccompanied with the honorable rewards due to superior talents. He lived poor, and the cares of a numerous family, added to the small recompence which he received for his valuable pieces, contributed to increase the miseries of life. Displeased with the ingratitude of the world, he refused to bring up any of his children to his own profession, and in his last moments he destroyed a box full of designs, &c. He died at Haerlem, 1688, aged 68. His landscapes were particularly happy, and diversified with encampments, with huntings, halts, &c. As he chiefly excelled in the painting of horses, he studied those subjects in which these animals could be introduced to the best advantage. Two of his brothers, *Peter* and *John*, were also eminent artists.

WOWER, *John*, a native of Hamburgh, distinguished as a politician, and as a literary character. He died at Gottorp, where he was governor, 1612, aged 38. He wrote *Polymathia*, 4to. — *Notes on Firmicus, Apuleius, Sidonius, &c.* — letters, &c.

WRANGEL, *Charles Gustavus*, marshal and constable of Sweden, was distinguished for his valor. He burnt the Danish fleet in 1644, beat the Imperialists at Augsburg, 1648, and defeated the Dutch fleet in the passage of the Sound, 1658. He died about 1676.

WRAY, *Daniel*, a native of London, educated at the Charter-house, and at Queen's college, Cambridge, and distinguished for his learning, his taste, and his acquaintance with the fine arts. He was member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and trustee of the British museum, &c. He died 29th Dec. 1783, aged 82, and universally lamented. He contributed to the *Archæologia*, *Notes on the Walls of Ancient Rome*, and *Extracts of Letters from Rome on the discovery of a statue of Venus, &c.*

WREN, *Matthew*, an English prelate. He was of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became master of Peter-house, chaplain to Charles I. prebendary of Winchester and Westminster, dean of Windsor, and in 1634, was made bishop of Hereford. He was afterwards translated to Norwich, and in 1638 to Ely. During the civil wars his property was seized, and his person imprisoned in the Tower, where he continued 18 years without being brought to trial. At the restoration he was re-instated in his bishopric, and died at Ely-house, London, 1667, aged 81. He was a man of abilities, and wrote some controversial tracts against the Socinians — *Epistolæ Variæ, &c.* — the Abandoning of the Scots Government — two sermons, &c.

WREN, *Matthew*, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and became member of parliament for St. Michael in Cornwall, and was secretary to James duke of York. He died June, 1672, aged 42. He wrote *Consideration on Harrington's Oceana* — *Monarchy asserted, &c.* Lord Clarendon was anxious

that he should undertake a confutation of Hobbes' *Leviathan*, but it does not appear that he engaged in the work.

WREN, *sir Christopher*, a celebrated English architect and mathematician, nephew to bishop Wren, was born at Knoyle, Wilts, 20th Oct. 1632. At the age of 14 he entered as gentleman commoner at Wadham college, Oxford, where he made astonishing progress in mathematics. He was, about the time of taking his master's degree, elected fellow of All-Souls, and in 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham college, where his lectures on the different phases of Saturn were attended by numerous audiences. In 1661 he succeeded Seth Ward as Savilian professor at Oxford, and in consequence resigned the Gresham professorship, and took the degree of LL. D. His acquaintance with architecture was so great that he was sent for by Charles II. to assist sir John Denham the surveyor general, and in 1663 he was chosen fellow of the Royal society, to whose memoirs he contributed some valuable papers on subjects of astronomy, natural philosophy, and other sciences. In 1665 he went to France, and visited the most curious edifices, and the most remarkable inventions in mechanics in the capital, and on his return home he was appointed architect, and one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's cathedral. The dreadful conflagration of the city which quickly followed, called for the exertion of the powers of the ingenious architect, but the model for a new capital which he made, though approved by the king and the privy council, was not adopted. His avocations were now so numerous as an architect, and as the successor of sir J. Denham, in the office of surveyor-general of his majesty's works, that he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673, and the following year received the honor of knighthood. By his advice Greenwich was selected as the best place for the erection of an observatory, and his friend Flamsteed was appointed the first professor. In the improving and beautifying London, his genius was particularly displayed, and the churches which he erected are lasting monuments of his mind. Besides St. Paul the noblest edifice which he raised, he built 53 churches in London, among which St. Stephen Walbrook is particularly celebrated. The monument was also erected by him, and likewise the custom-house, Greenwich hospital, Emanuel college chapel, Trinity college library, Cambridge, the theatre at Oxford, &c. This ingenious man whose architectural labors deserve and receive so much admiration died 25th Feb. 1723, aged 91, and he was buried with great solemnity in the vault of his favorite cathedral, where on the side of a pillar these few words record the greatness of his genius, "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Sir Christopher sat twice in parliament, for Plympton in Devonshire 1685, and for Melcombe Regis in 1700. He married the daughter of sir Thomas Coghill of Blechington, Oxon, by whom he had a son, and after her death he took, for his second wife, a daughter of baron Lifford, of Ireland, by whom he had a son and a daughter. He was in 1680 elected president of the Royal society, and in 1684 made comptroller of the works in Windsor castle. Though he never published

any thing himself, several of his works have appeared in the philosophical transactions, and in the publications of Dr. Wallis and others. His son of the same name published 1708 a learned work called *Numismatum Antiquorum Sylloge*, 4to. and died 1747, aged 72.

WRIGHT, *Nathan*, a learned lawyer, born at Barwell, Leicestershire. He was made lord keeper of the great seal on the removal of lord Somers; but though abused by Burnet, as a strong Tory, devoted to party and fond of money, he adds, that he never was charged with bribery in his court. He was removed in 1705 and passed the rest of life in peaceful retirement at his seat at Caldecot hall, Warwickshire, where he died much respected 4th Aug. 1721.

WRIGHT, *Samuel*, a dissenting minister born Jan. 30th 1683, at Retford, Notts. He settled in London, where he acquired some reputation as an eloquent and fluent preacher. He published about 40 single sermons, but his best known work is his treatise on the New Birth, or the being born again, without which it is impossible to enter the kingdom of God. He died 3d April, 1746, at his house, Newington Green.

WRIGHT, *Edward*, a mathematician of Cambridge who attended the earl of Cumberland in his expedition to the Azores in 1589. He wrote the *Errors of Navigation corrected*, 1599, a work of merit — treatises on the Sphere — on Dialling — Haven-finding Art, and he also constructed a table of Meridional Parts, and tables of the Sun's Declination. He died about 1620.

WRIGHT, *Edward*, an English writer, who attended lord Macclesfield in his travels in 1720-2, of which he wrote an account called *Observations*, &c. 2 vols. 4to. an interesting work, though written in inelegant language.

WRIGHT, *Abraham*, a native of London, educated at Oxford, where he was public orator. During the civil wars he lived as tutor in several respectable families, and died rector of Oakham church 1690. He wrote *Deliciae Deliciarum* — Commentary on the Psalms — on the Pentateuch — sermons — a collection of poems, or *Parnassus Biceps*, &c.

WRIGHT, *Joseph*, a native of Derby, eminent as a painter. He was the pupil of Hudson, and in 1773, visited Italy to improve himself. Two years after he returned to England, and died in his native town 1797, aged 63. His landscapes, and historical pieces are highly valued.

WRIGHT, *Paul*, an English divine, educated at Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He obtained Oakley vicarage, and Burden chapel, Essex, and Snoreham rectory, 1739, on the presentation of the governors of Bridewell, St. Thomas, and the other city hospitals. He re-published, in 1774, Heylyn's *Help to English History*, 8vo.; but his *Chauncey's History of St. Alban's*, for which he had printed proposals, and received subscriptions, never appeared. A Family Bible with notes was published under his name. He died 1785.

WURMSER, *Dagobert Sigismund*, count, field-marshal

in the service of Austria, was a native of Alsace. After being five years in the French armies he enlisted in the service of the emperor, and by his merit and valor, rose to the highest ranks. He was, in 1793, commissioned to cover the siege of Mentz, and he soon after attacked the Weissenburg lines, while the duke of Brunswick fell on the left of the French army, and prince Waldeck on the right. Victorious in his attack, he pushed his conquest into Alsace, and took Haguenau, Drusenheim, &c. These advantages were counterbalanced by the fatal battle of Trischweiler, in which he was defeated; but the following year he repaired his losses by the taking of Mannheim. In 1796 he hastened to the relief of Mantua, and for two successive days defeated the French on the borders of the lake of Garda. The fortune of Bonaparte, however, prevailed against him at Castiglione, Montechiaro, and Lodano, and afterwards at Roveredo, and at the Brenta, and after the severest losses, he penetrated through the enemy, and threw himself into Mantua. After the most determined resistance, Mantua, reduced by famine and by sickness, surrendered 2d Feb. 1797, to the conqueror, on the most honorable terms. The aged commander retired to Vienna, where he was received with the honor which his services and his years deserved, and he was appointed governor of Hungary, where he died Aug. 1797, aged above 80.

WYAT, *sir Thomas*, a learned courtier in the service of Henry VIII. He was born of a respectable family in Kent, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he afterwards quitted for Oxford. He was knighted by Henry, and his abilities usefully employed in various embassies on the continent. He was author of several poems, printed in 1565, with those of his friend the earl of Surrey. He was the first who turned into English metre, David's Psalms. He died 1541, aged 38.

WYCHERLEY, *William*, an eminent comic writer, born at Cleve, in Shropshire, 1640. At the age of 15 he went to France, where he embraced the Roman catholic tenets, and on his return home, in 1660, he resided at Oxford, though he was not admitted member of the university. He afterwards returned to the protestant faith, and entered at the Middle Temple, but soon preferred the labors of literature to the dry studies of the law. In the course of 10 years he produced four comedies; *Love in a Wood* — the *Gentleman Dancing Master* — *Plain Dealer* — and *Country Wife*, printed together in 1712, and the popularity of these pieces recommended him to the notice of the great, the witty, and the fair. He was noticed not only by Villiers, duke of Buckingham, and by the duchess of Cleveland, who admitted him to the last degree of intimacy, but by Charles II. who visited him when ill, at his private apartments, and enabled him to remove to the south of France for the recovery of his health. On his return Wycherley was offered by the king, the place of governor to his son, with an ample salary; but his marriage with the widowed countess of Drogheda, soon after offended his royal patron, and involved him in difficulties. Though the countess, who was jealous, fond of him to a ridiculous degree, bestowed on him all

her property, yet, at her death, which happened soon after, his right to the succession was disputed, and in consequence of law-suits, he was thrown into prison by his unfeeling creditors. Here he languished for seven long years, till James II. going to see the *Plain Dealer*, was so pleased with the play, that he offered to pay the debts of the unfortunate author, and settled an annuity of 200*l.* on him. Wycherley, however, from false delicacy, was ashamed to give an account of his debts, and thus still continued involved in distress. Though averse to the troubles of a married life, he wished, as one of his biographers has informed us, to die married, and with this singular passion, in his old age, he took for his second wife a young lady worth 1500*l.* and died eleven days after, 1st Jan. 1715. He was buried in a vault of Covent-garden church. Besides his comedies he wrote some poems, a folio volume of which appeared 1704, and his posthumous works, in prose and verse, were published in 1728, by L. Theobald, 8vo.

WYCKE, *Thomas*, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a painter. His sea-ports, and his marine views which he drew in Italy, were highly admired. He died 1686, aged 70. His son *John* was an able artist. He resided for some years in London, where he assisted sir Godfrey Kneller. His paintings of battles, and especially of horses, displayed superior excellence. He died in London 1702, aged 62.

WYKEHAM, *William of*, a celebrated prelate, born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, 1324. Though his parents were respectable, yet they were poor; but domestic difficulties were forgotten in the liberal patronage of Nicolas Uvedale, lord of the manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester, who provided for his education and made him his secretary. By degrees he rose in the estimation of his friend, and was recommended to the notice of Edward III., who appointed him surveyor of his works in the castle and park of Windsor. By his advice this commanding situation was adorned with new buildings, and the present magnificent structure erected; but the inscription of "this made Wykeham," placed on the palace, threatened ruin to the favorite. While, however, his enemies interpreted the ambiguous sentence to his discredit by reading it backward, Wykeham assured his master, that, instead of arrogating to himself the glory of the edifice, he wished posterity to know that the favor of the king, and the care of the building, had raised him from a low situation to an exalted fortune. Thus reconciled to Edward, he rose in consequence, and when in orders he obtained the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk, and after other preferments, he was advanced, in 1366, to the see of Winchester. He was besides, chief warden and surveyor of the king's castles, warden of the forests, keeper of the privy seal, and afterwards secretary to the king. In 1367 he was appointed chancellor of England, and continued in the high office till 1371, when he was deprived of it by the representation of the parliament, who inveighed against the too extensive power of the ecclesiastics. Though much engaged in affairs of state, he paid particular attention to the business of his diocese; abuses were redressed, improvements in the re-

gulation and discipline of the church introduced, and the houses and palaces belonging to the see repaired. With the most munificent intentions also for the encouragement of learning and piety, the bishop determined to appropriate the large possessions which he had acquired by the favor of his sovereign, in the endowment of two colleges. In 1373 a school was established at Winchester; but his noble designs were interrupted by the jealousy or persecution of the duke of Lancaster, who accused him before the king as guilty of various misdemeanors, till the attachment of the people, and the interference of the clergy, restored him to the favor of the monarch, and to the possession of his see. Under the weak reign of Richard II. he labored assiduously to effect his noble purpose, and under the king's patent, New college Oxford was begun in 1380, and finished 1386, and Winchester begun the following year, and completed in 1393. The virtuous prelate enjoyed the gratification of seeing, before his death, his two noble foundations flourish, and his example was followed soon after by his scholar Chicheley, who founded All-Souls, and by Henry VI., who, on the same plan, founded the colleges of Eton, and of King, Cambridge. Wykeham died at South Waltham, 27th Sept. 1404, and was buried in his own oratory in Winchester cathedral. Little is known of the private character of this great founder; but if he had any failings, they were obscured in that spirit of beneficence and of charity which, in his two noble establishments, has so largely contributed to the advancement of literature, and of happiness through the nation. His life has been written by Lowth, who thus has paid a becoming tribute of praise and gratitude to the memory of the illustrious prelate, by whose munificence his education had been formed at Winchester and at Oxford.

WYNANTZ, *John*, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a painter. He was the master of Wouvermans and Vander Velde, and in the use of his pencil he acquired celebrity and independence. His landscapes were much admired. He died 1670, aged 70.

WYNDHAM, *sir William*, an eminent statesman, born about 1687. From Eton school he went to Christchurch, and afterwards travelled over the continent for improvement and information. On his return he was chosen member of parliament for Somersetshire, and continued to represent that county till his death. His abilities were so highly respectable, that in the change of ministry in 1710, he was appointed master of the queen's hounds, and afterwards made secretary of state, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. Under George I. he was removed from his offices, and soon after appeared in the ranks of opposition, and ably vindicated the conduct of the duke of Ormond, and of lords Oxford and Strafford. On the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he fell under the suspicion of government, but though he escaped from his pursuers, he at last surrendered himself, and was sent a prisoner to the tower. As he never was brought to trial, it is natural to infer, that no guilt could attach to his conduct, and that the violence of the times, and not a participation in disloyal acts, produced his temporary disgrace. He died at Wells, after a few days' illness, 17th June

1740. Pope has well painted the great powers of his eloquence in these lines :

Wyndham, just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions, and his own.

WYTMAN, *Matthew*, a native of Gorcum, eminent as a painter of landscapes, animals, and conversations. He died 1689, aged 49.

WYVIL, *Robert*, a bishop of Salisbury, who is known

in history for defending his right to Salisbury castle, by producing a champion to fight in single combat against the champion of his opponent William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. The king interfered, and the dispute was at last amicably settled. The bishop presided over his see 46 years, and died 1375.

X.

X E N

XACCA, an Indian philosopher, born at Sica. He was the legislator of the Japanese, and flourished, it is said, a thousand years before the christian era. His memory is regarded with particular honor in China, where he is placed in the number of the gods.

XACCA, *Erasmus*, a Sicilian in the 17th century, who wrote an Account, in Italian, of the Eruption of Mount Etna in 1669 — besides a didactic poem, in Latin, on Fevers — *Brevis Expositio in Psalmos & Cantica Cantic.* — Tasso's Jerusalem translated into Latin verse.

XANTIPPE, wife of Socrates, was remarkable for her moroseness and violence of temper. It is said, that the philosopher was acquainted with her character before he married her, and that he took her for his wife more severely to exercise his patience.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian, sent to the assistance of the Carthaginians against Regulus and the Romans. Though he defeated the enemy, he was ordered to be thrown into the sea on his return home by the cruel ingratitude of the Carthaginians.

XAUPI, *Joseph*, a native of Perpignan, author of a Funeral Oration on Lewis XIV. — Historical Researches on the Citizens of Perpignan — two Dissertations, &c. He was an ecclesiastic, and died at Paris universally respected, 7th Dec. 1778, aged 90.

XAVIER, *Jerome*, a Jesuit, who was missionary in the East Indies, and died at Goa 1617. He wrote History of J. C. and of Peter, in Portuguese, &c.

XENOCRATES, a philosopher of Chalcedon, the disciple of Plato. He was so illustrious for wisdom and integrity, that the judges dispensed with his oath in a court of justice. He died B. C. 314.

XENOPHANES, a Greek philosopher in the age of Socrates. He was of opinion that the moon was an inhabited globe, &c.

XENOPHON, a celebrated Greek historian, born at Athens. He was the pupil and the friend of Socrates, and he distinguished himself in war as the follower of Cyrus, and the active guide of the Greeks in their return from the battle of Cunaxa. His History of Cyrus the Great, and of the expedition of

the younger Cyrus, and other works, are well known. He died at Corinth B. C. 360.

XENOPHON, a writer of Ephesus in the beginning of the 4th century. He is author of the *Loves of Abrocomas and Anthia*, a romance of some merit.

XERXES, king of Persia, son of Darius Hytaspes, is celebrated for his expedition against Greece. Though accompanied by about five million of souls, he was defeated by the valor of the Greeks, and the battles of Thermopylae and Salamis convinced him that the conquest of the country was impossible. He retired in disgrace to Persia, and was slain by Artabanus, B. C. 465. His weeping at the sight of his numerous armies, because not one man of them would survive a 100 years, is mentioned by historians as a proof of the goodness and benevolence of his heart.

XIMENES, *Roderick*, a native of Navarre, archbishop of Toledo. He laid claim to the primacy in preference to the see of Compostella, at the council of Lyons, 1247, before Innocent IX. and his rights were confirmed. He wrote a Spanish history of little merit.

XIMENES, *Francis*, a celebrated ecclesiastic, born at Torrelaguna in Old Castille 1437. He was educated at Alcala and at Salamanca, and afterwards went to Rome, where he could obtain no patronage. He became grand vicar to Gonzales de Mendoza, bishop of Sigüenza, and afterwards his wisdom, his learning, and his knowledge of oriental literature, and of theology, procured him friends, and recommended him to the notice of queen Isabella, who named him archbishop of Toledo, 1495. Thus placed at the head of the Spanish church, he bent his thoughts to the reformation of his clergy, and to the more pure and impartial administration of temporal and ecclesiastical affairs through his diocese. He was raised to the purple by Julius II. 1507, and he was entrusted by Ferdinand with the affairs of the government, as prime minister. Not satisfied with the power which he exercised over the state, he was ambitious of military glory, and at his own expence he prepared an expedition against Oran in Africa, which he took from the Moors after

[4 G 2] displaying

displaying great marks of bravery and heroic presence of mind. Ferdinand, who was afraid of his power, appointed him, on his death bed, regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Charles V. and Ximenes exercised this authority not only with wisdom but with severity, and thus raised the complaints of the nobles against his administration. He despised, however, their clamors, satisfied in the good opinion of his sovereign, and in the support of the people to whom he granted great and important privileges. While thus laboring for the glory of his country, this virtuous minister was poisoned in eating trout, and died two months after, 8th Nov. 1517, aged 81. He was buried in the college of St. Ildefonso at Alcala, of which he was the munificent founder, and these remarkable lines are engraved on his tomb:

Condideram musis Franciscus grande Lycæum,
 Condor in exiguo nunc ego sarcophago.
 Prætextam junxi facco, galeamque galero,
 Frater, dux, præful, cardineusque pater.
 Quin virtute meâ junctum est diadema cucullo,
 Cum mihi regnanti paruit Hesperia.

In his character Ximenes was noble and patriotic, the friend of virtue and of merit, the protector of innocence, and the active and generous promoter of industry. He was himself learned, and by his munificence he caused the famous Complutesian Polyglott Bible to be published in his newly erected university of Alcala. This national work which was begun in 1514, was completed in 1517, in 6 vols. fol. and in four languages. The work is now very scarce. He also caused to be published the Missal, and the Breviary Mosa-

rabe, under the care of Ortiz. An account of his life has been published by Alvaro Gomez in Spanish, and by Flechier in French.

XIMENES, *Joseph Albert*, a Spanish ecclesiastic, prior general of the Carmelites. He died 1774, aged 55. He published the two last volumes of the Bulls of his order.

XYLANDER, *William*, a native of Augsburg, who though born of poor parents, rose to distinction by his abilities. He was educated in the university of Augsburg, and afterwards at Tubingen and Basil, by the friendship of Relinger, a senator of Augsburg, and in 1558 he was invited to fill a Greek professor's chair at Heidelberg. He was in 1566 appointed secretary to the assembly of divines, who held a conference on the eucharist, and he a second time filled the same honorable office in 1581. His great application hastened his death, which happened Feb. 1576, in his 43d year. He was the translator of Dion Cassius, of Marcus Antoninus, of Plutarch, and of Strabo, into Latin, but as he wrote for bread, the execution of these laborious works is occasionally careless and faulty.

XYPHILIN, *John*, called of Trebizond, from the place of his birth, was made patriarch of Constantinople 1064, and died 1075. He wrote a sermon preserved in the Bibliotheque of the fathers. His nephew of the same name wrote an abridgement of the history of Dion Cassius in Greek 1592, folio, which begins at the 32d book, and is written with little elegance. The work containing the history of the emperors to the time of Alexander son of Mamea, is generally printed with Dion Cassius.

Y.

YAL

YALDEN, *Thomas*, an English poet born at Exeter 1671. He was educated at Magdalen college, school, and after being commoner of Magdalen hall, he obtained a scholarship at Magdalen college, where he had for his fellow students Addison and Sacheverell. He published an Ode on the taking of Namur, and a poem on the death of the duke of Gloucester, and in 1710, obtained a fellowship in his college, and the following year was presented to a small living in Warwickshire. In 1706, he was received into the duke of Beaufort's family, and the next year he took his degree of D. D. and resigned his fellowship. He afterwards obtained the contiguous livings of Chalton, and Cleanville, in Hertfordshire, and the sinecures of Deans, Hains, and Pendles, in Devonshire, and lived in peaceful retirement till the nation was alarmed by the pretended plot of bishop Atterbury. As Dr. Yalden had been intimate with Kelly, the prelate's secretary, he was regarded as an accomplice, and arrested, but as

YOU

no direct charge could be made against him, except a treasonable explanation of the words "thorough paced doctrines" discovered in his pocket book, he was set at liberty. He died 16th July 1736. He wrote besides, Hymn to Light — Hymn to Darkness, his best poem, &c. His works, says his biographer, deserve perusal, though they are not always polished. His faults are rather omissions of idleness, than the negligence of enthusiasm.

YART, *Anthony*, an ecclesiastic born at Rouen, 1709. He is author of the Idea of English poetry, in 8 vols. 12mo. 1756, a work of merit, which has made known to the French nation, the labors of several English poets. He wrote besides some poems, and was happy in his epigrams.

YORKE, *Philip*, *Vid.* HARDWICKE.

YOUNG, *Patrick*, a Scotchman, educated at St. Andrew's, and incorporated to the degree of M. A. at Oxford, 1605. He was well skilled in Greek literature,

ture and was employed as librarian to the king, at St. James's palace. He published St. Clement's Epistle to the Romans, in Greek and Latin 1637, and he also undertook, but did not finish, the printing of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. presented to the first Charles, by Cyril Lucar. He died 1652.

YOUNG, *Robert*, a native of Edinburgh, who succeeded the well known Andrew Hart, in the business of printer. When the troubles broke out in Scotland, he was banished for the violence of his conduct, and his printing-presses destroyed. He afterwards returned to Scotland, but was again banished for publishing some papers, in favor of the parliament, and died abroad 1655, aged 62.

YOUNG, *Edward*, an English poet, born June 1681, at Upham near Winchester, the residence of his father of the same name, who was chaplain to William and Mary, and dean of Sarum, and who died 1705, aged 62, author of two vols. of sermons. He was educated at Winchester school, and in 1703, though superannuated, removed to New college, Oxford, which he left five years after on being chosen fellow of All Souls. He took his degree of LL. D. 1719. He first appeared before the public 1712, as author of an epistle to lord Lansdowne, in consequence of the unpopular creation of 10 peers, in one day by queen Anne, and the next year he prefixed a recommendatory copy of verses to the Cato of Addison. Though distinguished in literary fame, he was prevailed upon by the duke of Wharton, his father's friend, to abandon the prospect of two livings, from his college, worth 600l. a year, and to engage in the tumult of a contested election, as a candidate at Cirencester, an event of which he was afterwards ashamed to the latest period of life. He took orders 1727, and soon after was appointed chaplain to the king, and he paid such respect to the decorum of his new profession, that he withdrew from the stage, his tragedy of the Two Brothers, which was already in rehearsal. He afterwards was presented by his college, to the living of Welwyn, Herts, and in 1739, he married lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and widow of colonel Lee, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the following year. To relieve himself from the heavy melancholy, which this

event brought upon him, he began his Night Thoughts, but though in this work he seemed to bid adieu to the world, he afterwards engaged in politics, by the publication of Reflections on the public Situation of the Kingdom, and at the age of 80 he solicited further patronage from archbishop Secker, and was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager. He died April 1765. Besides his great work the Night Thoughts, he published a poem on the Last Day — Buziris, and the Revenge, tragedies — the Centaur not fabulous, a moral satire — Estimate of Human Life, a sermon — Conjectures on Original Composition — the Love of Fame, the universal passion — some papers in the Spectator, &c. As a poet Young is highly respectable, his Night Thoughts, abound with many sublime passages, and they are written in a strain of true genuine morality, though occasionally obscure. As a clergyman he was particularly exemplary, full of benevolence, goodness, and piety. He was buried by the side of his wife in his church, where a beautiful monument has been erected to his memory. His son survived him.

YRIARTE, *Don John d'*, a native of Teneriffe, who studied at Paris and Rouen, and afterwards became librarian to the king of Spain, at Madrid. He was also, in consequence of his extensive learning, made member of the royal Spanish academy, and interpreter to the Spanish secretary of state. He was author of a Greek Palæographia, 4to. — Miscellaneous Works in Spanish, 2 vols. 4to. — a catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Spanish king's library — Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Escorial, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died 1771, aged 69, much and deservedly regretted.

YSE, *Alexander de*, protestant professor of theology, at Die, in Dauphiné, in the age of Lewis XIV. was deprived of his ecclesiastical honors on suspicion of favoring the Romish church, and died in retirement in Piedmont. He wrote some theological works.

YVON, *Peter*, a native of Montauban, in Languedoc, known as the follower of Labadie. He accompanied this enthusiast to Holland, and Middleburg, and acquired some celebrity, as a preacher among the Labadists, and as a writer, on mystical subjects.

Z.

Z A B

ZABARELLA, *Francis*, better known by the name of cardinal de Florence, was a native of Padua. He studied the law at Bologna, and then became professor in that science at Padua, and when the city was besieged by the Venetians in 1406, he was deputed as ambassador to implore the assistance of France. Unable to succeed in his application, he retired to Florence, and afterwards was invited to Rome

Z A B

by pope John XXIII. who not only appointed him archbishop of Florence, but raised him to the rank of cardinal, and sent him in 1413 as his ambassador to the emperor Sigismund, at the council of Constance. He died there 26th Sept. 1417, aged 78, and in respect to his learning and virtues, his funeral was attended by the emperor and all the members of the council. He was author of Commentaries on the Decretals,

cretals, &c. 6 vols. folio — harangues — letters — Acta in Conciliis, &c.

ZABARELLA, Bartholomew, nephew of the preceding, was professor of law at Padua, and afterwards became archbishop of Florence. He died 1442, aged 46, respected for his learning and piety.

ZABARELLA, James, son of the preceding, was born at Padua, 1553, and died there 1589. He was well acquainted with the philosophy of Aristotle, and became philosophical professor at Padua, where he published Commentaries on Aristotle's works, folio. He wrote besides, a treatise de Inventione Æterni Motoris, 4to. &c.

ZACAGNI, Lawrence Alexander, a native of Rome, who devoted himself laboriously to literature. He was employed in the care of the Vatican, and published Collectanea Monumentorum Veterum Ecclesiæ Græcæ & Latine, 1698. He died about 1720.

ZACCHIAS, Paul, a native of Rome, who studied medicine, belles lettres, music, and painting, and was patronized by pope Innocent X. to whom he was physician. He published Quæstiones Medico-Legales, 3 vols. folio, 1726, Lyons — and some Italian tracts. He died 1659, aged 75.

ZACHT LEEVEN, Herman, a native of Rotterdam, who died at Utrecht, 1685, aged 77. He was eminent as a painter, and his landscapes, in which he introduces distant objects to great advantage, are much admired.

ZACUTUS, or LUSITANUS, a Jewish physician, born at Lisbon. He studied at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his medical degrees at Morvedre, and practised at Lisbon, which he quitted 1624, in consequence of the edict of Philip IV. against the Jews. He retired to Holland, and died at Amsterdam, 1641, aged 66. His medical works in Latin, were printed at Lyons, 2 vols. folio, 1649. His grandfather was a native of Salamanca, who became famous in Portugal for his great knowledge of chronology and history, on which he wrote Juchasin, a work of Jewish chronology from the creation to the 1500th year of the vulgar æra.

ZALEUCUS, a legislator of Locris in Italy, B. C. 500. He was so strict in the execution of the laws, that when his son was guilty of adultery, a crime which was punished by the loss of both eyes, he caused one of his own eyes, and one of his offending son's, to be put out.

ZALUSKI, Andrew Chrysofom, a native of Poland, who, after visiting the Low Countries, France, and Italy, took orders, and became bishop of Warmia, and grand chancellor of Poland. He was for some time ambassador in Spain and Portugal, and died 1711, aged 61. He was author of some Latin letters, which are valuable for the information which they contain concerning Poland, and the rest of Europe.

ZAMOSKI, John, son of Stanislaus Castellan, of Chelme, a town of Red Russia, studied at Paris and Padua. He made such progress in literature, that he was elected rector of Padua, and he afterwards returned to Poland, where he rose to honorable offices, and was employed as ambassador to France. On the election of Stephen Battori to the Polish throne, he mar-

ried the new monarch's niece, and became chancellor of the kingdom, and general of the Polish armies. In these high offices Zamoski behaved with judgment and valor; he repressed the attacks of Basilides, czar of Muscovy, and delivered from his yoke the provinces of Polesia, Volesia, and Livonia. On the death of Battori, 1586, his services strongly recommended him to the Polish nobles, but he refused the crown, and placed it on the head of Sigismund of Sweden. This illustrious chief, who deserved the appellation of defender of his country, and of protector of science, died 1605. He was a munificent patron of letters, and in the town which he built, and which bears his name, he founded an university. He wrote while at Padua, two treatises on the Roman Senate — and on the Perfect Senator.

ZAMPINI, Matthew, a native of Recanati, who came to France with Catherine de Medicis, and there supported by his writings the cause of the league. He wrote de Origine & Atavis H. Capeti, &c. 1581, &c.

ZANCHIUS, Basil, an ecclesiastic of Bergamo, who died at Rome, where he was employed in the service of the Vatican, 1560. He wrote Latin poems — Poetical Dictionary, &c.

ZANCHIUS, Jerome, a native of Alzano, who entered in the congregation of the Lateran canons. He embraced the tenets of the protestants by the conversion of Peter the Martyr, who was of the same establishment, and afraid of persecution, he retired, 1553, to Straßburg, where he taught divinity and the philosophy of Aristotle. He quitted Straßburg in 1563, for Chiavene, and in 1568 removed to Heidelberg, where he was appointed professor of theology, and where he died 19th Nov. 1590. He was author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles, and other works, published together at Geneva, in 8 vols. folio, 1613. In his character he was a man of moderation, learned, benevolent, and pious.

ZANNICHELLI, John Jerome, a native of Modena, who became distinguished as a physician. He died 11th Jan. 1729, at the age of 67, at Venice, where he had settled, and practised with great celebrity. He wrote Catalogus Plantarum Terrestrium, Marinarum, &c. 1711 — Promptuarium Remediorum Chymicorum, 8vo. — de Myriophyllo Pelagico — Lithographia duorum Montium Veronensium, &c. — de Rusco ejusque Præparatione, 8vo. — Opuscula Botanica, 4to. — History of Plants near Venice, folio. His labors in botanical researches were improved by his son John James, who also was a man of erudition.

ZANNONI, James, a physician of Bologna, who acquired great celebrity as a botanist. He added several curious plants to the catalogue of botany, and published Historia Botanica, fol. 1675, — Rariorum Stirpium Historia, fol. He died about 1682.

ZANOTTI, John Peter, a native of Paris, known as an eminent painter. He studied at Bologna, where his picture of St. Thomas is much admired. He wrote the life of his master Passignelli.

ZANOTTI, Francis Maria Garazzoni, a native of Bologna, educated among the jesuits. After studying the

the law for some time, he applied himself to mathematics under Beccari, and became mathematical professor at Bologna, and secretary to the senate. He introduced the study of the Newtonian philosophy in the university instead of the system of Descartes, and acquired such respectability as a professor, that he was in 1766 made president of the institution, of which he had been for some years librarian. Besides two catalogues of the library of the institute, he published some poetical, and philosophical works, and died 1777, aged 85.

ZANZALUS, *James*, an obscure monk of the sixth century, became founder of the sect of the Jacobites, who consider the perfection of the Gospel, to be the strict observance of fasts. They circumcise children, and acknowledge one nature and person only, in our Saviour, and reject the union of the divine and human nature in his body.

ZAPOLSKI, *John de*, Vaivode of Transylvania, was in consequence of his valor and services, elected king of Hungary 1526, after the death of Lewis II. He was opposed by Ferdinand of Austria, and supported by Solyman II., and at last he divided the kingdom with his rival 1536, and died four years after.

ZAPPI, *John Baptist Felix*, a native of Imola, who cultivated the profession of the law with success at Rome. He became acquainted with Carlo Maratti, whose daughter he married, and from his fondness for literature he became one of those who established the academy degli Arcadi at Rome. He died at Rome 1719, aged 52. Some of his verses have been published.

ZARATE, *Augustin de*, a Spaniard sent to Peru, 1543, as treasurer-general of the Indies. He afterwards was employed in the Low-countries, and in the Mint. He published History of the Discovery, and Conquest of Peru, a work of merit, best edited, Antwerp, 8vo. 1555, and translated into French, 2 vols. 8vo. 1700, Paris, and Amsterdam.

ZARLINO, *Joseph*, of Chioggia, in the Venetian territory, wrote with great skill and judgement on music. His works have appeared in 4 vols. fol. 1589, and 1602 at Venice, where he died, 1599.

HAZIUS, *Hulric*, a native of Constance, known for his abilities as professor of law. He died at Eriburg, 1539, aged 74. He wrote Epitome in Usus Feudales — Intellectus Legum Singulares, &c.

ZECHARIAH, one of the minor prophets, was son of Barachias, the son of Addo, and prophesied in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. He encouraged his countrymen in the rebuilding of the temple, and he speaks in such plain terms of the Messiah, that his language appears more the language of an historian, than of a prophet.

ZEGEDIN, *Stephen*, a native of Zegedin, in Lower Hungary, was one of the first disciples of Luther. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, who treated him with great inhumanity, and on his liberation he became minister of Buda. He died at Keven 1572, aged 67. He wrote Speculum Romanorum Pontific. Historicum, 8vo. — Tabulæ Analyticæ in Prophetas, &c. fol. — Assertio de Trinitate, 8vo.

ZEILLER, *Martin*, a native of Styria, who became inspector of the schools in Germany, and died at Ulm, 1661, aged 73. He was author of Itinerary of Germany — Topography of Bavaria — of Suabia — of Allace, &c.

ZELL, *Ulric*, a native of Hanau, eminent as a printer at Cologne. His treatise of St. Augustin de Vita Christi. & de Singularit. Christi. appeared 1477.

ZELOTTI, *John Baptist*, a painter of Verona, the pupil of Titian. He distinguished himself by the beauty of his coloring, the accuracy of his figures, and the elegant simplicity of his designs. He died 1592, aged 60.

ZENO, the founder of the Stoic philosophy, was a native of Citium, in Cyprus. His school was one of the porticoes of Athens, whence the name of his sect. He defended suicide, and the principle of fatal necessity. He died B. C. 264.

ZENO, the Ilaurian, emperor of the East, married Ariadne, the daughter of Leo I., and died 491, detested for his cruelty, avarice, and debauchery.

ZENO, *Apostolo*, a native of Venice, of illustrious birth. He early applied himself to literary pursuits, and in 1696 established the academy of Animosi, in his native country, and in 1710, began to publish that well known work called the Giornale de Letterati, which he continued in 30 vols. to 1719. He afterwards went to reside at Vienna, at the invitation of the emperor Charles VI. to whom he was appointed poet, and historiographer. After a residence of 10 years, during which he wrote several plays, for the entertainment of the imperial family, he quitted Vienna to return to Venice, and was succeeded in his appointments by Metastasio. This learned man, who was respected not only by his own countrymen, but by the literati of the age, died at Venice 11th Nov. 1750, aged 81. His works have been printed in 10 vols. 8vo. in Italian, 1744, and contain 63 poems, either tragedies, comedies, or pastoral. He wrote besides some tracts on antiquarian subjects — Dissertations on Vossius, 3 vols. 8vo. — Letters — Dissertation on Italian Historians, 2 vols. 4to. &c. Though a popular poet among the Italians, his pieces exhibit much confusion of plot, and unnecessary episodes, but his invention is striking, his delineations strong, and his dialogues spirited, and interesting. He is compared by the French to Corneille, and his successor Metastasio to Racine.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, wife of Odenatus, was honored by the Romans with the imperial title of Augusta. She derives not a little glory from her patronage of Longinus the celebrated critic. She was attacked by Aurelian the Roman emperor who was jealous of her power, and she fell into the hands of her conqueror, and died in privacy near Rome.

ZEPHANIAH, one of the 12 minor prophets in the reign of king Josiah, 624 B. C. He foretold the destruction of Nineveh, and exhorted his countrymen to repentance.

ZERUBBABEL, son of Salathiel, was permitted by Cyrus, whose good opinion he had obtained, to rebuild the

the temple of Jerusalem. He adorned the new edifice with the vessels which had been plundered from the former temple and carried to Babylon, and the dedication took place 515 B. C.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated painter of Heraclea. His best piece was said to be a picture of Helen. His dispute about pre-eminence with Parrhasius is well known. He flourished about 350 B. C.

ZIANI, *Sebastian*, doge of Venice, is celebrated for his munificent labors, in embellishing his native city with the most splendid edifices, and adorning them with the best productions of arts. He flourished at the end of the 12th century.

ZIEGLER, *James*, professor of theology and mathematics at Vienna, was born at Lindau in Swabia, and died 1549. He was author of Notes on some Passages of Scripture, fol. — Description of the Holy Land, fol. 1536 — de Constructione Solidæ Sphæræ, 4to. — a Commentary on Pliny's second Book.

ZIEGLER, *Gasper*, a native of Leipzig, professor of law at Witteimberg, where he died 1690, aged 69. He wrote de Milite Episcopo — de Diaconis, &c. — de Clero — de Episcopis — Critical Notes on Grotius de Belli et Pacis Jure, &c.

ZIEGLER, *Bernard*, a native of Misnia, professor of theology at Leipzig. He was much esteemed by Luther and Melancthon, whose doctrines he ably supported. He died 1556, aged 60. He wrote some theological works now little read.

ZIETTEN, *John Joachim Van*, a native of Worstrau, in the circle of Rupin, distinguished as an officer in the Prussian service. He lost his first commission for challenging his superior officer, but his merits recommended him to the king, and as captain of Hussars he rendered his company the best disciplined in the army. In the campaign of 1745, his valor was particularly displayed, and though disgraced for a while by the intrigues of general Von Winterfeldt, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded the admiration of the king, and of the Prussian army, at the siege of Prague, the battle of Lignitz, and the storming of Torgau. He died in retirement universally regretted, 1786, aged 87. He was of small stature, but the powers of the mind, and the goodness of the heart, atoned for the deficiencies of nature.

ZIMMERMANN, *Matthias*, a native of Eperies, who became protestant minister at Meissen, and died 1689, aged 64. He published a Dissertation on a Passage in Tertullian — Florilegium Philologico-Historicum, 4to. — Amœnitates Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ, 4to.

ZIMMERMANN, *John George*, an eminent physician, born at Brug in the canton of Berne, 8th Dec. 1728. He studied medicine at Gottingen under Haller, in Holland under Gaubius, and at Paris under Senac, and acquired distinction by his profession, and more by his writings. He was noticed by the king of Prussia, and appointed, by the regency of Hanover, physician to the king of England. In the latter part of life he gave way to melancholy, and his infirmities were increased by the insanity of his son, and the death of a beloved daughter who expired in his arms. He died 7th Oct. 1795, aged 66. He wrote a poem on the Destruction of Lisbon by the Earthquake, 1755 — and Phy-

siological Dissertation on Irritability — an Essay on Solitude, 1756, translated into French and English — an Essay on National Pride, 1758. His life was written by his friend Tissot.

ZINER, *Christian Frederic*, a native of Dresden, who studied painting in England under Boil, 1706. He chiefly excelled in enamel painting, and his portraits of the royal family of England possessed great merit. He died 1767, aged 83.

ZINGHA, queen of Angola, was sister to Gola Bendi the king of the country, who sacrificed all his family to his fears or cruelty. Zingha escaping from the persecution of her brother, ascended the throne at his death, but was soon after dispossessed by the Portuguese. She afterwards retired among a savage nation in the interior of Africa, where she obtained the sovereignty, and in her old age expressed a wish to be converted to christianity. She died Dec. 1664, aged 82.

ZINZENDORF, *Nicholas Lewis*, count, of an ancient family, originally from Austria, was son of the chamberlain of the king of Poland. He is celebrated as the founder of the sect called Hernhuters, or Moravians, which first began at Bartelsdorf in Upper Lusatia, 1722. The place where these visionaries, who called themselves the brethren, met together, was a forest, which soon grew into a large village, and received the name of Hernhuth, and their doctrines were rapidly spread through Bohemia and Moravia. Some of them came to England, and by the patronage of general Oglethorpe and others, they obtained an act of parliament for the protection of their sect. Their government is patriarchal; they consider the purest precepts of the gospel as the best guides of their conduct; their morals are irreproachable; and in their mutual support of each other, display the noblest virtues of the Christian doctrine. They have, however, been accused by some, according to Cevenna, of impure conduct, and they are charged with the gross crime of having a community of wives. Zinzendorf died at Hernhuth, 1660, aged 60, and was succeeded in the government of the sect by count de Dohna. His life has been written in German by Augustus Spangenberg, 8 vols. 8vo. 1777, and is full of curious and interesting particulars.

ZINZERLING, *Justus*, a learned antiquarian of Holland in the 17th century. He published Criticorum Juvenilium Promulsio — Jodoci Sinceri Itinerarium Galliæ cum Appendice de Burdegala, a curious and interesting work, &c.

ZISKA or **ZISKA**, *John de Troeznou*, a native of Bohemia. He early embraced the military profession and lost one of his eyes in a battle, in consequence of which he was called Ziska. He placed himself at the head of the Hussites who wished to avenge the death of their leader, John Huss; and on the decease of Wenceslaus king of Bohemia in 1414, he opposed the claims of the emperor Sigismund to the throne. Though he lost his other eye by an arrow at the siege of Rabi, he continued the war, and he defeated his enemies at the battle of Aussig on the Elbe, and became master of Bohemia, which he laid waste with fire and sword. Alarmed by the astonishing success of this vigorous leader, Sigismund sent ambassadors to him

him to offer him the government of Bohemia on the most honorable conditions; but during the negotiations, he fell a victim to the plague, which began to ravage the country. This happened in 1424, and an honorable epitaph, describing his virtues and services, was placed on his tomb, which, however, was disgracefully erased by the soldiers of Ferdinand II. 1619. The report that he ordered his skin to be tanned, and to be used as a drum to animate his soldiers, is false.

ZIZIM, or **ZEM**, son of Mahomet II. and brother of Bajazet, was made governor of Lycaonia. On the death of his father, he disputed the throne of the Ottomans with his brother Bajazet, but being defeated, he fled to Egypt, and afterwards passed through Cilicia and Rhodes to France, where he claimed the protection of Charles VIII. He was afterwards delivered into the hands of the pope by the French king; but though demanded on the most flattering conditions by Bajazet, who wished to put him to death, he was kept a prisoner at Rome, where he died 1497, as it is said by poison.

ZOE, fourth wife of the emperor Leo VI. was mother of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, during whose minority, 912, she governed with great wisdom and firmness. She crushed the rebellion of Constantine Ducas, and after making peace with the Saracens, she obliged the Bulgarians to return to their country. Though thus entitled to the gratitude of her son, and the admiration of the people, she was overpowered by the intrigues of the courtiers, and retired to a private station, and died in exile.

ZOE, daughter of Constantine XI. was born 978. She married Argyrus, who ascended the throne after her father; but disgusted, from the most licentious motives, with her husband, she caused him to be strangled, and placed on the throne Michael the Paphlagonian, a goldsmith, whom she married. She was afterwards confined in a monastery, and after Michael's death, she took for her third husband, in her 64th year, Constantine Monomachus. This cruel and debauched prince died eight years after, 1050. — Another, daughter of Stylian, married the emperor Leo, surnamed the Philosopher, and died 21 months after, 893.

ZOILUS, a rhetorician of Amphipolis in Thrace, who criticized so severely the poems of Homer, that he was called Homeromastix, and his name is reproachfully applied to all illiberal critics. He flourished B. C. 270.

ZOLLIKOFER, *George Joachim*, a native of Switzerland, educated at Bremen and Utrecht. He settled in the Pays de Vaud, and afterwards went to Monstein in the Grisons, and then to Isenburg, and to Leipzig, where he was distinguished as an able divine among the protestants. He died 1758, aged 28, author of a book of devotions — two volumes of sermons, translated into English, &c.

ZONARAS, *John*, a Greek historian. He held offices of distinction at the court of Constantinople; but at last tired with the world, he assumed the habit of a monk, and died in a monastery in the beginning of the 12th century. He wrote Annals from the

Creation of the World to the year 1118, a work of little merit, as the compilation of an ignorant and credulous monk. He closely copies Dio Cassius, though in the affairs of his own times, he mentions facts nowhere else to be found. He wrote also Commentaries on the Apostolic Canons.

ZONEA, *Vidor*, an Italian mathematician in the 17th century. His inventions and improvements in mechanics were many and valuable, and of them he published an account, called *Novo Teatro di Machine ed Edificii*, Padua, 1621, folio.

ZOPPO, *Mark*, a native of Bologna, the disciple and imitator of Andrew Mantegna, in historical and portrait painting. He died 1517, aged 66.

ZOPYRUS, a Persian noble, one of the seven who destroyed the usurper Smerdis. To obtain possession of Babylon for Darius he mangled his body, and thus gained the confidence of the Babylonians, after which he betrayed the town to his countrymen.

ZOROASTER, an ancient philosopher, the founder or reformer of the religion of the Magi. Some call him king of the Bactrians, and others place him in the age of Abraham. As the head of a religious sect among the Persians, he taught his followers the practice of benevolence, as he declared that nothing could be more acceptable to heaven than mutual affection, and the display of philanthropy. The book which contains his religious tenets, and which is divided into 100 articles, has been made known to Europeans by the researches of M. Anquetil, who has published a translation of it in 2 vols. 4to.

ZOSIMUS, *St.* a Greek, who became pope after Innocent I. 417, and died the following year. Sixteen of his letters are preserved.

ZOSIMUS, author of a Greek history of the Roman emperors to his own times, flourished in the fifth century. Of his works only the five first books, and part of the sixth are extant; best edited at Oxford, 1679, 8vo. and by Cellarius, 1696. His work is written with elegance, but not always with fidelity, and he is very severe against the Christians.

ZOUCH, *Richard*, a native of Ansley, Wiltshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He studied the law, and afterwards became an advocate in Doctors' Commons, chancellor of Oxford diocese, principal of Alban hall, and judge of the admiralty court. He wrote Cases and Questions resolved in the Civil Law, 8vo. 1652 — Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England against sir Edward Coke, a work of merit, and other tracts on jurisprudence, and died 1660.

ZOUST, *Gerard*, a German particularly distinguished as a portrait painter. He lived for some years in London, where Riley was his pupil, and died 1681. He was happy in his male figures, but he was too faithful a copier of nature, says Granger, to be much in vogue among the ladies. His highest price was 3l. a head.

ZUCCHERO, *Taddeo*, a painter born 1529 at San-Aguolo-Invado, in the duchy of Urbino. He was noticed by cardinal Farnese who granted him a pension, but his independence produced dissipated habits and hastened his end. He died 1566. His pieces are

much admired, though his figures exhibit little variety in the features, and deserve censure for the stiffness observable in the hands and feet.

ZUCCHERO, Frederic, brother to the preceding, was born in the duchy of Urbino, and died at Ancona 1609, aged 63. He studied under his brother, and afterwards settled at Rome where he was patronized by pope Gregory XIII. In consequence of a dispute with some of the officers of the pope's household he drew a picture of calumny in which he represented the features of his enemies with ass's ears, and in such a correct manner that they could not be mistaken, and this so highly offended the sovereign pontiff that he was obliged to fly from Rome. After visiting France, Holland, England and Spain, he returned to Italy, and was honored with the title of knight by the Venetian republic, and afterwards invited to Rome, and placed at the head of an academy of painting with the title of prince. His pieces are much admired, though there appears a stiffness in his figures, and though his draperies are not executed with taste and judgment. He was also eminent as a good architect and sculptor.

ZUINGLIUS, Ulrichus, a zealous reformer, born at Wildehausen in Switzerland 1487. He studied the learned languages at Basil and Berne, and applied himself to philosophy at Vienna, and took his degree of D. D. at Basil 1505. For ten years he acquired popularity as public preacher at Glaris, and in 1516 he was invited to Zurich to undertake the office of minister. The tenets of Luther, which were now propagated in Germany encouraged the Swiss preacher to oppose the sale of indulgencies, and to regard them as impositions from the court of Rome upon the superstitious credulity of the people. Undaunted in the publication of his opinions, he continued to encrease the number of his adherents, and in 1523 he assembled the senate and the clergy of Zurich, and presented before them in 67 propositions the minute articles of his faith. Though opposed by the bishop of Constance, his doctrines were adopted by the full senate, and he was exhorted to preach the word of God, whilst all pastors were forbidden to teach any thing but what could be proved by the gospel. Another synod still more powerfully favored the cause of Zuinglius and of truth, images and reliques were removed from churches, processions were forbidden, and the greater part of the outward worship and ceremonies of the church of Rome was abolished. While, however, successful in the establishment of his doctrines in the canton of Zurich, Zuinglius met with violent opposition in the other members of the Swiss confederacy, and after the fruitless conferences of Baden between Œcolampadius on the part of Zurich, and of Eckius on the part of the catholics, both sides had recourse to arms. In one of the first encounters the great champion of the reformation was slain, 11th Oct. 1531. As a leader Zuinglius displayed great firmness, deep learning, and astonishing presence of mind. Though he opposed the doctrines of the Romish church, he greatly differed from the German reformer, and each unhappily paid little respect to the opinions of the other. His followers continued to encrease and in bearing his name

they maintained doctrines on original sin, and on grace, which were rejected by the other seceders from the jurisdiction of Rome. According to Zuinglius, salvation was extended not only to infants, who died before baptism, but to heathens of a virtuous and moral life. Some alterations were afterwards introduced by Calvin, by Beza and others, but whilst the profelytes to these new opinions acquired the name of Calvinists in France, and in other parts of Europe, the Zuinglians who firmly adhered to the tenets of their founder assumed the appellation of Sacramentarians. The works of Zuinglius, as a controversialist were respectable, chiefly written in German, and were comprehended in 4 vols. fol.

ZUMBO, Gasson John, a sculptor, born at Syracuse 1656. He resided for some time at Rome, and then at Florence, where he was much noticed by the grand duke of Tuscany. He afterwards went to Genoa, and then passed to Paris, where he died 1701. The best of his pieces are a nativity, and a descent from the cross.

ZUR-LAUBEN, Beat de, a native of Valais, known as an able negociator from the canton of Zug, at the court of Lewis XIII. He was highly honored for his services by his countrymen, and called the father of his country, and the pillar of religion. He died 1663, aged 66. He wrote an account of his negotiations. His eldest son of the same name, was engaged in the military affairs of his country, and distinguished himself at the battle of Vilmergen, against the Bernese. He died at Zug 1690, aged 74. A nephew of the preceding, of the same name, displayed his knowledge of war at the head of the French armies, and contributed much to the victory of Nerwinde. He died at Ulm, 21st Sep. 1704, aged 48, in consequence of seven wounds, which he had received at the battle of Hochstet.

ZUSTRUS, Lambert, a painter of merit, the pupil of Schwartz, and of Titian. The best of his pieces is the rape of Proserpine, preserved at Paris.

ZWICKER, Daniel, a Socinian who attempted to reconcile the discordant sects among the protestants by the publication of his *Irenicon Irenicorum*, a work which created him many enemies. He defended himself in two subsequent publications, and died about the 17th century.

ZWINGER, Theodore, a learned physician born at Bichoffitzel in the Turgau. He became professor of moral philosophy and medicine, and died 1588, aged 54. He wrote the *Theatre of Human Life*, a ponderous work published in 8 vols. fol. Lyons 1656, and afterwards improved and enlarged by his son James who died 1610.

ZWINGER, Theodore, son of James, and grand-son of Theodore, studied medicine which he afterwards abandoned for divinity. During the plague which raged at Basil in 1629, he displayed great humanity, both as a pastor and as a physician. He was author of several controversial tracts, and died 1651, aged 54. His son John became professor of Greek, and public librarian at Basil, and distinguished himself by his learning. He died 1696.

ZWINGER, Theodore, son of John just mentioned, was professor of eloquence and medicine at Basil where he

he died 1724. He published *Theatrum Botanicum*, in German, fol. — *Fasciculus Dissertationum*, 4to. *Triga Dissertationum* — a Latin and German Dictionary — some medical works, &c. His brother *John Rodolphus* was professor of divinity at Basil, and died there 1708, aged 48. He wrote sermons — tracts — and the *Hope of Israel*, in German.

ZYBIUS, Otho, a jesuit, born at Utrecht. He wrote the *Lives of Saints* — *Cameracum Obsidione Liberatum*, a poem, &c. and died at Malines 15th Aug. 1656, aged 88.

ZYPEUS, or VANDEN ZYPE, Francis, a native of Malines. His great knowledge of jurisprudence was admired, and rewarded by le Mire, bishop of Antwerp, who appointed him his secretary, and gave him the

place of a canon, and of an archdeacon of his church. He is author of some works of merit on the law, especially *Analytica Enarratio Juris Pontificii Novi* — *Consultationes Canonice* — *Notitiæ Juris Belgici* — *De Jurisdictione Ecclesiasticâ, & Civili*, &c. collected together in 2 vols. fol. This learned man, equally respectable in private life, died at Antwerp 1650, aged 71. His brother *Henry*, was an ecclesiastic, and became abbot of St. Andrew near Bruges. He died 1659, aged 83. He was author of several works, the best known of which is *Sanctus Gregorius Magnus*, &c. 1611, 8vo. in which, with more learning than wisdom, he proves that Gregory, who was a Roman pontiff, was of the order of the Benedictines.

FINIS.

